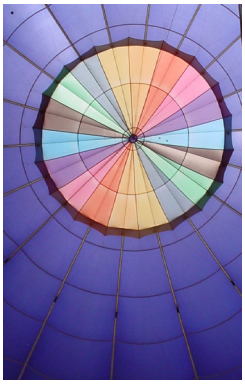
2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP



Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

Appendices

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7) 2008 Local Recreation Providers Additional Information
8) 2008 Louisiana Facility Standards
9) 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (Louisiana)
10) 2006 Meeting the Needs of Louisiana: Providing Access to Public Places for Recreation and Health
11) 2008 Louisiana's Report Card on Physical Activity and Health for Children and Youth
12) 2007 Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan
13) Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Survey 2005 for Louisiana
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17) 2008 LWCF State Assistance Program: Annual Report

Section 1
2008 SCORP Process Overview

2008 SCORP PROCESS OVERVIEW

The SCORP Update planning process features primary and secondary research and widespread involvement on the part of many interests. Specifically, the participants in the planning process included (1) key opinion leaders from eight regions, (2) invited individuals and representatives of organizations with a known interest in the outcome of the SCORP, and (3) key advisors who agreed to assist in providing general direction as a Task Force.

Six broad themes were identified upon which to base the public involvement initiative and target the research: local recreation, natural resources, outdoor recreation and tourism, maintenance and improvements, and access to recreation resources.

The first phase of the 2008 SCORP was devoted primarily to organization and advance planning. The second more elaborate phase entailed conducting primary research and securing public comments through meetings and workshops. Phase three involved synthesizing the information gathered during the public and research process, as well as a consensus concerning priorities for action. Each of these phases is described in greater detail below.

PHASE 1: ADVANCE PLANNING

Given the complex nature of the issues involved and the relatively short time frame available for public involvement, it was imperative that SCORP planners provide structure and advance guidance to the process. The guidance was derived from information obtained from several sources, including the expert input from key Office of State Parks personnel, the review of comments and recommendations in prior Louisiana SCORP reports, and recreational providers surveys and planning workshops statewide.

Five broad themes or categories for the 2009-2014 effort were identified upon which to base a public involvement initiative and target the research aspects: local recreation, natural resources, outdoor recreation and tourism, maintenance and improvements, and access to recreation resources.

Local recreation is of highest interest to most localities and parishes because it services the majority of the population with the least amount of available land. Addressing local recreational issues is of the upmost priority in the following years. The quantity and quality of many recreation facilities and programs offered at the local level are the heart of the state's outdoor recreation network - the baseball diamond at the end of the street, the playground at the elementary school, the bicycle path next to a road, the picnic area or the local swimming pool.

Louisiana's natural resources (wetlands, bayous, rivers, lakes, forests, beaches, plus native flora and fauna) provide countless opportunities for outdoor recreation. The state's citizens are understandably proud of their outdoor heritage and frequently boast about how close they live to their natural environments. However, many of these environments require protection to endow future generations with a clean, healthy environment.

Diversification of the state's economy has become a premiere topic for state leaders concerned about the state's outdoor recreation and tourism future. The tourism industry is an important and growing part of economy using many linkages between the state's outdoor resources and the ability to attract out of state visitors. Funding for marketing and promotion continues to be vital.

Maintenance and improvement of existing recreation facilities is a recurring theme within and beyond Louisiana. The practice of underestimating or omitting maintenance and operations expenses from the original costs and operating budgets plus the state's financial downturn since 2005 caused by population losses from four major hurricane events in a span of 3 years. Over time, the combined factors created a series regional impact. The greater New Orleans area lost residents while 7 other regions gained population.

Access demands for outdoor recreation, particularly water-based, remains very high. State agencies are in the process of adapting and updating facilities to meet current accessibility standards as funding permits. Previous SCORP reports identified high use level and priority needs; however, many of the unmet facility demands reported in prior years still remain unmet, except for the New Orleans area where facility demand has been reduced with the now smaller population base. Clearly, the potential to enhance the recreation opportunities statewide still exists. It will be critical, however, that funding during 2009 to 2014 period be made available for facility development compatible with the environment.

PHASE 2: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND RESEARCH

Louisiana has generated extensive public involvement, demographic and economic reports during the last two years since August, 2005 that is applicable for outdoor recreation planning. The far-reaching public involvement effort was continued during the development of the 2009-2014 plan, based in part on past process for SCORP reviews combined with post-disaster response planning studies. There is a growing awareness in Louisiana that the state is in the gradual transition from primarily rural to primarily urban population. Such a fundamental shift brings challenges that must be addressed on local, regional and state levels. The SCORP planning process in 2008 provided an opportunity to focus attention and discussion on regional and statewide issues.

There were several objectives for this phase of the SCORP: to encourage public discussion of related issues; to add to the trends information that was being compiled; and to identify new opportunities that were emerging throughout the state.

Public comments were noted from several specific sources:
- Eight public workshops were conducted throughout the state
- Outdoor recreation facility providers organizations provided information on use patterns, perceptions, budgets and issues requiring attention
- Louisiana communities, parishes and schools were formally surveyed to assess recreation resource and facility needs, trends and issues
- Federal, state, local and private recreation facilities inventory updates provided basic facility use information

A fundamental objective of the process was to involve broad, varied and concerned participants. Creating and developing broad-based partnerships involving multiple constituencies strengthens a broader outdoor recreation constituency. The planners and advisors also recognized from the outset that the success of any state level recommendations depend upon the regional and local support for implementation.

The 2009-2014 Louisiana SCORP aims to mobilize the state's recreation leaders for making the next investments to implement a shared vision for the state's outdoor recreation future. Travel and tourism now represents 7.7% of state workforce and 8.7% of state government revenues. The hope is to build on the recent legislative success of $5 million (AB 30) investment in tourism with a next recreation facilities investment.

Outdoor recreation stakeholders were asked to take part in a four-step process that sought to identify the following:
- Current status of the state's recreational and natural resources
- Extent of the commitment and current state of federal, state, regional, parish, local, and private recreation providers and resource agencies
- Obstacles that place limitations on the resources and agencies
- Proposed actions for near-term to address any obstacles

PHASE 3: INFORMATION SYNTHESIS

The objective of the third phase was to synthesize the information gathered during phase 2 and to extract key issues to be addressed through the development of statewide strategies. After summarizing the results of the seven regional workshops, the "issues, opportunities, and needs" that received the highest

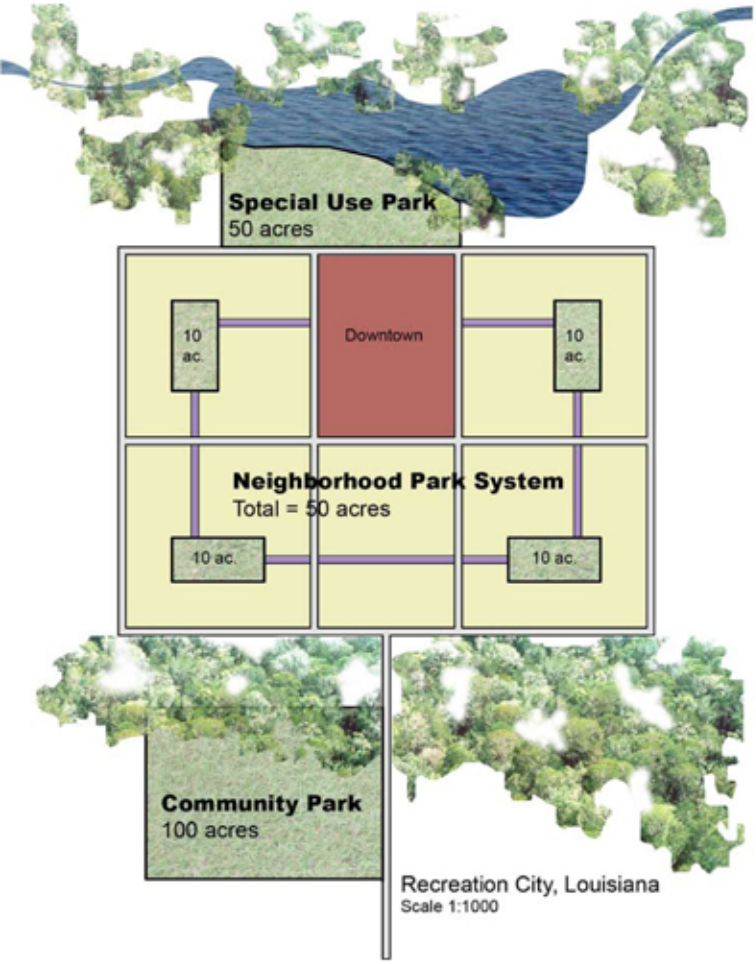
ratings from every workshop were designated as statewide focus areas. Next, the content of the special surveys, and the findings and recommendations of the regional workshops were integrated into a comprehensive document.

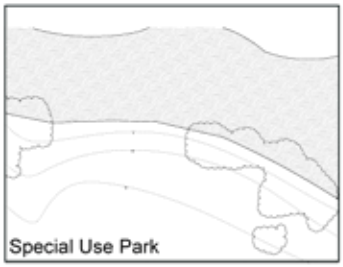
From an exhaustive analysis, ten focus areas emerged as an initial basis for developing statewide strategies. These topics then became the focal point for the remainder of the process. The identification was based on a search for core causes rather than a focus on symptoms. The consensus of all participants and planners was that strategies thus directed would be more far-reaching and long lasting than would be strategies that merely addressed manifestations.

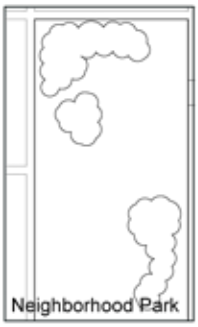
2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

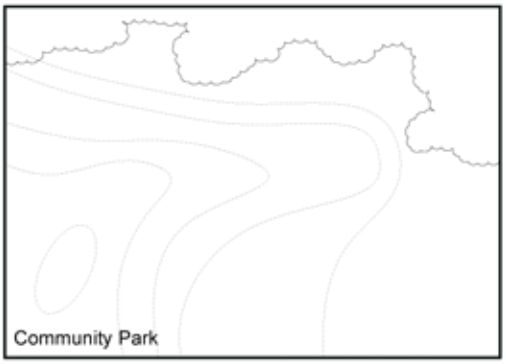
Section **2**

2008 LORF Pattern Book


Special Use Park
50 acres
10 ac.
Downtown
10 ac.
Neighborhood Park System
Total = 50 acres
10 ac.
10 ac.
Community Park
100 acres
Recreation City, Louisiana
Scale 1:1000


Special Use Park


Neighborhood Park


Community Park

PARK TYPES

PASSIVE RECREATION 7-9
Landscape
Human Use

AQUATIC ACTIVITIES 11-13
Constructed
Natural

HIKING/BICYCLING 15-17
Low Intensity
High Intensity

CAMPING ACTIVITIES 19-21
Portable
Permanent

OUTDOOR ACTIVE RECREATION 23-25
Large Spaces
Small Spaces

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Play
Congregation
Facility

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Educational
Golf
Other

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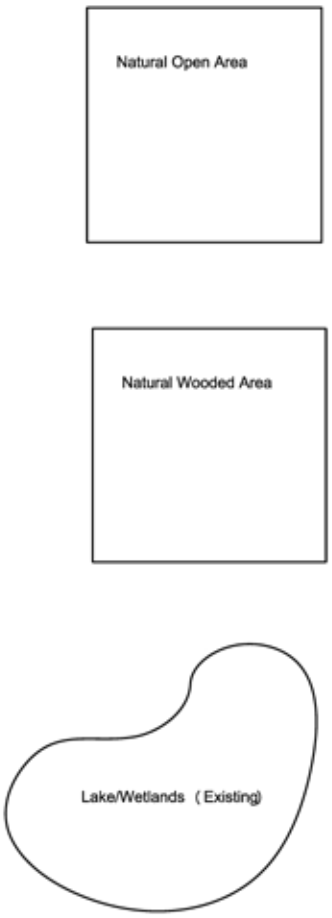
Natural Open Areas

Natural Wooded Areas

Lake/Wetlands



PASSIVE RECREATION: Landscape

Boardwalks

Festival Space

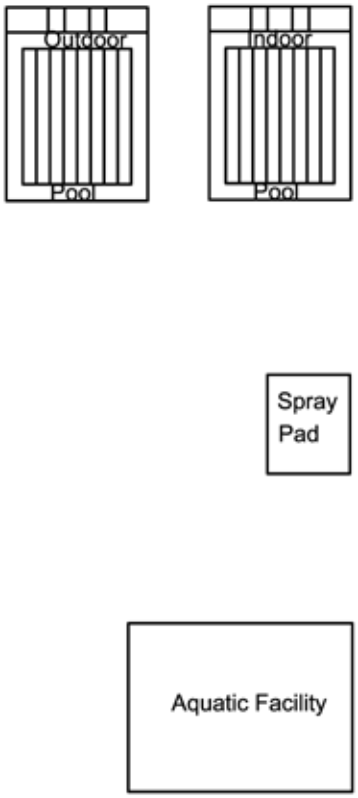
Bird Watching Blinds

PASSIVE RECREATION: Human Use

Outdoor/Indoor Pool

Spray Pad

Aquatic Facility



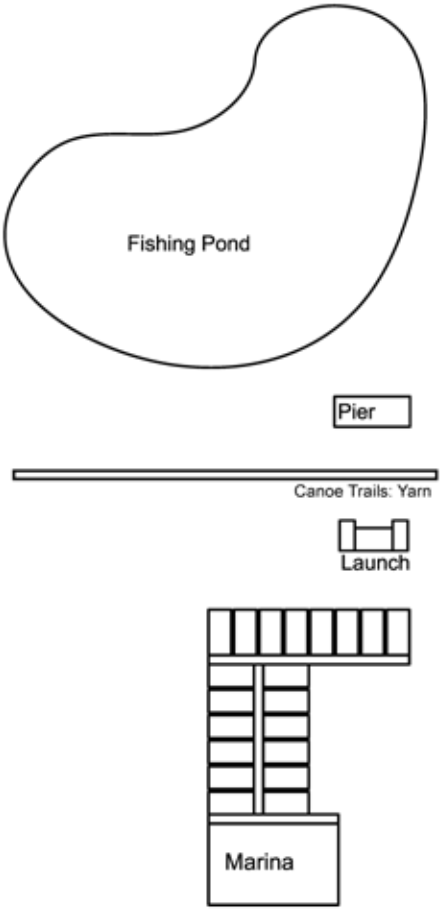
AQUATIC ACTIVITIES: Constructed

Fishing Pond/Pier

Canoe Trails

Boat Launch

Marina



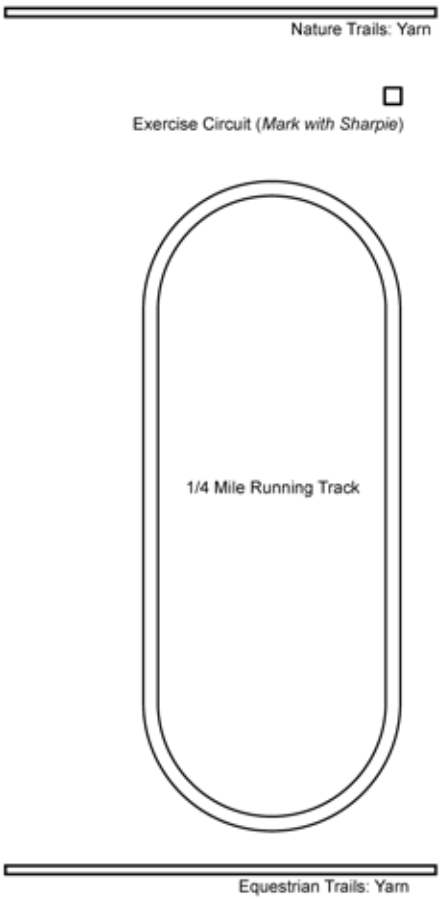
AQUATIC ACTIVITIES: Natural

Nature Trails

Exercise Circuit

Running Track

Equestrian Trails

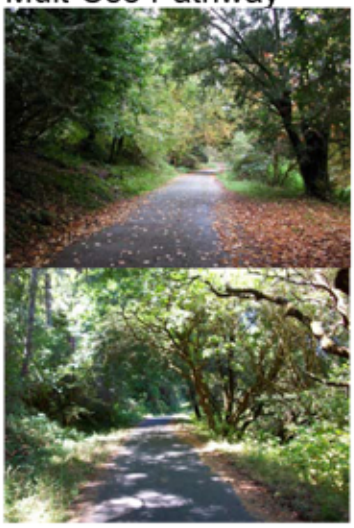


HIKING/BICYCLING: Low Intensity

Off-Road Bicycling

Motorized Trails

Mult-Use Pathway



Off-Road Bicycling: Yarn

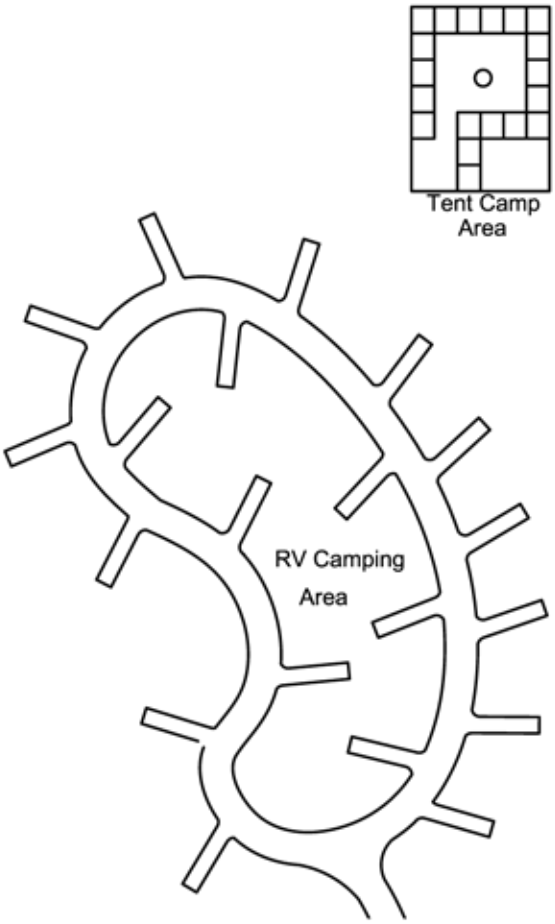
MotorizedTrails: Yarn

Multi-Use Pathway: Yarn

HIKING/BICYCLING: High Intensity

Tent Camping Area

RV Camping Area



CAMPING ACTIVITIES: Portable

Family/Group Cabins

Retreat Cabins

Group Meeting Hall

Fam Cab

Group Cabin

Retreat Cabins

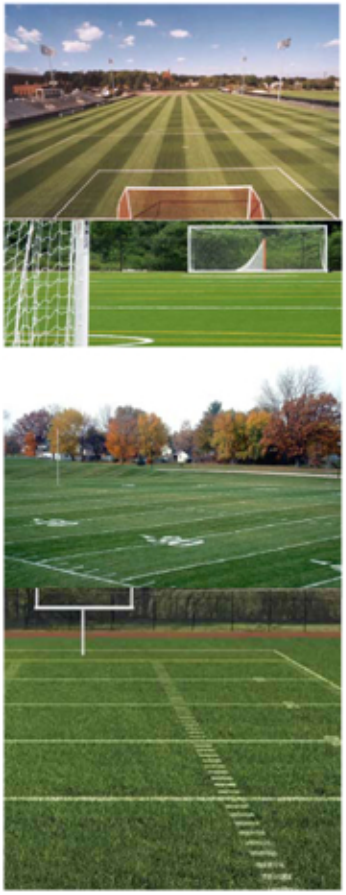
Group Hall

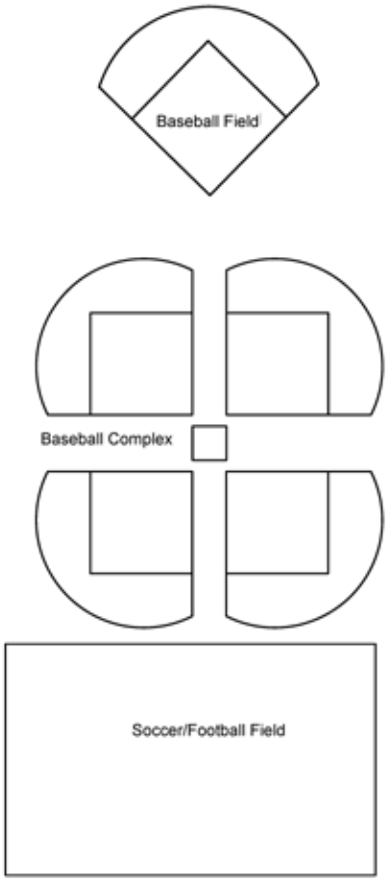
CAMPING ACTIVITIES: Permanent

Baseball Field

Baseball Complex

Soccer/Football Field





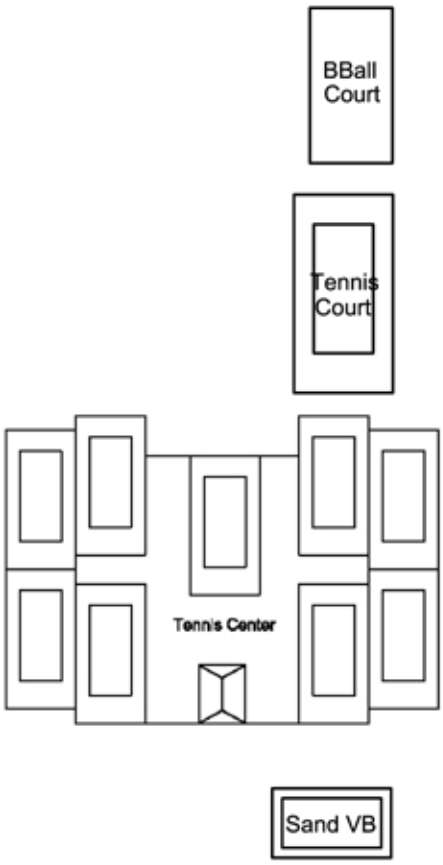
OUTDOOR ACTIVE RECREATION: Large Spaces

Basketball Court

Tennis Court

Tennis Center

Sand Volleyball



OUTDOOR ACTIVE RECREATION: Small Spaces

Paintball Field

Skateboard Park

BMX Bike Circuit

Paintball Field

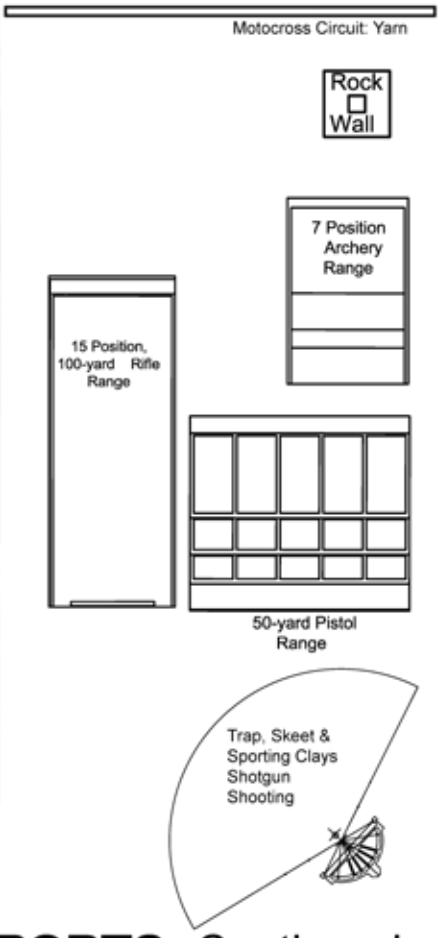
Skateboard Park

BMX Bike Circuit: Yarn

Motocross Circuit

Rock Climbing

Shooting Range

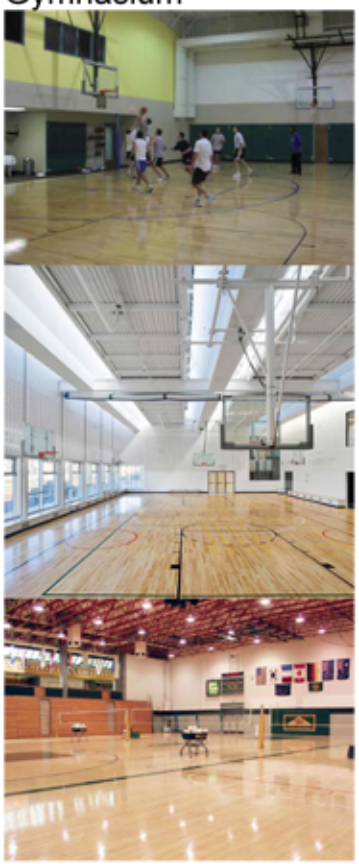


EXTREME SPORTS: Continued

Themed Playground

Standard Playground

Gymnasium



Themed Playground

Standard Playground

Gymnasium

TRADITIONAL PARK COMPONENTS: Play

Picnic Pavillion

Group Pavillion

Community Center

Picnic Pavillion (*Mark with Sharpie*)

Group Pavillion

Community Center

TRADITIONAL PARK COMPONENTS: Congregation

Bathrooms

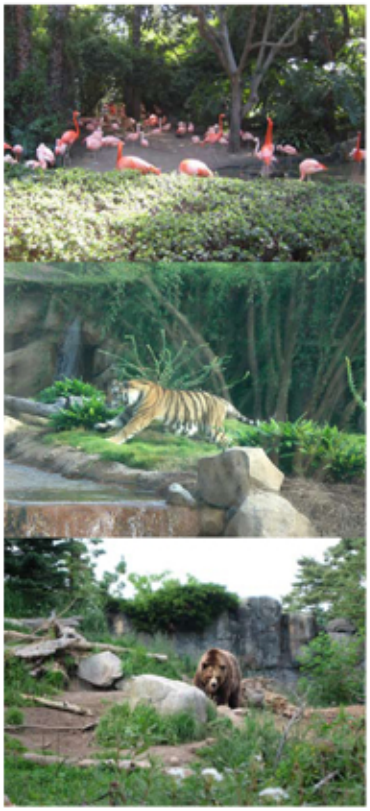
Concrete Parking

Gravel Parking

Bathrooms (*Mark with Sharpie*)

TRADITIONAL PARK COMPONENTS: Facilities

Zoo Exhibit



Botanical Garden

Insectarium

SPECIALTY PARK ACTIVITIES: Exhibits

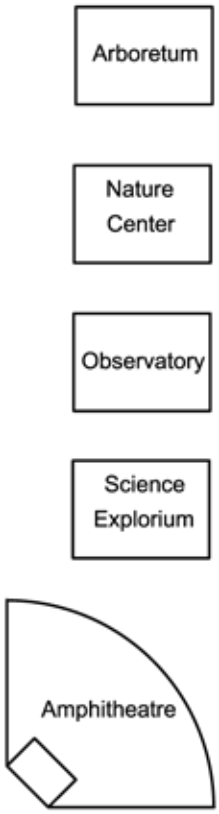
Arboretum

Nature Center

Science Explorium

Amphitheatre

Observatory



SPECIALTY PARK ACTIVITIES: Educational

Golf (9 Holes)

Driving Range

Clubhouse

9-Hole Golf Course Area of 50 acres

Driving Range Area of 300yards by 100yards

Golf Clubhouse

SPECIALTY PARK ACTIVITIES: Golf

Equestrian Center

Carousel

Dog Park

Equestrian Center of 21 acres for 10 horses

Carousel (*Mark with Sharpie*)

Dog Park

SPECIALTY PARK ACTIVITIES: Other

Chapter 3

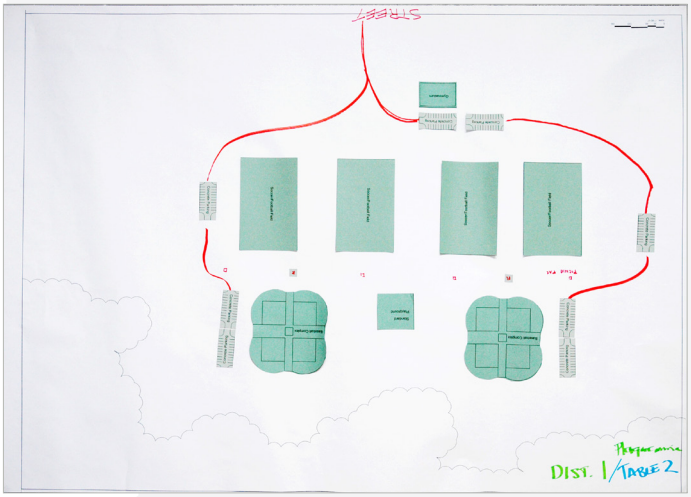
2008 LORF Regional Design Charrette Maps

DESIGN MEANING

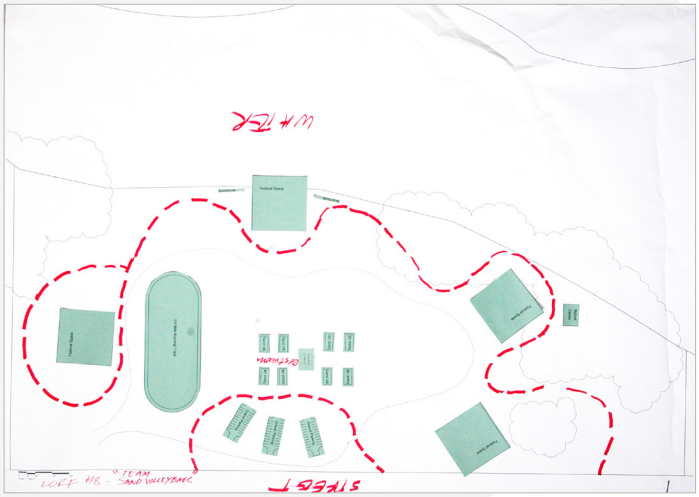
District 1 (New Orleans)

- **Table 1:** COMMUNITY INTEGRATION – sympathetic to neighborhood recreational needs, providing nature in the city, islands of refuge, and connectivity.
- **Table 2:** REGIONAL ATTRACTOR – provisions for tournament and parish-wide recreational needs focused upon athletic fields.
- **Table 3:** PURPOSEFUL – sand volleyball courts with connectivity of trails and open spaces.

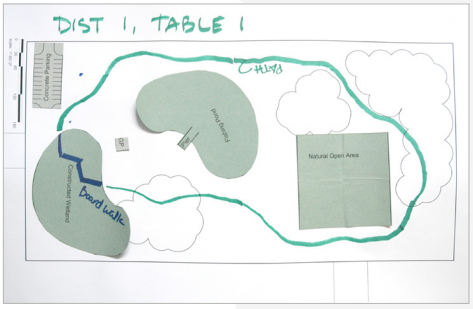
Community Park Scheme

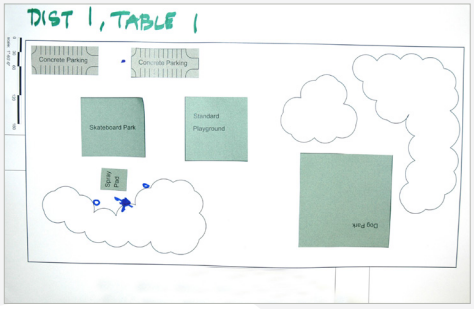


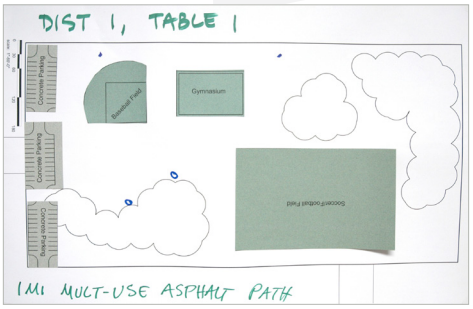
Special Use Scheme

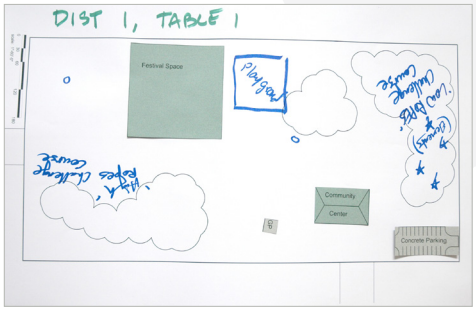


Neighborhood Park Schemes









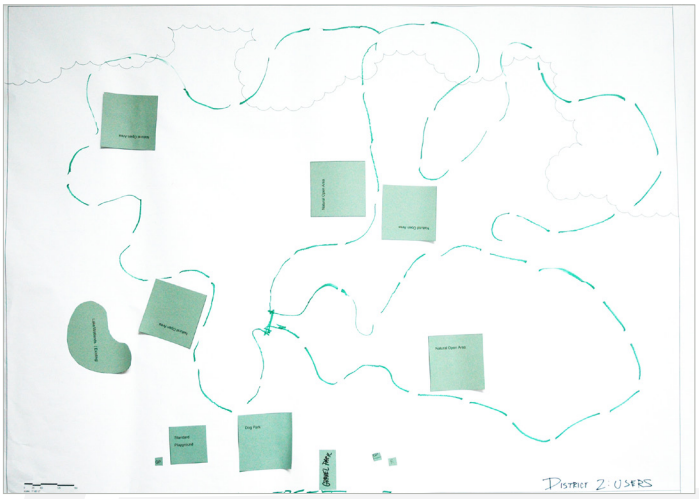
DESIGN MEANING

District 2 (Baton Rouge)

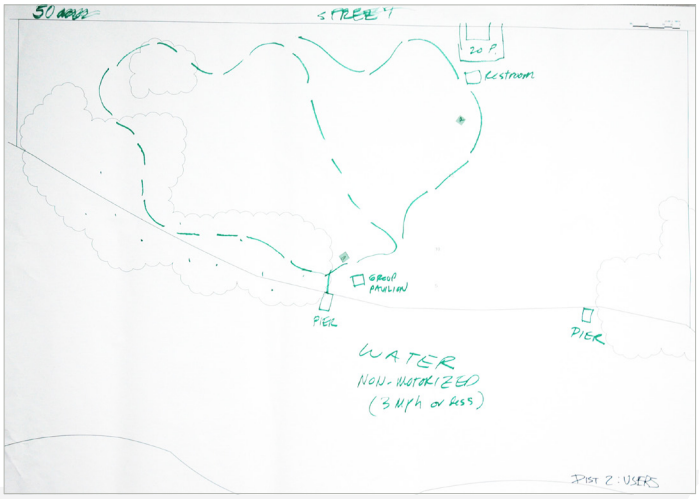
- **Providers:** CONNECTIVITY – community wide connectivity with trails connecting multi-jurisdictional open space and recreational opportunities.

- **Users:** LAND ACQUISITION – emphasis of obtaining valuable land before it is developed and unattainable. Connecting these recreational lands with a trail system.

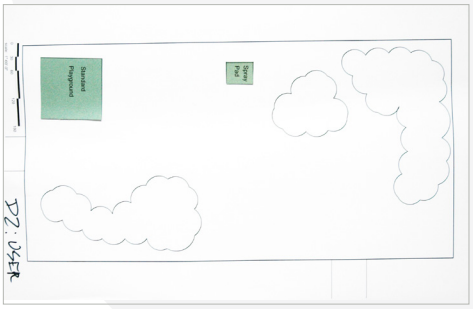
Community Park Scheme

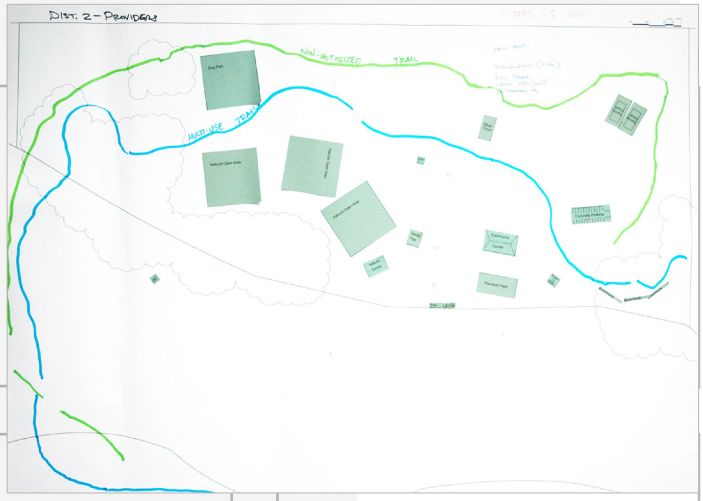


Special Use Schemes



Neighborhood Park Schemes



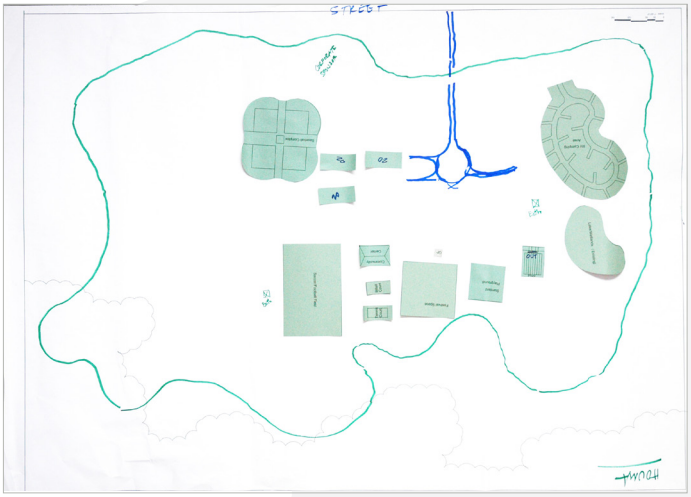


DESIGN MEANING

District 3 (Houma – Thibodaux)

- REGIONAL ATTRACTOR – provisions for tournament and regional recreational facilities with a focus on baseball, soccer, RV campground, and a community center.

Community Park Scheme

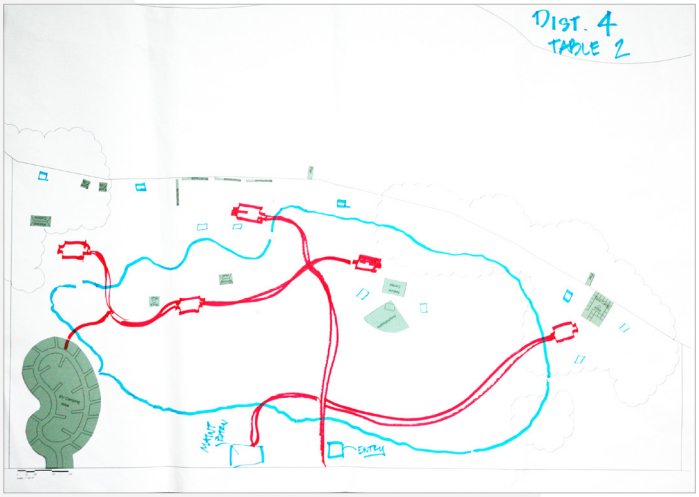


DESIGN MEANING

District 4 (Lafayette – St. Martinsville)

- CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES – respect for natural parks that provide recreational opportunities which reflect the area's cultural heritage.

Special Use Schemes



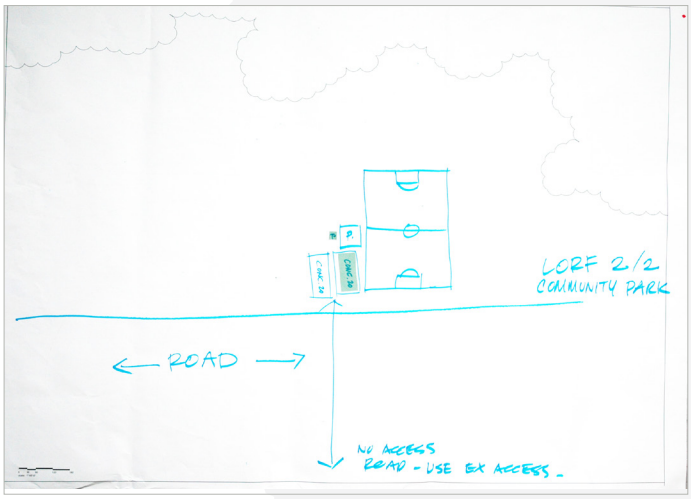
DESIGN MEANING

District 5 – (Lake Charles)

- **Table 1:** LAND ACQUISITION – purchase of all available park land with modest development of basic recreational services allowing for future growth.

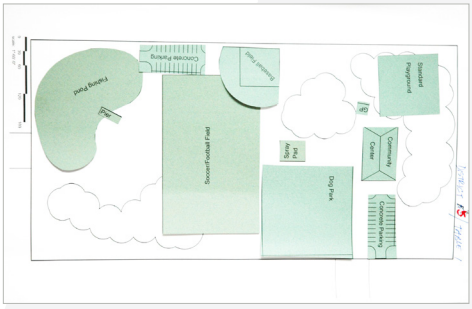
- **Table 2:** COMMUNITY INTEGRATION – emphasis of establishing park and recreation spaces in each neighborhood with connectivity. Bringing nature into the community.

Community Park Scheme



Special Use Scheme

Neoghborhood Park Scheme



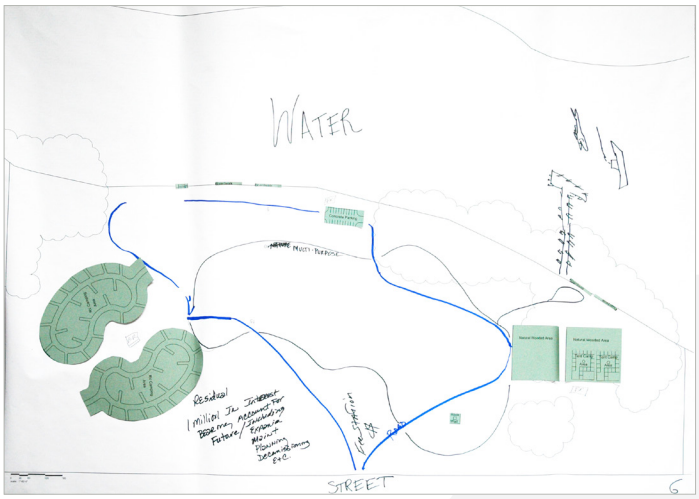
DESIGN MEANING

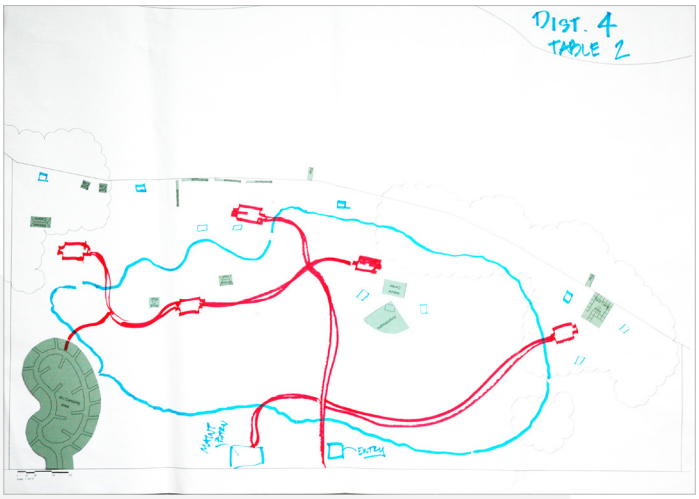
District 6 – (Alexandria)

- **Table 1:** SUSTAINABILITY – development of a community park that helps create a destination while "banking" some of the money for long-term sustainable operations and maintenance.

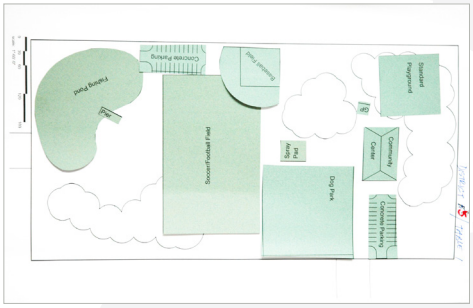
- **Table 2:** COMMUNITY INTEGRATION – emphasis of establishing park and recreation spaces in each neighborhood with connectivity. Bringing nature into the community.

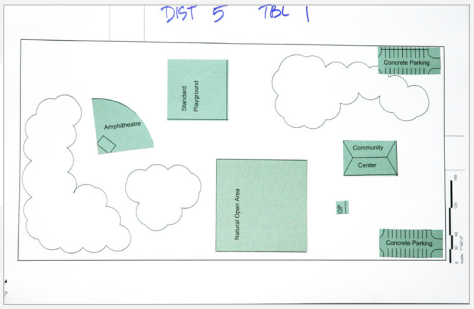
Special Use Schemes

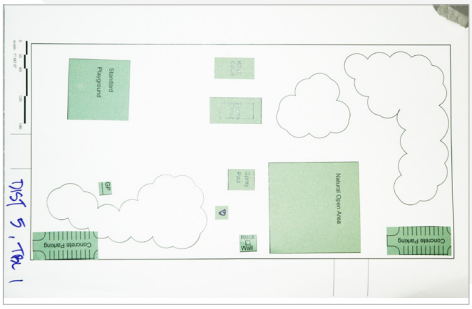


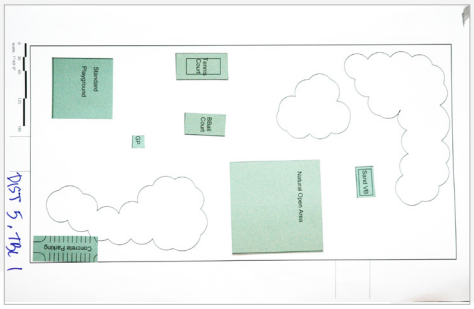


Neoghborhood Park Schemes







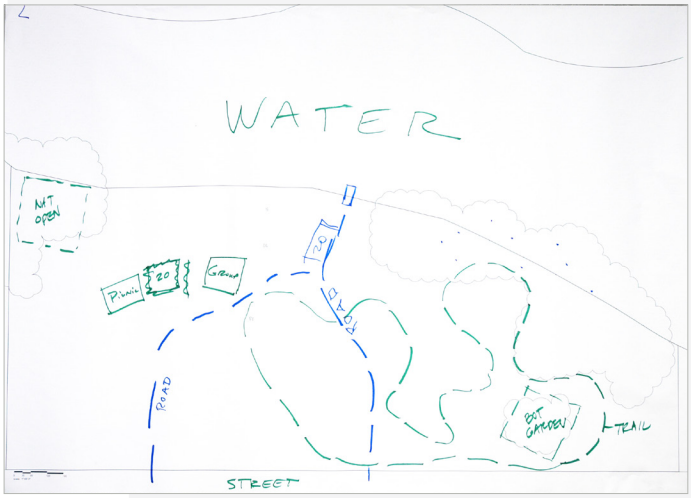


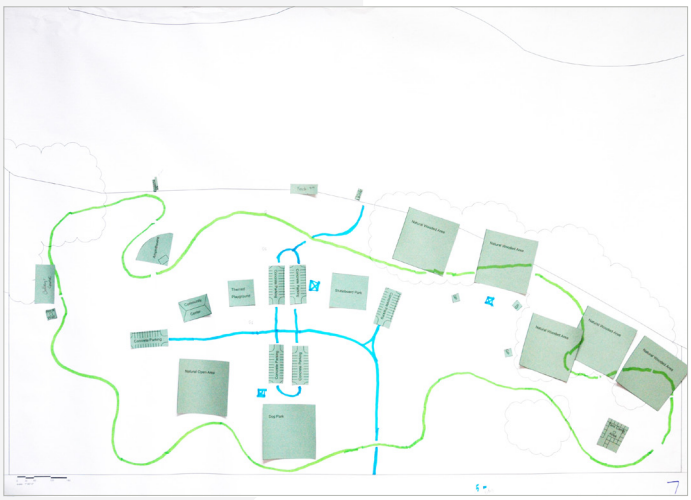
DESIGN MEANING

District 7 – (Shreveport)

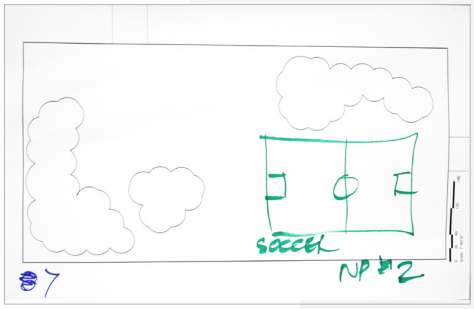
- **Table 1:** LAND ACQUISITION – purchase of all available park land with modest development of basic recreational services allowing for future growth.
- **Table 2:** SHOWCASE – development of a feature park facility that not only draws visitor and residents alike, but is the focus of recreation in the community.

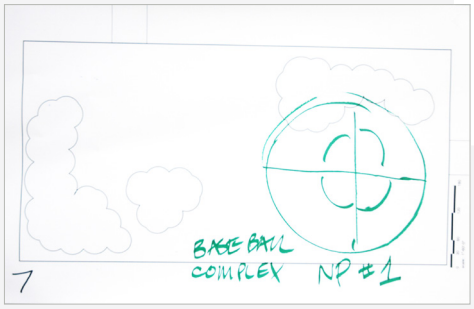
Special Use Schemes





Neoghborhood Park Scheme





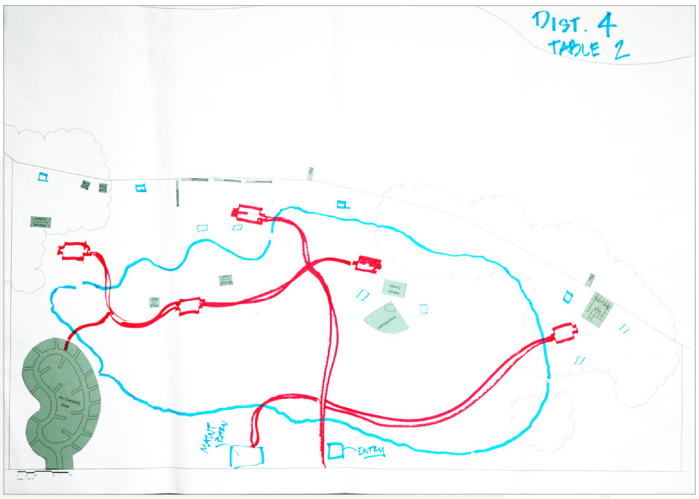
DESIGN MEANING

District 8 – (Monroe)

- **Table 1:** REGIONAL ATTRACTOR – provisions for tournament and parish-wide recreational needs focused upon athletic fields.

- **Table 2:** SHOWCASE – development of a feature park facility that not only draws visitor and residents alike, but is the focus of recreation in the community.

Special Use Schemes



2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

Section 4

2008 SCORP Provider and Resident Survey Process and Full Report

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

SCORP Resident Survey Results

	State-Wide	Participation	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
How Do you find out about Recreation?										
Word of Mouth	79.0%		77.8%	88.6%	82.9%	67.3%	71.4%	85.2%	75.6%	78.9%
State, Parish, or City Office	9.2%		7.9%	8.9%	0.0%	17.3%	19.0%	11.1%	7.3%	0.0%
School or College	6.9%		15.9%	6.3%	0.0%	9.6%	9.5%	11.1%	2.4%	5.3%
Newspaper	40.3%		57.1%	38.0%	26.8%	28.8%	42.9%	44.4%	34.1%	52.6%
Television or Radio	35.7%		46.0%	30.4%	26.8%	26.9%	47.6%	33.3%	46.3%	31.6%
Internet, Email or Website	45.0%		50.8%	54.4%	46.3%	44.2%	42.9%	29.6%	36.6%	31.6%
Federal, State or Military Agency	8.4%		11.1%	3.8%	7.3%	7.7%	4.8%	22.2%	4.9%	0.0%
Other	9.5%		6.3%	8.9%	12.2%	13.5%	14.3%	11.1%	4.9%	0.0%
Recreation Areas are **Safe** to Use.	98.0%		93.7%	98.7%	100.0%	88.5%	100.0%	92.6%	95.1%	78.9%
Driving for Pleasure in last 12 months.	60.8%		50.8%	55.7%	80.5%	65.4%	61.9%	59.3%	61.0%	68.4%
Natural Site Visits	1,624	38%								
Lake, River, Creek Visits	1,017	24%								
Rural Area Visits	347	8%								
Historic Site Visits	424	10%								
Other (In Louisiana)	455	11%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	352	8%								
TOTAL	4,219	100%								
Swimming in last 12 months.	45.8%		41.3%	50.6%	61.0%	38.5%	66.7%	37.0%	46.3%	21.1%
Swimming Pools	1,306	64%								
Lake, River, Creek	393	19%								
Gulf of Mexico	156	8%								
Other (In Louisiana)	22	1%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	178	9%								
TOTAL	2,055	100%								
Fishing in last 12 months.	59.1%		44.4%	64.6%	80.5%	67.3%	61.9%	55.6%	53.7%	42.1%
Lake, Pond, Bay	1,352	51%								
River, Creek, Bayou	910	35%								
Gulf of Mexico	296	11%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	75	3%								
TOTAL	2,633	100%								

SCORP Resident Survey Results

	State-Wide	Participation	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Aquatic Sports in last 12 months.	36.6%		36.5%	40.5%	41.5%	28.8%	42.9%	37.0%	43.9%	15.8%
Lake, Pond, Bay	611	47%								
River, Creek, Bayou	379	29%								
Gulf of Mexico	94	7%								
Beach	77	6%								
Marsh	133	10%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	16	1%								
TOTAL	1,310	100%								
Paddling in last 12 months.	16.7%		14.3%	17.7%	12.2%	19.2%	28.6%	22.2%	14.6%	10.5%
Lake, Pond, Bay	104	46%								
River, Creek, Bayou	102	45%								
Gulf of Mexico	-	0%								
Marsh	6	3%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	16	7%								
TOTAL	228	100%								
Camping in last 12 months.	46.4%		30.2%	49.4%	61.0%	57.7%	57.1%	44.4%	43.9%	31.6%
Public Type (Local, State, Fed)	448	45%								
Commercial / Private Site	287	29%								
Other (Inside Louisiana)	11	1%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	243	25%								
TOTAL	989	100%								
Preferred Lodging Type										
2-3 Bedroom Cabin	92	28%								
Rustic 1 Bedroom Cabin	43	13%								
Hotel Style	41	12%								
4-6 Bedroom Family Lodge	24	7%								
Tent/RV	122	37%								
Other	8	2%								
TOTAL	330	100%								
Hiking in last 12 months.	36.6%		39.7%	45.6%	22.0%	26.9%	61.9%	37.0%	31.7%	31.6%
Community Park, School	1,775	71%								
Private Land	264	11%								
Public Land	348	14%								
Other (Inside Louisiana)	37	1%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	83	3%								
TOTAL	2,507	100%								

SCORP Resident Survey Results

	State-Wide	Participation	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Bicycling in last 12 months.	30.8%		33.3%	41.8%	29.3%	30.8%	57.1%	18.5%	14.6%	10.5%
Community Park, School	706	31%								
Private Land	259	11%								
Public Land	309	13%								
Other (Inside Louisiana)	1,005	44%								
Other (Outside Louisiana)	27	1%								
TOTAL	2,306	100%								
MOST Important Activities										
Visit Natural Places	219	63.1%	65.1%	64.6%	58.5%	63.5%	34.1%	63.0%	61.0%	68.4%
Field Sports (Softball, Basketball)	99	28.5%	22.2%	27.8%	24.4%	26.9%	26.8%	40.7%	29.3%	21.1%
Field Sports (Football, Soccer)	91	26.2%	28.6%	26.6%	19.5%	21.2%	22.0%	37.0%	22.0%	21.1%
Court Sports	77	22.2%	25.4%	26.6%	12.2%	23.1%	19.5%	11.1%	22.0%	10.5%
Bicycling	117	33.7%	49.2%	41.8%	24.4%	32.7%	22.0%	22.2%	14.6%	26.3%
Walking / Hiking	175	50.4%	55.6%	58.2%	29.3%	46.2%	34.1%	44.4%	46.3%	63.2%
Running / Jogging	92	26.5%	34.9%	26.6%	9.8%	28.8%	22.0%	18.5%	24.4%	26.3%
Skateboarding	19	5.5%	6.3%	7.6%	2.4%	7.7%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
Swimming / Spray Parks	126	36.3%	49.2%	31.6%	46.3%	26.9%	29.3%	29.6%	29.3%	31.6%
Hunting	149	42.9%	27.0%	51.9%	48.8%	36.5%	29.3%	63.0%	34.1%	47.4%
Off-Road Vehicle Driving	91	26.2%	12.7%	24.1%	31.7%	36.5%	19.5%	37.0%	26.8%	15.8%
Horseback Riding	67	19.3%	27.0%	21.5%	9.8%	13.5%	17.1%	14.8%	14.6%	26.3%
Campground Camping	158	45.5%	42.9%	51.9%	31.7%	51.9%	26.8%	48.1%	41.5%	42.1%
Spectator	129	37.2%	46.0%	34.2%	22.0%	42.3%	22.0%	37.0%	39.0%	36.8%
Public Access to State Waters	154	44.4%	47.6%	44.3%	53.7%	34.6%	29.3%	55.6%	39.0%	31.6%
Fishing	212	61.1%	61.9%	67.1%	82.9%	61.5%	34.1%	59.3%	43.9%	26.3%
Golf	87	25.1%	30.2%	30.4%	12.2%	23.1%	19.5%	25.9%	19.5%	15.8%
Picnicking	109	31.4%	34.9%	35.4%	24.4%	23.1%	22.0%	29.6%	29.3%	42.1%
Bird Watching	83	23.9%	23.8%	27.8%	17.1%	17.3%	19.5%	22.2%	26.8%	26.3%
Botanic Gardens	122	35.2%	52.4%	36.7%	29.3%	26.9%	19.5%	18.5%	34.1%	36.8%
Extreme Sports	45	13.0%	4.8%	13.9%	29.3%	19.2%	7.3%	11.1%	7.3%	0.0%
Other	27	7.8%	6.3%	5.1%	9.8%	19.2%	4.9%	3.7%	2.4%	5.3%

SCORP Resident Survey Results

	State-Wide	Participation	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
MOST Frequently Visited										
Natural Areas	181	52.2%	31.7%	59.5%	68.3%	51.9%	34.1%	59.3%	43.9%	52.6%
Waterfronts	169	48.7%	54.0%	45.6%	51.2%	38.5%	36.6%	63.0%	39.0%	47.4%
Local Sites / Parks	163	47.0%	55.6%	50.6%	39.0%	40.4%	29.3%	37.0%	46.3%	52.6%
Commercial / Private Sites	72	20.7%	20.6%	21.5%	24.4%	21.2%	12.2%	18.5%	17.1%	21.1%
Cultural / Historical Sites	109	31.4%	33.3%	31.6%	36.6%	40.4%	14.6%	29.6%	22.0%	21.1%
Golf Courses	52	15.0%	19.0%	17.7%	7.3%	15.4%	9.8%	11.1%	14.6%	10.5%
Trails	83	23.9%	20.6%	27.8%	24.4%	28.8%	14.6%	14.8%	14.6%	36.8%
Other	23	6.6%	12.7%	1.3%	4.9%	7.7%	4.9%	11.1%	2.4%	10.5%
Reasons for Visiting Recreation Areas										
More Important than any type	64	18.4%	23.8%	13.9%	14.6%	15.4%	7.3%	29.6%	22.0%	21.1%
Very Special	111	32.0%	17.5%	30.4%	26.8%	48.1%	36.6%	25.9%	29.3%	31.6%
Creates Economic Opportunity	77	22.2%	23.8%	20.3%	22.0%	23.1%	4.9%	29.6%	22.0%	31.6%
Creates Memories	202	58.2%	44.4%	62.0%	53.7%	65.4%	36.6%	48.1%	61.0%	84.2%
No Substitution	10	2.9%	3.2%	0.0%	4.9%	3.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%
Regular Visitations	137	39.5%	36.5%	31.6%	51.2%	42.3%	26.8%	33.3%	39.0%	52.6%
Unique Experience	147	42.4%	36.5%	59.5%	36.6%	36.5%	17.1%	33.3%	48.8%	31.6%
Other	42	12.1%	12.7%	10.1%	19.5%	15.4%	2.4%	11.1%	7.3%	10.5%
Limits to Participation										
Lack of Information	113	32.6%	36.5%	40.5%	34.1%	25.0%	22.0%	25.9%	22.0%	26.3%
Distance from Household	96	27.7%	14.3%	29.1%	39.0%	25.0%	19.5%	44.4%	24.4%	21.1%
Lack of Facilities	87	25.1%	23.8%	30.4%	31.7%	28.8%	4.9%	25.9%	19.5%	10.5%
Safety	35	10.1%	17.5%	7.6%	7.3%	11.5%	0.0%	14.8%	4.9%	15.8%
Health Needs	77	22.2%	25.4%	17.7%	19.5%	28.8%	9.8%	22.2%	22.0%	26.3%
Lack of Land	57	16.4%	17.5%	10.1%	31.7%	23.1%	4.9%	18.5%	9.8%	5.3%
Cost to Participate	59	17.0%	12.7%	10.1%	9.8%	15.4%	17.1%	14.8%	24.4%	52.6%
Lack of Access	42	12.1%	9.5%	7.6%	12.2%	13.5%	7.3%	14.8%	12.2%	26.3%
Maintenance Concerns	19	5.5%	6.3%	3.8%	7.3%	5.8%	2.4%	7.4%	7.3%	0.0%
Lack of Improvements	22	6.3%	6.3%	10.1%	2.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	10.5%
Other	43	12.4%	9.5%	17.7%	14.6%	17.3%	2.4%	3.7%	12.2%	5.3%

SCORP Resident Survey Results

	State-Wide	Participation	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Preferred Improvements										
Promotion	127	36.6%	36.5%	40.5%	29.3%	26.9%	29.3%	40.7%	41.5%	26.3%
Closer Facilities	116	33.4%	23.8%	34.2%	43.9%	30.8%	17.1%	51.9%	26.8%	36.8%
More Facilities, Wider Variety	134	38.6%	41.3%	41.8%	36.6%	38.5%	17.1%	40.7%	34.1%	36.8%
Safety Upgrades	74	21.3%	27.0%	21.5%	19.5%	13.5%	12.2%	22.2%	24.4%	21.1%
More Public Lands	127	36.6%	38.1%	35.4%	63.4%	30.8%	12.2%	44.4%	24.4%	26.3%
Health Upgrades	95	27.4%	25.4%	22.8%	31.7%	23.1%	14.6%	37.0%	29.3%	42.1%
Financial Assistance to Participation	31	8.9%	7.9%	6.3%	4.9%	13.5%	7.3%	11.1%	4.9%	21.1%
Access Upgrades	16	4.6%	4.8%	2.5%	2.4%	11.5%	0.0%	7.4%	4.9%	0.0%
Facility Maintenance	25	7.2%	4.8%	6.3%	12.2%	7.7%	2.4%	11.1%	17.1%	5.3%
New Improvements	34	9.8%	7.9%	5.1%	12.2%	11.5%	4.9%	18.5%	14.6%	5.3%
Other	18	5.2%	6.3%	3.8%	4.9%	9.6%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%

SCORP Provider Survey

1. First, please confirm your agency, name, and title by writing them in the box below:	
	Response Count
	56
answered question	**56**
skipped question	**2**

2. Would you please provide us with an email address to keep you informed of future state and federal Outdoor Recreation opportunities for funding and input in the SCORP process.		
	Response Percent	**Response Count**
Email Address:	**100.0%**	**13**
answered question		**13**
skipped question		**45**

3. How do residents in your community served by your agency regularly receive information about recreation places and acitivites? (Check all that apply.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Word of Mouth	87.3%	48
State or Local Agency Office	27.3%	15
Professional or Sports Association	20.0%	11
Newspaper, Events Calendar, Program Schedule	**89.1%**	**49**
Television, Radio Advertisement or Promotion	36.4%	20
Internet, Email, or Website	54.5%	30
Schools, Civic Organizations, Clubs	69.1%	38
Other (please specify)	9.1%	5
	answered question	**55**
	skipped question	**3**

4. Are your community public recreation places Accessible to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**86.0%**	**43**
No	14.0%	7
	answered question	**50**
	skipped question	**8**

5. If No, what factors make your community recreation places unaccessible? (Specify place and problem)

	Response Count
	8
answered question	**8**
skipped question	**50**

6. Did your agency offer Passive Recreation Activities in the last 12 months? (Passive Recreation Activities include nature walks, bird watching, plant identification, and garden tours.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	36.2%	17
No	**63.8%**	**30**
	answered question	**47**
	skipped question	**11**

7. If Yes, what does your agency provide and how many visitors? (For all that apply, please enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Natural Sites, Woods, Forests, Fields, and Meadows	**100.0%**	**17**
Lake, River, Creek	88.2%	15
Rural Areas, Orchards, or Farms	47.1%	8
Historic Sites or Cultural Attractions	58.8%	10
Other	35.3%	6
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	52.9%	9
	answered question	**17**
	skipped question	**41**

8. If Other or Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Other	28.6%	2
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	**85.7%**	**6**
	answered question	**7**
	skipped question	**51**

9. Did your agency provide Aquatic Activities in the last 12 months? (Aquatic Activities include scuba diving, snorkeling, spray grounds, and water parks. It does not include swimming in homeowner pools.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	40.4%	19
No	**59.6%**	**28**
	answered question	**47**
	skipped question	**11**

10. If Yes, where did your agency provide aquatic activities and how many visitors did it serve? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Swimming Pool or Aquatic Facility	**94.1%**	**16**
Lake, River, or Creek	52.9%	9
Gulf of Mexico	23.5%	4
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	47.1%	8
	answered question	**17**
	skipped question	**41**

11. If Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Count
	4
	answered question	**4**
	skipped question	**54**

12. Did your agency provide fishing facilities or waterway access in the last 12 months? (Fishing includes shrimping, seining, crabbing, crawfishing, and trolling.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	45.7%	21
No	**54.3%**	**25**
	answered question	**46**
	skipped question	**12**

13. If Yes, where did your agency provide activities and how many visitors did it serve? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Lake, Pond, or Bay	58.8%	10
River, Creek, Bayou, or Slough	**88.2%**	**15**
Gulf of Mexico	35.3%	6
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	41.2%	7
	answered question	**17**
	skipped question	**41**

14. If Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Count
	2
	answered question	**2**
	skipped question	**56**

15. Did your agency provide Aquatic Sports activities or waterway access in the last 12 months? (Aquatic Sports include boating, powerboats, jet skis, sailboards, water-skiing, and windsurfing.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	29.5%	13
No	**70.5%**	**31**
	answered question	**44**
	skipped question	**14**

16. If Yes, where did your agency provide activities and how many visitors did it serve? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Lake, Pond, or Bay	72.7%	8
River, Creek, Bayou, or Slough	**81.8%**	**9**
Gulf of Mexico	36.4%	4
Beach	36.4%	4
Fresh or Salt Marsh	36.4%	4
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	45.5%	5
	answered question	**11**
	skipped question	**47**

17. If Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Count
	0
	answered question	**0**
	skipped question	**58**

18. Did your agency provide for Paddling activities or waterway access in the last 12 months? (Paddling includes canoeing and kayaking.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	22.7%	10
No	**77.3%**	**34**
	answered question	**44**
	skipped question	**14**

19. If Yes, where did your agency provide activities and how many visitors did it serve? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Lake, Pond, or Bay	55.6%	5
River, Creek, Bayou, or Slough	**88.9%**	**8**
Gulf of Mexico	44.4%	4
Fresh or Salt Marsh	44.4%	4
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	33.3%	3
	answered question	**9**
	skipped question	**49**

20. If Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Count
	1
	answered question	**1**
	skipped question	**57**

21. Did your agency provide for Camping opportunities or sites in the last 12 months? (Camping includes tents, motorized recreation vehicles, and trailers.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	22.4%	11
No	**77.6%**	**38**
	answered question	**49**
	skipped question	**9**

22. If Yes, where did your agency provide camping and how many visitors did it serve? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Public Type (Community Park, State Park, State or National Forest)	**91.7%**	**11**
Private Type (Commercial or Private Site)	41.7%	5
Other	33.3%	4
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	58.3%	7
	answered question	**12**
	skipped question	**46**

23. If Other or Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Other	25.0%	1
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	**100.0%**	**4**
	answered question	**4**
	skipped question	**54**

24. What Public facilities with overnight accomodations are your community residents' and visitors' most preferred type of lodging? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
2 or 3 Bedroom Cabin	35.3%	6
Rustic One Bedroom Cabin	29.4%	5
Hotel Style Room	52.9%	9
4-6 Bedroom Family Lodge	29.4%	5
Tent/RV	**76.5%**	**13**
Other	35.3%	6
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	47.1%	8
	answered question	**17**
	skipped question	**41**

25. If Other or Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Other	**75.0%**	**3**
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	50.0%	2
	answered question	**4**
	skipped question	**54**

26. Did your agency provide hiking, walking, jogging, or running activities in the last 12 months?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	**65.3%**	**32**
No	34.7%	17
	answered question	**49**
	skipped question	**9**

27. If Yes, tell us about places where your agency regularly provides activities and how many visitors are served. (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Community Park, School Facility	**92.6%**	**25**
Private Land (Commercial or Private Property)	22.2%	6
Public Lands (State Park, State or National Forest)	22.2%	6
Other	18.5%	5
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	25.9%	7
	answered question	**27**
	skipped question	**31**

28. If Other or Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Other	33.3%	1
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	**66.7%**	**2**
	answered question	**3**
	skipped question	**55**

29. Did your agency provide Bicycling opportunities in the last 12 months? (Bicycling includes non-motorized vehicles.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	26.5%	13
No	**73.5%**	**36**
	answered question	**49**
	skipped question	**9**

30. If Yes, where did your agency provide activities and how many visitors did it serve? (For all that apply, enter in the number of visitors per year. If none, enter in a zero.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Community Park, School Facility	**83.3%**	**10**
Private Land (Commercial or Private Property)	25.0%	3
Public Lands (State Park, State or National Forest)	25.0%	3
Along a Community Road or Highway	58.3%	7
Other	25.0%	3
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	33.3%	4
	answered question	**12**
	skipped question	**46**

31. If Other or Visitors from Outside Louisiana, please specify:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Other	0.0%	0
Visitors from Outside Louisiana	0.0%	0
	answered question	**0**
	skipped question	**58**

32. What are the most important Activities in your community? (Check all that apply.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Visit Natural Places, Gardens or Arboretum, Zoo or Forest	25.0%	12
Play Field Sports (softball, baseball)	**79.2%**	**38**
Play Field Sports (football, soccer, lacrosse)	64.6%	31
Play Court Sport or Game (basketball, volleyball, tennis)	75.0%	36
Bicycling	41.7%	20
Walking or Hiking	75.0%	36
Running or Jogging	60.4%	29
Skateboarding	22.9%	11
Swimming, Water Spray Park	37.5%	18
Hunting	52.1%	25
Off Road Vehicle Driving	12.5%	6
Horseback Riding	18.8%	9
Campground Camping	27.1%	13
Spectator (Cultural Events, Competitions, Tournaments, Festivals, Presentations)	47.9%	23
Public Access to State Waters for Water Craft, Water Skiing, Swimming, and Beach Use	31.3%	15
Fishing, Crabbing, Crawfishing (non-commercial)	47.9%	23
Golf	35.4%	17
Picnicking	45.8%	22
Bird Watching, Nature Viewing	31.3%	15
Botanical Gardens (plants), Zoos (animals), Arboretum (trees), or	8.3%	4

Insectarium (bugs)			
Extreme and Non-Traditional Sports (paint ball, skateboarding, BMX bikes, motocross, racing, rock climbing)		8.3%	4
Other (please specify)		8.3%	4
		answered question	**48**
		skipped question	**10**

33. What are the most popular types of places your agency regularly provides for visitor and resident use (several times per year)? (Check all that apply.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Natural Areas, Preserves, Refuges, Forests		23.3%	10
Waterfronts		34.9%	15
Local Community Sites or Parks		**86.0%**	**37**
Commercial and Private Sites		11.6%	5
Cultural or Historical Facilities or Sites		37.2%	16
Golf Courses		25.6%	11
Trails		39.5%	17
Other (please specify)		7.0%	3
		answered question	**43**
		skipped question	**15**

34. What places Outside of the state does your agency use for activites? (Check all that apply.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Natural Areas, Preserves, Refuges, Forests	9.5%	2
Waterfronts	14.3%	3
Local Community Sites or Parks	23.8%	5
Commercial or Private Sites	4.8%	1
Cultural or Historical Facilities or Sites	28.6%	6
Golf Courses	9.5%	2
Trails	14.3%	3
None	**38.1%**	**8**
Other (please specify)	9.5%	2
	answered question	**21**
	skipped question	**37**

35. What reasons prevent your agency from greater levels of residents and visitors participating in Outdoor Recreation? (Check all that apply.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
Lack of information about facilities	23.3%	10
Site or facilities located too far from our residents	25.6%	11
Lack of facilities for activities residents are interested in	**51.2%**	**22**
Safety upgrades (lights, security, supervision)	25.6%	11
Health needs (clean water, insects, overcrowded or lack of restrooms)	16.3%	7
Lack of recreation land	**51.2%**	**22**
Cost to residents to visit or participate	0.0%	0
Physical limitations or lack of access	0.0%	0
Facility maintenance concerns	11.6%	5
Lack of needed improvements	44.2%	19
Other	9.3%	4
	answered question	**43**
	skipped question	**15**

36. If you checked any of the following, please specify:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Physical Limitations/Lack of Access	0.0%	0
Facility Maintenance Concerns	23.1%	3
Lack of Needed Improvements	**69.2%**	**9**
Other	38.5%	5
	answered question	**13**
	skipped question	**45**

37. What are your community's Top Three Priority Needs to Improve Outdoor Recreation? (Check only three.)

	Response Percent	Response Count
More information or promotion (website, brochures, advertising)	15.9%	7
Sites and facilities located closer to our residents	22.7%	10
More facilities for a wider variety of activities	47.7%	21
Safety upgrades (lights, security, supervision)	27.3%	12
More public lands for outdoor recreation	38.6%	17
Health upgrades (clean water, control insects, larger facility or added restrooms)	2.3%	1
Funding	**79.5%**	**35**
Access upgrade	2.3%	1
Facility maintenance	6.8%	3
Added or new improvements	38.6%	17
Other	6.8%	3
	answered question	**44**

	skipped question	**14**

38. If you checked any of the following, please specify:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Access upgrade		12.5%	2
Facility maintenance		18.8%	3
Added/new improvements		**75.0%**	**12**
Other		18.8%	3
	answered question		**16**
	skipped question		**42**

39. Operating Budget Last Year:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Declining		11.8%	4
Average or Steady		**82.4%**	**28**
Increasing		11.8%	4
	answered question		**34**
	skipped question		**24**

40. Operating Budget This Year:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Declining		15.2%	5
Average or Steady		**60.6%**	**20**
Increasing		30.3%	10
	answered question		**33**
	skipped question		**25**

41. Operating Budget Next Year:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Declining	15.4%	4
Average or Steady	**76.9%**	**20**
Increasing	15.4%	4
	answered question	**26**
	skipped question	**32**

42. Existing Facility Improvements or Replacement Budget Next Year:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Declining	15.0%	3
Average or Steady	**80.0%**	**16**
Increasing	15.0%	3
	answered question	**20**
	skipped question	**38**

43. New Facility Improvement Budget Next Year:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Declining	17.6%	3
Average or Steady	**76.5%**	**13**
Increasing	17.6%	3
	answered question	**17**
	skipped question	**41**

44. New Site Acquisition Budget Next Year:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Declining	36.4%	4
Average or Steady	**72.7%**	**8**
Increasing	9.1%	1
	answered question	**11**
	skipped question	**47**

45. Number of population served by your agency:

	Response Percent	Response Count
Residents Inside Incorporated Limits	**97.7%**	**42**
Residents Outside Limits	76.7%	33
	answered question	**43**
	skipped question	**15**

46. Number of kids under the age of 18?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 10%	13.2%	5
10% to 15%	21.1%	8
16% or more	**65.8%**	**25**
	answered question	**38**
	skipped question	**20**

47. Number of residents over the age of 65?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 10%	15.4%	6
10% to 15%	35.9%	14
16% or more	**48.7%**	**19**
	answered question	**39**
	skipped question	**19**

48. Number of residents with disablilites or special needs?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 5%	35.1%	13
5% to 15%	**59.5%**	**22**
16% or more	5.4%	2
	answered question	**37**
	skipped question	**21**

49. Number of residents with a primary language other than English?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 5%	**79.5%**	**31**
5% to 15%	17.9%	7
16% or more	2.6%	1
	answered question	**39**
	skipped question	**19**

50. THANK YOU! To thank you and promote community participation in our recreation survey, the Office of State Parks is providing a Coloring and Essay Contest for a drawing for a variety of prizes. You may continue on to see more information about this contest, or you may skip to the end.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes, I would like to see more informationa about participating in the contest.		8.2%	4
No thanks, I would like to skip to the end.		**91.8%**	**45**
		answered question	**49**
		skipped question	**9**

51. STATEMENT RELEASE AND CONTEST ENTRY: I hereby grant to the Louisiana Office of State Parks the irrevocable and unrestricted right to use and publish my artwork or statements submitted in the coloring and essay contest for editorial, trade, advertising, and any other purpose and in any manner and medium; to alter the same without restriction; and to copyright the same. I hereby release Louisiana State Parks from all claims and liabilities relating to said statements. Adults are encouraged to accept release for their minor children's work. This form also serves as my entry for the contest prizes donated by the Office of State Parks. One entry per each survey, coloring, or essay.

		Response Percent	Response Count
I have read and accept the above terms.		**100.0%**	**3**
		answered question	**3**
		skipped question	**55**

Section 5

Louisiana: State Recreation Providers Addtional Information

RECREATIONAL SUPPLIERS APPENDIX

U. S. FOREST SERVICE.

The U. S. Forest Service has the second largest amount of recreation acreage in the state. The Kisatchie National Forest consists of six ranger districts, and contains over 601,000 acres of land located in seven north and central Louisiana Parishes: Claiborne, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Vernon, Webster, and Winn. Approximately 561,000 acres of Forest Service lands are open to the public for dispersed recreation use. Dispersed recreation includes, but is not limited to, hunting, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, off-road vehicle (ORV) riding, canoeing, nature studies, and driving for pleasure.

The Kisatchie National Forest also maintains the most extensive trail system in the state with over 342 miles of trails. These trails are managed for single or multiple uses, which include hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, ORV riding, and canoeing.

The Forest Service continues to lead all other recreation suppliers in the state with its innovative approach to dealing with off-road vehicles. It works closely with several off-road riding clubs to develop riding areas. These areas are designed to provide suitable riding trails while minimizing environmental damages and reducing user conflicts.

Several streams in the forest are becoming more widely used by river recreationists as a result of organized activities. A 13-mile water trail has been developed along Saline Bayou, which was designated as a national wild and scenic river in 1986. Seven state designated natural and scenic streams (56 miles) also flow through the National Forest.

Hunting, driving for pleasure, and fishing have been the most popular forms of dispersed recreation of the forest. Other popular forms of dispersed recreation include horseback riding, hiking, ORV riding, canoeing and nature studies. Camping has been the most popular activity at developed sites on the forest. Other popular forms of developed recreation include swimming and picnicking. There is growing pressure being placed on National Forest lands for recreation opportunities as more private lands are closed to use or leased to private clubs. This increased pressure is expected to create future management challenges resulting in problems with overcrowding and adverse resource impacts. Another management concern faced by the land managers is dealing with conflicts between different types of recreation users competing for use of the same areas.

The Forest Services' current emphasis on ecosystem management will be beneficial to the recreation program. A stronger focus on recreation management, nationwide, in the Forest Service is expected over the next few years. However, Kisatchie National Forest managers do not expect significant budget changes, but hope to be able to construct some new facilities in response to a growing demand in many locations.

US Forest Service Inventory	Fees	Day-Use Picnic	Group-Use Picnic	RVs	Trailers and Campers	Tents	Group Camping	Water Hookups	Electric Hookups	Sanitary Dump Station	Fire Rings & Grills	Swimming	Bank Fishing	Pier Fishing	Water Skiing	Motorized Boating	Non-Motorized Boating	Motorized Boat Launch	Non-Motorized Boat Launch	Hiking	Biking	Interpretive	Horse	Off Road Vehicles	Flush Toilets	Vault Toilets	Showers	Drinking Water	Trash Disposal
Sabine	0																												
Kisatchie - Kisatchie District	0-$10	X		X	X	X	X				X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Kisatchie - Winn District	$3	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X
Kisatchie - Corney Lakes	0	X	X		X	X	X				X		X	X		X	X	X	X						X	X		X	X
Kisatchie - Middle Fork	0					X	X																			X			
Kisatchie - Caney Lakes	$3-$10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
Kisatchie - Evangeline Unit	$3-$15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kisatchie - Vernon Unit	$3-$5	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Kisatchie - Winn District	0	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X
Kisatchie - Catahoula District	$3-$5	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Sabine National Wildlife Refuge (which has a paved nature trail, restrooms, office/visitor center with exhibits, paved boat ramps, and parking areas) to no improvements on wilderness areas such as Breton National Wildlife Refuge

A new office/visitor center and associated public use facilities have been constructed at Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently developing six new national wildlife refuges in Louisiana on lands acquired since 1988, and anticipates acquiring additional acreage to expand existing refuges over the next five years.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

National Wildlife Refuge	Area	Boat Launch	Hiking Trails	ATV Trails	Primitive Camping	Canoeing	Hunting	Photography	Wildlife Observation	Fishing	Observation Towers	Vehicular Drive	Visitor Center
Atchafalaya NWR		X	X	X	X								
Bayou Savage NWR	22770 Acres												
Bogue Chitto NWR	37600 Acres				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Breton Sound NWR	18000 Acres				X			X	X	X			
Delta NWR	48800 Acres	X											
Cameron Prairie NWR	9621 Acres		X								X	X	X
East Cove Unit	14927 Acres								x	x			
Catahoula NWR	25043 Acres		X							X	X	X	X
D'Arbonne NWR	17419 Acres						X	X	X	X			
Upper Ouachita NWR	40000 Acres						X	X	X	X			
Grand Côte NWR	6077 Acres		X						X				
Lacassine NWR	34866 Acres		X				X		X	X			
Lake Ophelia NWR	17500 Acres		X	X			X		X	X			
Sabine NWR	124511 Acres		X			X	X		X	X	X		X
Shell Keys NWR	10 Acres												
Tensas NWR	60160 Acres		X	X						X	X		X
Bayou Cocodrie	11256 Acres								X				
Handy Brake NWR	20000 Acres						X	X	X	X	X		
Cat Island NWR	36500 Acres							X	X				

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park

Louisiana's first national park, the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, was established in 1978 to preserve the natural and cultural resources of the Mississippi Delta Region. The park is presently composed of six active units, one under construction, and one in the planning stage. The six active units are:

BARATARIA UNIT (Jefferson) - is the largest unit of the Jean Lafitte National Park. It consists of approximately 12,200 acres of coastal wetlands including freshwater marshes, swamps and hardwood forests. There are a variety of activities available at the park including hiking, fishing, canoeing, hunting, and guided tours, both on foot and by canoe. This segment of the park has eight hiking trails, a canoe trail, two picnic sites (one with 13 picnic tables), a visitor center with audio/video programs, exhibits and displays, and an environmental education center.

CHALMETTE UNIT (St. Bernard) - is the second largest unit of the park. This unit is located on a 154-acre site where Andrew

Jackson defeated the British in the War of 1812. The site consists of the battlefield, a national cemetery and the Beauregard House Visitor Center.

FRENCH QUARTER UNIT (Orleans) – consists of a visitor center located in downtown New Orleans. This unit has regular folk life programs and guided walking tours of the French Quarter.

EUNICE UNIT (Evangeline) - is actually two sites. The Prairie Acadian Cultural Center located at Eunice, depicts the heritage of the Prairie Acadians, shaped by the region's grasslands, ideal for raising crops and cattle. Traditional contemporary Cajun lifestyles are explored through audio/visual presentations, a cultural museum, live music, cooking, and craft demonstrations. The center is staffed and operated by the National Park Service. The second site is the Liberty Theater, which features Cajun entertainment, and a live radio broadcast of Cajun music every Saturday night. These programs are carried out in a cooperative agreement between the City of Eunice and the National Park Service.

THIBODAUX UNIT (Lafource) – The Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center has a museum/cultural center interpreting the Wetlands Acadian Culture. Programs and exhibits feature boat building, duck decoy carving, the sugar cane industry, oil and gas industry, hunting and trapping, geology, and the cultural differences between wetland and prairie Cajun cultures. The facility is staffed and operated by the National Park Service. Three cooperative programs with NPS include a gallery run by the Bayou Lafourche Arts Council, a 200-seat theater programmed by the Thibodaux Little Theater, and a library operated by the Lafourche Parish Library.

LAFAYETTE UNIT (Lafayette) - is known as the Acadian Cultural Center. The facility features exhibits telling the story of Acadian life in Louisiana in a 6,000 square-foot museum. A forty-minute film explains the history of the Acadian exile from Nova Scotia to South Louisiana. The 5.6-acre site is adjacent to the Vermilionville theme village.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Two U.S. Army Corps of Engineers districts cover the State of Louisiana. The New Orleans District has jurisdiction over coastal Louisiana. This district roughly forms a triangle and reaches Alexandria at its northern apex. The Vicksburg District has jurisdiction over the rest of the state. The only Corps-owned land used formally for recreation in the New Orleans District is a 24-acre local park leased and operated by St. Charles Parish within the Bonnet Carre Spillway. The Corps owns 7,800 acres of land at the spillway. This area has been officially designated for recreation and is operated by the Corps of Engineers for camping, picnicking, crabbing, fishing, horseback riding, and off-road vehicle riding.

The Corps, in coordination with St. Charles Parish, is preparing a project master plan outlining the future recreational use of both the spillway and the St. Charles Parish recreation lease, paying particular attention to health and safety issues. More than 250,000 people use the Bonnet Carre Spillway for recreation each year.

The recreation outlook for the New Orleans District of the Corps for the next five years includes the ongoing study and preparation of a master plan for the development and use of the Atchafalaya Basin with emphasis on the public access lands. The Corps has approximately 50,000 acres in the Atchafalaya Basin in fee simple title for public access, and 365,000 acres of developmental control and environmental protection easements. In addition, there are authorized Corps funds available on a 50/50 cost share basis for the development of basin recreational areas and facilities with the state. A similar master plan was prepared for the Old River Control complex in West Feliciana Parish, outlining existing and future recreational use of project lands.

The Corps has completed a bicycle transportation path on the crown of the Mississippi River levee from Audubon Park in New Orleans to the St. Charles Parish line. The paved path extends 30 miles. The U.S. Army Engineer District in New Orleans will continue evaluating recreation development needs and potentials to provide outdoor recreation amenities as one of its responsibilities in planning and developing the nation's water resources. The Vicksburg District of the Corps owns approximately35,905 acres of recreation lands in Louisiana. These sites were developed as a part of larger water development or flood control projects. The following is a listing of the major sites owned by the Vicksburg District of the Corps, their recreation activities, and their annual use:

Army Corps of Engineers Inventory	Camping	Lodging	Showers	Boat Ramps	Marina	Gas	Picnic Area/Shelter	Playground	Swimming Area	Fishing Facilities	Trails	Golf Course	Amphitheater	Grocery/Snack Bar
Atchafalaya Basin											X			
Bayou Bodcau Reservior	X		X	X			X	X			X			
Bonnet Carre Spillway				X			X							
Caddo Lake														
Old River Lock	X			X			X							
Ouachita - Black River - Calion Pool	X			X			X	X						
Ouachita - Black River - Columbia Pool	X			X			X	X	X		X			
Ouachita - Black River - Felsenthal Pool	X		X	X			X	X		X				
Ouachita - Black River - Jonesville Pool	X			X			X	X						
Pearl River - 3 Pools				X										
Red River Waterway							X	X			X			
Wallace Lake														

U.S. MILITARY RESERVATIONS

FORT POLK OUTDOOR RECREATION BRANCH

For Polk Outdoor Recreation Branch operates a main recreation branch, four recreation areas and two wildlife management areas. Two areas are off the installation - one on Toledo Bend Reservoir and one on Cotile Lake. The other two - Alligator Lake and Bonner Family Nature Park are on the Fort Polk Installation. The main recreation installation, located on 300 acres, offers 13 baseball fields, 8 basketball courts, 17 tennis courts, 15 volleyball courts and 3 swimming pools. In addition to these facilities, there is a 45-acre picnic area, 18 hole golf course, archery range, motorcycle trail, outdoor skeet range and historical exhibits. Hunting and fishing are the primary uses at Fort Polk and Peason Ridge WMAs, although there is some use for nature study, bird watching, berry picking and like activities. Hunting acreage (after subtracting out areas off limits due to unexploded ordinance) is about 100,000 acres for Fort Polk and 28,000 for Peason Ridge. Estimates of annual use at Fort Polk are 11,759 hunters, 961 fishermen, 60 birdwatchers, and 680 scouting visitors. At Pearson Ridge, 2,613 hunted, 12 fished, 150 scouted, 21 watched birds, 20 rode motorbikes.

TOLEDO BEND AND COTILE LAKE provide a variety of outdoor recreation activities to include picnicking areas, tent camping, recreation vehicle sites, lodging, hiking, swimming, volleyball, boating, and fishing. The marinas have boats for issue, boat ramps, and a resale store for bait and supplies. Playgrounds and ample open space for recreation make these areas very popular.

ALLIGATOR LAKE RECREATION AREA provides an archery range, picnic areas, fishing, boat check out, boating activities, and outdoor equipment rental.

BONNER FAMILY NATURE PARK consists of two small lakes, picnic areas, and nature trails.

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS

The Naval Air Station provides the following activities and facilities to its users: 2 ball fields, 2 soccer fields, a 2.5 mile jogging trail, regulatory football field, racquetball court, 2 tennis courts, 2 sand volleyball courts, and several picnic areas. Additionally, limited hunting is allowed in certain areas of the base.

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE

Barksdale Air Force Base (Bossier) - offers 20,000 acres of recreation to eligible personnel including: 9 baseball fields, 2 basketball courts, 8 tennis courts, 5 playfields, 4 swimming pools and a 10-acre picnic area. In addit ion, the area offers 5 boat ramps, a camping area and 18,000 of the 20,000 acres is designated as a hunting area. An 18-hole golf course, 10 outdoor skeet, rifle and pistol ranges, 2 wading pools, one gymnasium, a youth center, 3 fishing lakes, hiking trails, a public gardening area, one track/football field, squash court, 2 racquetball courts and riding stables complete the recreational facilities available.

LOUISIANA STATE PARKS

Louisiana State Parks System plays a unique role in the state's strategy for supplying both recreation and preserving cultural and environmental resources. The Louisiana State Parks System is presently comprised of 4 preservation areas, a State Arboretum (one of the preservation areas), 20 State Parks, and 17 State Historic Sites. The 35 operational parks, historic sites and State Arboretum are open to the public. As a recreation supplier, the Office of State Parks operates that middle ground between local recreation departments, which supply organized recreation such as baseball and football and other close to home experiences, and the Wildlife and Fisheries Department, which mainly offers dispersed recreation such as hunting and fishing. Louisiana's State Parks offer recreation opportunities that range from swimming in pools and beaches to camping, hiking, biking, and riding trails, and much more. Overnight facilities include: primitive, improved and premium camping; cabins; lodges, large dormitories, and group camp facilities.

Historical Sites	Boat/Canoe Rental	Boat Launch	Cabins	Camping - Backpacking	Camping - Improved	Camping - Tent Only	Camping - Unimproved	Canoe/Sailboat Launch	Comfort Station	Concession Area/ Gift Shop	Daily Tours	Dump Station	Fishing Pier	Group Camp	Group Camping	Group Pavilion	Laundry	Lodge	Marina	Meeting Rooms	Museum/Historic Building	Observation Tower	Outdoor Classroom	Picnic Area	Playground	Programs - History/Nature	Restroom	Pool/Beach/ Water Playground	Tennis	Trails	Visitor/Nature Center
Audobon											X					X					X			X		X	X			X	X
Centenary											X										X			X		X	X			X	
Fort Jesup										X	X										X			X		X	X				
Fort Pike		X									X										X			X		X	X				
Fort St. Jean Baptiste											X										X			X		X	X				X
Locust Grove																					X										
Longfellow-Evangeline											X					X					X		X	X		X	X			X	X
Los Adaes											X										X					X	X				X
Mansfield											X										X		X	X		X	X			X	
Marksville											X										X			X		X	X			X	X
Plaquemines Lock											X										X					X	X				
Port Hudson											X										X	X		X		X	X			X	X
Poverty Point											X										X			X		X	X			X	X
Rebel											X					X					X		X	X		X	X			X	
Rosedown Plantation										X	X										X			X		X	X				
Winter Quarters											X										X			X		X	X				
LA State Arboretum											X										X		X			X	X			X	

State Park	Parish	Boat/Canoe Rental	Boat Launch	Cabins	Camping - Backpacking	Camping - Improved	Camping - Tent Only	Camping - Unimproved	Canoe/Sailboat Launch	Comfort Station	Concession Area/ Gift Shop	Daily Tours	Dump Station	Fishing Pier	Group Camp	Group Camping	Laundry	Lodge	Marina	Meeting Rooms	Museum/Historic Building	Observation Tower	Outdoor Classroom	Picnic Area	Playground	Programs - History/Nature	Restroom	Pool/Beach/ Water Playground	Tennis	Trails	Visitor/Nature Center
Cypremort Point	St. Mary			X					X	X				X										X			X	B			
Bayou Segnette	Jefferson		X	X		X				X	X		X		X		X			X				X	X	X	X	P		X	
St. Bernard	St. Bernard					X				X			X				X							X	X		X	P		X	
Fairview-Riverside	St. Tammany					X	X			X		X	X				X				X			X	X	X	X				
Fontainebleau	St. Tammany			X		X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	B		X	X
Grand Isle	Jefferson	X				X	X	X		X			X	X								X		X			X	B		X	
Tickfaw	Livingston	X		X		X	X		X	X			X		X		X						X	X	X	X	X	W		X	X
Lake Fausse Pointe	St. Martin	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X			X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	W		X	
Lake Bruin	Tensas	X	X			X	X			X			X	X		X	X							X	X		X	B,W			
Chemin-A-Haut	Morehouse	X	X	X		X				X			X		X		X	X			X		X	X	X		X	P		X	X
Chicot	Evangeline	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	P		X	
Lake D'Arbonne	Union	X	X	X		X				X			X	X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X
Jimmy Davis	Jackson		X	X		X				X			X	X	X		X	X						X	X		X	B		X	
Lake Claiborne	Claiborne	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X		X	X							X	X	X	X	B		X	
Sam Houston Jones	Calcasieu	X	X	X		X	X			X			X										X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Lake Bistineau	Webster	X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	B,P		X	X
North Toledo Bend	Sabine	X	X	X		X				X			X	X	X		X			X				X	X		X	P		X	
South Toledo Bend	Sabine		X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X			X			X				X		X	X	B		X	X
Poverty Point Reservoir	Richland		X	X		X				X	X		X	X			X	X	X					X		X	X	B,W		X	X

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry protects and enhances the state's agriculture, forestry, soil, and water resources. Departmental offices within LDAF include; Office of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Office of Agro-Consumer Services, Office of Animal health services, Office of Forestry, Office of Marketing and Agro-Economic Development, and Office of Soil and Water.

The outlook for the agency's recreation facilities is uncertain. The overall budget does not show much promise for supplemental funds to augment gate revenues so that a satisfactory operating budget can be obtained. With this observation in mind, current plans are to complete outstanding construction that make the area more handicapped compliant and address several safety related issues. The campground was temporarily closed for safety reasons while completing repairs around the campsites, now open & fully functional. Management decided against closing the recreation area during the winter months and becoming a seasonal facility after a thorough investigation.

Additional data relating to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry can be found in the appendix to this document. For more information about Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry visit their website: http://www.ldaf.state.la.us/portal/

INVENTORY UNDER MANAGEMENT

The Louisiana Office of Forestry (LOF) manages the Alexander State Forest. The multi-use forest contains approximately 5,800 acres in forestland and 2,250 acres of Indian Creek Lake. The forest is managed for timber production, forest research and recreation.

In addition, the forest is a wildlife management area with approximately 4,000 acres open to the public for hunting and wildlife watching. The wildlife is managed through a joint agreement with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

LOF & RECREATION USE

The only recreation site in the forest is Indian Creek Recreation Area with 250 acres of developed recreational facilities and 100 acres of primitive camping. Indian Creek Lake provides 2,250 acres of fishing, boating, water skiing, sailing and other water recreation and 30 acres of developed camping sites with water and electrical hookups on 101 camping sites. In addition to the conventional campsites, there are 100 acres of primitive camping with 75 designated campsites. There are approximately 40 acres of picnic area with 50 picnic units. Within the remaining 130 acres of "common" area is a boat ramp, parking lots, three

swimming beaches, three miles of nature trails, and support facilities.

DISCUSSION OF USE, POLICY & BUDGET

During calendar year 2008, fees were collected from approximately 103,863 Indian Creek Recreation Area visitors. The site is open 365 days per year, many of which are not managed by on-site personnel which has made visitor count difficult. However, a computerized reservation system to rectify that problem is currently in the process of implementation. In common with the other state recreation resource agencies, the major problems expected to arise during the next five years are budget related. Indian Creek Recreation Area operates on self-generated revenues. Even though gate revenues have increased over past years, costs of operation have increased at a higher rate.

The outlook for the agency's recreation facilities is uncertain. The overall budget does not show much promise for supplemental funds to augment gate revenues so that a satisfactory operating budget can be obtained. With this observation in mind, current plans are to complete outstanding construction that make the area more handicapped compliant and address several safety related issues. The campground was temporarily closed for safety reasons while completing repairs around the campsites, now open & fully functional. Management decided against closing the recreation area during the winter months and becoming a seasonal facility after a thorough investigation.

CHALLENGES IN MEETING GOALS

LOF's biggest change in meeting our long range goals is a lack of manpower and revenue to run day to day operations and maintain facilities. Plans are to increase the fees to be more comparable to the other state parks. That additional revenue should help reduce the effects of this issue.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

There is interaction with the USDA Forest Service because Kisatche National Forest is near Alexander State Forest. Also, there is interaction with LA Wildlife & Fisheries in the development of a management plan since there are several active red cockaded woodpecker colonies on the forest. They also assist with our wildlife recommendations & fish population studies.

Louisiana Office of Forestry has taken the following action steps in the 5 year period 2003 to 2008 to enhance outdoor recreation access and use on LOF lands:

Recently completed needed upgrades to existing facilities to meet current demand and codes. Also, potential new facilities or site improvements that enhance recreation access and use of LOF managed lands have been identified.

A comprehensive cruise & analysis of the Alexander State Forest, which includes Indian Creek Recreation Area and a new 10-year Forest Management Plan are current goals set.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has the largest amount of recreation land of any state agency with over 1,497,618 acres of wildlife management areas (WMAs) and refuges (WRs). It currently manages 56 WMAs totaling 1,327,530 acres. Six WRs account for the remaining acres. In addition, the department manages the Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge (15,225 acres) as part of the Sherburne WMA. Of the 1,497,618 acres in WMAs and WRs, the department owns 824,675 acres and manages 166,346 acres of local and state-owned properties, 235,157 acres of federal properties, and 271,440 acres of privately owned land.

LDWF LANDS & RECREATION USE

The department has taken a multi-use approach to managing its WMAs for recreational purposes.
Hunting has always been the most visible recreational use of these areas. WMAs are managed for a variety of wildlife species including deer, migratory game birds, turkey, as well as other game resources and non-game species. The majority of the 1,497,618 acres of WMAs is open to the public for outdoor recreational activities including hunting. Areas designated as refuge, research, camping areas or restricted areas are not available for hunting.

Refuge areas in the state were established to provide sanctuary for migratory waterfowl as well as resident game species.

Hunting is not allowed on these areas, but fishing and non-consumptive recreational opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts are available.

During 2002-2003, over 323,279 user days were estimated on the WMAs for hunting. Fishing activities are also an important aspect of both the WMAs and the WRs. In 2002-2003, estimated user days for all freshwater, saltwater, crawfishing, commercial fishing, frogging and other fishing activities on the WMAs and WRs were 150,965 and 256,000 respectively.
Non-consumptive uses on both its wildlife management areas and refuges are encouraged. These uses include but are not limited to picnicking, horseback riding, hiking, berry picking, birding, canoeing, pleasure boating and photography. Nature trails have been established on eleven WMAs. A swamp walk was developed on Joyce WMA and others are currently being planned on Rockefeller WR and Maurepas Swamp WMA.

CAMPING & GUN AREAS IN WMA's

Camping is allowed on 27 WMAs. There are 57 primitive camping areas, some with running water and restrooms, ranging in size from 1 to approximately 10 acres. The majority of the camping areas consist of areas cleared for tent camping or a camper. Four WMAs have public shooting ranges with various options that may include trap, skeet, pistol and rifle shooting facilities.

BUDGET, POLICY & GOALS

The department operates with a restricted budget with the majority of the funding coming from self generated funds through the sale of hunting, fishing and non-consumptive licenses, the leasing of oil and gas rights on its properties and federal funds from the Wildlife Restoration and Sport Fishing Act. The department's policy is to continue acquiring, developing and conserving wildlife habitat in the state through acquisition, donations and leasing of land. The department intends to maintain and expand its present public use areas and increase wildlife habitat when funds become available. Plans for the next five years include keeping with the Vision 2020 Plan of acquiring and developing 5,000 acres per year.

CHALLENGES IN MEETING GOALS

However, this goal will not be attained if sufficient revenues are not available. The major issues confronting the agency over the next five years include: inadequate funding to maintain current programs, which are already under-funded at the current level, an expanding user base with accompanying user demands for programs and facilities; increased costs of land acquisition and limited acquisition funds to expand the wildlife acreage base. The seriousness of the problem can be appreciated when you look at the WMAs that are leased to the department from the private sector. During the Fiscal 03-04, Plum Creek WMA (25,480 acres) was removed from the WMA system and subsequently leased to hunting clubs. An additional 4,792 acres were lost due to landowner changes. It is anticipated that this trend will continue as more timberland owners remove their land and lease the properties to generate more revenue. The rate of acquisition, however, may not be commensurate with the increased usage brought on by continued closure of private lands to the public and diversifying usage demands. Therefore, the department can expect to face a reduced ability to adequately manage its own properties for optimal species diversity, higher hunting activity per acre, and more user conflicts. With this in mind, the department must be proactive in its development of long-term management plans for the WMAs and WRs.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

LDWF will continue to work closely with federal and state agencies as well as other partners such as Ducks Unlimited in pursuing funding for coastal restoration projects on the coastal properties it owns and manages. Some of these various funding sources include CWPPRA (Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act), CIAP (Coastal Impact Assistance Program) and NAWCA (North American Wetlands Conservation Act). LDWF will continue to work closely with the COE in managing the beneficial use of dredge materials on Atchafalaya Delta WMA and Pass a Loutre WMA which has developed thousands of acres of coastal wetlands over the last five years, all of which are available to public use.

<u>Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has taken the following action steps in the 5 year period 2003 to 2008 to enhance outdoor recreation access and use on LDWF lands:</u>

NAWCA project in 2003 on Pointe aux Chenes WMA (PACWMA) enhanced 5,000 acres for improved waterfowl use as well as public hunting.

CIAP project in 2004 on PACWMA gave recreational users boat access through developed boat launches into inaccessible areas

for hunting, fishing, etc.

CWPPRA project on Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge completed the second phase of segmented breakwaters in 2007 that provide an excellent sport fishing area.

Action steps planned by LDWF for the next five years include:

To construct and operate wildlife interpretive centers and programs strategically located throughout the state.

Cooperate with the Dept. of Agriculture & Forestry agency to assist in managing lands under their control for multiple resource use.

Coordinate with federal agencies to provide technical assistance to help develop conservation plans on properties under their management.

Prepare a preliminary master management plan for all WMA's and refuges to focus on identification of needed upgrades to existing facilities to meet existing demand and codes as well as identification of potential for new facilities or site improvements that enhance recreation access and use of LDWF managed lands.

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has taken the following action steps in the 5 year period 2003 to 2008 to meet coastal wetland plan for year 2050on LDWF lands:

Secured a NOAA grant in the amount of $2.9 million for land acquisition in the Lake Maurepas Basin

Partnered with The Conservation Fund to secure 5 NAWCA grants totaling nearly $5 million for land acquisition of coastal forested wetlands

Utilized funding from NAWCA and NOAA to acquire over 8400 acres of coastal forested wetlands that were added to Joyce WMA

Utilized funding from a NAWCA and NOAA grant to acquire over 8200 acres of coastal forested wetlands that were added to Maurepas Swamp WMA

Received 2,241 acre donation of forested wetlands that were added to Maurepas Swamp WMA

Secured a NAWCA grant to protect over 8,000 acres of intermediate marsh at Manchac WMA
NAWCA project in 2003 on Pointe aux Chenes WMA (PACWMA) enhanced 5,000 acres for improved waterfowl use as well as public hunting.

CIAP project in 2004 on PACWMA gave recreational users boat access through developed boat launches into inaccessible areas for hunting, fishing, etc.

CWPPRA project on Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge completed the second phase of segmented breakwaters in 2007 that provide an excellent sport fishing area.

Work closely with the COE in managing the beneficial use of dredge materials on Atchafalaya Delta WMA and Pass a Loutre WMA which has developed thousands of acres of coastal wetlands

Action steps planned by LDWF for the next five years include:

LDWF will continue to work closely with federal and state agencies as well as other partners such as Ducks Unlimited in pursuing funding for coastal restoration projects on the coastal properties it owns and manages. Some of these various funding sources include CWPPRA (Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act), CIAP (Coastal Impact Assistance Program) and NAWCA (North American Wetlands Conservation Act). LDWF will continue to work closely with the COE in managing the beneficial use of dredge materials on Atchafalaya Delta WMA and Pass a Loutre WMA to develop coastal wetlands.

LDWF will continue to seek additional funding via private, federal, and state government to foster its land stewardship and land

acquisition programs. This will involve coordinating with other resource oriented entities that include but not limited to the The Conservation Fund, Trust for Public Land, The Nature Conservancy, USFWS, COE, US Forest Service, OSP, and DNR.

Sabine River Authority

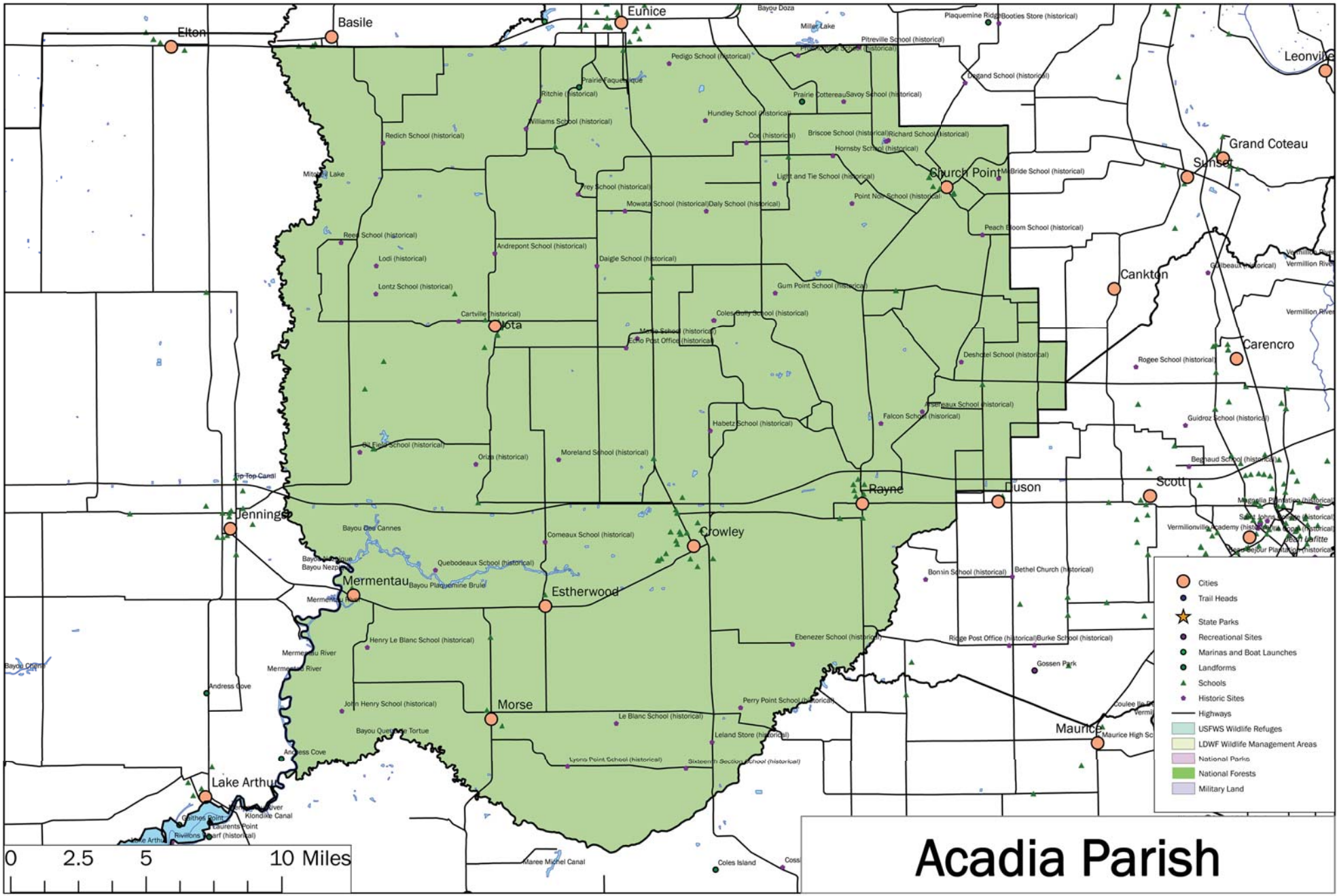
The Sabine River Authority facilitates the recreational promotion, tourism, and retirement within the Sabine River Basin of Louisiana. The Sabine River Basin is located in the western part of the state, is bounded by Texas and the Calcasieu River Basin. Its mission is to preserve the Sabine River waters while allowing economic utilization for Louisiana citizens. The Sabine River Authority's primary mandate is the production of electricity under a licensing agreement with the Federal Power Commission (FPC).

Sabine River Authority Recreation	Boat/Canoe Rental	Boat Launch	Cabins	Camping - Backpacking	Camping - RV or Trailer	Camping - Tent Only	Camping - Unimproved	Canoe/Sailboat Launch	Comfort Station	Concession Area/ Gift Shop	Daily Tours	Fitness Center	Fishing Pier	Golf	Group Camping	Group Pavilion	Laundry	Lodge	Marina	Meeting Rooms	Museum/Historic	Observation Tower	Outdoor Classroom	Picnic Area	Playground	Programs - History/Nature	Restroom	Pool/Beach/ Water Playground	Restaurant	Trails	Visitor/Nature Center
Oak Ridge		X			X	X																		X			X				
Wilderness Area																														X	
Converse Bay		X				X										X									X		X	B			
Hot Wells / San Patrico Overlook													X																		
Clyde's Crossing Park													X																		
San Miguel		X	X		X											X												B			
Tourist Information Center																X								X	X			B			X
Cypress Bend Golf Resort & Convention Center												X		X						X							X		X		
Cypress Bend		X	X		X	X				X			X			X								X	X		X	B			

Section 6

GIS Maps of Louisiana Recreation by Parish

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP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Basile
Eunice
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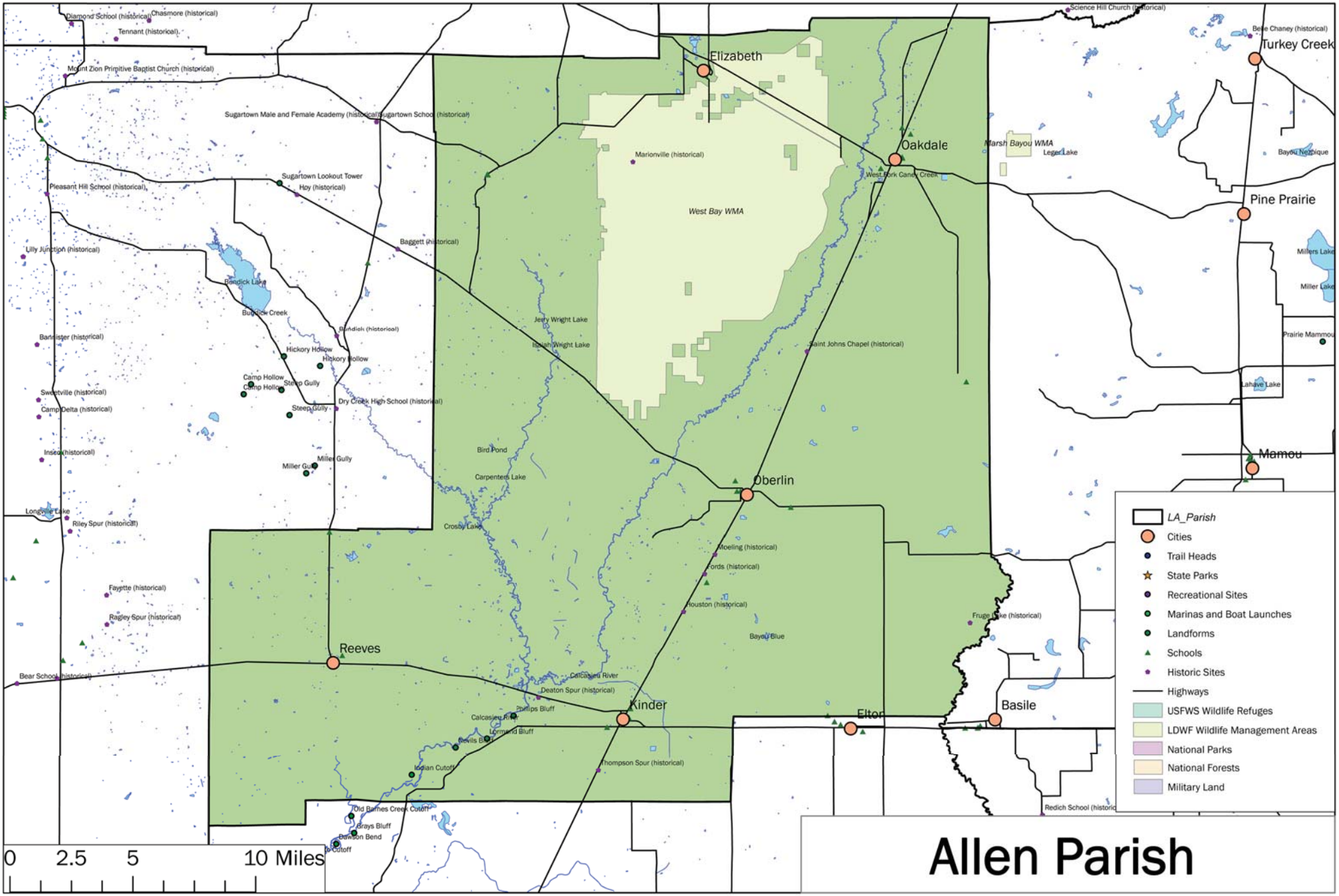
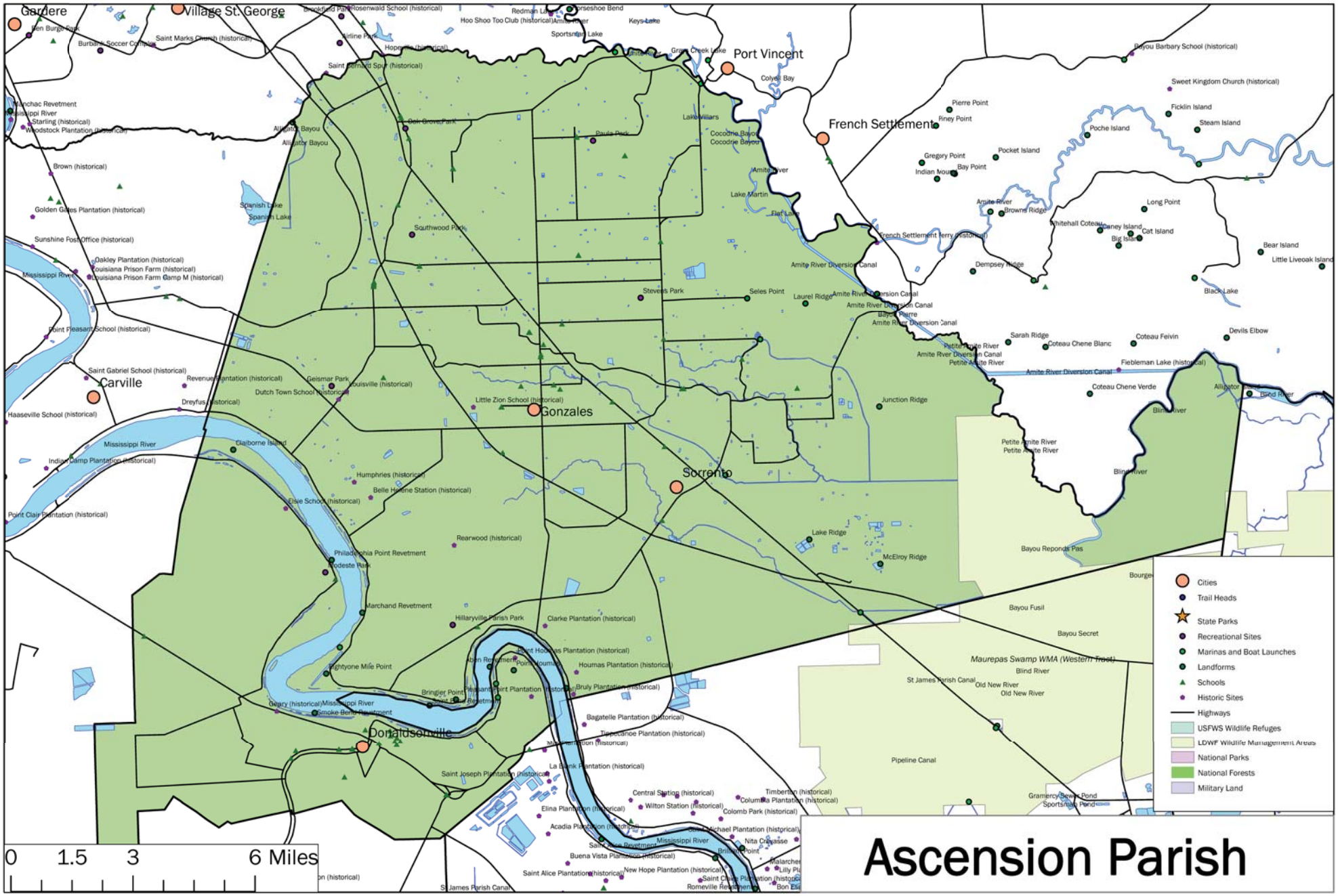
Grand Coteau
Sunset
Church Point
Cankton
Carencro
Iota
Rayne
Duson
Scott
Jennings
Crowley
Mermentau
Estherwood
Morse
Maurice
Lake Arthur
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles


Allen Parish
Elizabeth
Oakdale
Turkey Creek
Pine Prairie
Mamou
Oberlin
Reeves
Kinder
Eltor
Basile
West Bay WMA
Marsh Bayou WMA
Leger Lake
Bayou Nezbique
Millers Lake
Miller Lake
Prairie Mammou
Lahave Lake
Marionville (historical)
Sugartown Male and Female Academy (historical)
Sugartown School (historical)
Sugartown Lookout Tower
Hoy (historical)
Pleasant Hill School (historical)
Lilly Junction (historical)
Baggett (historical)
Bandick Lake
Buckhow Creek
Bandick (historical)
Barrister (historical)
Hickory Hollow
Camp Hollow
Steep Gully
Sweetville (historical)
Camp Delta (historical)
Dry Creek High School (historical)
Inseo (historical)
Miller Gully
Longville Lake
Riley Spur (historical)
Fayette (historical)
Ragley Spur (historical)
Bear School (historical)
Jerry Wright Lake
Isaiah Wright Lake
Saint Johns Chapel (historical)
Bird Pond
Carpenters Lake
Crosby Lake
Moeling (historical)
Fords (historical)
Houston (historical)
Bayou Blue
Frugé Lake (historical)
Calcasieu River
Deaton Spur (historical)
Phillips Bluff
Lormand Bluff
Devils Bluff
Indian Cutoff
Thompson Spur (historical)
Old Barnes Creek Cutoff
Grays Bluff
Dawson Bend
Cutoff
Redich School (historic
Diamond School (historical)
Chasmore (historical)
Tennant (historical)
Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church (historical)
Science Hill Church (historical)
Belle Chaney (historical)
West Fork Caney Creek
LA_Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles


Ascension Parish
Gardere
Village St. George
Port Vincent
French Settlement
Carville
Gonzales
Sorrento
Donaldsonville
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
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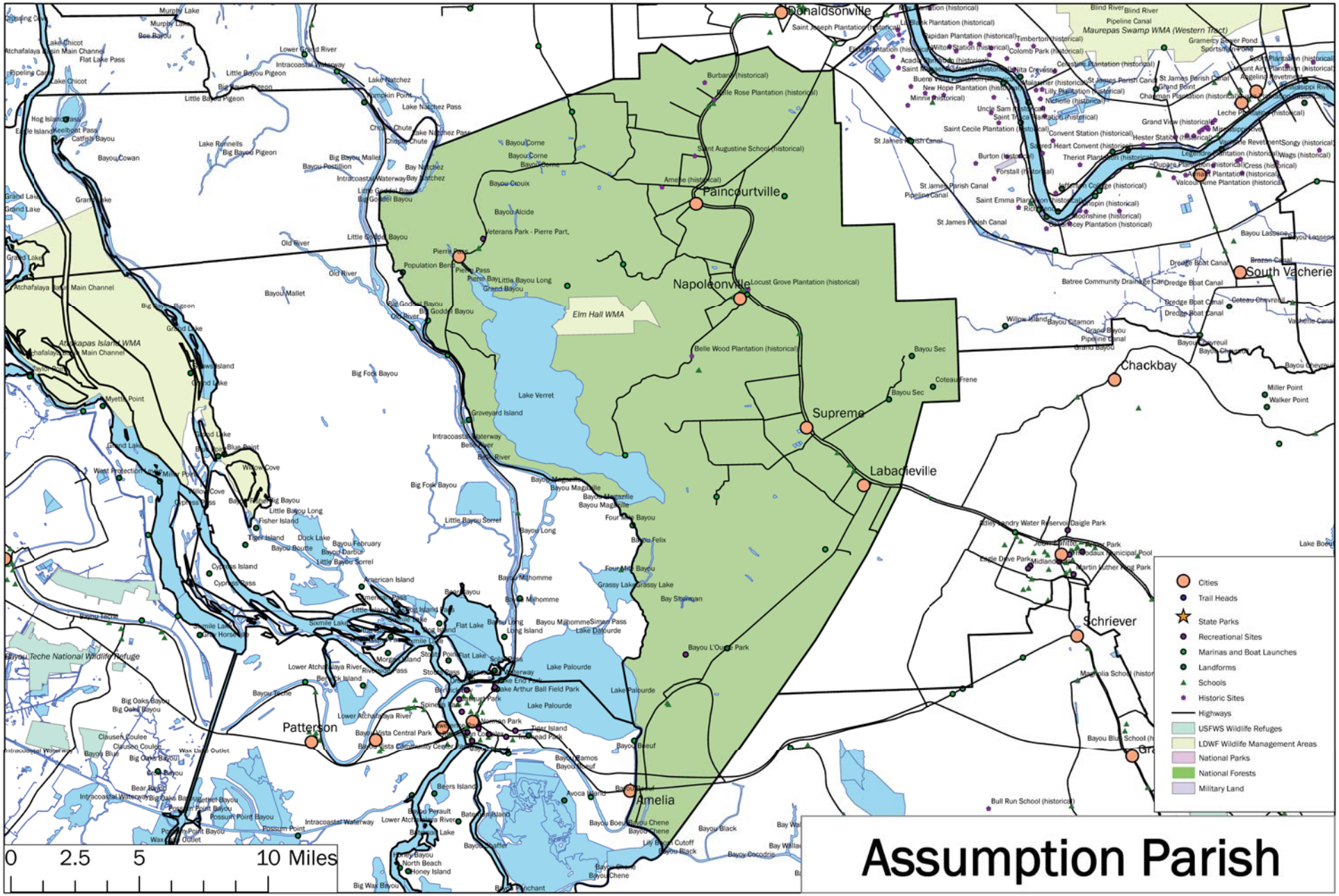
Assumption Parish
Donaldsonville
Paincourtville
Napoleonville
Supreme
Labadieville
Chackbay
South Vacherie
Schriever
Patterson
Amelia
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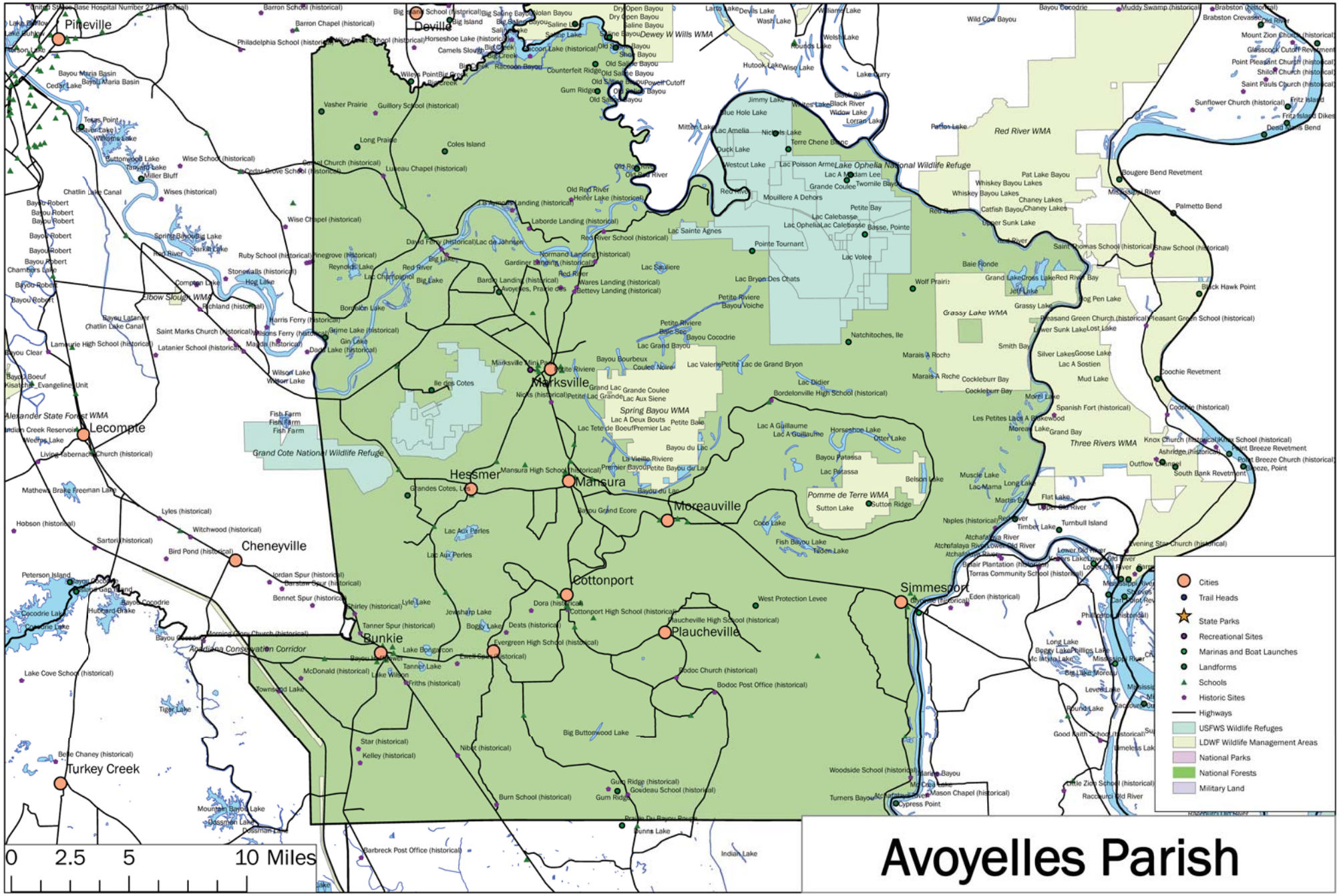
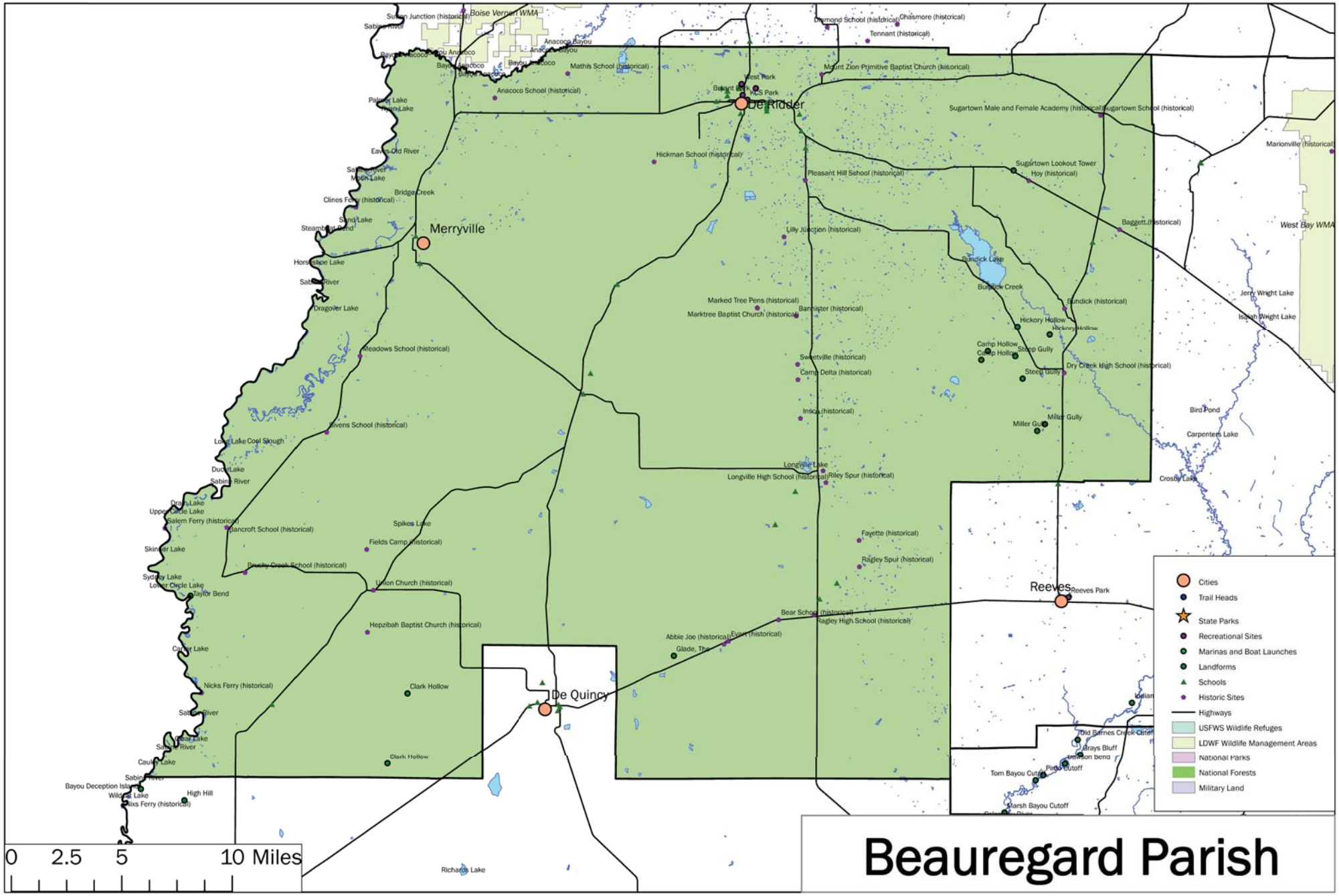
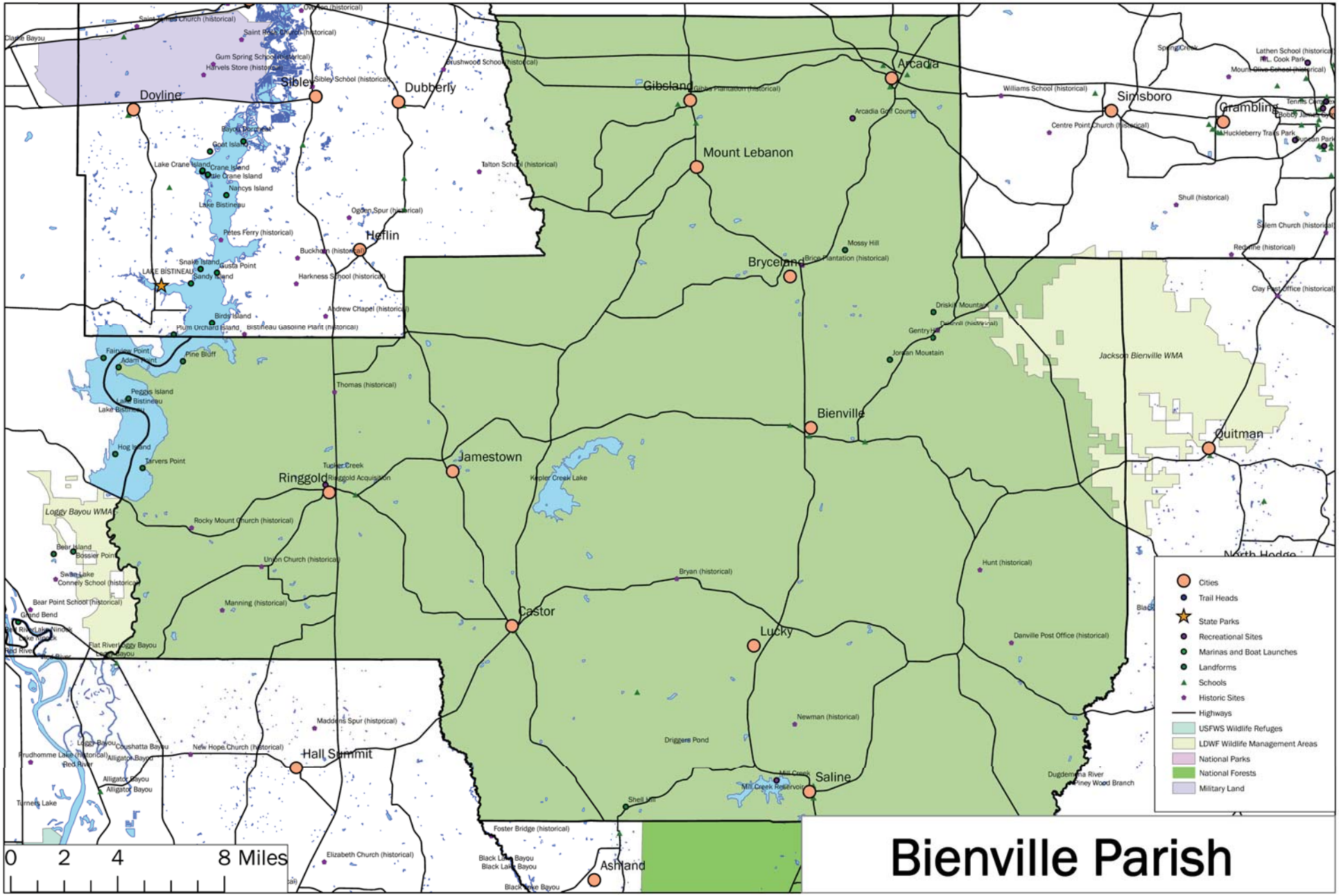
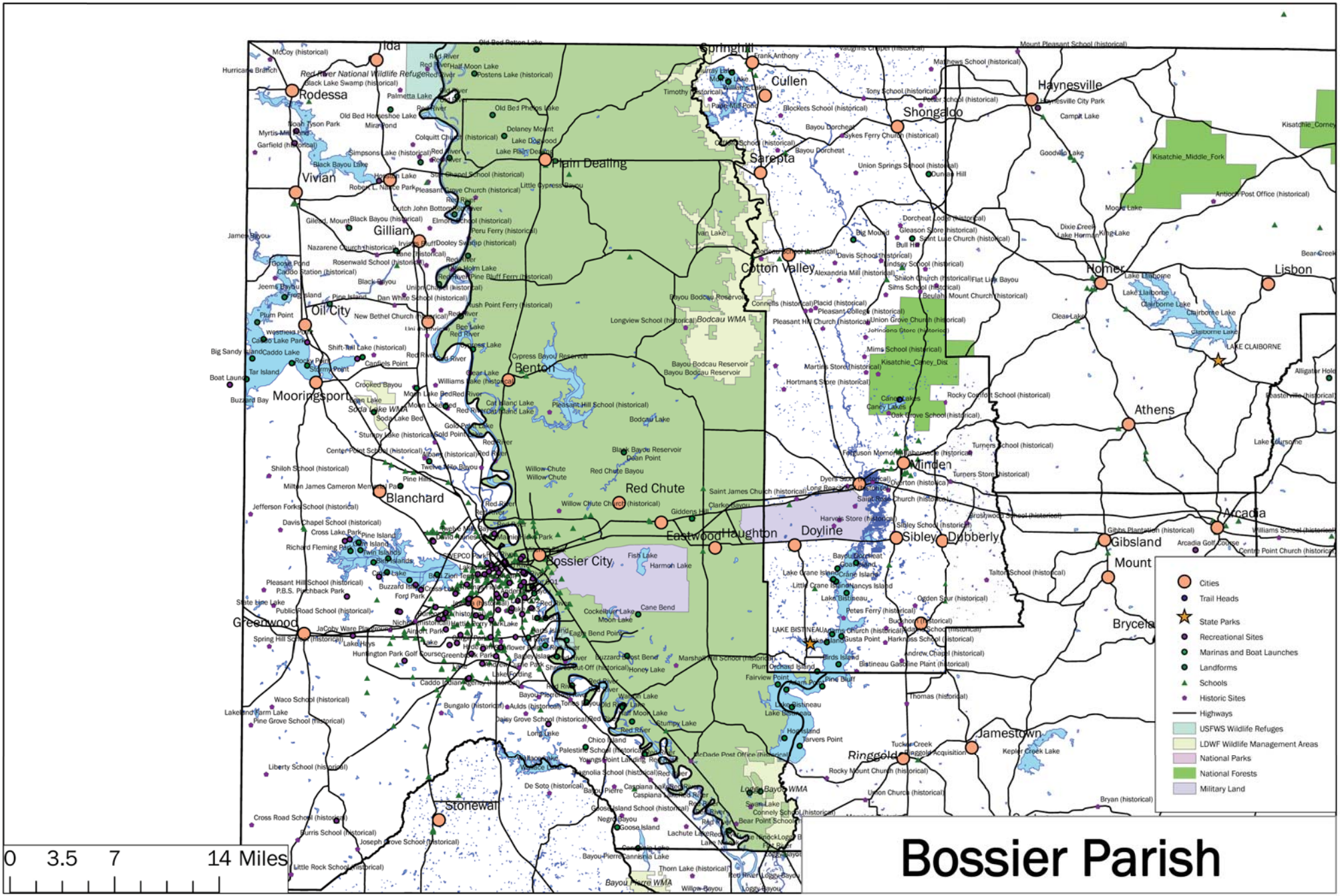
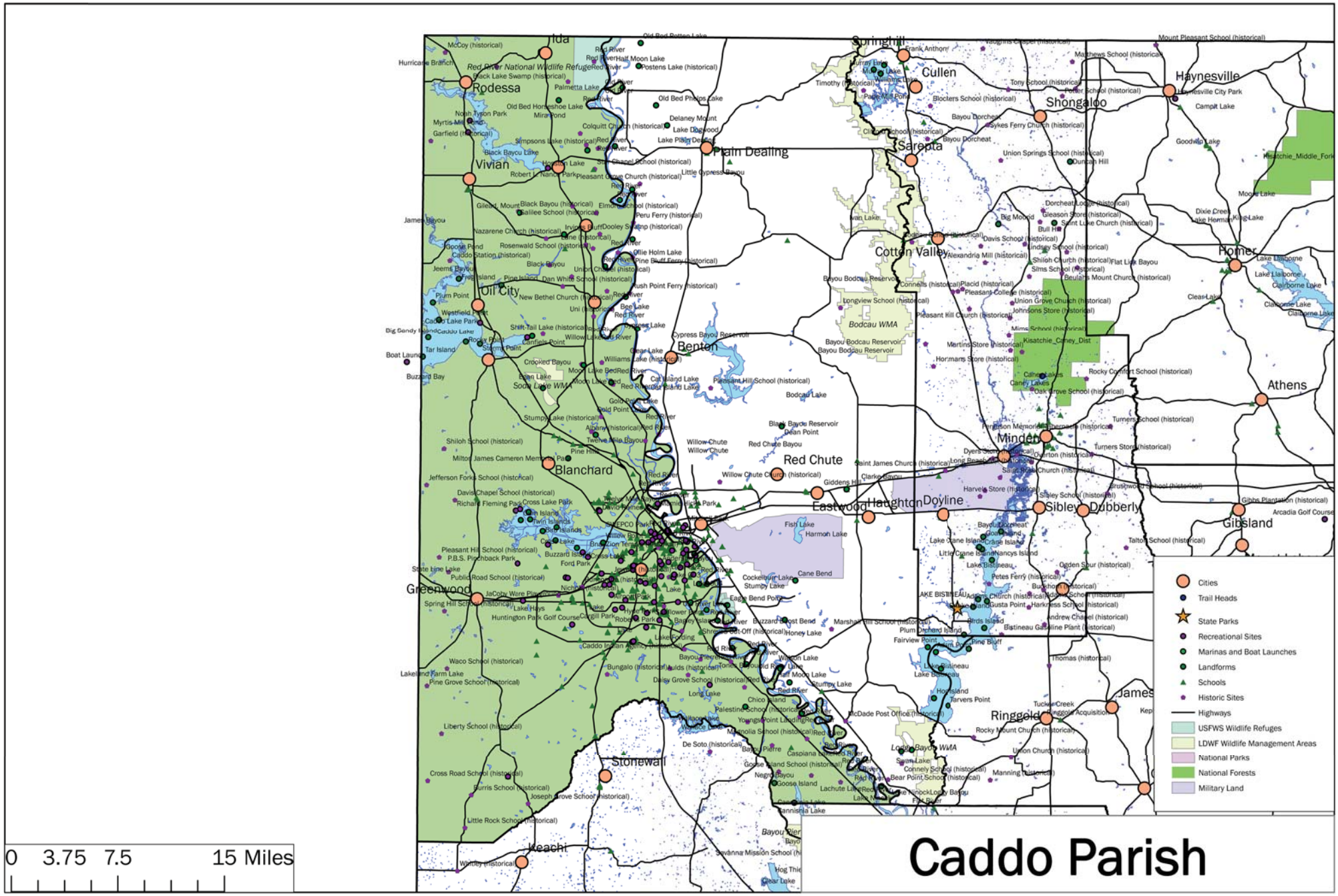
Atchafalaya Islands WMA
Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Western Tract)
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

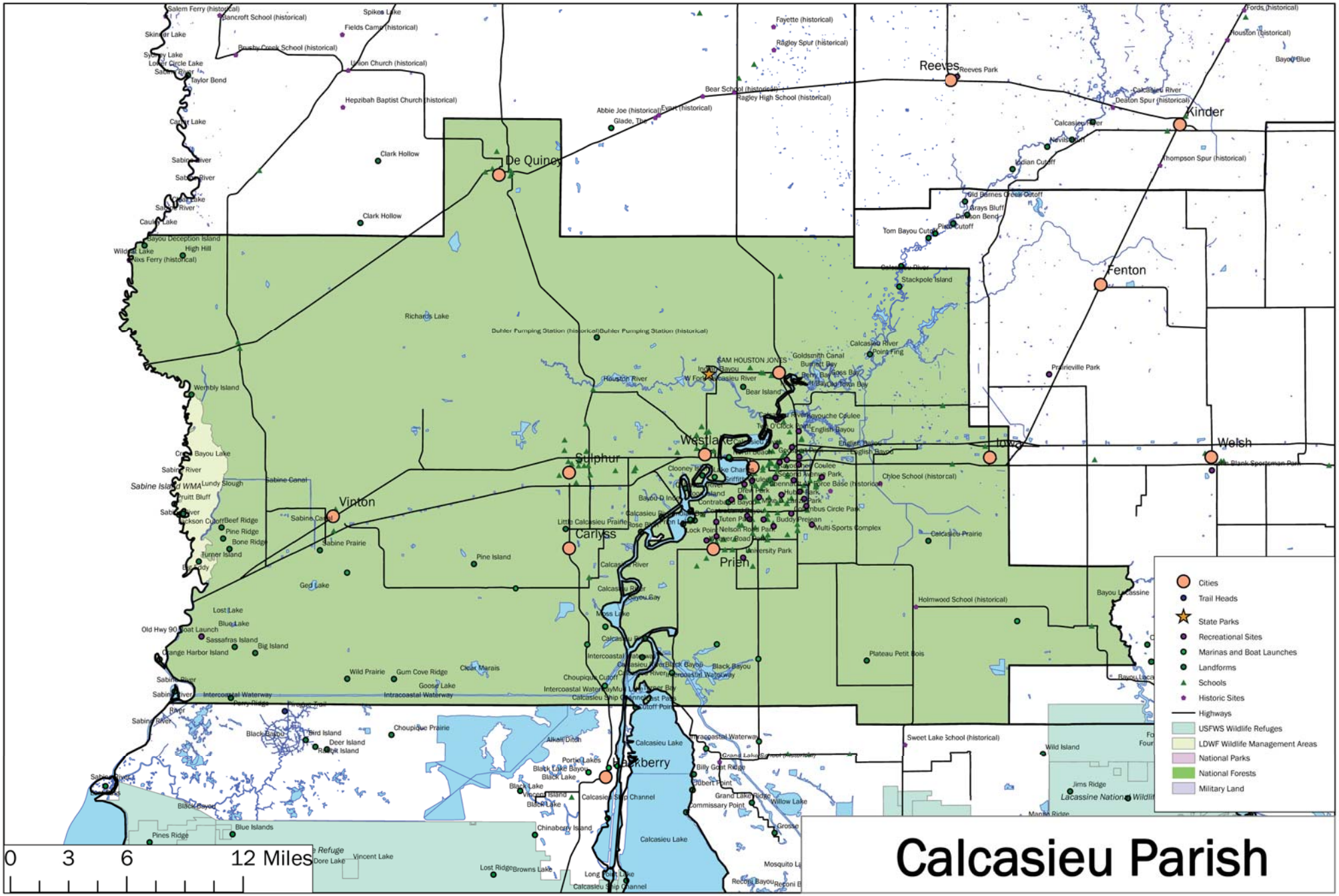

Avoyelles Parish
Pineville
Deville
Marksville
Lecompte
Hessmer
Mansura
Moreauville
Cheneyville
Cottonport
Simmesport
Plaucheville
Bunkie
Turkey Creek
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

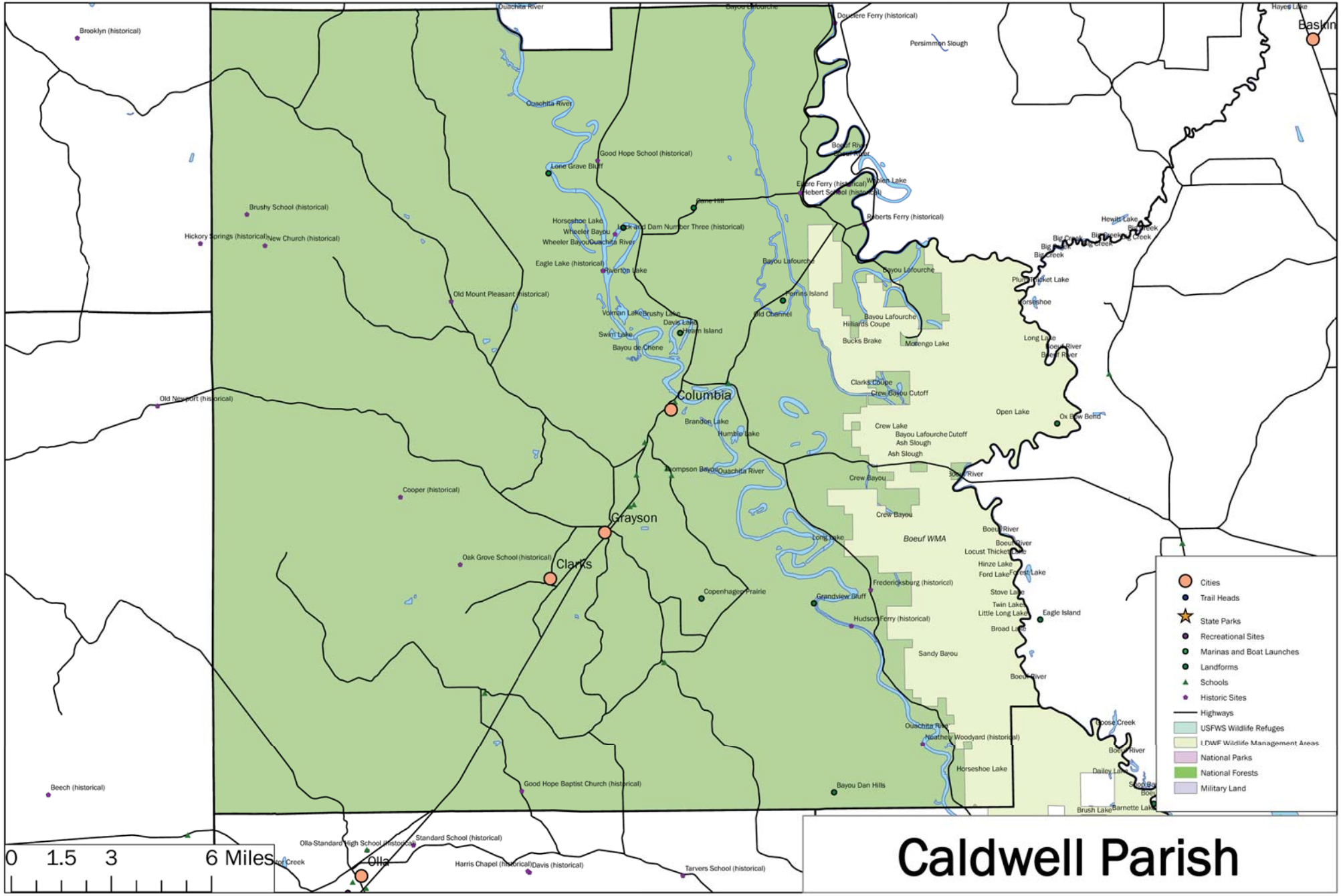

Beauregard Parish
Merryville
De Ridder
De Quincy
Reeves
Boise Verrain WMA
West Bay WMA
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

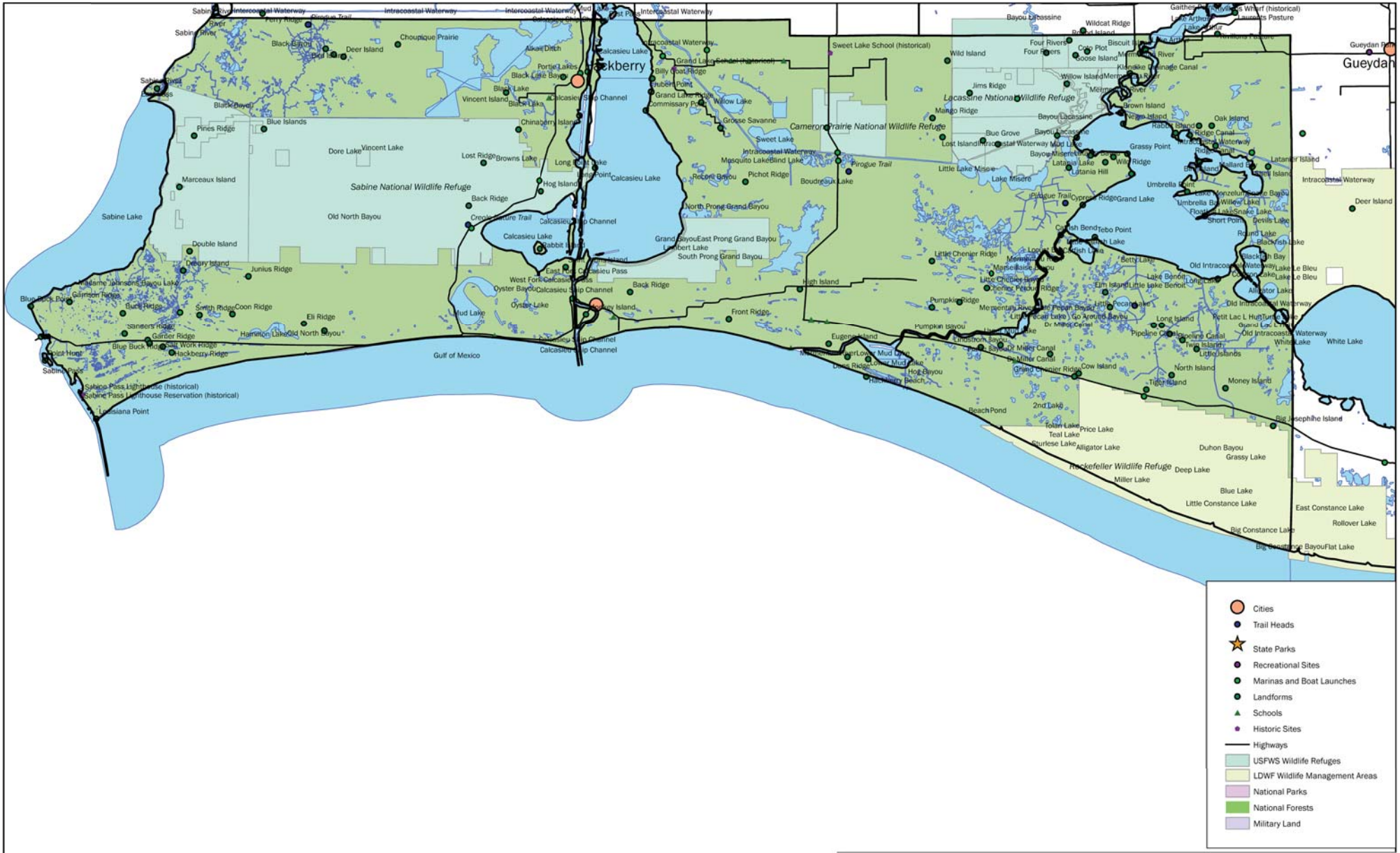

Bienville Parish
Doyline
Sibley
Dubberly
Gibsland
Arcadia
Simsboro
Grambling
Mount Lebanon
Bryceland
Heflin
Bienville
Quitman
Jamestown
Ringgold
Castor
Lucky
Saline
Hall Summit
Ashland
Jackson Bienville WMA
Loggy Bayou WMA
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles


Bossier Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3.5 7 14 Miles
Ida
Springhill
Cullen
Haynesville
Rodessa
Shongaloo
Plain Dealing
Sarepta
Vivian
Gilliam
Cotton Valley
Homer
Lisbon
Oil City
Benton
Mooringsport
Athens
Minden
Red Chute
Blanchard
Eastwood
Houghton
Doyline
Sibley
Dubberly
Arcadia
Gibsland
Mount
Bossier City
Greenwood
Brycelandia
Jamestown
Ringgold
Stonewall
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Bodcau WMA
Bayou Pierre WMA
LAKE CLAIBORNE
LAKE BISTINEAU


Caddo Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
Ida
Rodessa
Vivian
Oil City
Blanchard
Greenwood
Keachi
Stonewall
Benton
Plain Dealing
Red Chute
Eastwood
Haughton
Doyline
Sibley
Dubberly
Minden
Cotton Valley
Sarepta
Shongaloo
Cullen
Springhill
Haynesville
Homer
Athens
Gibsland
Ringgold
James
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Bodcau WMA
Loggy Bayou WMA
0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

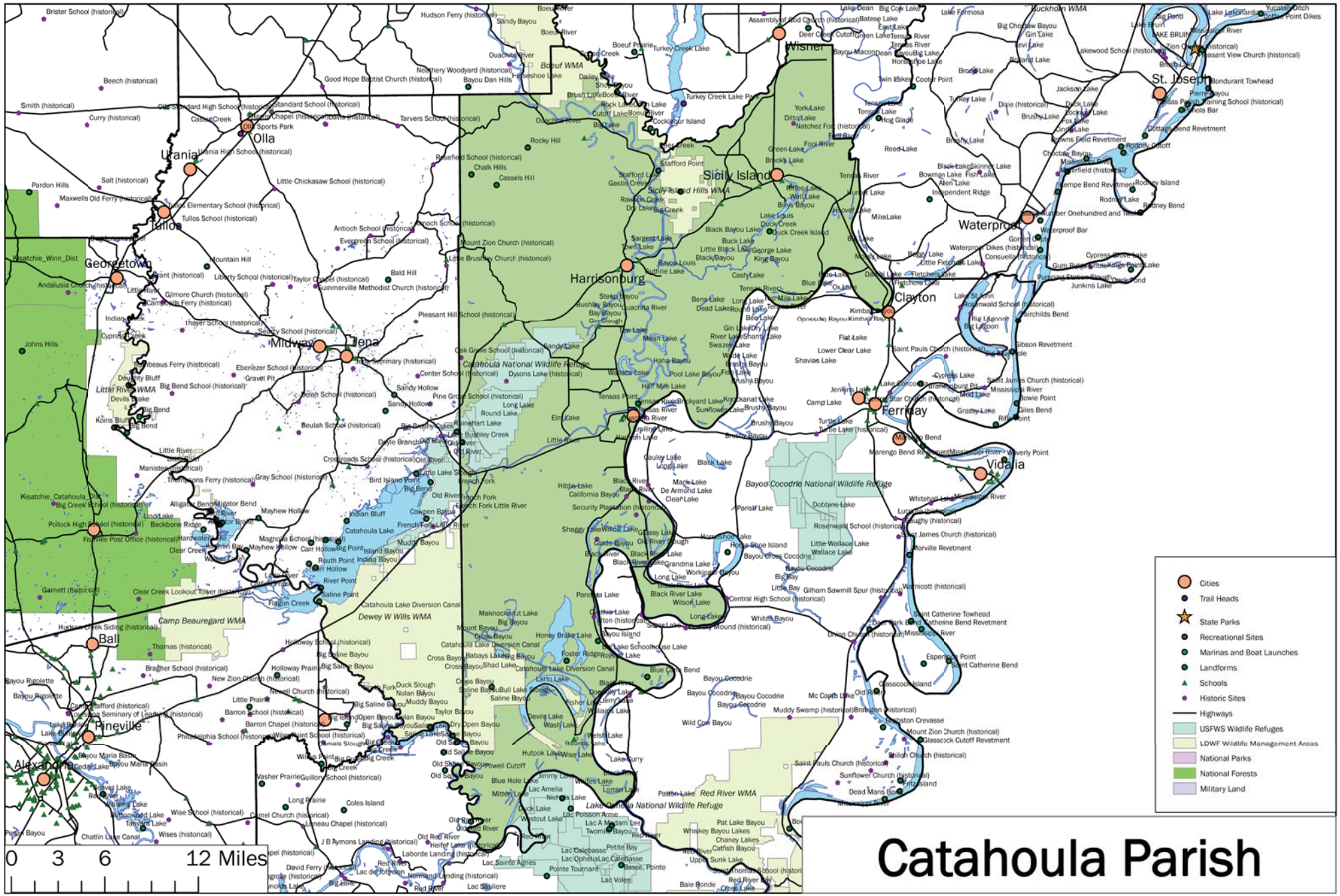

Calcasieu Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles
De Quincy
Reeves
Kinder
Fenton
Iowa
Welsh
Vinton
Sulphur
Westlake
Carlyss
Prien
Hackberry
Sabine Island WMA
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge

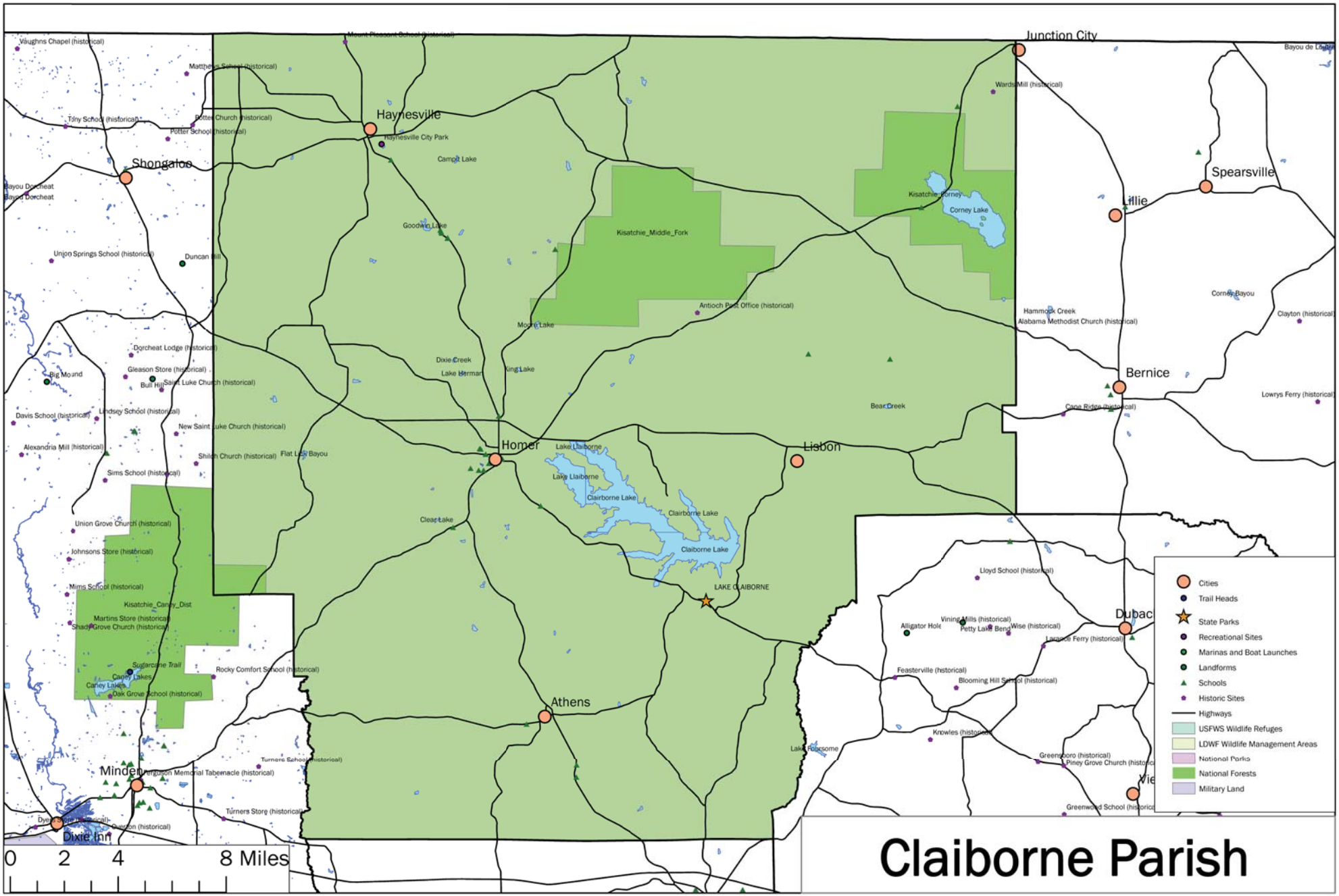

Caldwell Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 1.5 3 6 Miles
Columbia
Grayson
Clarks
Olla
Baskin
Boeuf WMA
Ouachita River
Boeuf River
Bayou Lafourche
Brushy School (historical)
Hickory Springs (historical)
New Church (historical)
Old Mount Pleasant (historical)
Old Newport (historical)
Cooper (historical)
Oak Grove School (historical)
Beech (historical)
Brooklyn (historical)
Good Hope School (historical)
Lone Grave Bluff
Horseshoe Lake
Wheeler Bayou
Eagle Lake (historical)
Riverton Lake
Volman Lake
Brushy Lake
Davis Lake
Swift Lake
Bayou de Chene
Brandon Lake
Humble Lake
Thompson Bayou
Copenhagen Prairie
Good Hope Baptist Church (historical)
Olla-Standard High School (historical)
Standard School (historical)
Harris Chapel (historical)
Davis (historical)
Tarvers School (historical)
Douaire Ferry (historical)
Persimmon Slough
Hebert School (historical)
Roberts Ferry (historical)
Ferris Island
Old Channel
Hillards Coupe
Bucks Brake
Morengo Lake
Clarks Coupe
Crew Bayou Cutoff
Crew Lake
Bayou Lafourche Cutoff
Ash Slough
Crew Bayou
Long Lake
Fredericksburg (historical)
Grandview Bluff
Hudson Ferry (historical)
Sandy Bayou
Ouachita River
Neathery Woodyard (historical)
Horseshoe Lake
Bayou Dan Hills
Hayes Lake
Hewitt Lake
Big Creek
Horseshoe
Long Lake
Open Lake
Ox Bow Bend
Locust Thicket Lake
Hinze Lake
Ford Lake
Forest Lake
Stove Lake
Twin Lake
Little Long Lake
Eagle Island
Broad Lake
Goose Creek
Dailey Lake
Brush Lake
Barnette Lake

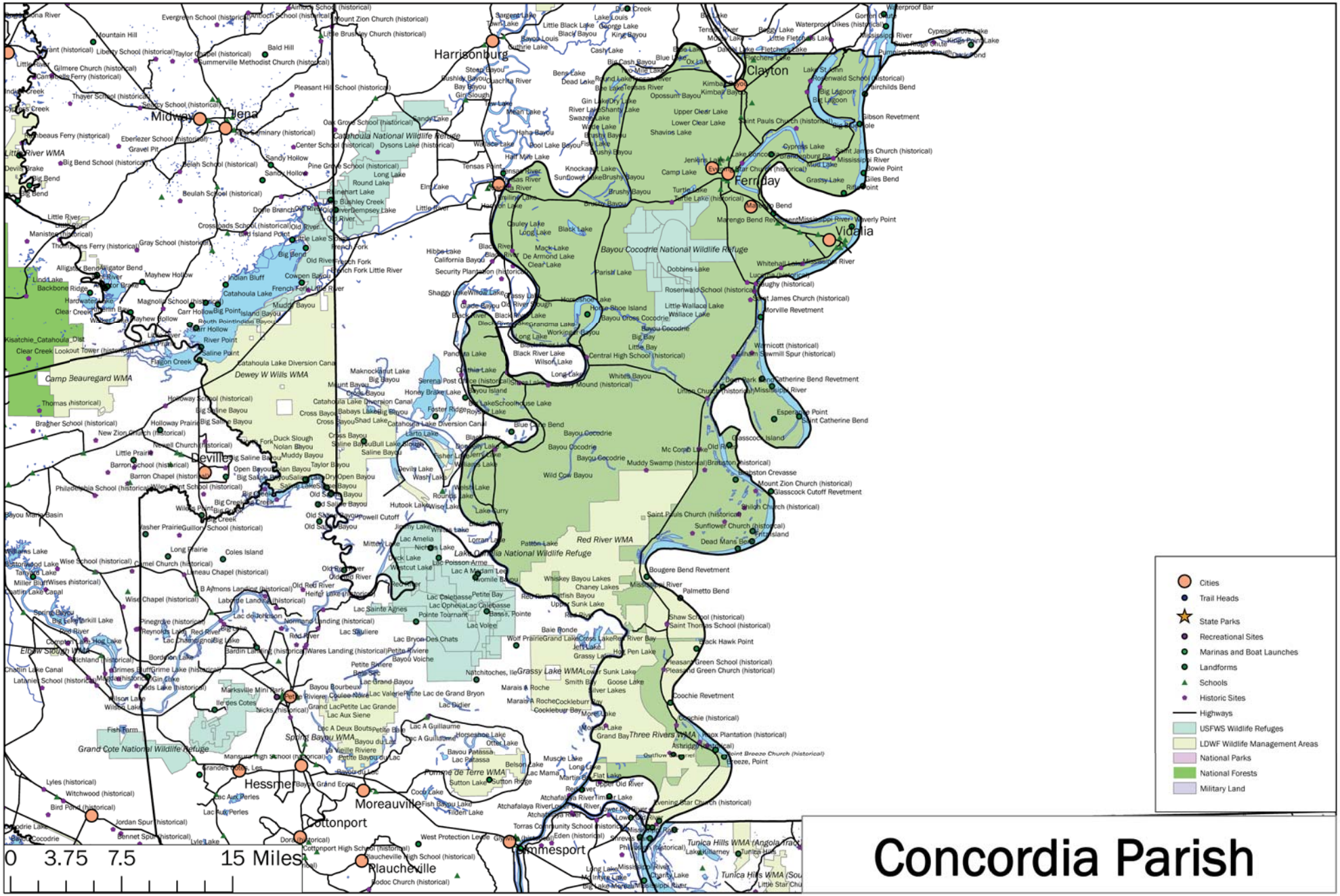


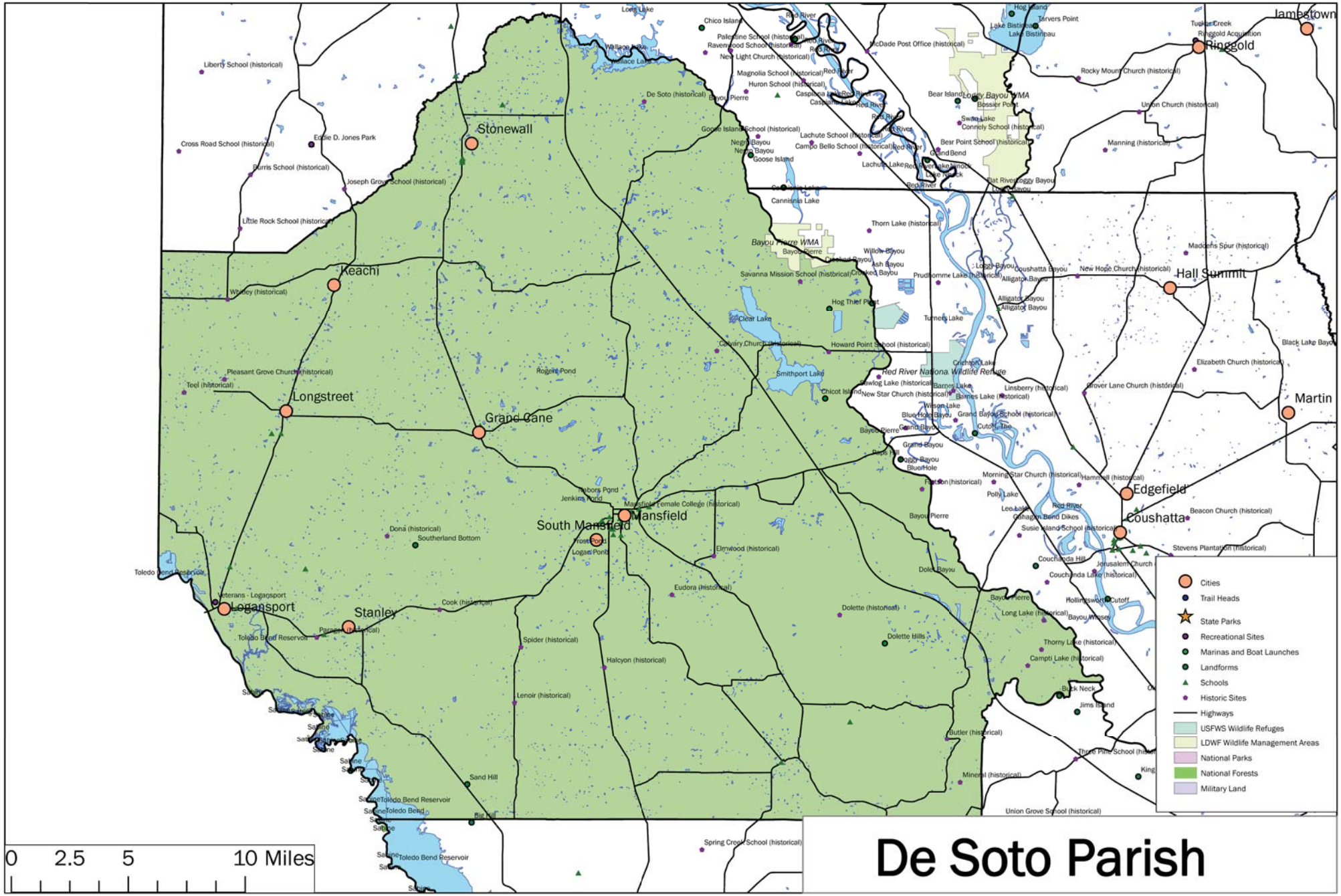
0 3 6 12 Miles

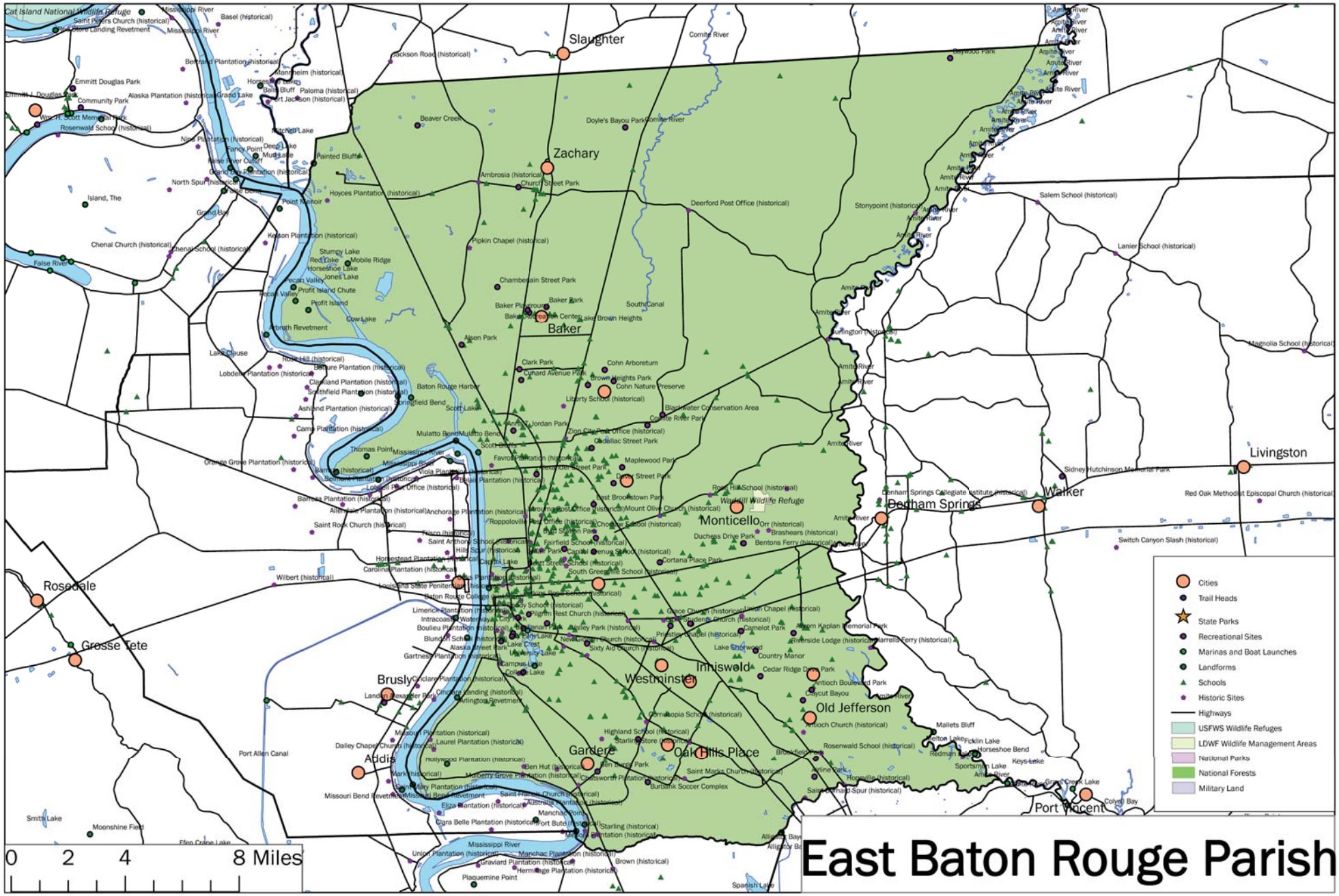
Cameron Parish

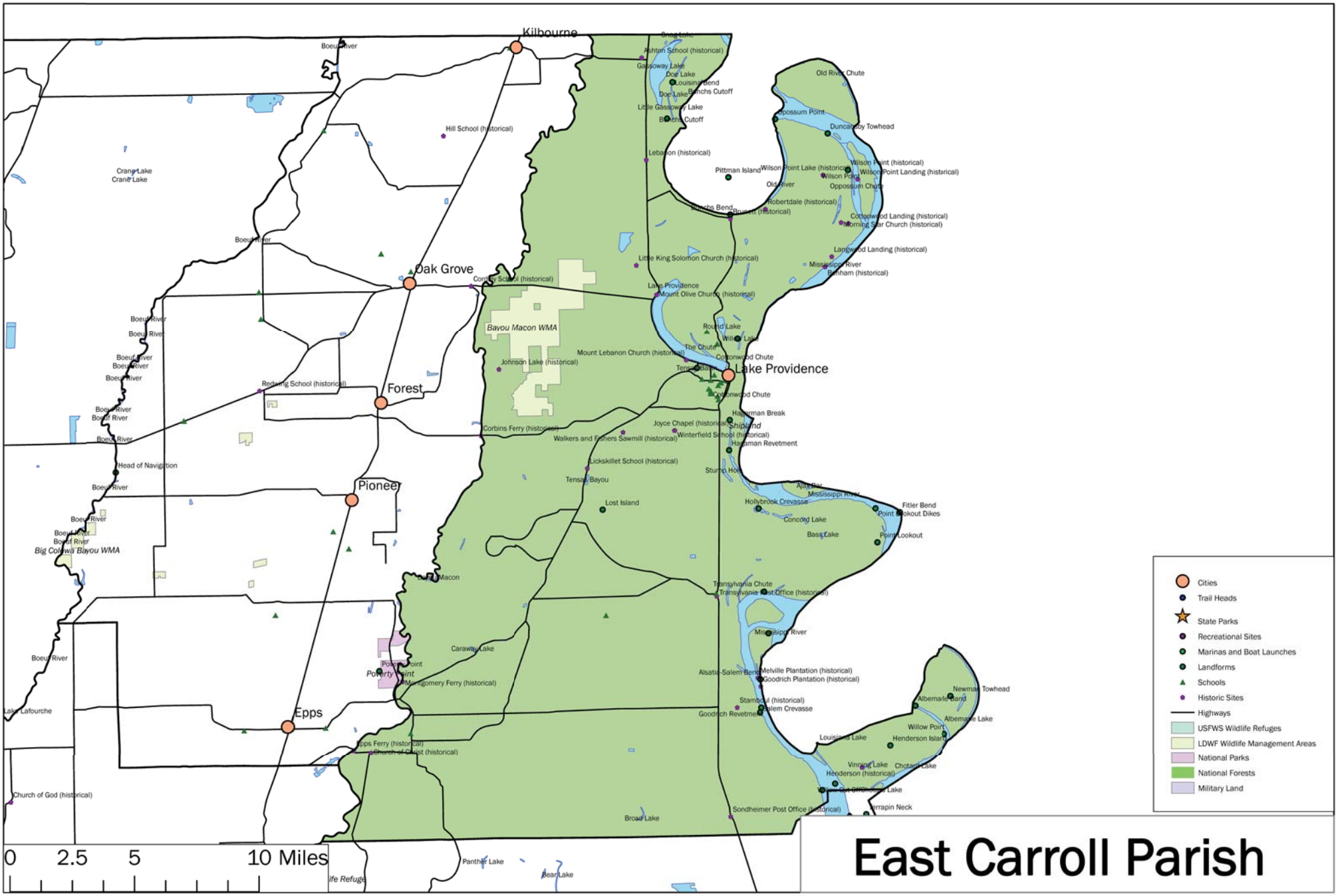

Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles
Catahoula Parish
Olla
Urania
Tullos
Georgetown
Jena
Midway
Harrisonburg
Sicily Island
Wisner
Waterproof
Clayton
Ferriday
Vidalia
St. Joseph
Ball
Pineville
Alexandria
Boeuf WMA
Sicily Island Hills WMA
Little River WMA
Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge
Buckhorn WMA
Dewey W Wills WMA
Camp Beauregard WMA
Red River WMA
Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge

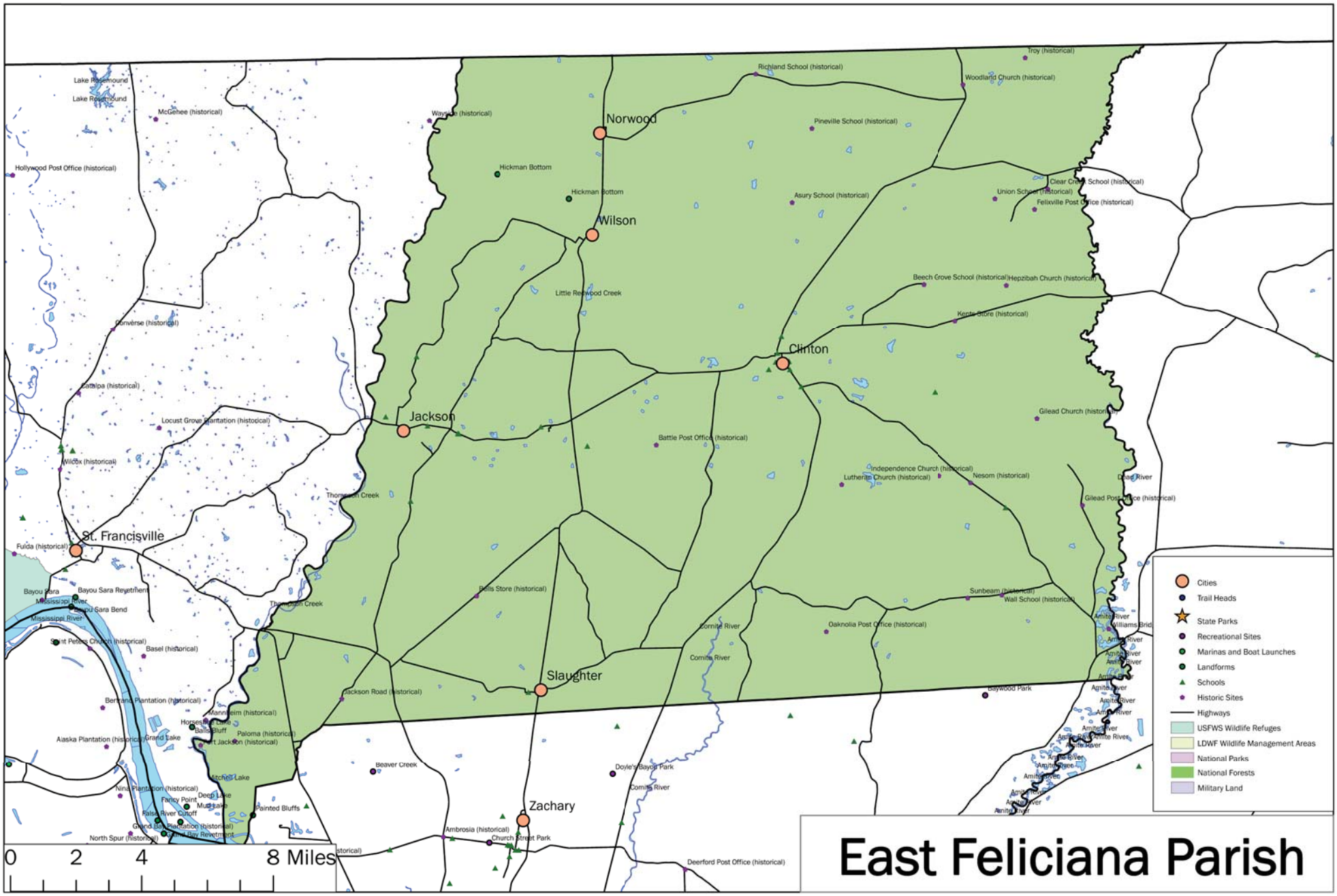

Claiborne Parish
Haynesville
Shongaloo
Junction City
Spearsville
Lillie
Bernice
Homer
Lisbon
Athens
Minden
Dixie Inn
Dubac
Haynesville City Park
Campt Lake
Goodwin Lake
Kisatchie_Middle_Fork
Kisatchie_Corney
Corney Lake
Antioch Post Office (historical)
Moore Lake
Dixie Creek
Lake Herman
King Lake
Bear Creek
Lake Claiborne
Clairborne Lake
Claiborne Lake
LAKE CLAIBORNE
Clear Lake
Flat Lick Bayou
Kisatchie_Caney_Dist
Sugarcane Trail
Caney Lakes
Lake Bobsome
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles

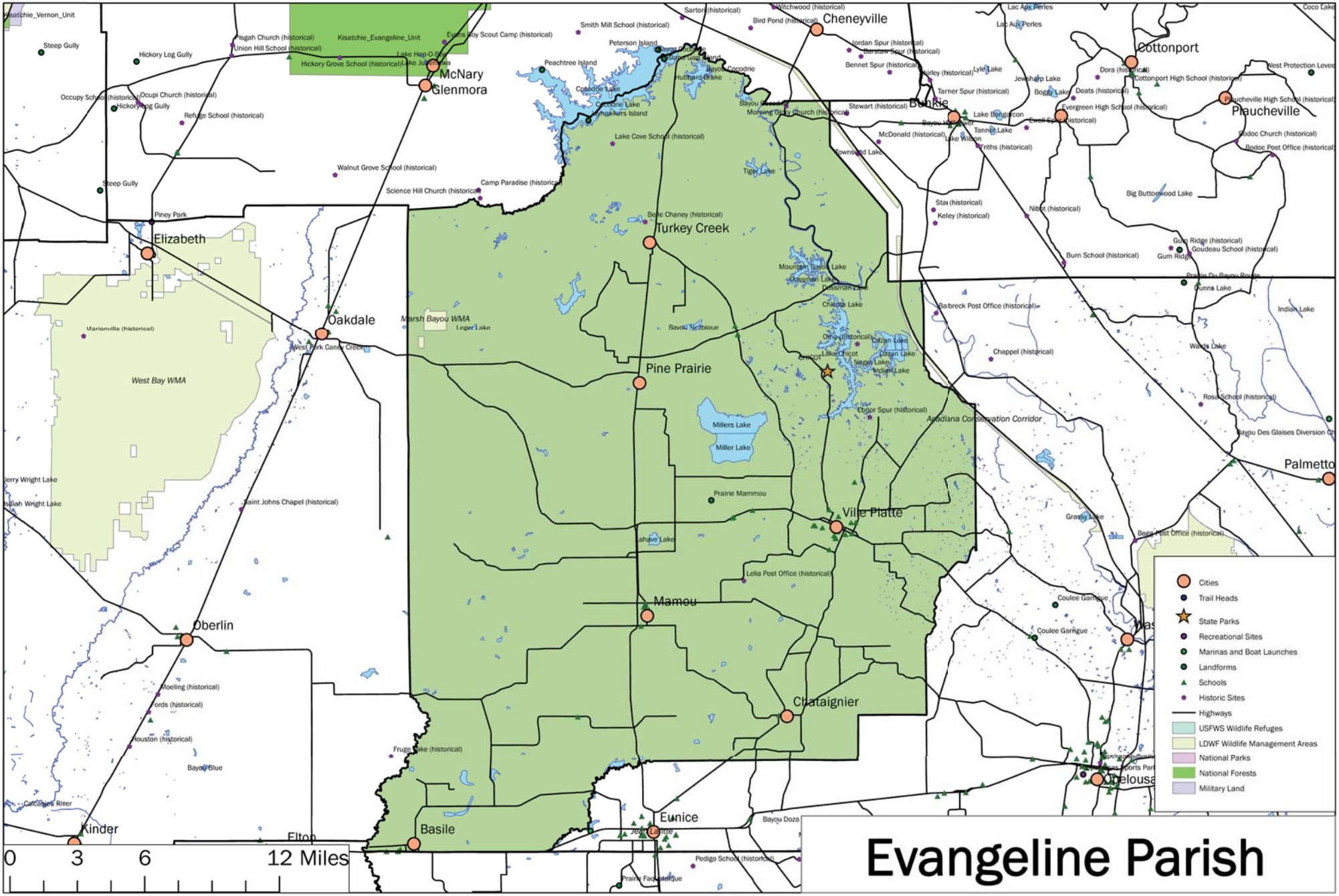

Concordia Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles
Harrisonburg
Clayton
Ferriday
Vidalia
Ilena
Midway
Deville
Hessmer
Moreauville
Cottonport
Simmesport
Plaucheville
Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Concordia National Wildlife Refuge
Red River WMA
Grassy Lake WMA
Three Rivers WMA
Pomme de Terre WMA
Spring Bayou WMA
Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge
Camp Beauregard WMA
Dewey W Wills WMA
Little River WMA
Tunica Hills WMA (Angola Tract)

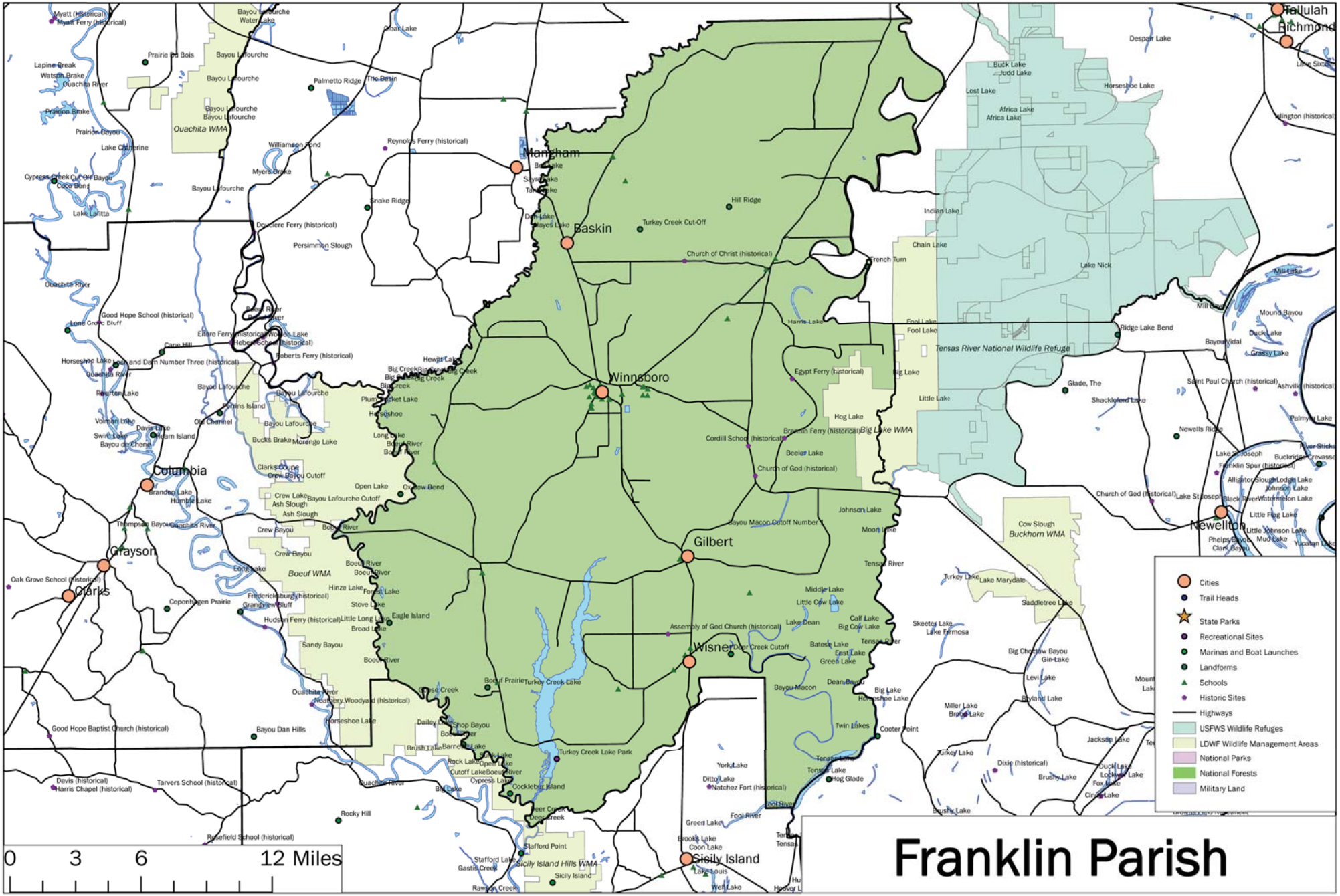

De Soto Parish
Stonewall
Keachi
Longstreet
Grand Cane
Mansfield
South Mansfield
Logansport
Stanley
Ringgold
Jamestown
Hall Summit
Edgefield
Coushatta
Martin
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Pierre WMA
Lake Bistineau
Toledo Bend Reservoir
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

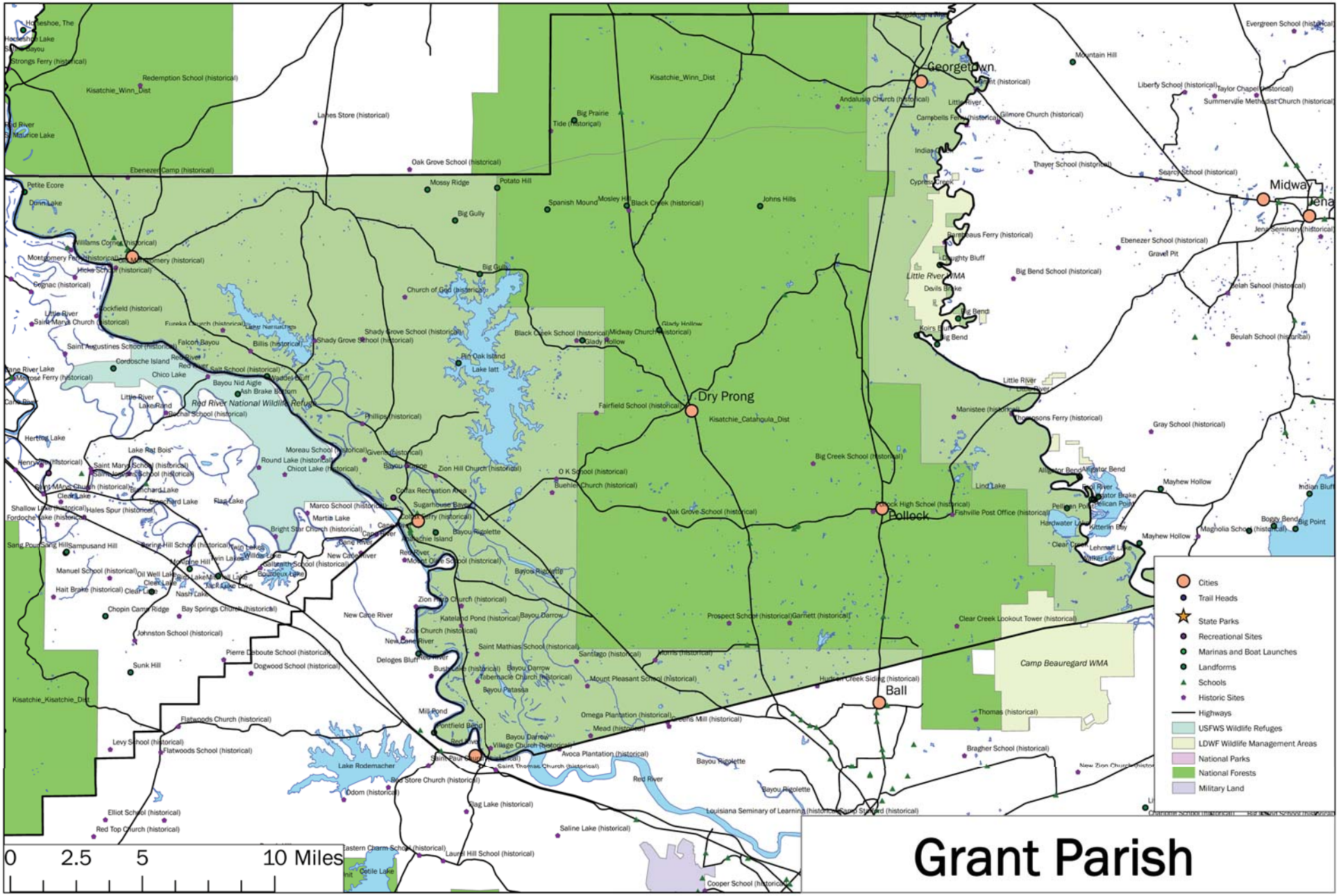

East Baton Rouge Parish
Slaughter
Zachary
Baker
Livingston
Walker
Denham Springs
Monticello
Rosedale
Grosse Tete
Brusly
Addis
Westminster
Innisfield
Old Jefferson
Gardere
Oak Hills Place
Port Vincent
Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge
Wax Lake Wildlife Refuge
Port Allen Canal
Mississippi River
Comite River
False River
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles

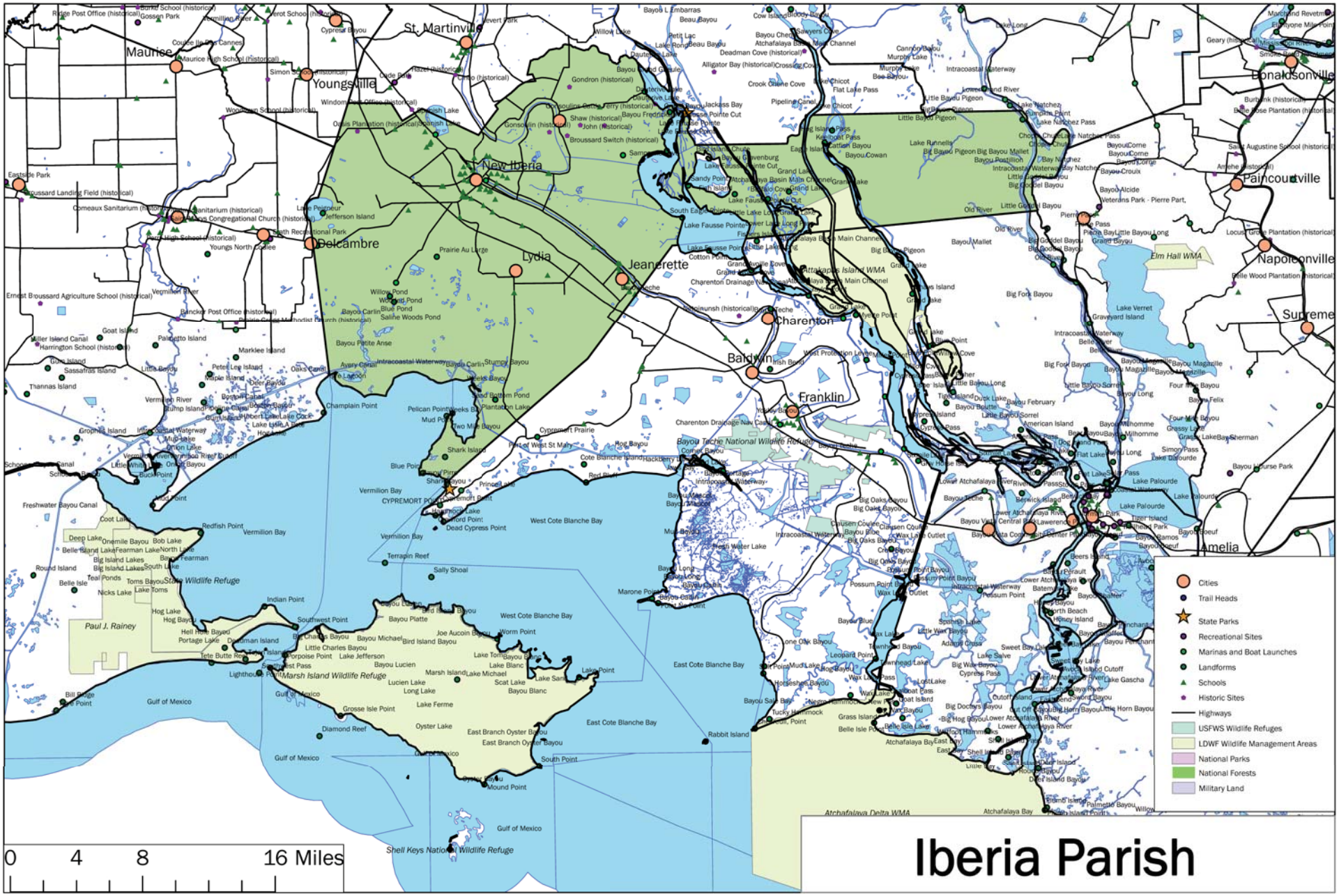

East Carroll Parish
Kilbourne
Oak Grove
Forest
Pioneer
Epps
Lake Providence
Bayou Macon WMA
Big Colewa Bayou WMA
Boeuf River
Crane Lake
Hill School (historical)
Ashton School (historical)
Gassoway Lake
Doe Lake
Louisiana Bend
Banchs Cutoff
Little Gassoway Lake
Old River Chute
Opossum Point
Duncanby Towhead
Lebanon (historical)
Pittman Island
Wilson Point Lake (historical)
Wilson Point (historical)
Wilson Point Landing (historical)
Oppossum Chute
Robertdale (historical)
Cottonwood Landing (historical)
Morning Star Church (historical)
Little King Solomon Church (historical)
Lake Providence
Mount Olive Church (historical)
Mississippi River
Round Lake
Willow Lake
The Chute
Cottonwood Chute
Mount Lebanon Church (historical)
Johnson Lake (historical)
Redwing School (historical)
Head of Navigation
Corbins Ferry (historical)
Walkers and Fishers Sawmill (historical)
Joyce Chapel (historical)
Winterfield School (historical)
Hagaman Break
Hagaman Revetment
Shipland
Lickskillet School (historical)
Tensas Bayou
Lost Island
Hollybrook Crevasse
Concord Lake
Bass Lake
Fitler Bend
Point Lookout Dikes
Point Lookout
Transylvania Chute
Transylvania Post Office (historical)
Caraway Lake
Poverty Point
Montgomery Ferry (historical)
Melville Plantation (historical)
Goodrich Plantation (historical)
Stambaul (historical)
Salem Crevasse
Goodrich Revetment
Newman Towhead
Albemarle Lake
Willow Point
Henderson Island
Louisiana Lake
Vinning Lake
Chotard Lake
Henderson (historical)
Terrapin Neck
Sondheimer Post Office (historical)
Broad Lake
Panther Lake
Bear Lake
Lake Lafourche
Church of God (historical)
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land

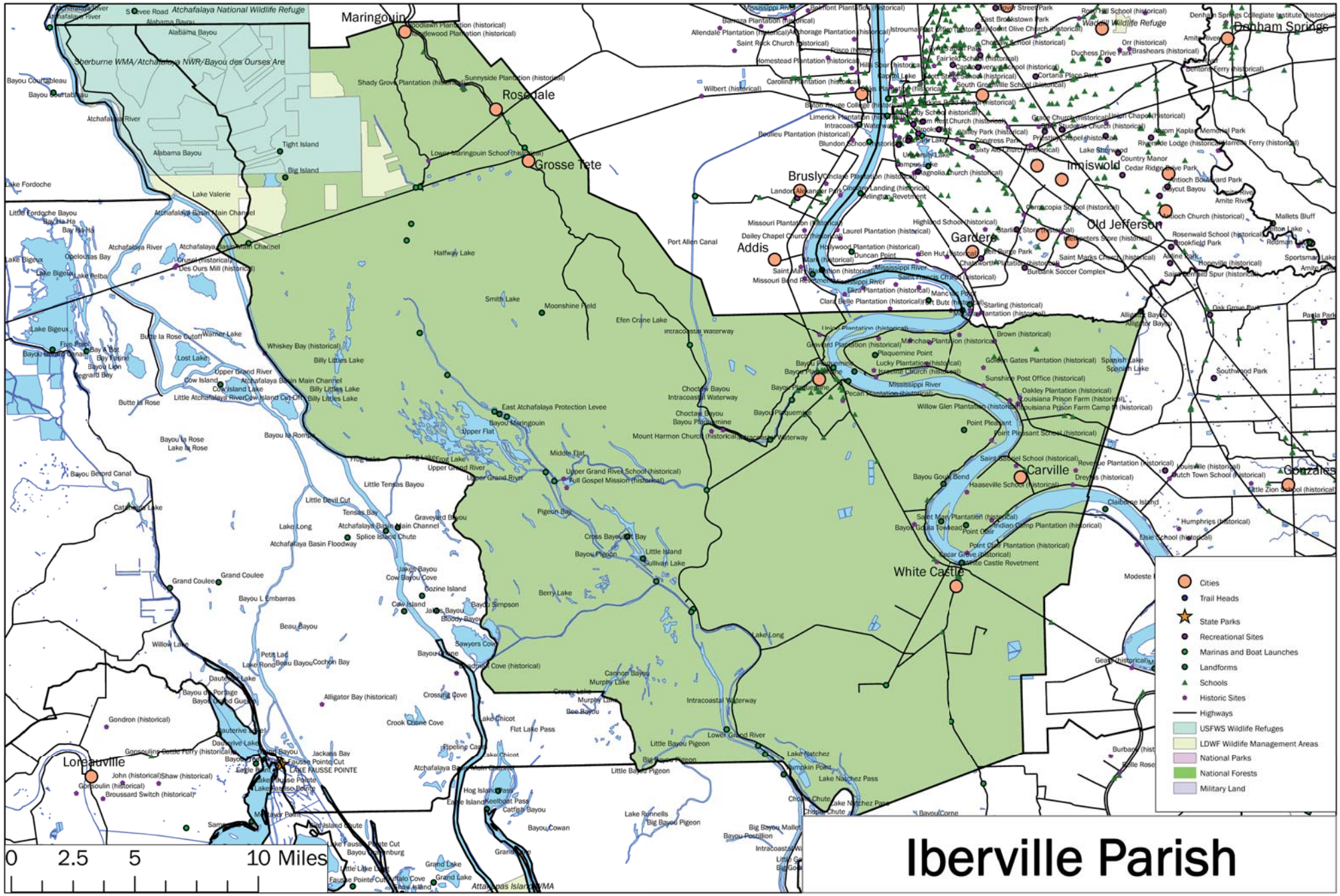

East Feliciana Parish
Norwood
Wilson
Clinton
Jackson
St. Francisville
Slaughter
Zachary
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles
Lake Rosemound
McGehee (historical)
Hollywood Post Office (historical)
Converse (historical)
Catalpa (historical)
Locust Grove Plantation (historical)
Wilcox (historical)
Fulda (historical)
Bayou Para
Bayou Sara Revetment
Mississippi River
Bayou Sara Bend
Saint Peters Church (historical)
Basel (historical)
Bertrand Plantation (historical)
Alaska Plantation (historical)
Grand Lake
Mannheim (historical)
Paloma (historical)
Fort Jackson (historical)
Mitchell Lake
Nina Plantation (historical)
Fancy Point
Deep Lake
Mud Lake
False River Cutoff
Grand Bay Plantation (historical)
Grand Bay Revetment
North Spur (historical)
Painted Bluffs
Thompson Creek
Jackson Road (historical)
Beaver Creek
Ambrosia (historical)
Church Street Park
Deerford Post Office (historical)
Doyle's Bayou Park
Comite River
Cornite River
Hickman Bottom
Little Redwood Creek
Battle Post Office (historical)
Bells Store (historical)
Oaknolia Post Office (historical)
Sunbeam (historical)
Wall School (historical)
Independence Church (historical)
Lutheran Church (historical)
Nesom (historical)
Gilead Church (historical)
Gilead Post Office (historical)
Deer River
Kents Store (historical)
Beech Grove School (historical)
Hepzibah Church (historical)
Asury School (historical)
Pineville School (historical)
Richland School (historical)
Woodland Church (historical)
Troy (historical)
Clear Creek School (historical)
Union School (historical)
Felixville Post Office (historical)
Williams Bridge
Amite River
Bayou Sara
Bayou Sara Revetment
Bayou Para
Mississippi River
Grand Bay Revetment

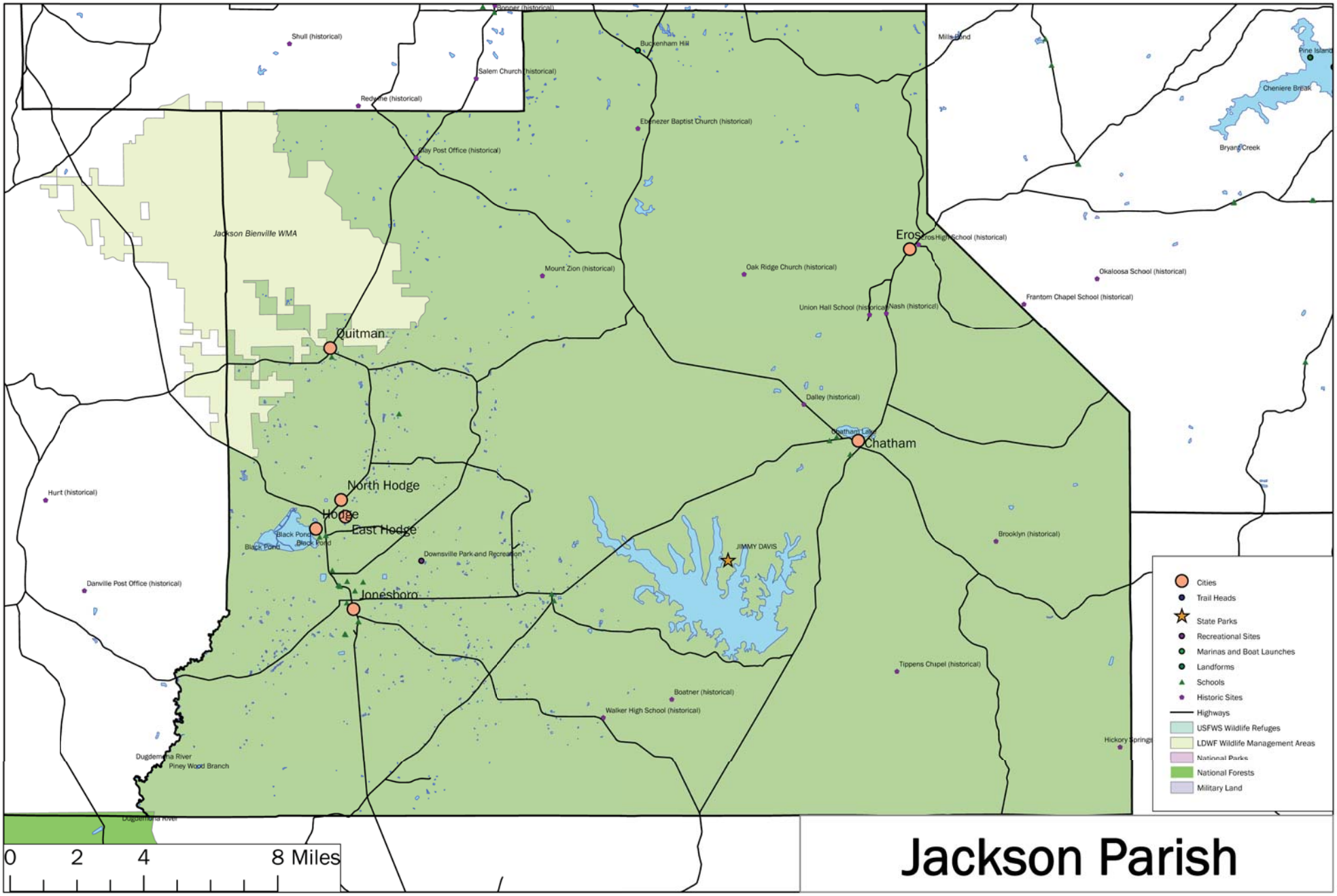

Evangeline Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles
Cheneyville
Cottonport
McNary
Glenmora
Bunkie
Plaucheville
Elizabeth
Turkey Creek
Oakdale
Pine Prairie
Palmetto
Ville Platte
Mamou
Oberlin
Chataignier
Eunice
Basile
Kinder
Elton
Marsh Bayou WMA
West Bay WMA
Atchafalaya Conservation Corridor
Millers Lake
Miller Lake
Chicot
Lake Chicot
Cazan Lake
Indian Lake
Lake Cocodrie
Lake Cove School (historical)
Tiger Lake
Big Buttonwood Lake
Dunns Lake
Wards Lake
Grassy Lake
Coulee Garrigue
Prairie Mammou
Lahave Lake
Lelia Post Office (historical)
Chappel (historical)
Bayou Des Glaises Diversion Ch
Bayou Nezbique
Bayou Doza
Pedigo School (historical)
Prairie Facquetique
Fruge Lake (historical)
Bayou Blue
Catahoula River
Moeling (historical)
Fords (historical)
Houston (historical)
Marionville (historical)
West Park Caney Creek
Saint Johns Chapel (historical)
Jerry Wright Lake
Isaiah Wright Lake
Piney Park
Steep Gully
Hickory Log Gully
Occupy School (historical)
Occupi Church (historical)
Refuge School (historical)
Walnut Grove School (historical)
Science Hill Church (historical)
Camp Paradise (historical)
Pisgah Church (historical)
Union Hill School (historical)
Hickory Grove School (historical)
Kisatchie_Evangeline_Unit
Kisatchie_Vernon_Unit
Evans Boy Scout Camp (historical)
Smith Mill School (historical)
Peterson Island
Peachtree Island
Sartor (historical)
Witchwood (historical)
Bird Pond (historical)
Jordan Spur (historical)
Barstow Spur (historical)
Bennet Spur (historical)
Tarner Spur (historical)
Stewart (historical)
Morning Glory Church (historical)
McDonald (historical)
Lake Wilson
Friths (historical)
Star (historical)
Keley (historical)
Nibbit (historical)
Burn School (historical)
Gum Ridge (historical)
Goudeau School (historical)
Bodoc Church (historical)
Bodoc Post Office (historical)
Evergreen High School (historical)
Cottonport High School (historical)
Plaucheville High School (historical)
West Protection Levee
Lac Aux Perles
Jewelship Lake
Bogey Lake
Deats (historical)
Lyle Lake
Barbreck Post Office (historical)
Rosa School (historical)
Bera Post Office (historical)
Mountain Bayou Lake
Dossman Lake
Chicota Lake
Ono (historical)
Nezbique Lake
Indian Lake
Tanner Lake
Townsend Lake
Lake Bonnecon
Ewell Spur (historical)
Hubbard Brake
Bayou Cocodrie
Cocodrie Lake
Bayou Boeuf
Bayou Rapides
Bayou Des Glaises
Prairie Du Bayou Rouge
Big Bayou Rouge
Coco Lake
Cheneyville
Cottonport
Plaucheville
Palmetto
Eunice
Basile
Oberlin
Kinder
Elton
Mamou
Ville Platte
Chataignier
Pine Prairie
Turkey Creek
Oakdale
Elizabeth
McNary
Glenmora
Bunkie
0 3 6 12 Miles

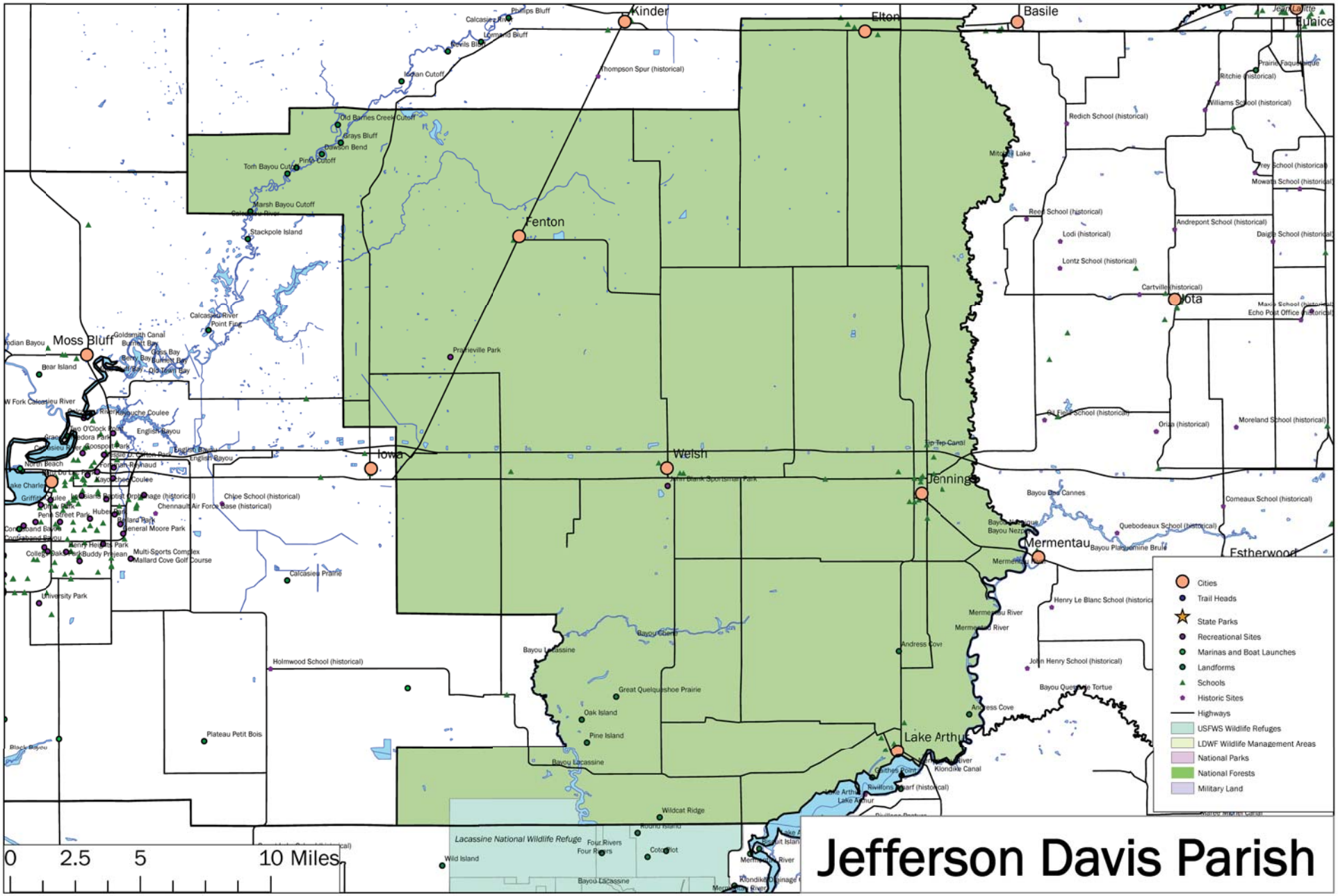

Franklin Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles
Tallulah
Richmond
Mangham
Baskin
Winnsboro
Columbia
Grayson
Clarks
Gilbert
Wisner
Sicily Island
Newellton
Ouachita WMA
Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge
Big Lake WMA
Boeuf WMA
Buckhorn WMA
Sicily Island Hills WMA

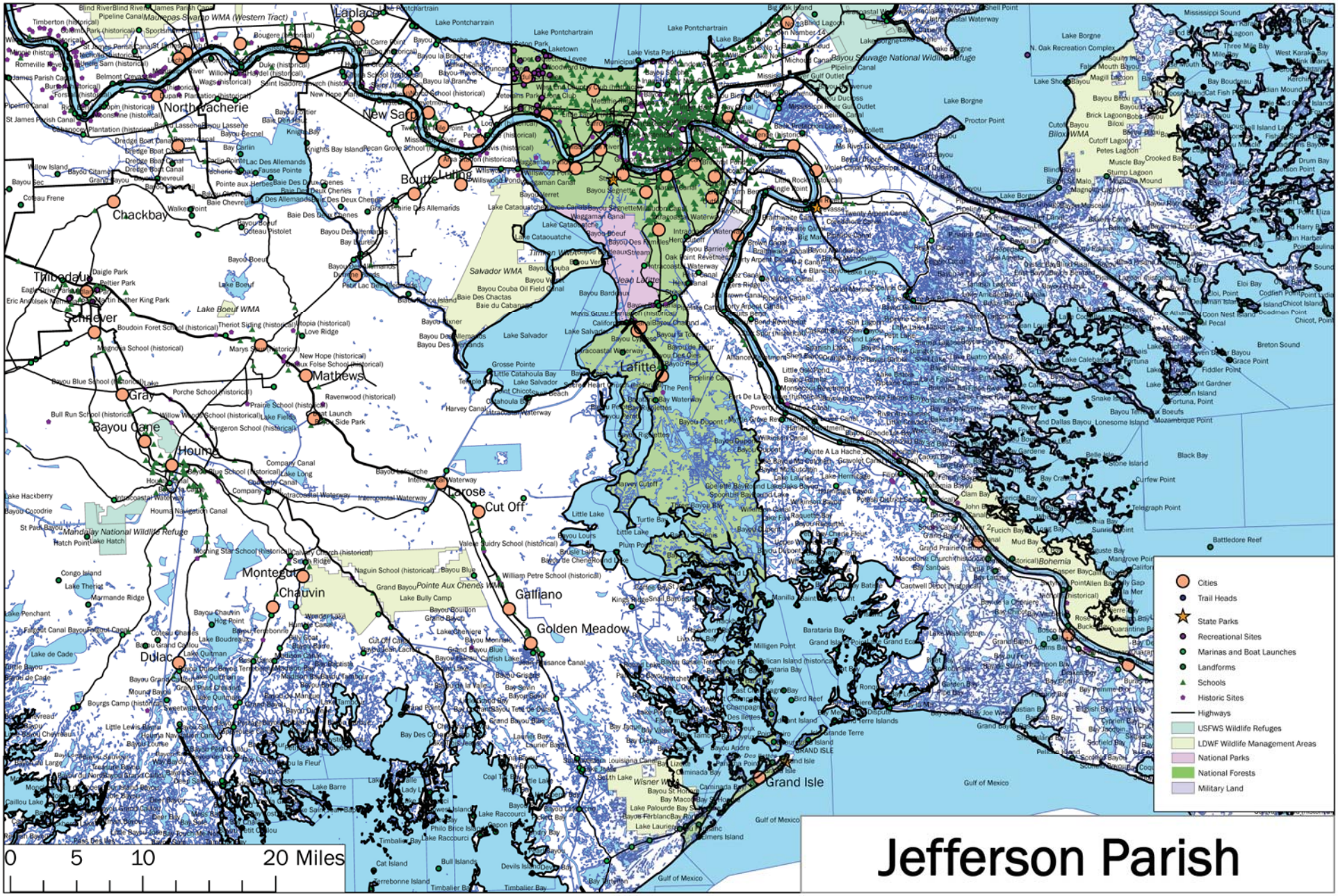

Grant Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Georgetown
Dry Prong
Pollock
Ball
Midway
Jena
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Little River WMA
Camp Beauregard WMA
Lake Rodemacher
Kisatchie_Winn_Dist
Kisatchie_Catahoula_Dist
Kisatchie_Kisatchie_Dist

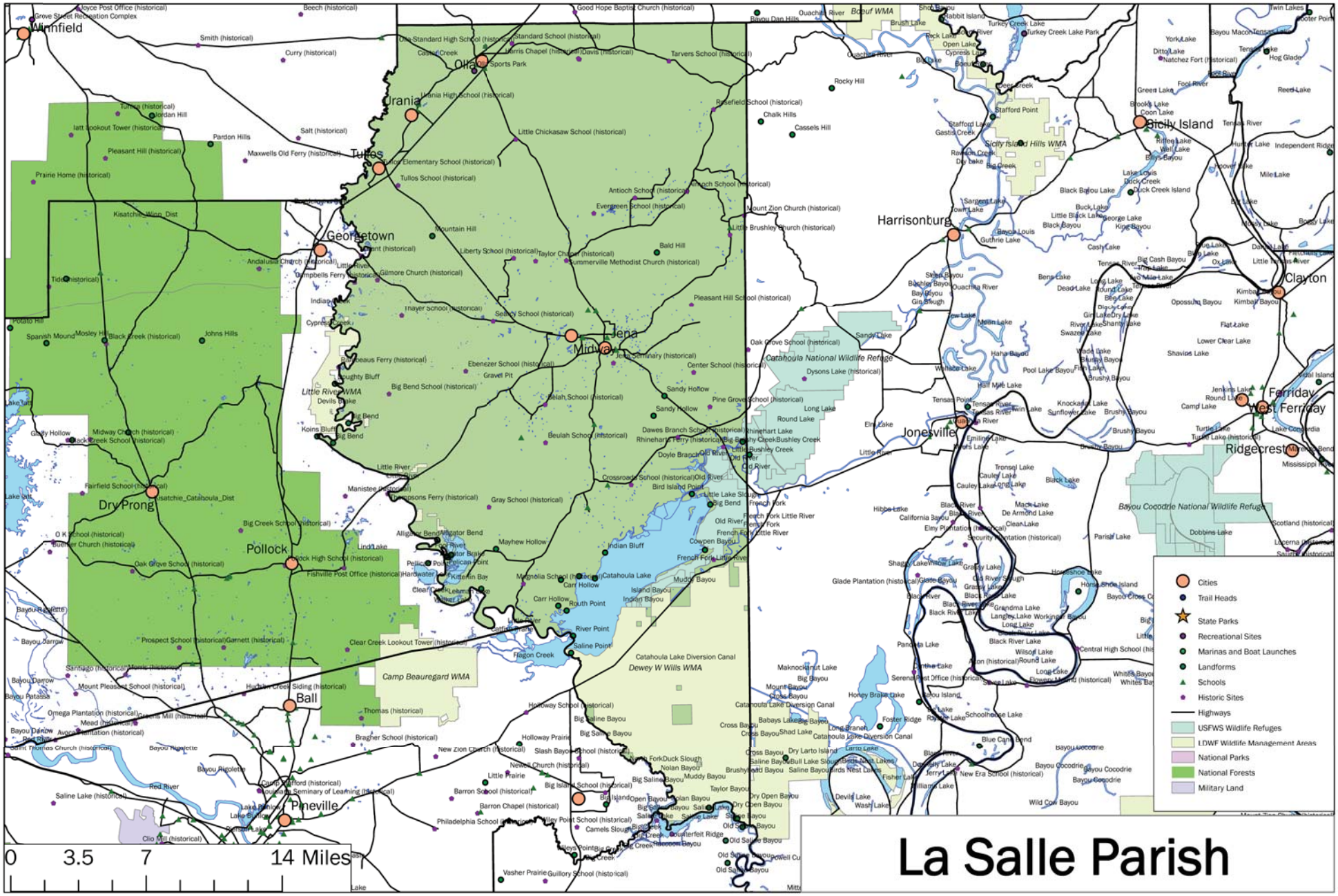

Iberia Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 4 8 16 Miles
Maurice
St. Martinville
Youngsville
New Iberia
Belcambre
Lydia
Jeanerette
Charenton
Baldwin
Franklin
Delcambre
Paincourtville
Napoleonville
Supreme
Donaldsonville
Amelia
Paul J. Rainey
Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge
Shell Keys National Wildlife Refuge
Atchafalaya Delta WMA
Elm Hall WMA
Gulf of Mexico

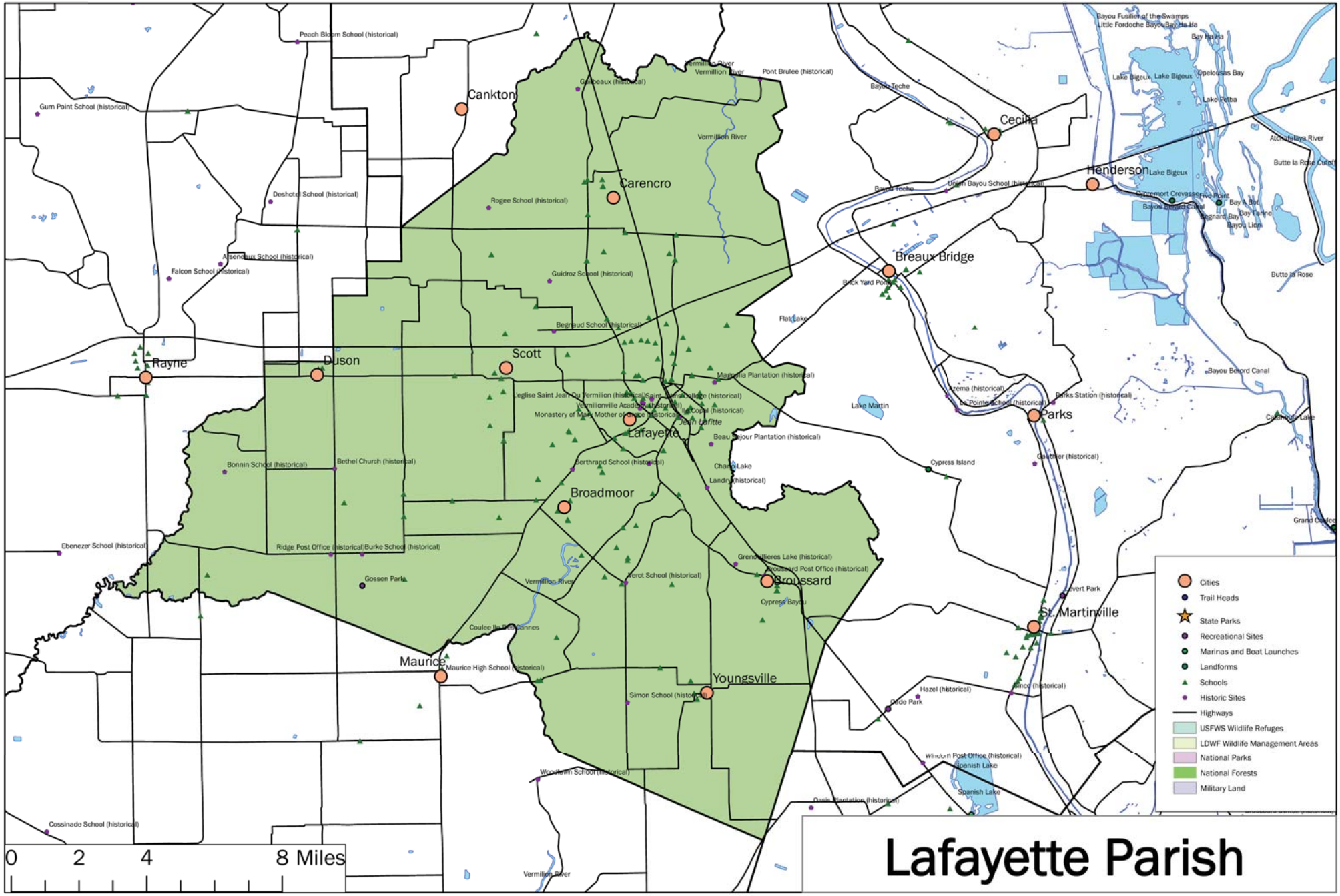

Iberville Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Maringouin
Rosedale
Grosse Tete
Bruslyn
Addis
Gardere
Inniswold
Old Jefferson
Denham Springs
Carville
White Castle
Gonzales
Loreauville
Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge
Sherburne WMA/Atchafalaya NWR/Bayou des Ourses Are
Wacoli Wildlife Refuge
Attakapas Island WMA

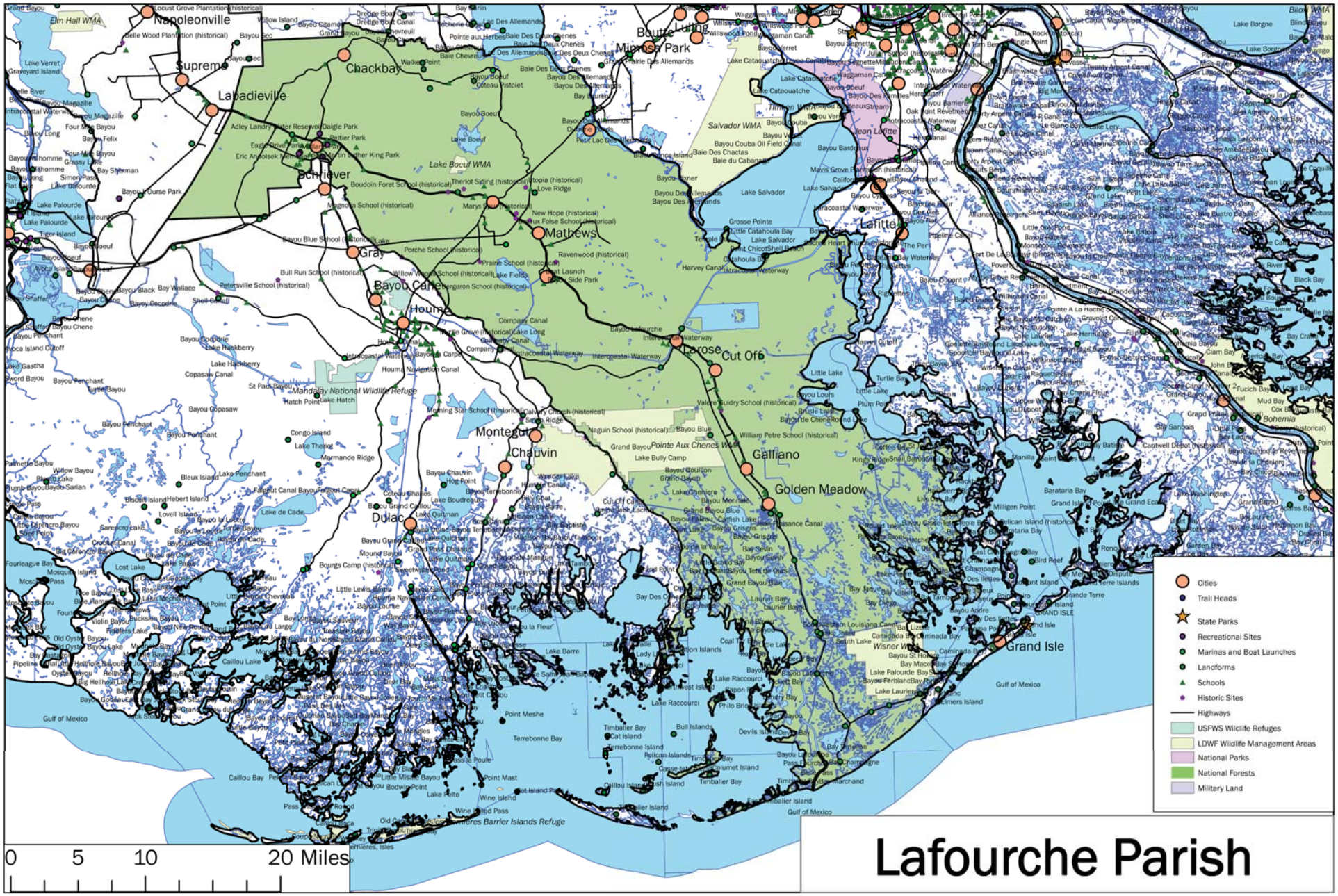

Jackson Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles
Jackson Bienville WMA
Quitman
Eros
Chatham
North Hodge
Hodge
East Hodge
Jonesboro
JIMMY DAVIS
Shull (historical)
Salem Church (historical)
Redbine (historical)
Buckenham Hill
Ebenezer Baptist Church (historical)
Bay Post Office (historical)
Mount Zion (historical)
Oak Ridge Church (historical)
Union Hall School (historical)
Nash (historical)
Eros High School (historical)
Okaloosa School (historical)
Frantom Chapel School (historical)
Mills Bend
Pine Island
Cheniere Break
Bryant Creek
Dalley (historical)
Chatham Lake
Hurt (historical)
Black Pond
Downsville Park and Recreation
Danville Post Office (historical)
Brooklyn (historical)
Tippens Chapel (historical)
Boatner (historical)
Walker High School (historical)
Hickory Springs
Dugdemona River
Piney Wood Branch


Jefferson Davis Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Kinder
Elton
Basile
Fenton
Iowa
Welsh
Jennings
Mermentau
Lake Arthur
Moss Bluff
Lake Charles
Iota
Estherwood
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge


Jefferson Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 5 10 20 Miles
Laplace
North Wacherie
New Sarpy
Boutte
Luling
Chackbay
Thibodaux
Schriever
Mathews
Gray
Bayou Cane
Houma
Larose
Cut Off
Lafitte
Montegut
Chauvin
Galliano
Golden Meadow
Dulac
Grand Isle
Bohemia
Salvador WMA
Lake Boeuf WMA
Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge
Pointe Aux Chenes WMA
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
Bilox WMA
Timmon WMA
Wisner WMA
Gulf of Mexico


La Salle Parish
Winnfield
Olla
Urania
Tullos
Georgetown
Jena
Midway
Dry Prong
Pollock
Ball
Pineville
Harrisonburg
Sicily Island
Clayton
Jonesville
Ferriday
West Ferriday
Ridgecrest
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3.5 7 14 Miles

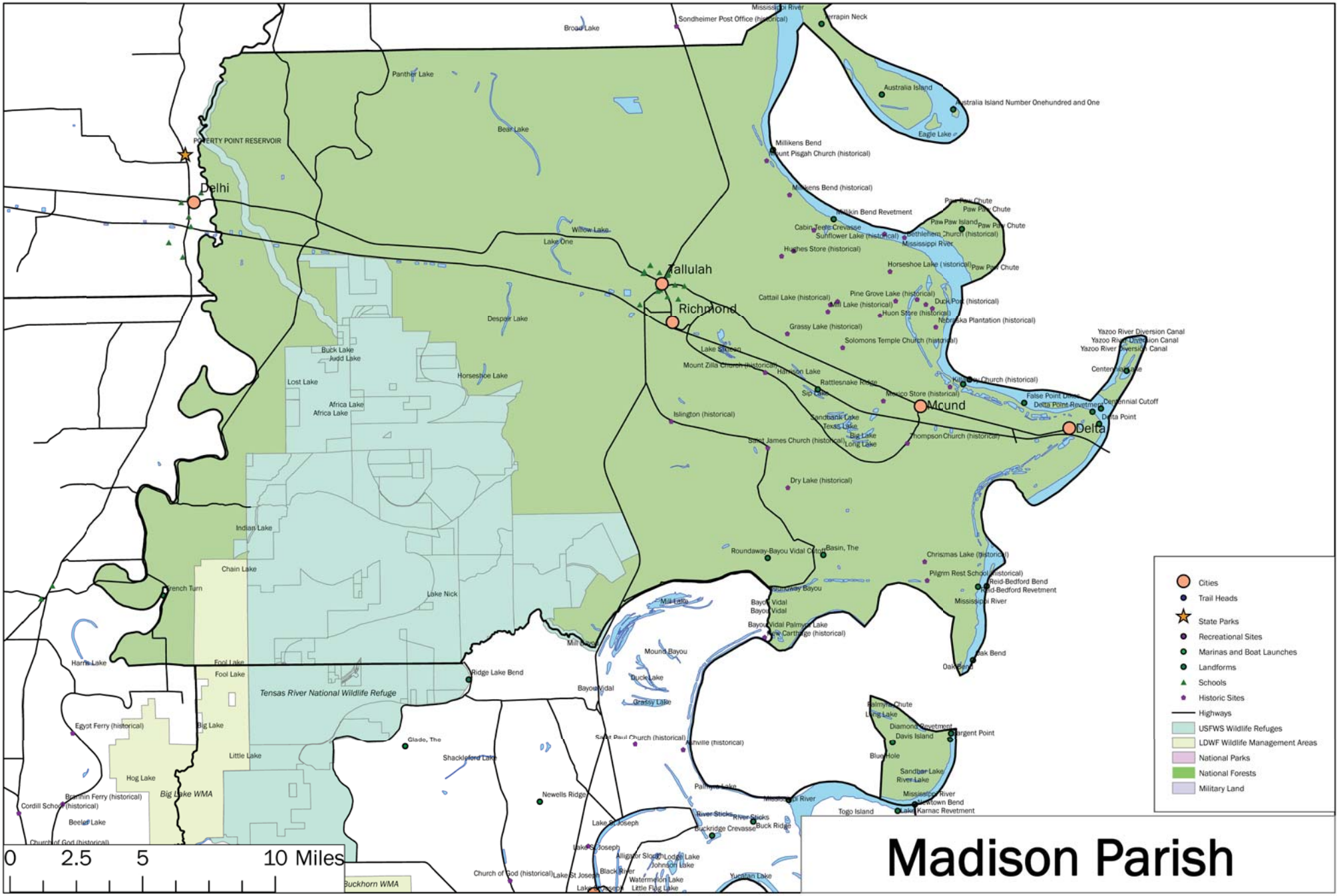

Lafayette Parish
Cankton
Carencro
Cecilia
Henderson
Breaux Bridge
Rayne
Duson
Scott
Lafayette
Broadmoor
Parks
St. Martinville
Broussard
Youngsville
Maurice
Peach Bloom School (historical)
Gum Point School (historical)
Deshotel School (historical)
Arsenaux School (historical)
Falcon School (historical)
Rogee School (historical)
Guidroz School (historical)
Begnaud School (historical)
Magnolia Plantation (historical)
Bonnin School (historical)
Bethel Church (historical)
Berthrand School (historical)
Ebenezer School (historical)
Ridge Post Office (historical)
Burke School (historical)
Gossen Park
Kerot School (historical)
Grenouillieres Lake (historical)
Broussard Post Office (historical)
Maurice High School (historical)
Simon School (historical)
Woodlawn School (historical)
Cossinade School (historical)
Vermilion River
Pont Brulee (historical)
Bayou Teche
Union Bayou School (historical)
Flat Lake
Lake Martin
Cypress Island
Cypress Bayou
Lake Bigeux
Lake Fetha
Bayou Bernard Canal
Butte la Rose
Grand Coulee
Hazel (historical)
Clide Park
Windom Post Office (historical)
Spanish Lake
Oasis Plantation (historical)
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles

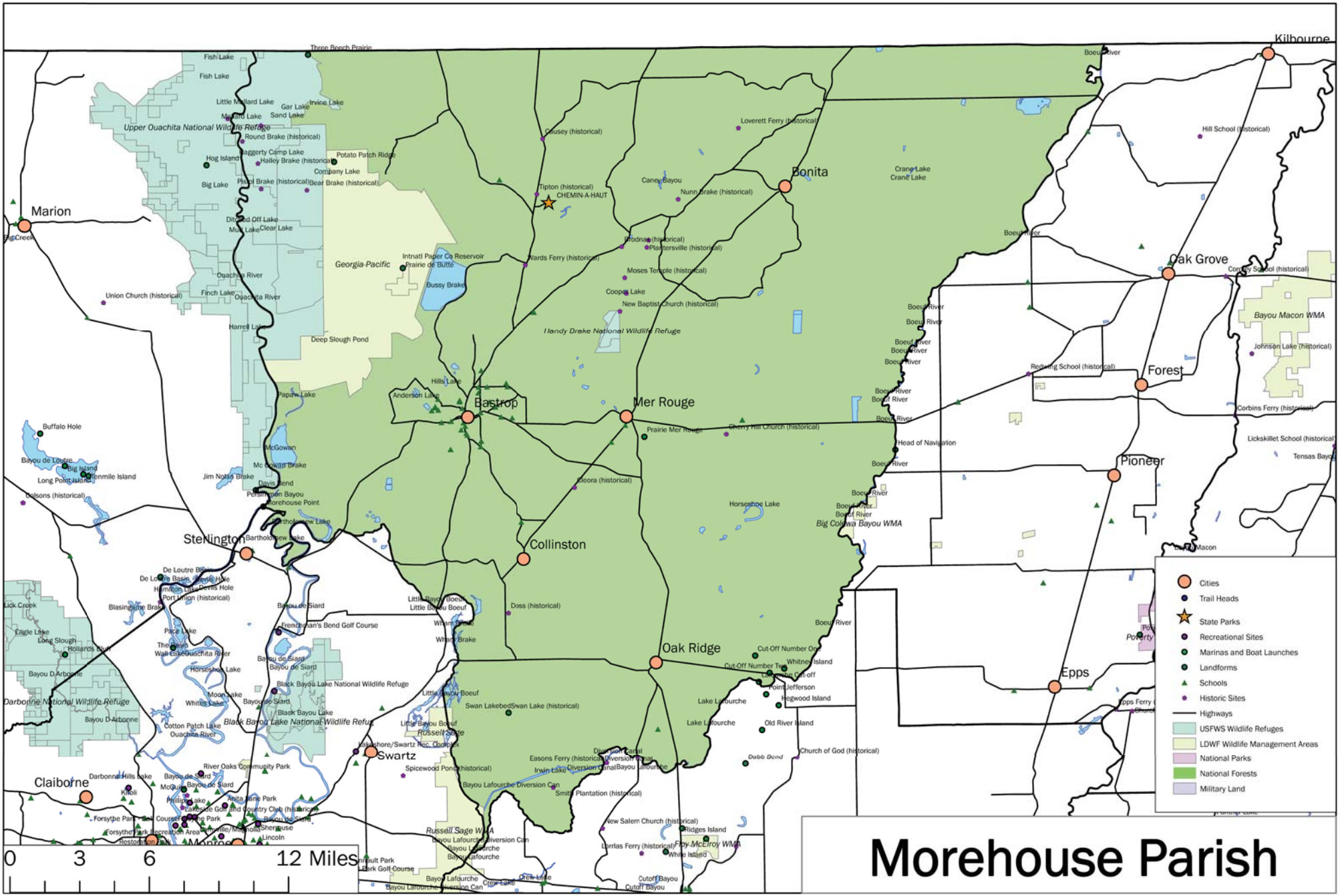


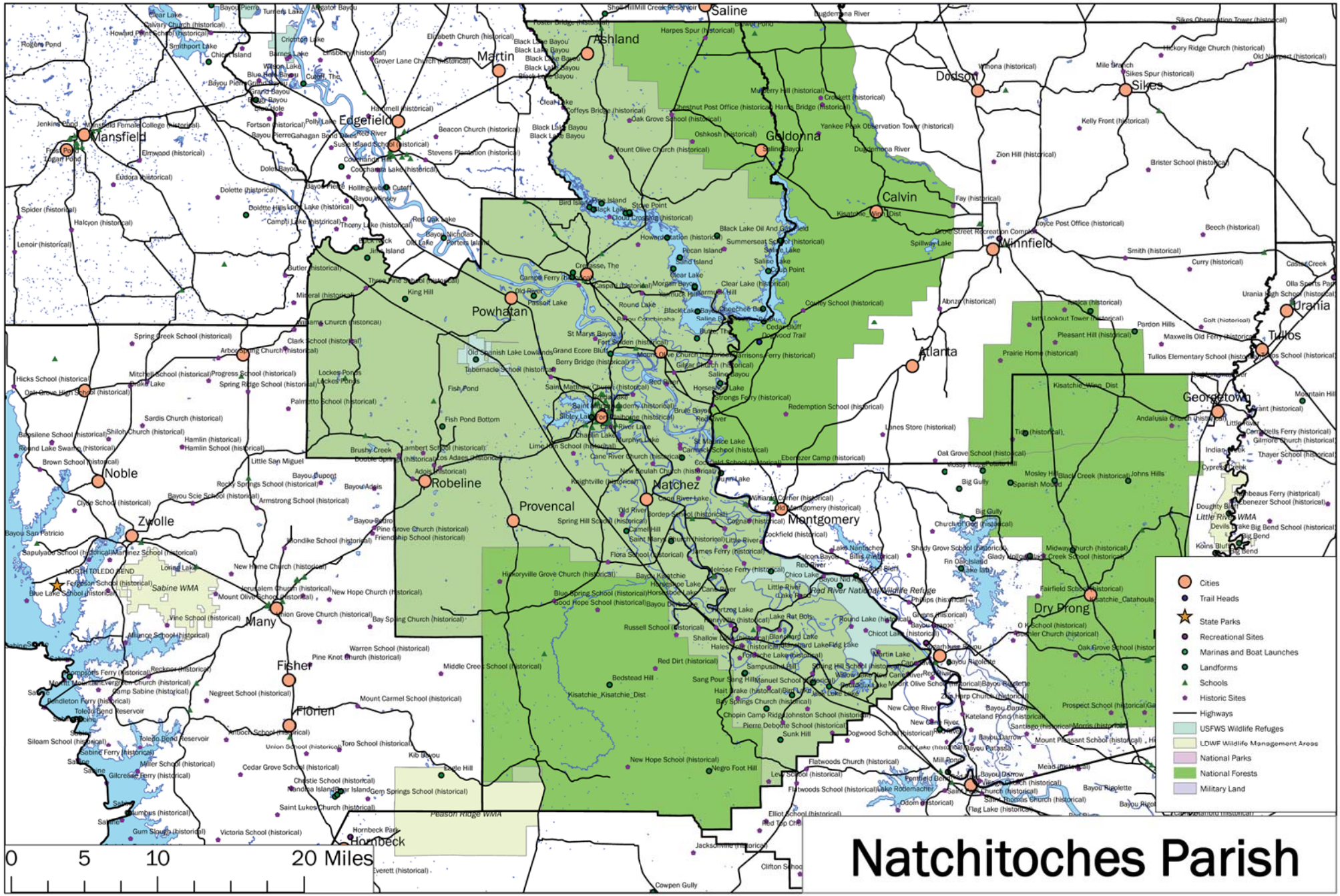
Lafourche Parish

Claiborne Lake
Claiborne Lake
LAKE CLAIBORNE
Bayou D Arbonne Lake
Bayou D Arbonne Lake
Bayou D Arbonne Lake
Lloyd School (historical)
Petty Lake Bend
Vining Mills (historical)
Wise (historical)
Alligator Hole
Hopewell Church (historical)
Dubach
Feasterville (historical)
Blooming Hill School (historical)
Knowles (historical)
Lake Foursome
Greensboro (historical)
Piney Grove Church (historical)
Rock Corner School (historical)
Hopewell School (historical)
Downsville
Bryan Park
Walnut Lake (historical)
Vienna
Greenwood School (historical)
Ball School (historical)
Sumpter (historical)
Burgessville (historical)
Macedonia School (historical)
Arcadia
Lathen School (historical)
R.L. Cook Park
Mount Olive School (historical)
Williams School (historical)
Simsboro
Grambling
Ruston
Choudrant
Bobby James Gymnastics Complex
McLane Recreation Center
Ruston Community Center
Centre Point Church (historical)
Huckleberry Trails Park
Woodland Park
Duncan Park
Ruston Municipal Airport (historical)
Regional Soccer Complex
J.C. Love Athletic Complex
Bonner (historical)
Pleasant Grove School (historical)
Shull (historical)
Salem Church (historical)
Redwine (historical)
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 1.5 3 6 Miles
Lincoln Parish

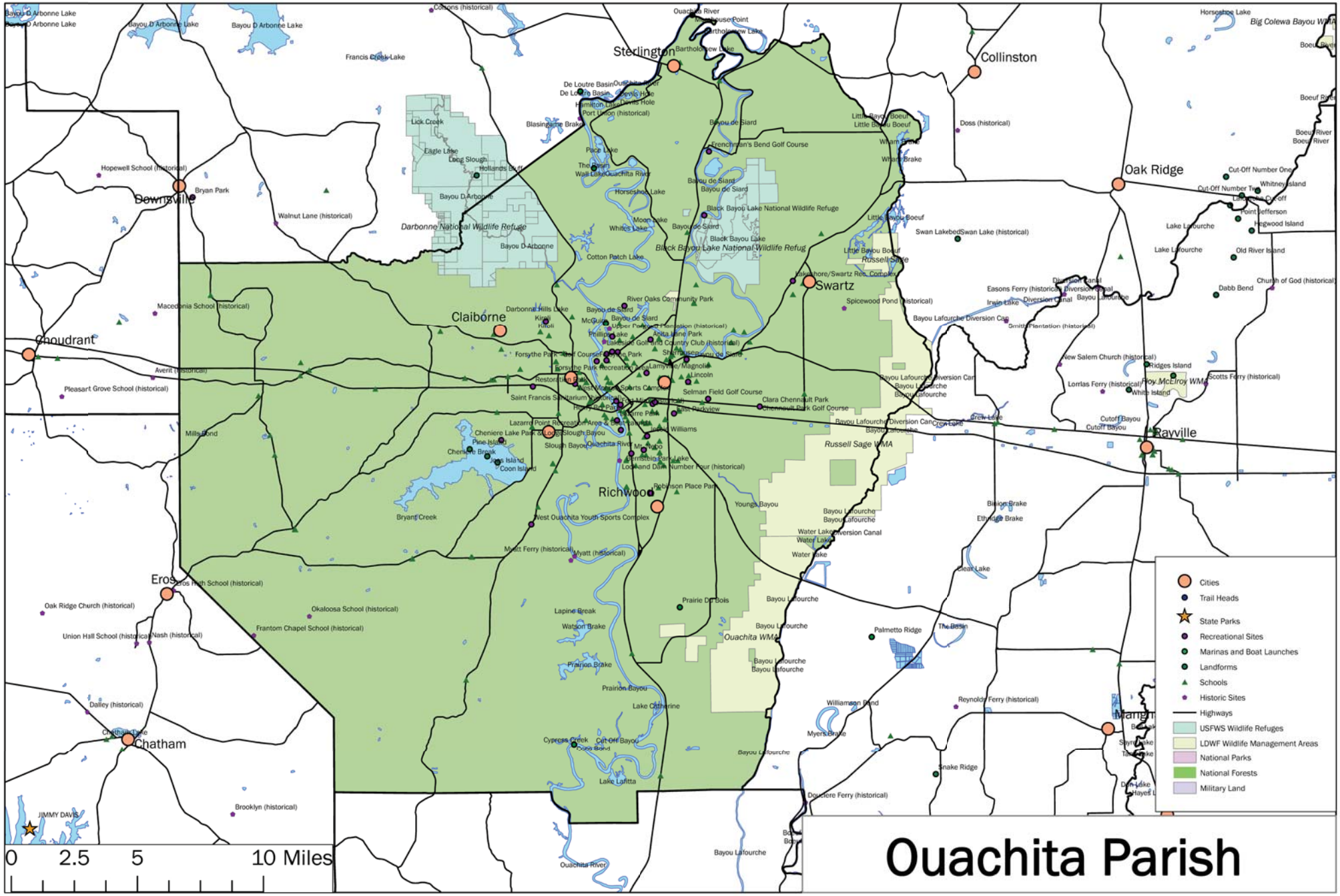
Livingston Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Brownfields
Merrydale
Montpelier
Westminster
Imiswold
Old Jefferson
Denham Springs
Walker
Livingston
Albany
Independence
Tickfaw
Natalbany
Hammond
Springfield
Ponchatoula
Killian
Port Vincent
Gonzales
Sorrento
Carville
Wadkin Wildlife Refuge
Joyce WMA
Manchac WMA
Lake Maurepas
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Western Tract)

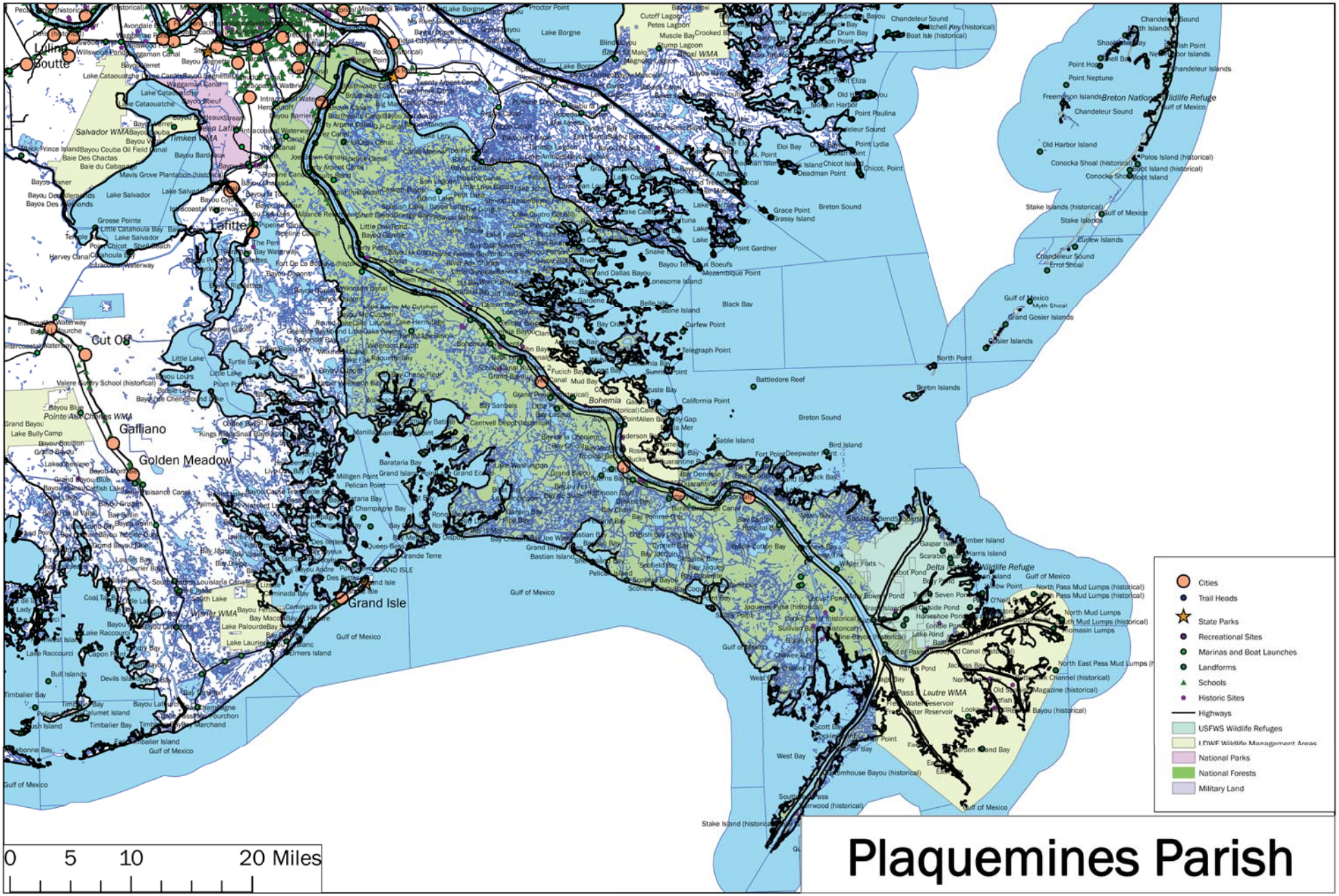

Madison Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Delhi
Tallulah
Richmond
Mound
Delta
POVERTY POINT RESERVOIR
Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge
Big Lake WMA
Buckhorn WMA
Mississippi River
Terrapin Neck
Australia Island
Australia Island Number Onehundred and One
Eagle Lake
Millikens Bend
Mount Pisgah Church (historical)
Millikin Bend Revetment
Paw Paw Island
Paw Paw Chute
Bethlehem Church (historical)
Hughes Store (historical)
Horseshoe Lake (historical)
Pine Grove Lake (historical)
Cattail Lake (historical)
Mill Lake (historical)
Duck Pond (historical)
Huon Store (historical)
Nebraska Plantation (historical)
Grassy Lake (historical)
Solomons Temple Church (historical)
Yazoo River Diversion Canal
Centennial Cutoff
Delta Point
Delta Point Revetment
False Point Dikes
Kilgore Church (historical)
Mexico Store (historical)
Rattlesnake Ridge
Hampton Lake
Mount Zilla Church (historical)
Lake Sawyer
Islington (historical)
Sandbank Lake
Texas Lake
Big Lake
Long Lake
Saint James Church (historical)
Thompson Church (historical)
Dry Lake (historical)
Roundaway-Bayou Vidal Cutoff
Basin, The
Chrismas Lake (historical)
Pilgrim Rest School (historical)
Reid-Bedford Bend
Reid-Bedford Revetment
Roundaway Bayou
Bayou Vidal
Bayou Vidal Palmyra Lake
New Carthage (historical)
Oak Bend
Mound Bayou
Duck Lake
Grassy Lake
Palmyra Chute
Long Lake
Diamond Revetment
Davis Island
Sargent Point
Blue Hole
Sandbar Lake
River Lake
Mississippi River
Slowtown Bend
Lake Karnac Revetment
Togo Island
Palmyra Lake
Saint Paul Church (historical)
Anville (historical)
Mill Lake
Mill Bend
Ridge Lake Bend
Glade, The
Shackleford Lake
Newells Ridge
Lake St Joseph
River Sticks
Buckridge Crevasse
Buck Ridge
Alligator Slough
Lodge Lake
Johnson Lake
Black River
Watermelon Lake
Little Flag Lake
Yucatan Lake
Church of God (historical)
Broad Lake
Sondheimer Post Office (historical)
Panther Lake
Bear Lake
Willow Lake
Lake One
Despair Lake
Horseshoe Lake
Buck Lake
Judd Lake
Lost Lake
Africa Lake
Indian Lake
Chain Lake
Lake Nick
French Turn
Harris Lake
Fool Lake
Egypt Ferry (historical)
Big Lake
Little Lake
Hog Lake
Brannin Ferry (historical)
Cordill School (historical)
Beeler Lake
Church of God (historical)

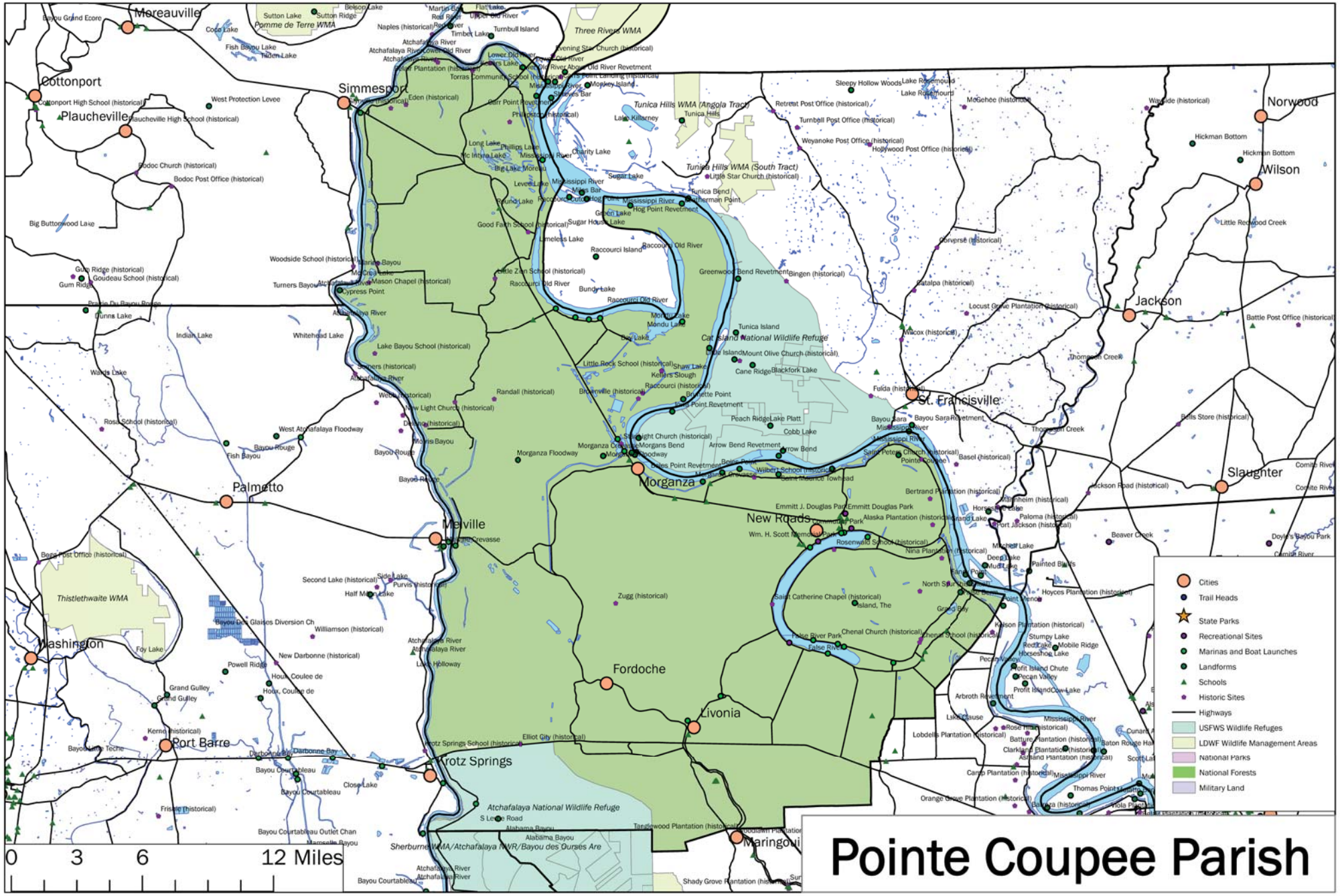

Morehouse Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles
Marion
Bonita
Kilbourne
Oak Grove
Forest
Pioneer
Bastrop
Mer Rouge
Sterlington
Collinston
Oak Ridge
Epps
Swartz
Claiborne
Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge
Georgia-Pacific
Handy Drake National Wildlife Refuge
Big Colewa Bayou WMA
Bayou Macon WMA
Darbonne National Wildlife Refuge
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Russell Sage
Russell Sage WMA
Fitz-McElroy WMA
Dabb Bend
CHEMIN-A-HAUT
Three Beech Prairie
Fish Lake
Little Mallard Lake
Mallard Lake
Gar Lake
Sand Lake
Irvine Lake
Round Brake (historical)
Haggerty Camp Lake
Hog Island
Halley Brake (historical)
Potato Patch Ridge
Company Lake
Big Lake
Pistol Brake (historical)
Bear Brake (historical)
Ditched Off Lake
Mud Lake
Clear Lake
Ouachita River
Finch Lake
Union Church (historical)
Harrell Lake
Deep Slough Pond
Intnatl Paper Co Reservoir
Prairie de Butte
Bussy Brake
Tapaw Lake
Hills Lake
Anderson Lake
McGowan
Mc Gowan Brake
Jim Nolan Brake
Davis Bend
Buffalo Hole
Bayou de Loutre
Big Island
Greenmile Island
Long Point Island
Colsons (historical)
Horsehoe Lake
Bartholomew Lake
De Loutre Basin
Hamilton Lake
Devils Hole
Port Union (historical)
Blasingame Brake
Bayou de Siard
Frenchman's Bend Golf Course
Lick Creek
Eagle Lake
Long Slough
Hollands Point
Pace Lake
The Bend
Wall Lake
Bayou D Arbonne
Horseshoe Lake
Moon Lake
Whites Lake
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Black Bayou Lake
Cotton Patch Lake
Little Bayou Boeuf
Swan Lake
Swan Lake (historical)
Lakeshore/Swartz Rec. Complex
Spicewood Pond (historical)
Bayou Lafourche Diversion Can
Smith Plantation (historical)
Easons Ferry (historical)
Irwin Lake
Diversion Canal
Bayou Lafourche
Lake Lafourche
Old River Island
Point Jefferson
Hegwood Island
Whitney Island
Cut-Off Number One
Cut-Off Number Two
Lafourche Cut-off
Church of God (historical)
Ridges Island
White Island
Lorrias Ferry (historical)
New Salem Church (historical)
Cutoff Bayou
Crew Lake
River Oaks Community Park
Bayou de Siard
Darbonne Hills Lake
Phillips Lake
Anita Jane Park
Lakeside Golf and Country Club (historical)
Forsythe Park
Forsythe Park Recreation Area
Sherrouse
Lincoln
Restoration Park
Monroe
Arnault Park
Park Golf Course
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Lafourche Diversion Can
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Lafourche Diversion Can
Crew Lake
Cutoff Bayou
Cutoff Bayou
Boeuf River
Loverett Ferry (historical)
Crusey (historical)
Caney Bayou
Nunn Brake (historical)
Crane Lake
Crane Lake
Tipton (historical)
Prodnae (historical)
Plantersville (historical)
Wards Ferry (historical)
Moses Temple (historical)
Cooper Lake
New Baptist Church (historical)
Prairie Mer Rouge
Sherry Hill Church (historical)
Head of Navigation
Zeora (historical)
Doss (historical)
Hill School (historical)
County School (historical)
Johnson Lake (historical)
Redwing School (historical)
Corbins Ferry (historical)
Lickskillet School (historical)
Tensas Bayou
Poverty
Epps Ferry

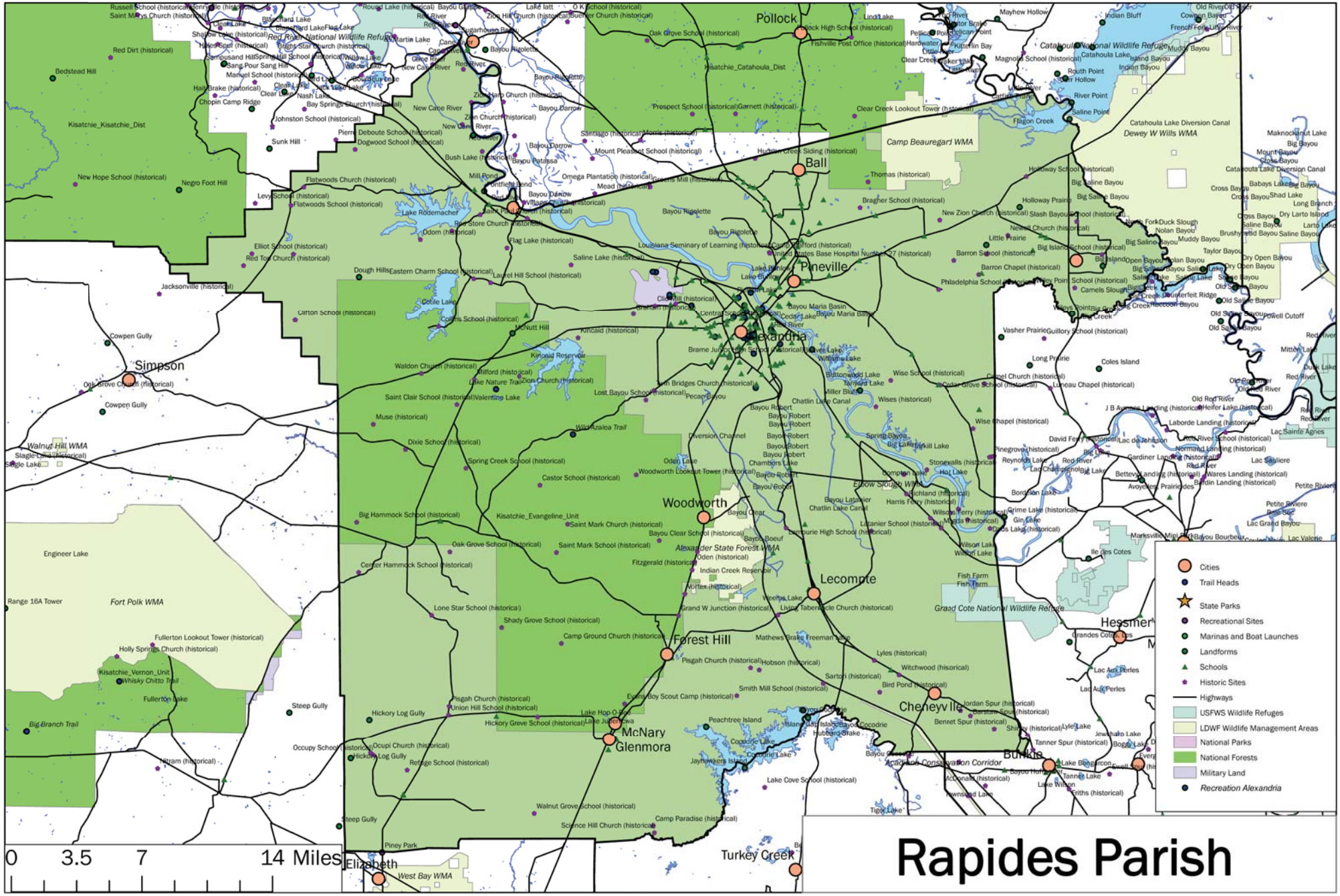

Natchitoches Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 5 10 20 Miles
Saline
Ashland
Martin
Dodson
Sikes
Goldonna
Calvin
Winnfield
Mansfield
Edgefield
Powhatan
Atlanta
Urania
Tullos
Georgetown
Noble
Zwolle
Robeline
Provencal
Natchez
Montgomery
Many
Fisher
Florien
Dry Prong
Sabine WMA
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Little River WMA
Peason Ridge WMA
Hornbeck

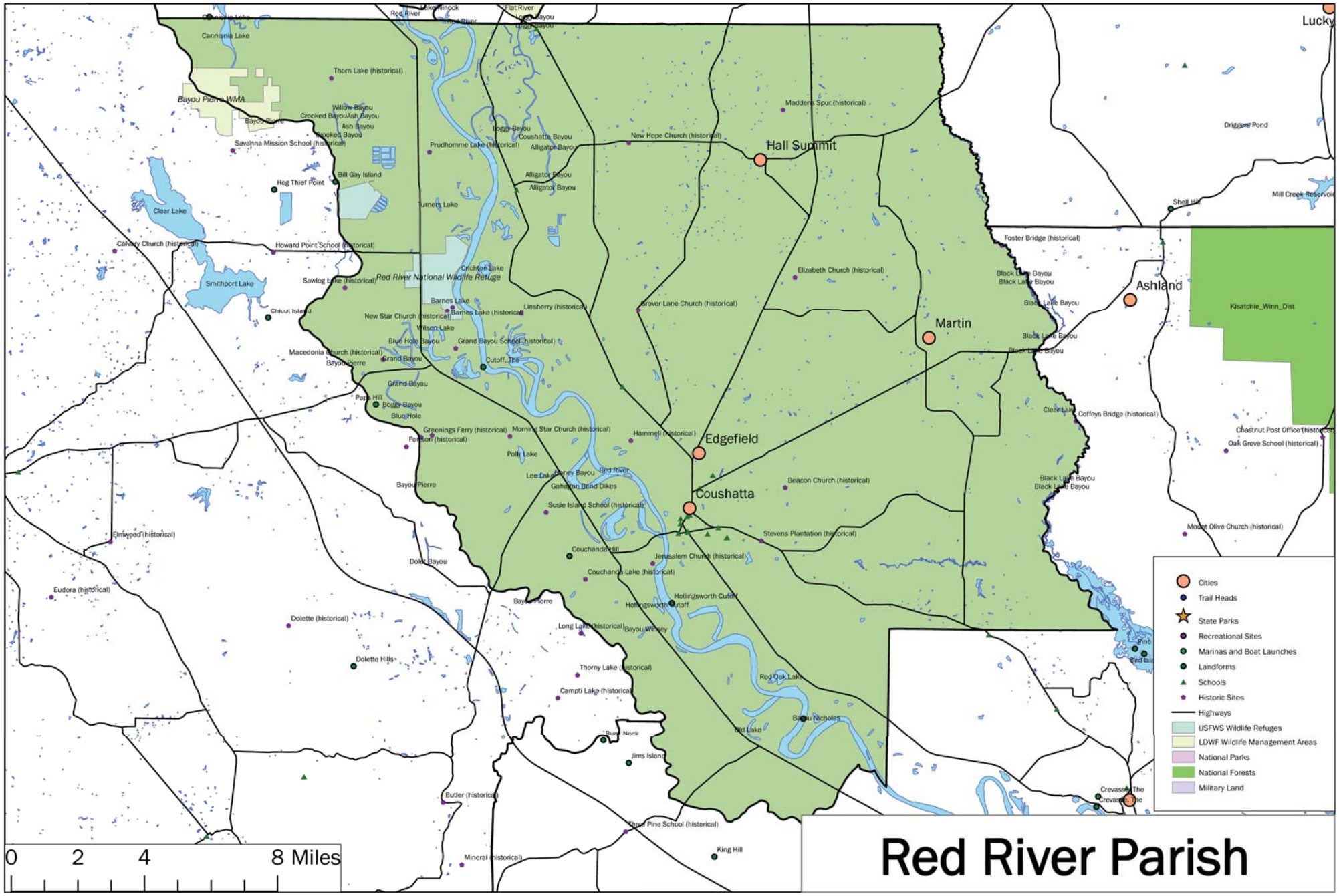
Orleans Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
New Orleans Parks
New Orleans
Arabi
Meraux
Violet
Gretna
Terrytown
Lake Pontchartrain
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Pearl River WMA
Lake Borgne
Mississippi River
0 2 4 8 Miles

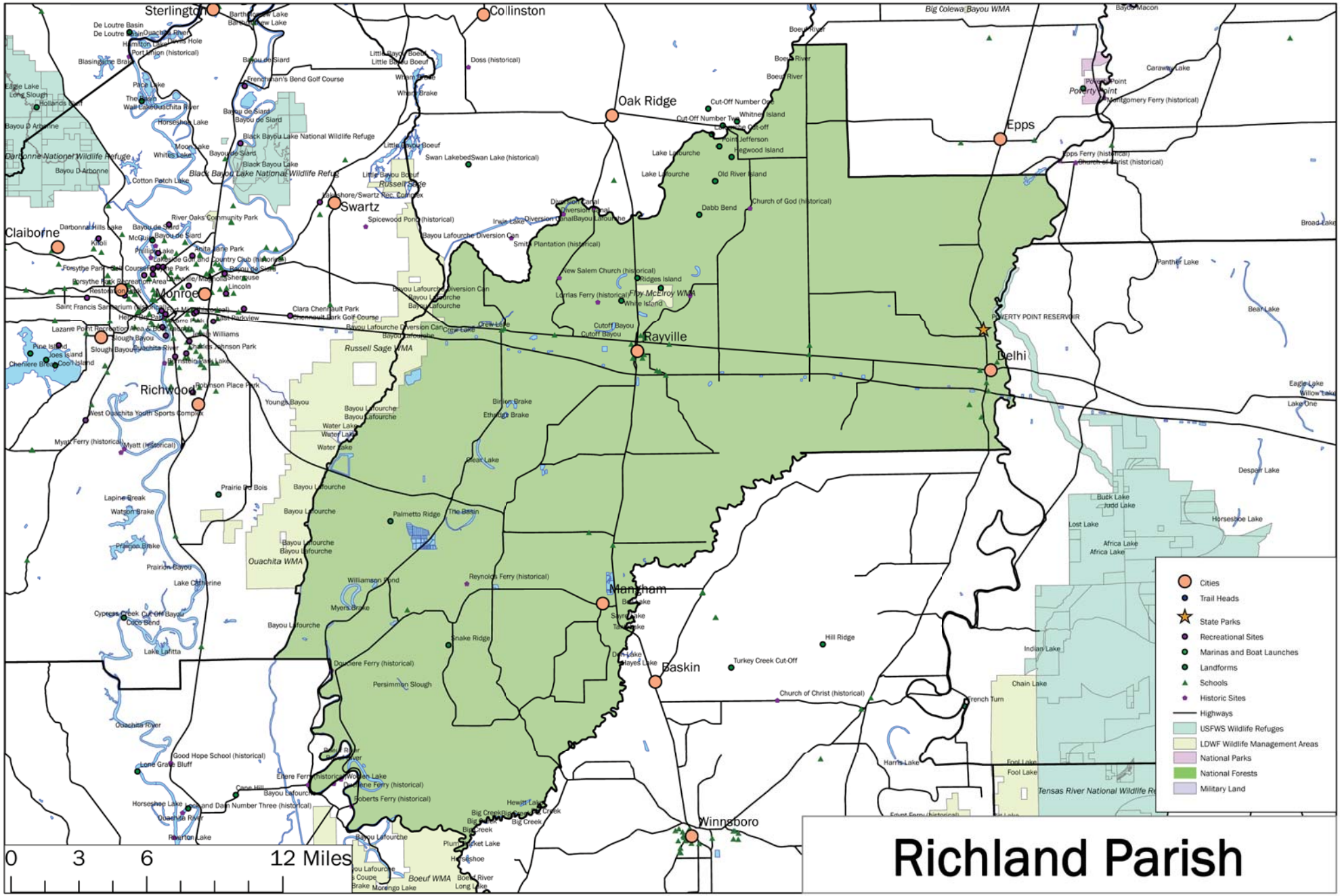

Ouachita Parish
Sterlington
Collinston
Oak Ridge
Downsville
Claiborne
Swartz
Choudrant
Rayville
Richwood
Eros
Chatham
Darbonne National Wildlife Refuge
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refug
Russell Sage WMA
Ouachita WMA
Big Colewa Bayou WMA
Roy McElroy WMA
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles

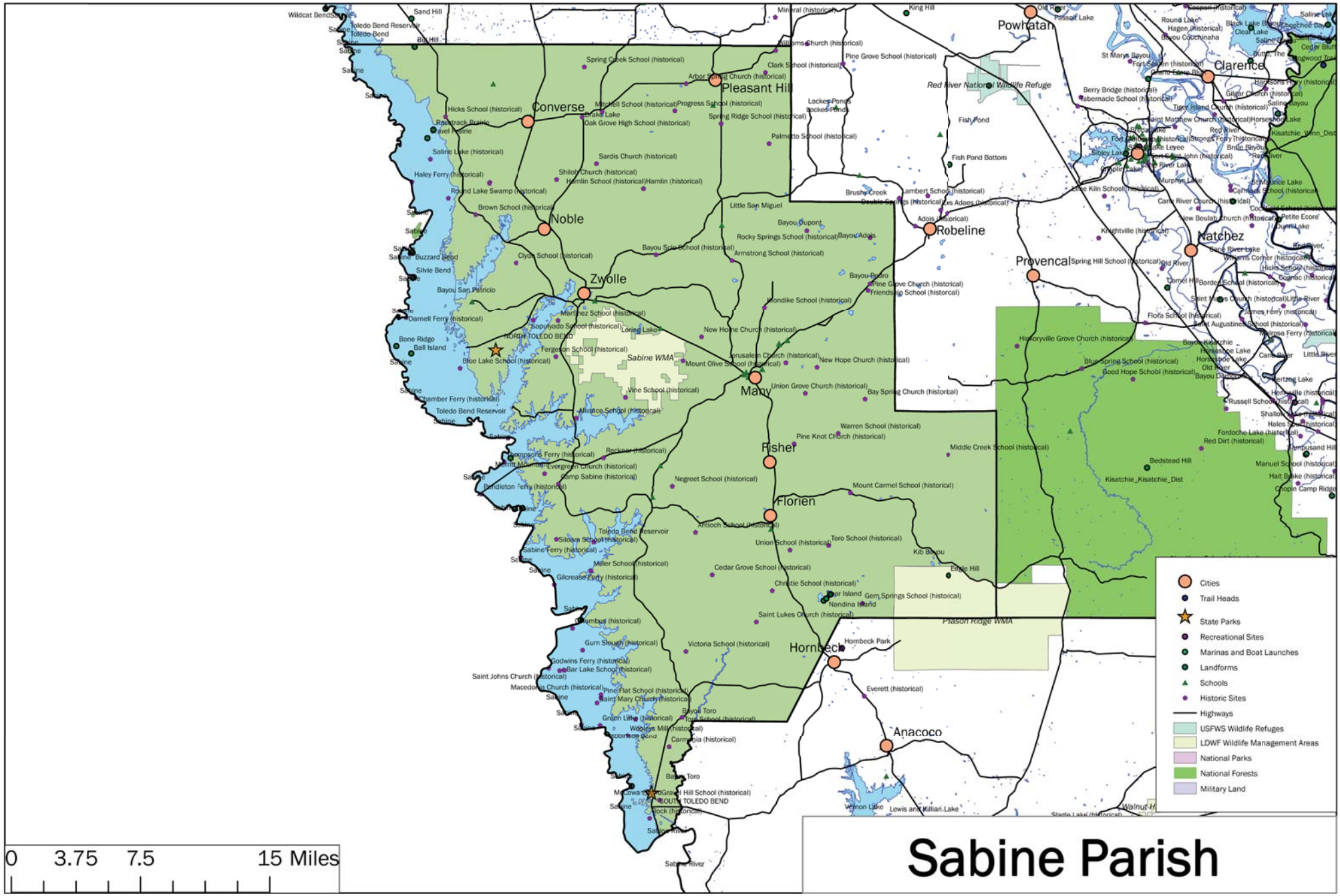

Plaquemines Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 5 10 20 Miles
Lafitte
Cut Off
Galliano
Golden Meadow
Grand Isle
Breton Sound
Gulf of Mexico

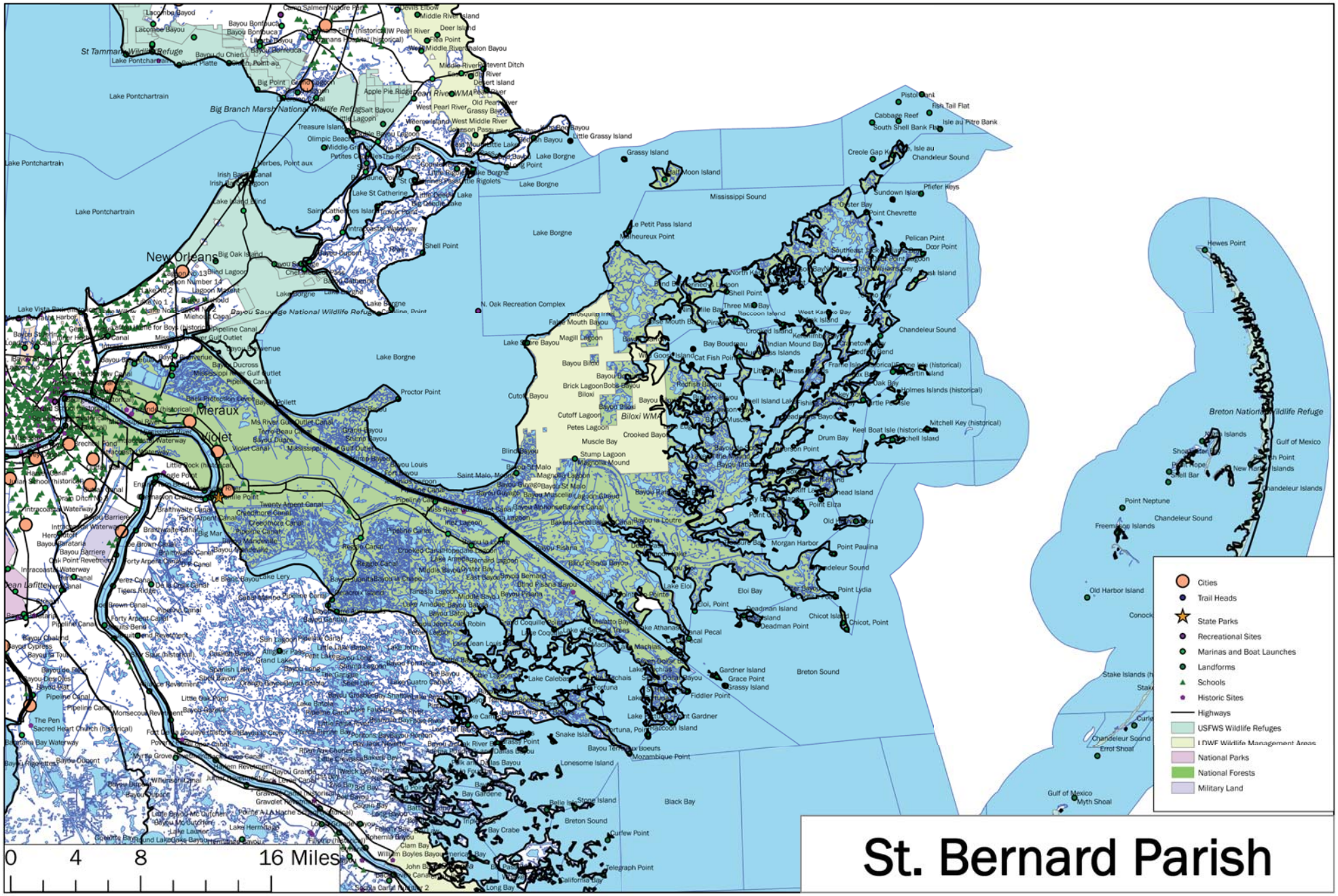

Pointe Coupee Parish
Moreauville
Cottonport
Plaucheville
Simmesport
Norwood
Wilson
Jackson
St. Francisville
Slaughter
Morganza
New Roads
Palmetto
Melville
Washington
Fordoche
Livonia
Port Barre
Krotz Springs
Maringouin
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles

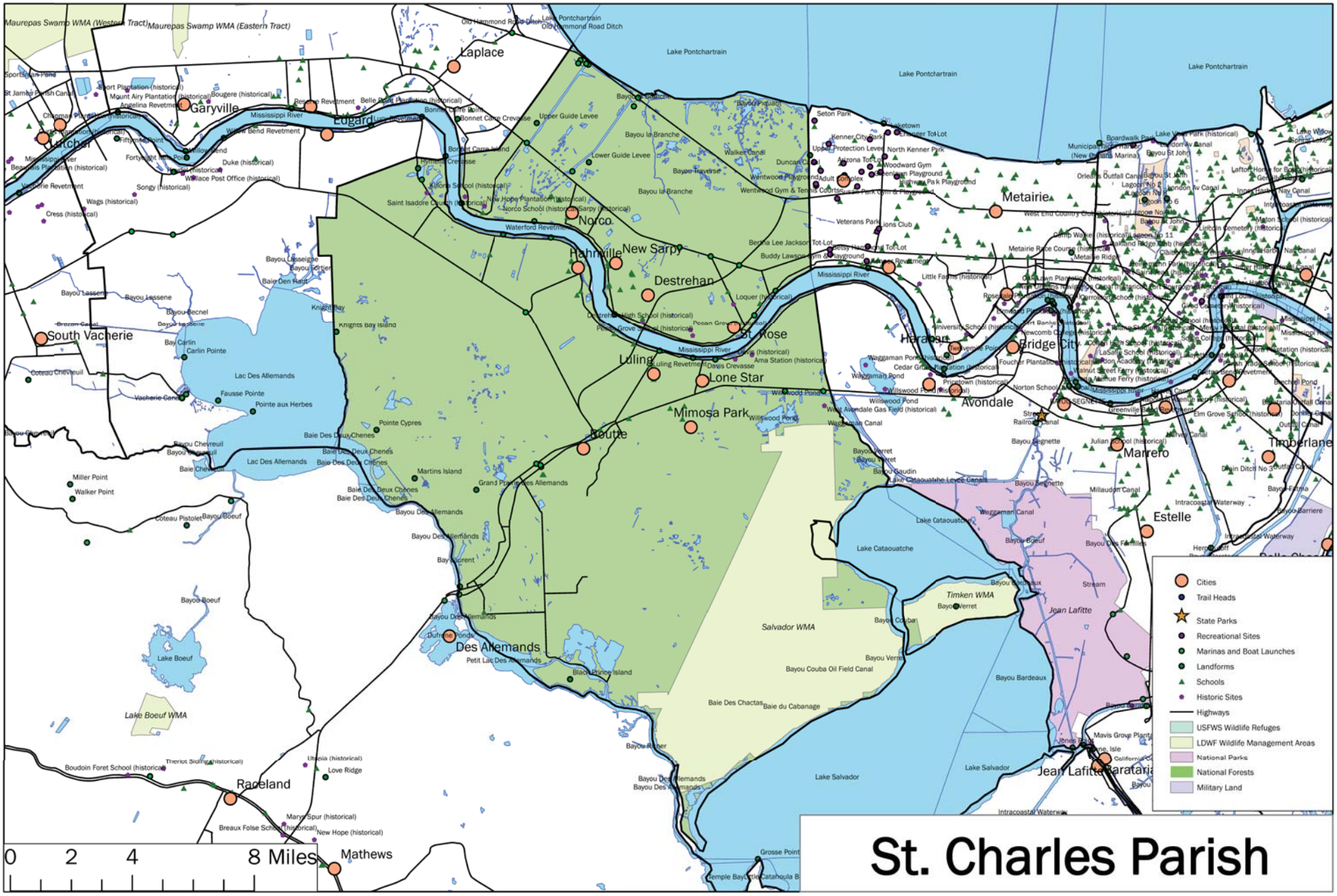

Rapides Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
Recreation Alexandria
0 3.5 7 14 Miles
Pollock
Ball
Pineville
Alexandria
Simpson
Woodworth
Lecompte
Forest Hill
Cheneyville
Bunkie
McNary
Glenmora
Elizabeth
Turkey Creek
Hessmer
Camp Beauregard WMA
Dewey W Wills WMA
Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Walnut Hill WMA
Fort Polk WMA
Alexander State Forest WMA
Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge
Acadian Conservation Corridor
West Bay WMA

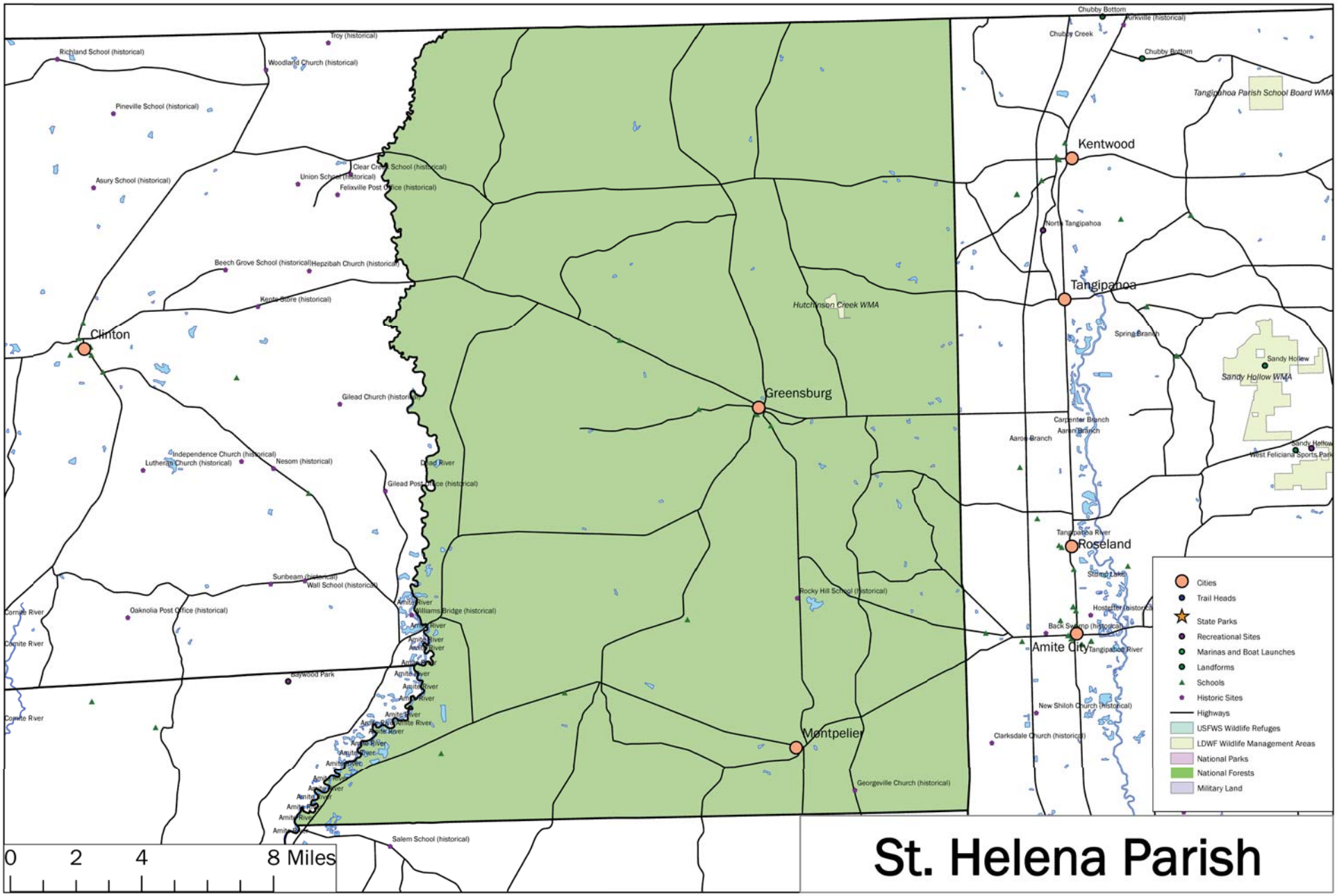

Red River Parish
Hall Summit
Martin
Ashland
Edgefield
Coushatta
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Pierre WMA
Cannisnia Lake
Thorn Lake (historical)
Willow Bayou
Crooked Bayou
Ash Bayou
Savanna Mission School (historical)
Bill Gay Island
Hog Thief Point
Clear Lake
Turners Lake
Prudhomme Lake (historical)
Coushatta Bayou
Alligator Bayou
New Hope Church (historical)
Madderis Spur (historical)
Driggers Pond
Mill Creek Reservoir
Shell Hill
Foster Bridge (historical)
Howard Point School (historical)
Smithport Lake
Sawlog Lake (historical)
Crichton Lake
Barnes Lake
Linsberry (historical)
Grover Lane Church (historical)
Elizabeth Church (historical)
Black Lake Bayou
Kisatchie_Winn_Dist
New Star Church (historical)
Wilson Lake
Blue Hole Bayou
Grand Bayou School (historical)
Macedonia Church (historical)
Cutoff, The
Grand Bayou
Pace Hill
Boggy Bayou
Blue Hole
Greenings Ferry (historical)
Morning Star Church (historical)
Hammell (historical)
Coffeys Bridge (historical)
Chestnut Post Office (historical)
Oak Grove School (historical)
Polly Lake
Lee Lake
Gahagan Bend Dikes
Beacon Church (historical)
Susie Island School (historical)
Stevens Plantation (historical)
Mount Olive Church (historical)
Elmwood (historical)
Couchanda Hill
Jerusalem Church (historical)
Dolet Bayou
Couchanda Lake (historical)
Eudora (historical)
Hollingsworth Cutoff
Dolette (historical)
Long Lake (historical)
Bayou Wakey
Dolette Hills
Thorny Lake (historical)
Campti Lake (historical)
Red Oak Lake
Bayou Nicholas
Bird Neck
Jims Island
Butler (historical)
Three Pine School (historical)
King Hill
Mineral (historical)
Crevasse, The
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles

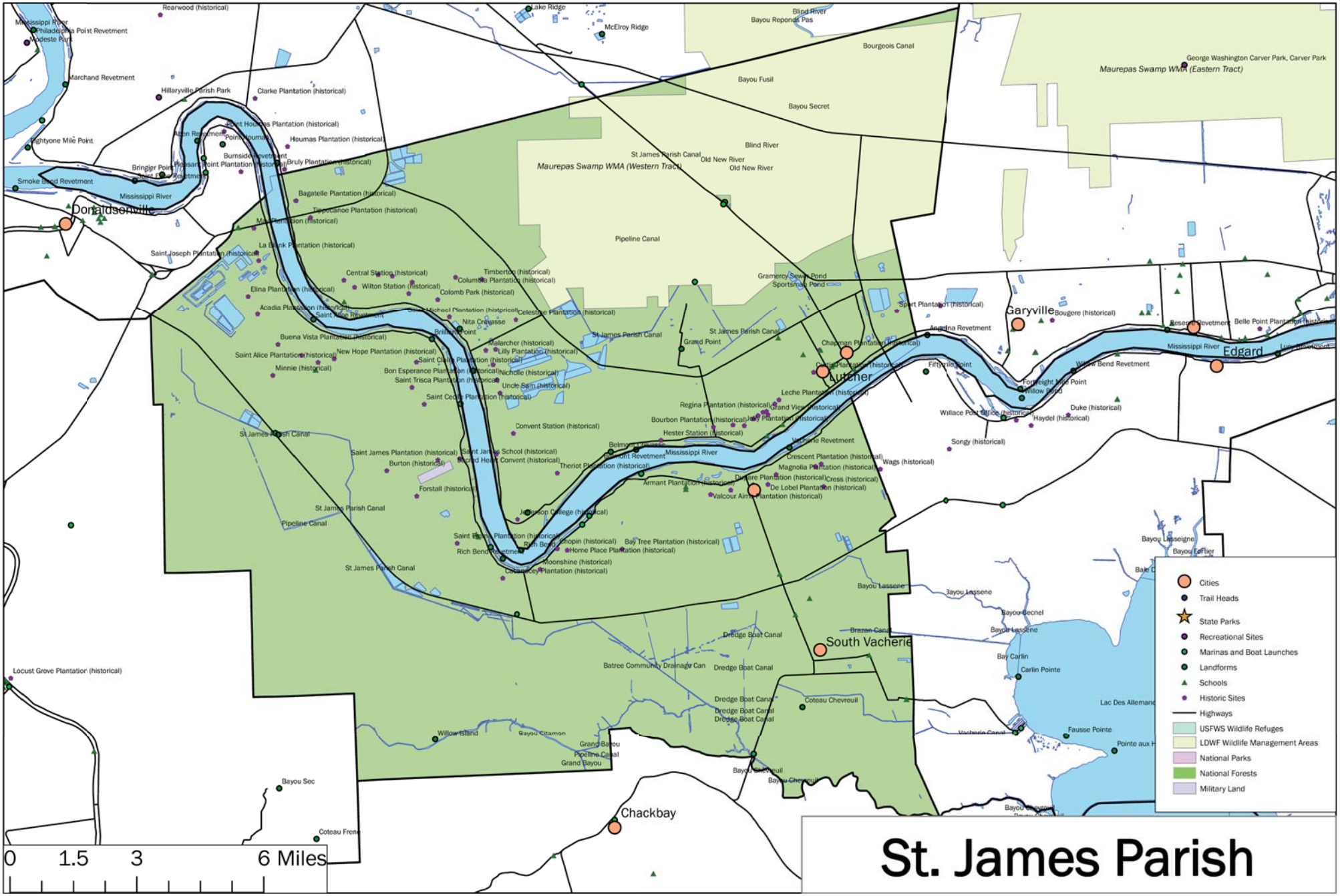

Richland Parish
Sterlington
Collinston
Oak Ridge
Epps
Swartz
Claiborne
Monroe
Rayville
Delhi
Richwood
Mangham
Baskin
Winnsboro
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles

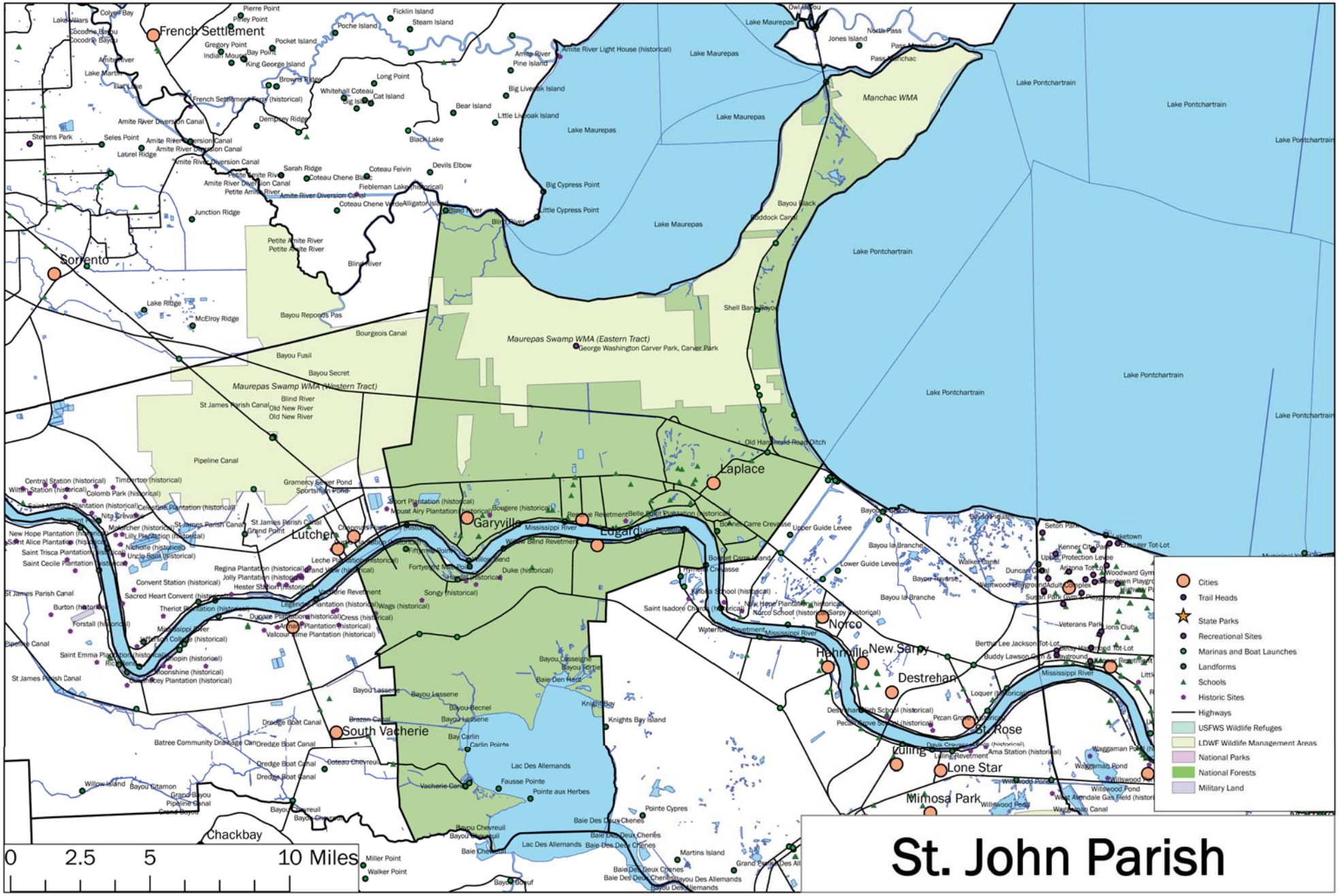

Sabine Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
Converse
Pleasant Hill
Noble
Zwolle
Many
Fisher
Florien
Hornbeck
Anacoco
Robeline
Provencal
Natchez
Clarence
Powhatan
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Sabine WMA
Peason Ridge WMA
NORTH TOLEDO BEND
SOUTH TOLEDO BEND
Toledo Bend Reservoir
Sabine River
0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

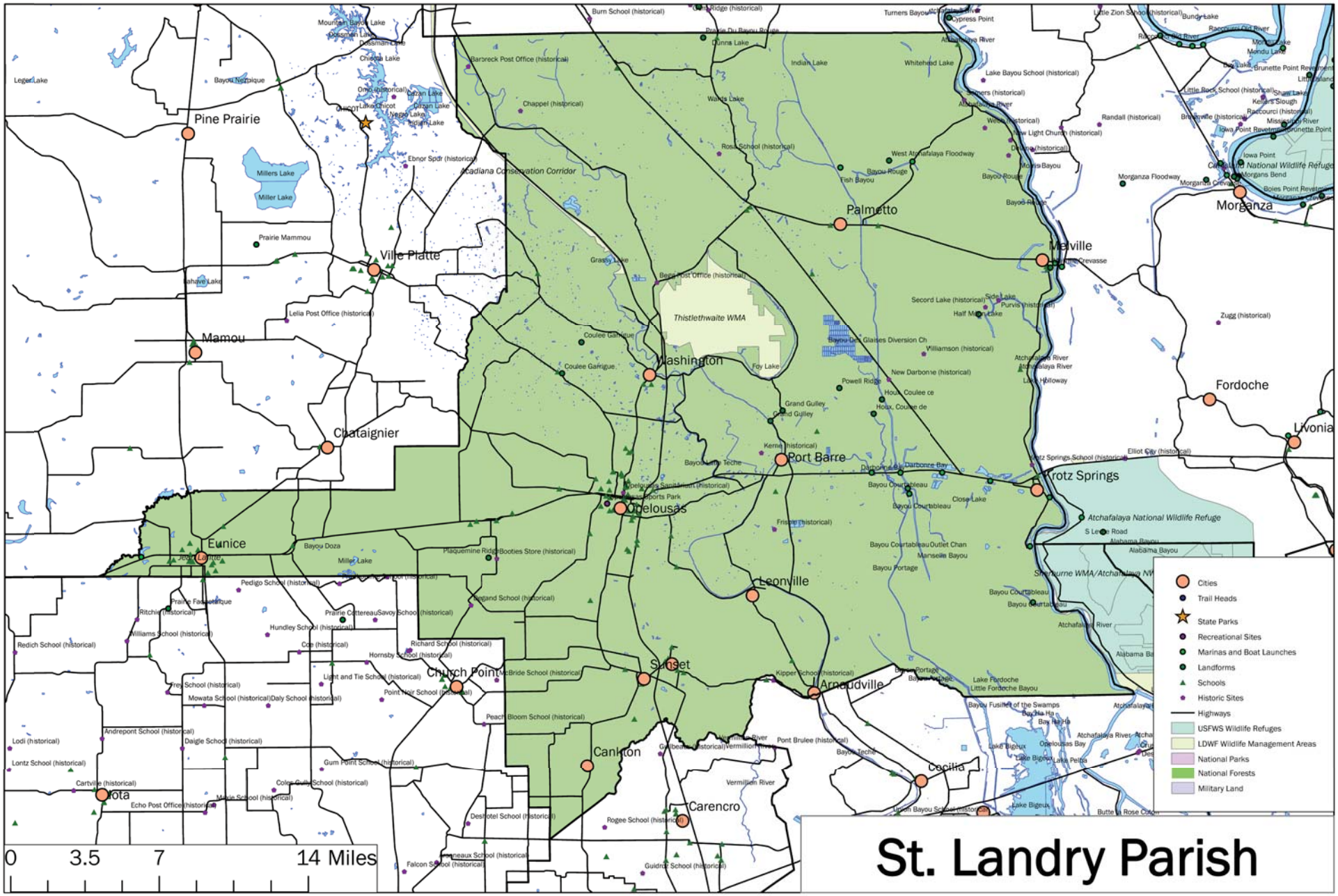

St. Bernard Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 4 8 16 Miles
New Orleans
Meraux
Violet
St Tammany Wildlife Refuge
Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
Biloxi WMA
Breton National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Borgne
Mississippi Sound
Breton Sound
Chandeleur Sound
Gulf of Mexico

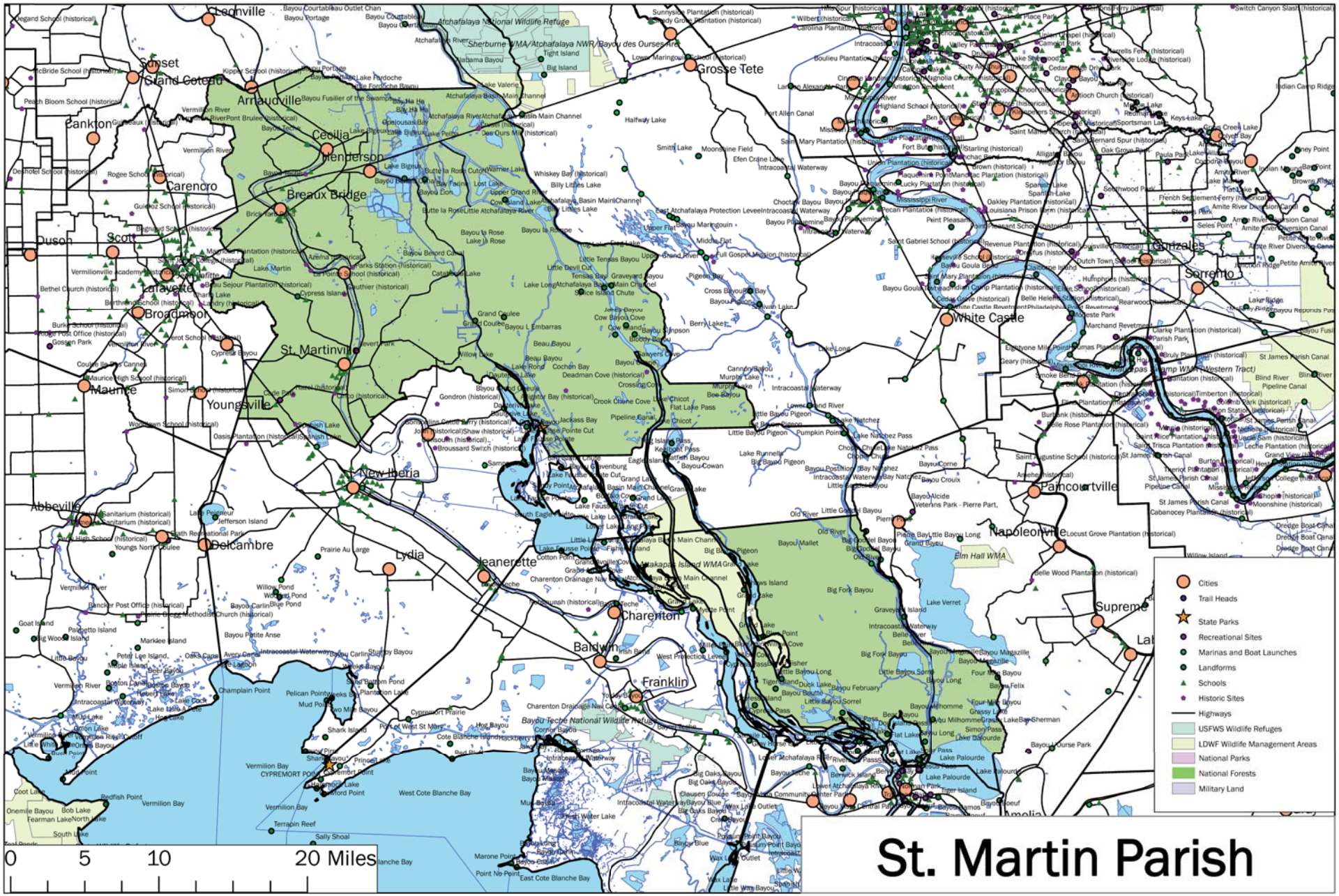

St. Charles Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles
Laplace
Garyville
Edgard
Norco
New Sarpy
Destrehan
Hahnville
St. Rose
Luling
Lone Star
Mimosa Park
Boutte
Des Allemands
Raceland
Mathews
South Vacherie
Metairie
Harahan
Bridge City
Avondale
Marrero
Estelle
Timberlane
Jean Lafitte
Lake Pontchartrain
Mississippi River
Salvador WMA
Timken WMA
Lake Boeuf WMA
Lake Cataouatche
Lake Salvador
Lac Des Allemands
Lake Boeuf

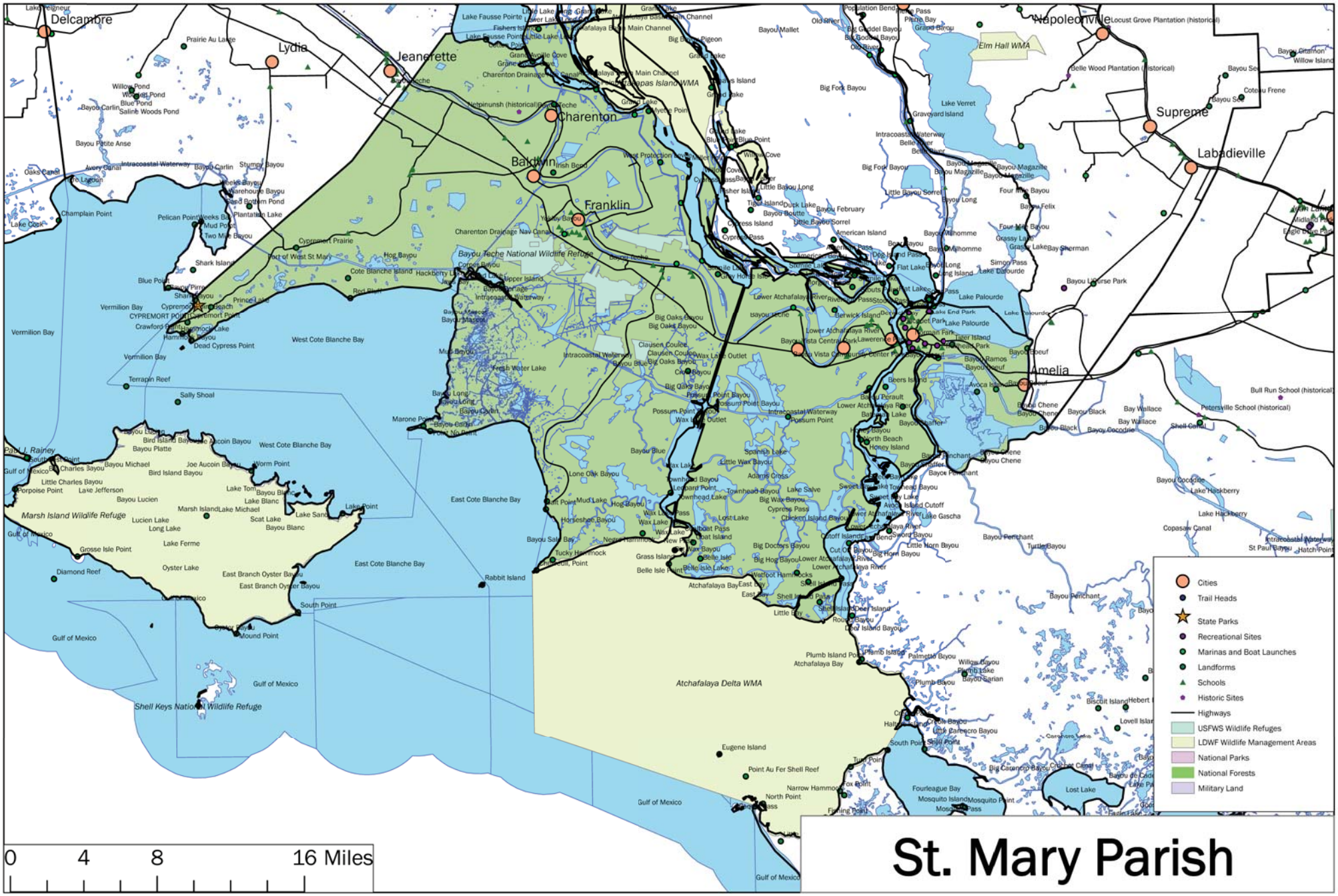

St. Helena Parish
Clinton
Greensburg
Montpelier
Kentwood
Tangipahoa
Roseland
Amite City
Richland School (historical)
Troy (historical)
Woodland Church (historical)
Pineville School (historical)
Asury School (historical)
Clear Creek School (historical)
Union School (historical)
Felixville Post Office (historical)
Beech Grove School (historical)
Hepzibah Church (historical)
Kents Store (historical)
Gilead Church (historical)
Independence Church (historical)
Lutheran Church (historical)
Nesom (historical)
Gilead Post Office (historical)
Sunbeam (historical)
Wall School (historical)
Oaknolia Post Office (historical)
Williams Bridge (historical)
Rocky Hill School (historical)
Georgeville Church (historical)
Salem School (historical)
Hutchinson Creek WMA
Chubby Bottom
Kirkville (historical)
Chubby Creek
Tangipahoa Parish School Board WMA
North Tangipahoa
Spring Branch
Sandy Hollow
Sandy Hollow WMA
Carpenter Branch
Aaron Branch
West Feliciana Sports Park
Tangipahoa River
Stump Lake
Hostetter (historical)
Back Swamp (historical)
New Shiloh Church (historical)
Clarksdale Church (historical)
Amite River
Comite River
Cornish River
Baywood Park
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2 4 8 Miles

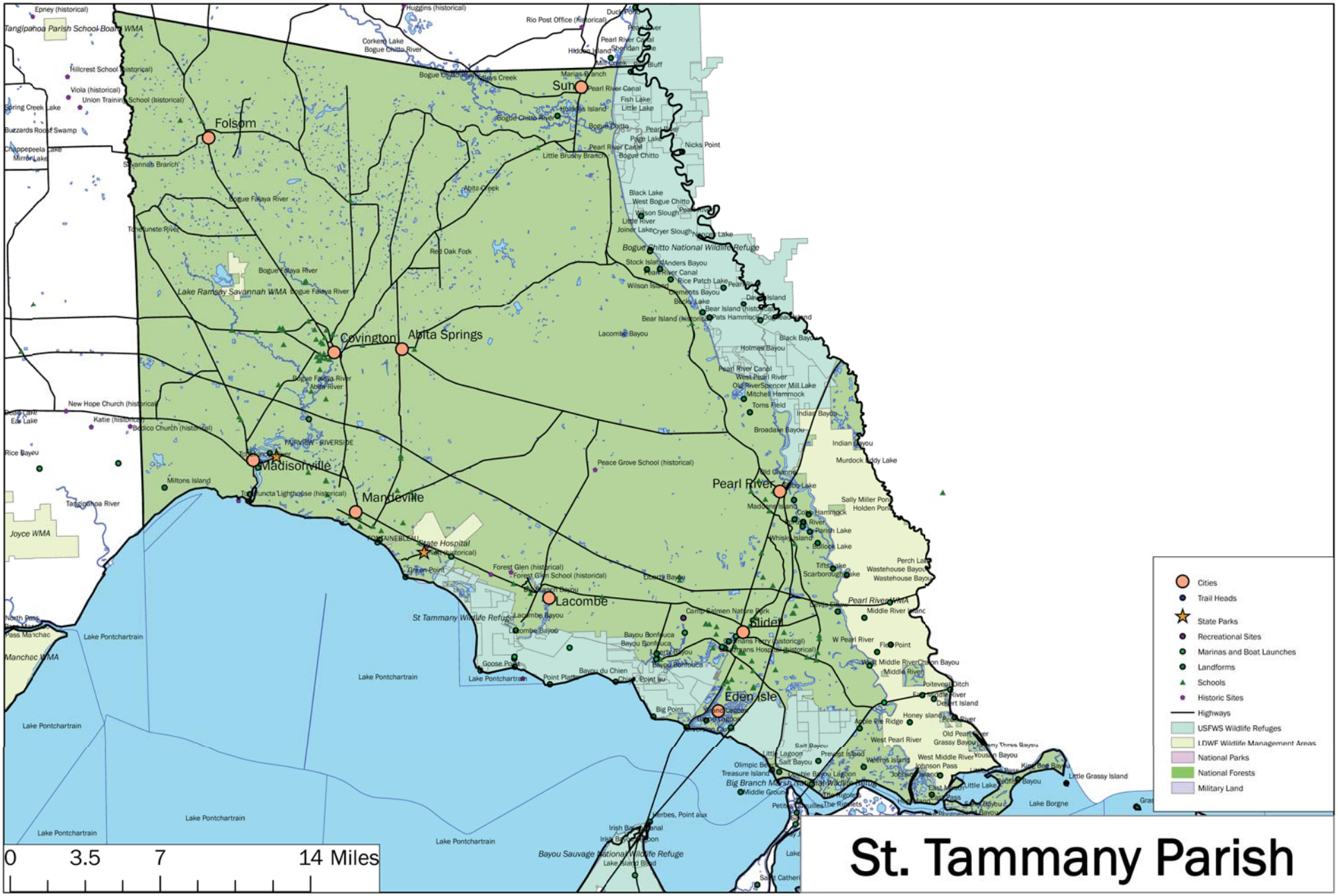

St. James Parish
Donaldsonville
Lutcher
Garyville
Edgard
South Vacherie
Chackbay
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 1.5 3 6 Miles
Mississippi River
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Western Tract)
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Eastern Tract)
Bayou Fusil
Bayou Secret
Blind River
Bayou Reponds Pas
Bourgeois Canal
St James Parish Canal
Old New River
Pipeline Canal
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou Lessene
Bayou Cocnel
Bay Carlin
Carlin Pointe
Lac Des Allemands
Fausse Pointe
Batree Community Drainage Can
Dredge Boat Canal
Coteau Chevreuil
Grand Bayou
Bayou Sec
Coteau Frene
Locust Grove Plantation (historical)
Rearwood (historical)
Philadelphia Point Revetment
Modeste Park
Marchand Revetment
Hillaryville Parish Park
Clarke Plantation (historical)
Houmas Plantation (historical)
Smoke Bend Revetment
Bagatelle Plantation (historical)
Tipperanoe Plantation (historical)
Saint Joseph Plantation (historical)
Central Station (historical)
Wilton Station (historical)
Timberton (historical)
Columbia Plantation (historical)
Colomb Park (historical)
Elina Plantation (historical)
Acadia Plantation (historical)
Celestine Plantation (historical)
Nita Crevasse
Buena Vista Plantation (historical)
Saint Alice Plantation (historical)
New Hope Plantation (historical)
Minnie (historical)
Malarcher (historical)
Lilly Plantation (historical)
Bon Esperance Plantation (historical)
Saint Trisca Plantation (historical)
Nicholle (historical)
Uncle Sam (historical)
Saint Cecile Plantation (historical)
Convent Station (historical)
Saint James Plantation (historical)
Burton (historical)
Saint James School (historical)
Second Heart Convent (historical)
Theriot Plantation (historical)
Forstall (historical)
Jefferson College (historical)
Saint Emma Plantation (historical)
Rich Bend
Chopin (historical)
Bay Tree Plantation (historical)
Home Place Plantation (historical)
Moonshine (historical)
Columbia Plantation (historical)
Willow Island
Bayou Citamon
Grand Point
Gramercy Sewer Pond
Sportsman Pond
Sport Plantation (historical)
Angelina Revetment
Chapman Plantation (historical)
Fitzville Point
Regina Plantation (historical)
Grand View (historical)
Bourbon Plantation (historical)
Hester Station (historical)
Leche Plantation (historical)
Belmont Revetment
Crescent Plantation (historical)
Magnolia Plantation (historical)
Armant Plantation (historical)
Dupre Plantation (historical)
Cress (historical)
De Lobel Plantation (historical)
Valcour Aime Plantation (historical)
Wags (historical)
Bougere (historical)
Belle Point Plantation (historical)
Mississippi River
Willow Bend Revetment
Forty Eight Mile Point
Willow Bend
Duke (historical)
Haydel (historical)
Wallace Post Office (historical)
Songy (historical)
George Washington Carver Park, Carver Park

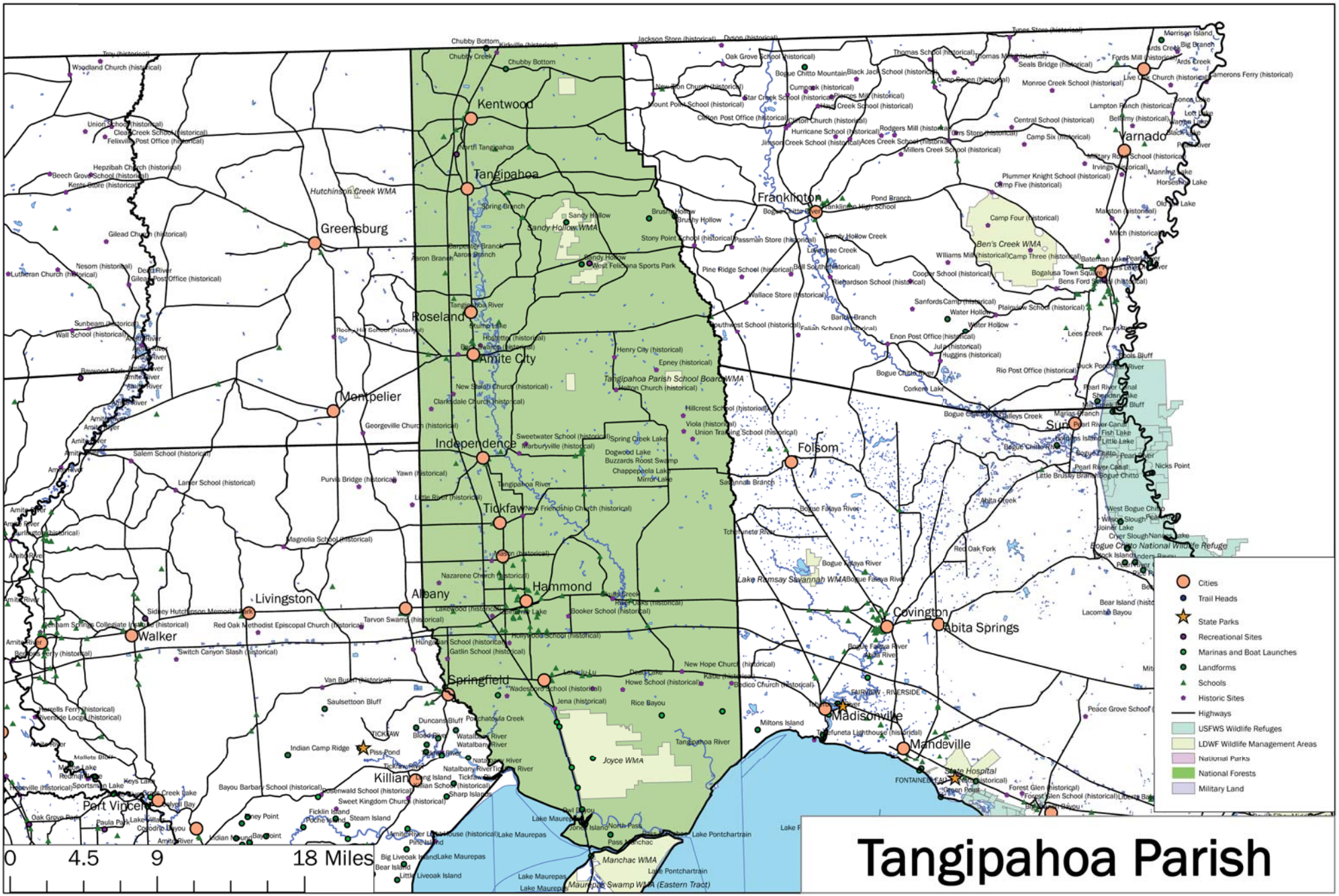

St. John Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
French Settlement
Sorrento
Laplace
Garyville
Lutcher
Edgard
Norco
Hahnville
New Sarpy
Destrehan
St Rose
Luling
Lone Star
Mimosa Park
South Vacherie
Chackbay
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Maurepas
Manchac WMA
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Eastern Tract)
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Western Tract)
Mississippi River

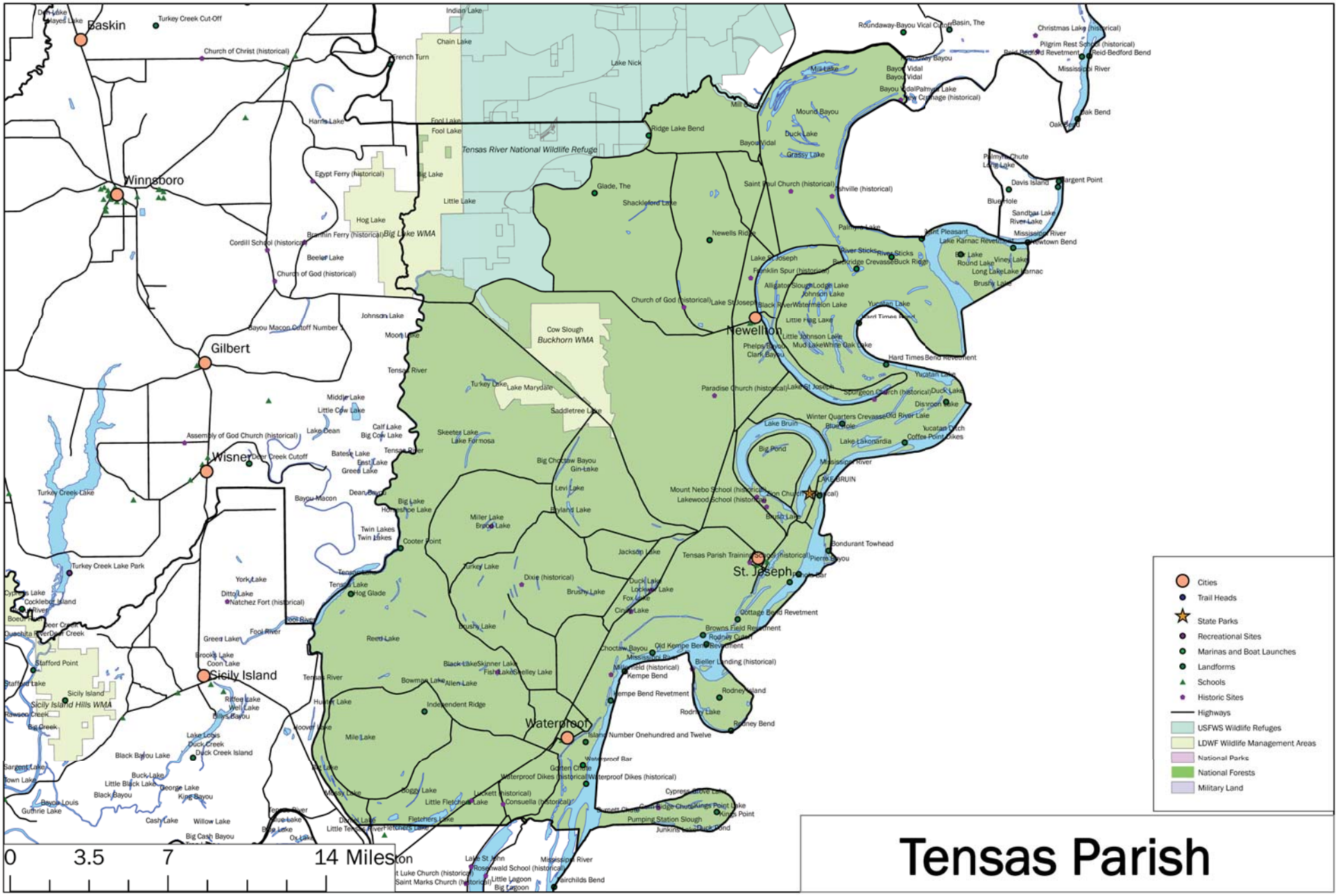

St. Landry Parish
Pine Prairie
Ville Platte
Mamou
Chataignier
Eunice
Opelousas
Washington
Port Barre
Palmetto
Melville
Krotz Springs
Morganza
Fordoche
Livonia
Leonville
Sunset
Arnaudville
Church Point
Cankton
Cecilia
Carencro
Iota
Acadiana Conservation Corridor
Thistlethwaite WMA
Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3.5 7 14 Miles

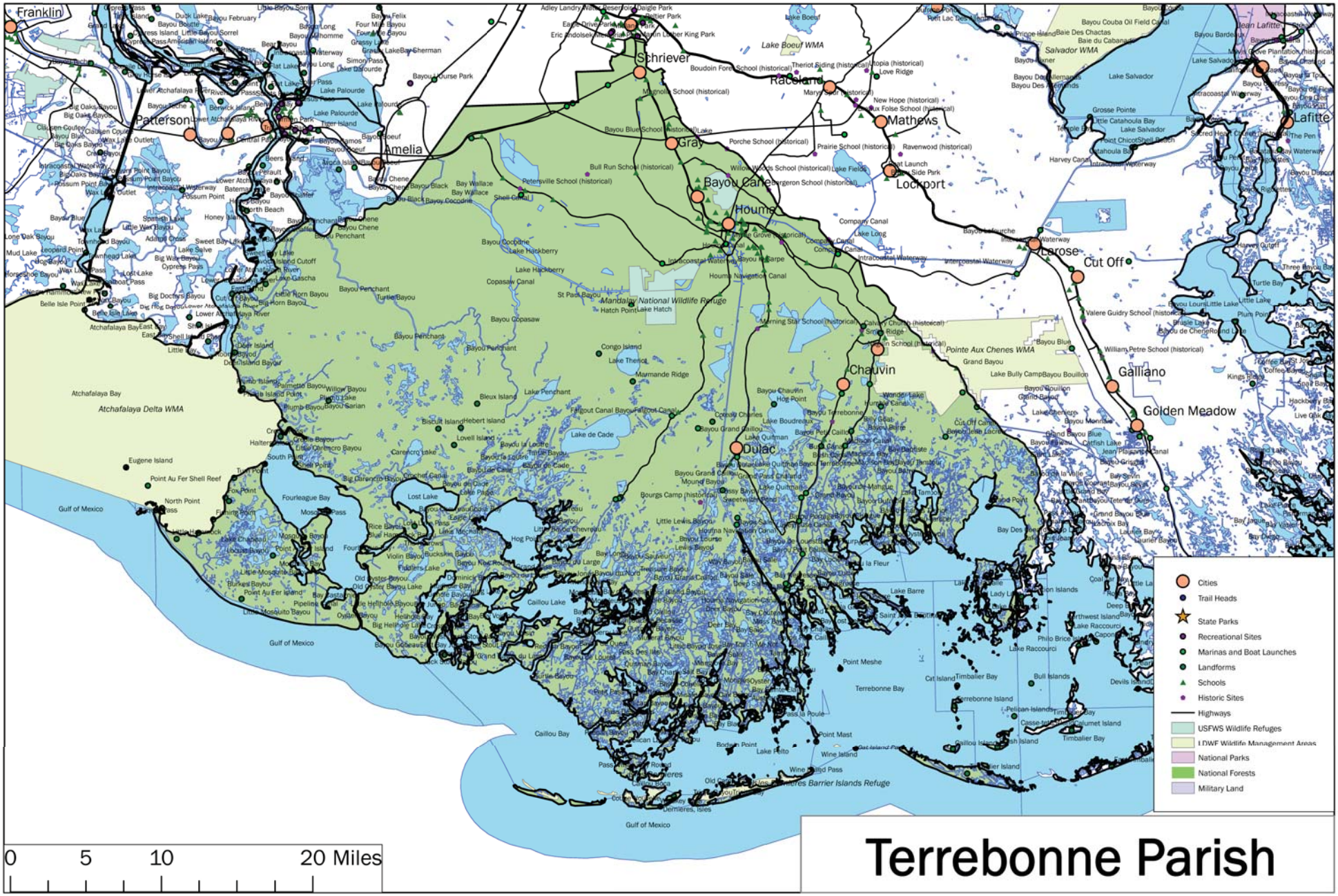

St. Martin Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 5 10 20 Miles
Cecilia
Henderson
Breaux Bridge
Carencro
Scott
Lafayette
Broadmoor
St. Martinville
Maurice
Youngsville
New Iberia
Abbeville
Delcambre
Lydia
Jeanerette
Charenton
Baldwin
Franklin
Grosse Tete
White Castle
Gonzales
Sorrento
Paincourtville
Napoleonville
Supreme
Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge
Sherburne WMA/Atchafalaya NWR/Bayou des Ourses Area
Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge
Elm Hall WMA

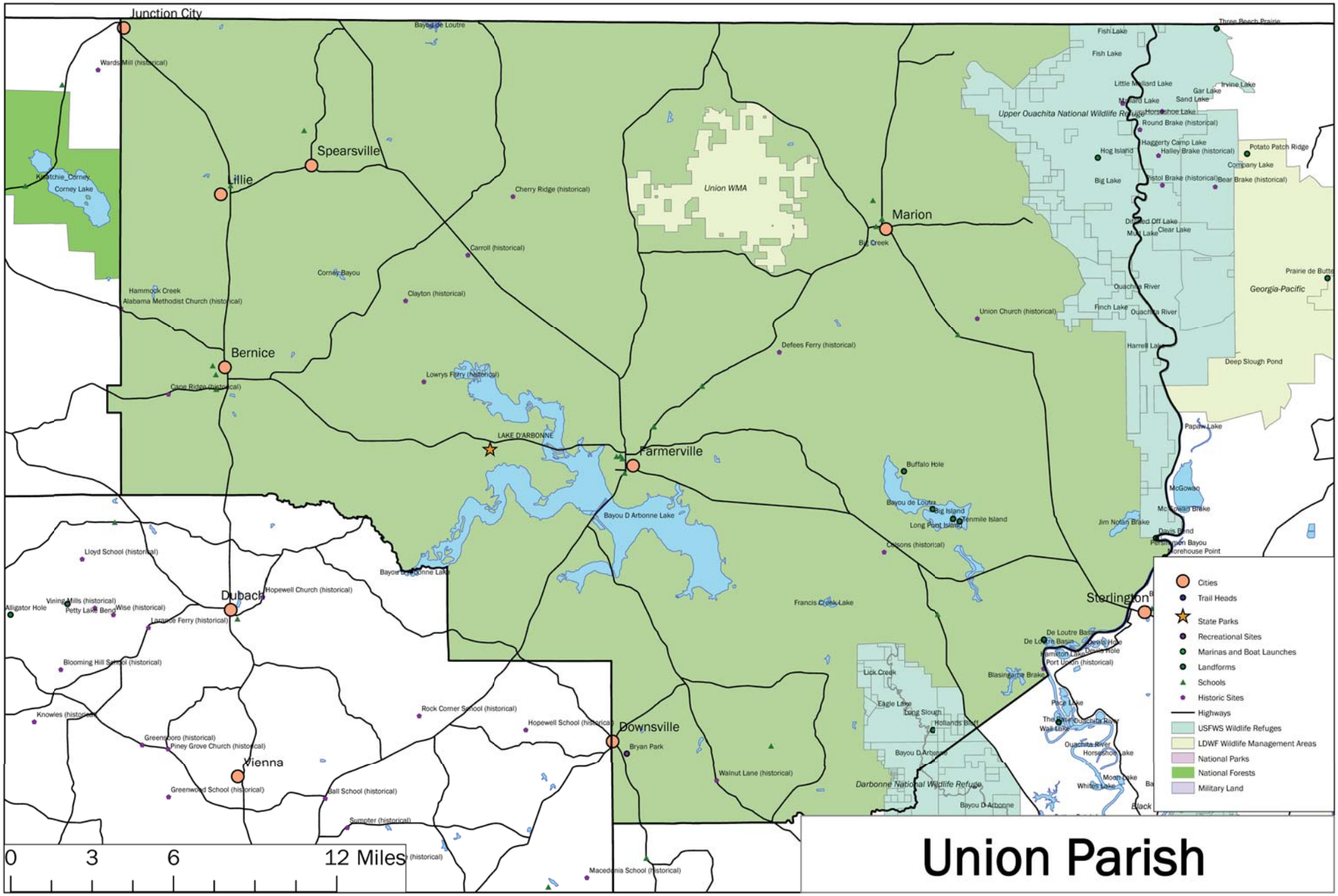

St. Mary Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 4 8 16 Miles
Delcambre
Lydia
Jeanerette
Charenton
Baldwin
Franklin
Napoleonville
Supreme
Labadieville
Amelia
Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge
Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge
Shell Keys National Wildlife Refuge
Atchafalaya Delta WMA
Elm Hall WMA
Gulf of Mexico


St. Tammany Parish
Folsom
Covington
Abita Springs
Madisonville
Mandeville
Lacombe
Slidell
Pearl River
Eden Isle
Sun
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3.5 7 14 Miles
Lake Pontchartrain
Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Ramsey Savannah WMA
St Tammany Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
Pearl River WMA
Joyce WMA
Manchac WMA
Tangipahoa Parish School Board WMA


Tangipahoa Parish
Kentwood
Tangipahoa
Greensburg
Roseland
Amite City
Montpelier
Independence
Tickfaw
Hammond
Albany
Livingston
Walker
Springfield
Killian
Port Vincent
Franklinton
Folsom
Covington
Abita Springs
Madisonville
Mandeville
Sun
Yarnado
Hutchinson Creek WMA
Sandy Hollow WMA
Ben's Creek WMA
Tangipahoa Parish School Board WMA
Joyce WMA
Lake Ramsay Savannah WMA
Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge
Manchac WMA
Maurepas Swamp WMA (Eastern Tract)
0 4.5 9 18 Miles
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land


Tensas Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
Baskin
Winnsboro
Gilbert
Wisner
Sicily Island
Newellton
St. Joseph
Waterproof
Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge
Big Lake WMA
Buckhorn WMA
Sicily Island Hills WMA
0
3.5
7
14 Miles


Terrebonne Parish
Franklin
Patterson
Amelia
Schriever
Raceland
Mathews
Gray
Bayou Cane
Houma
Lockport
Lafitte
Larose
Cut Off
Chauvin
Galliano
Golden Meadow
Dulac
Atchafalaya Delta WMA
Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Boeuf WMA
Salvador WMA
Pointe Aux Chenes WMA
Gulf of Mexico
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 5 10 20 Miles


Union Parish
Junction City
Spearsville
Lillie
Bernice
Marion
Farmerville
Dubach
Vienna
Downsville
Sterlington
Union WMA
Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge
Darbonne National Wildlife Refuge
Georgia-Pacific
LAKE D'ARBONNE
Bayou D Arbonne Lake
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
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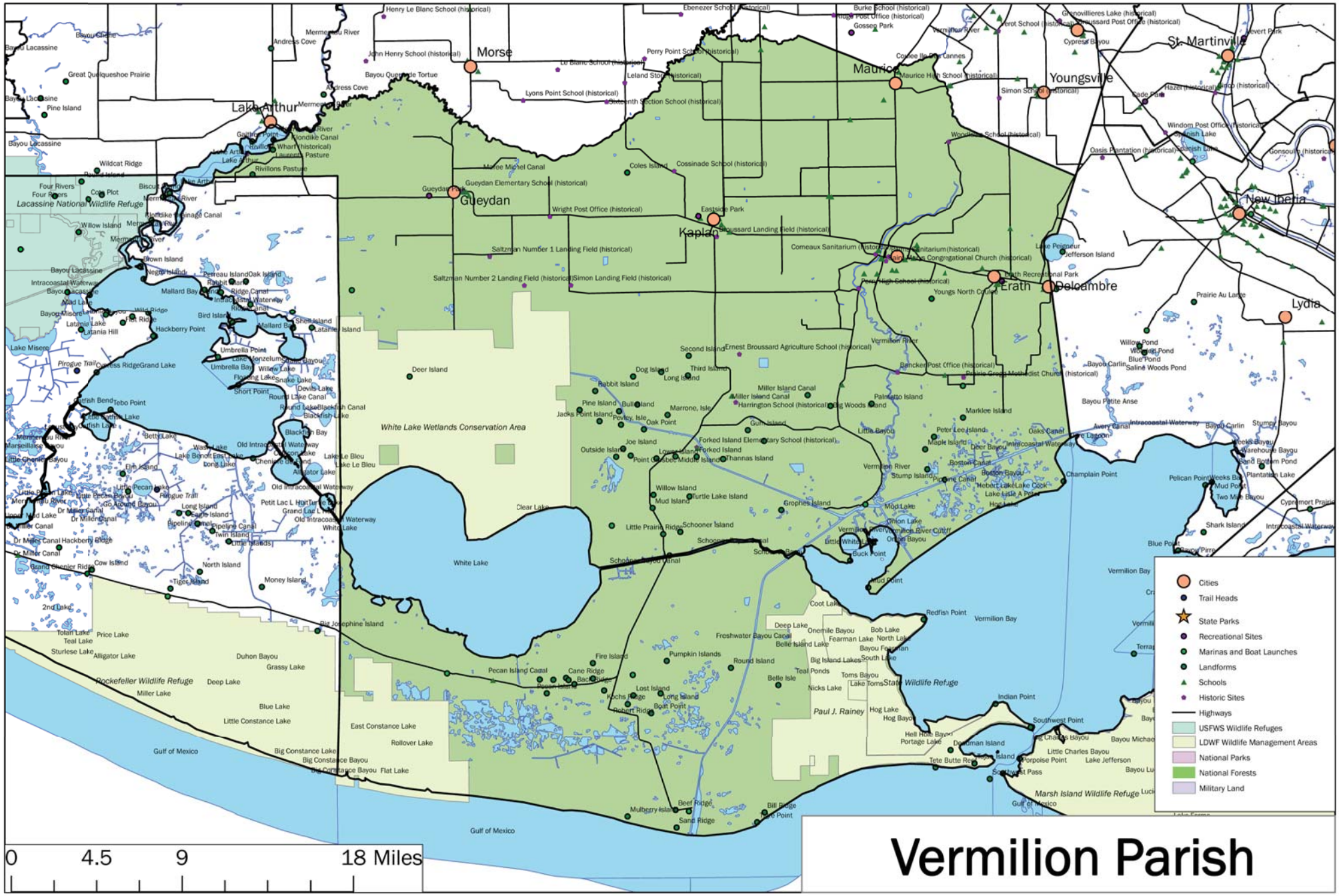
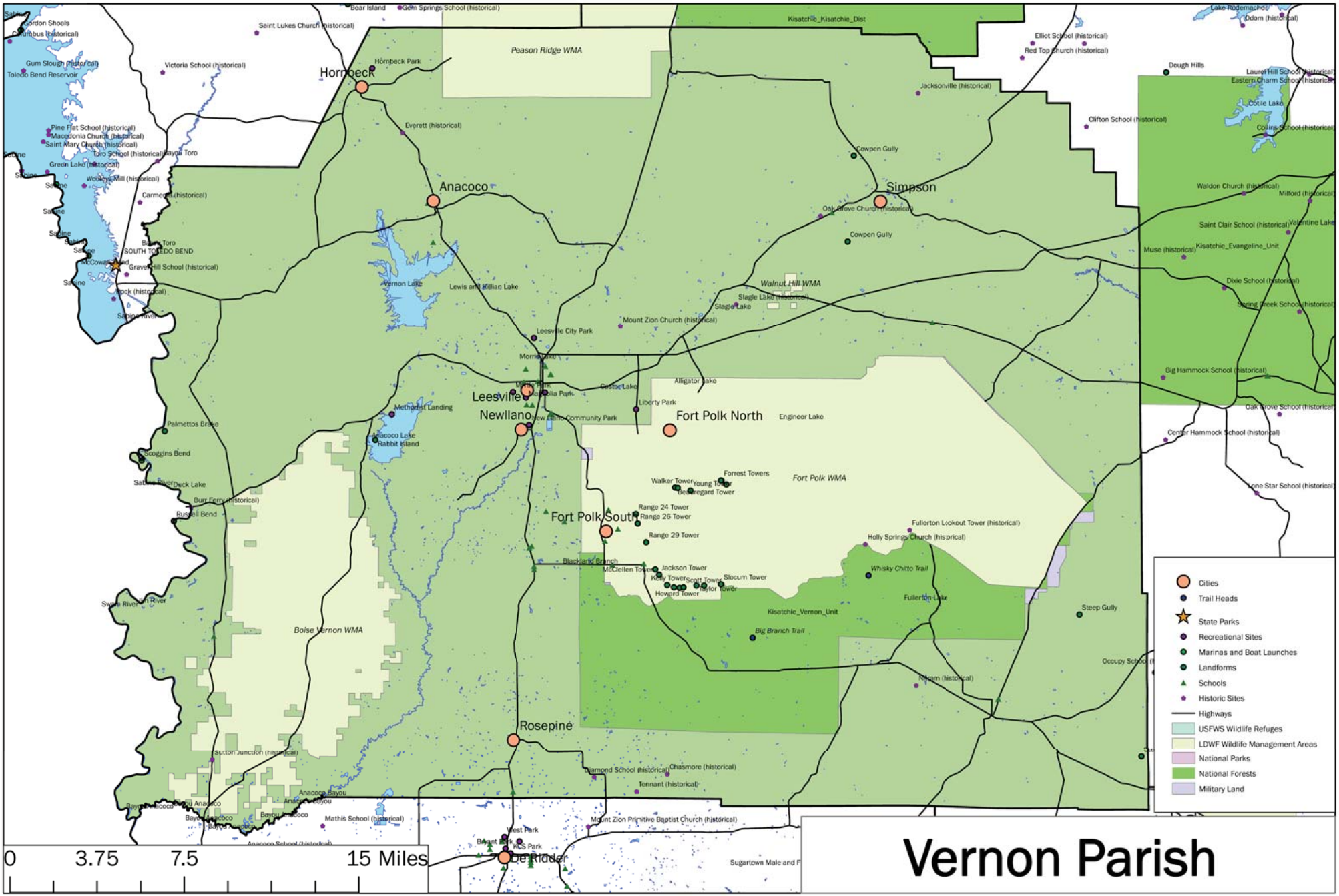
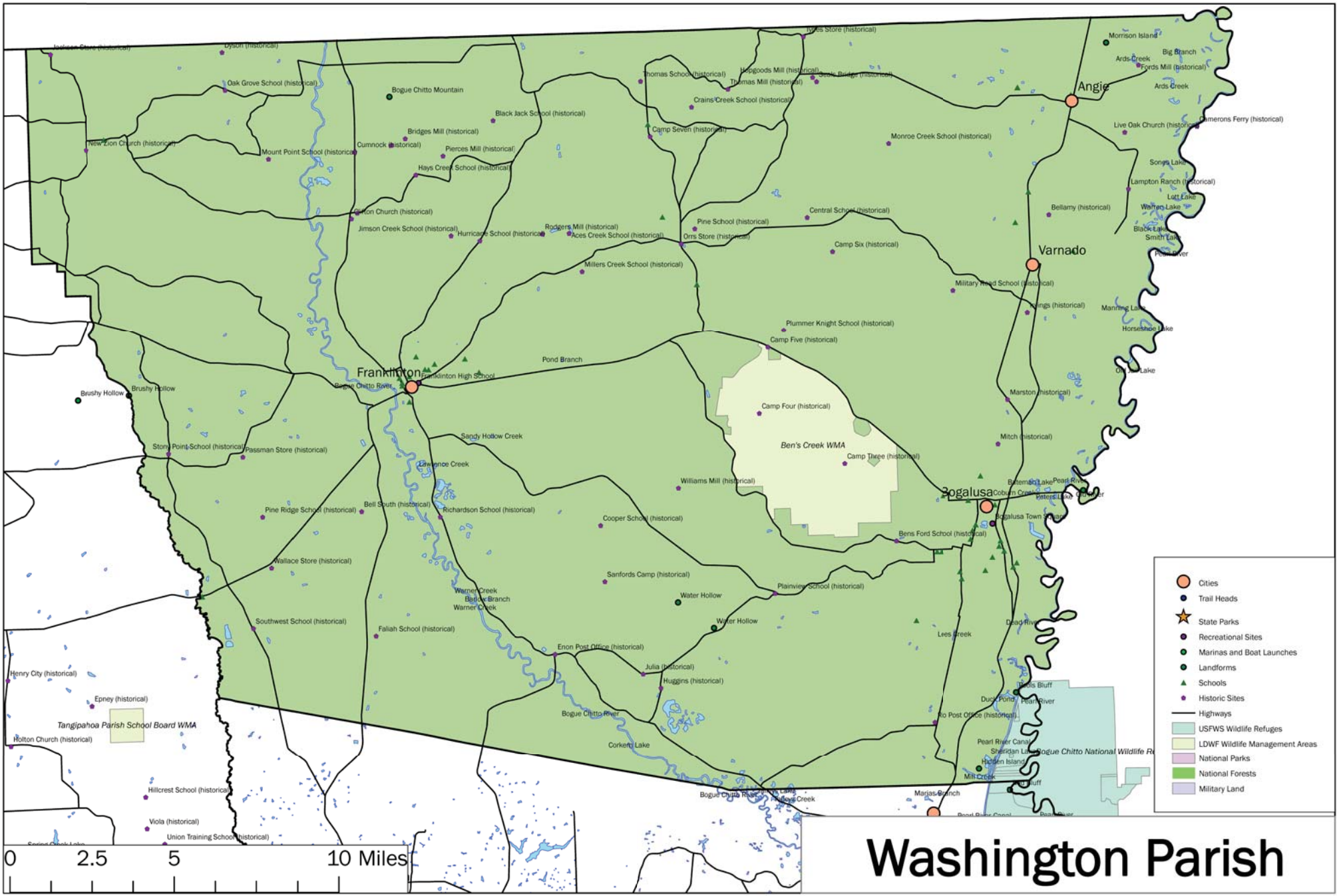
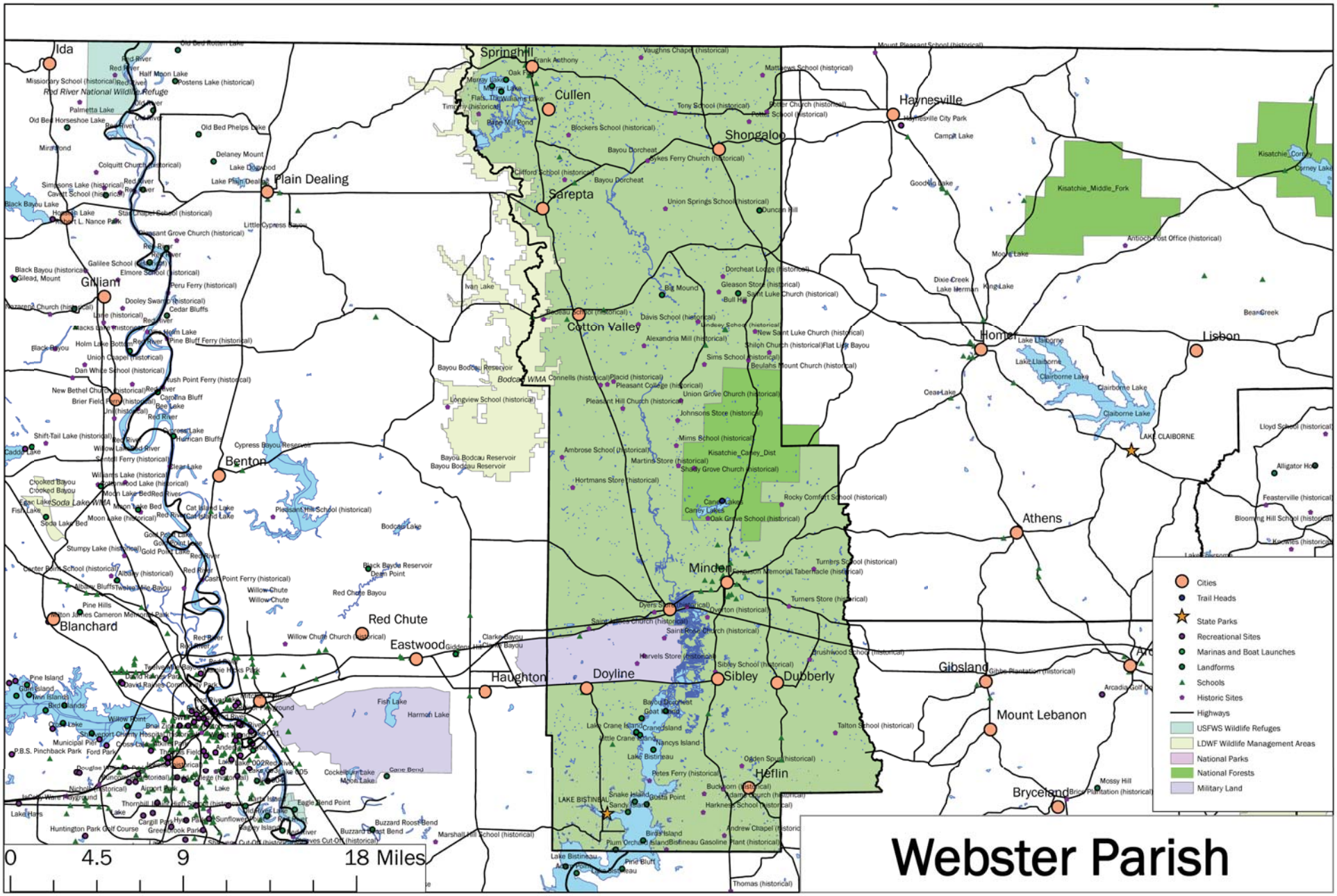
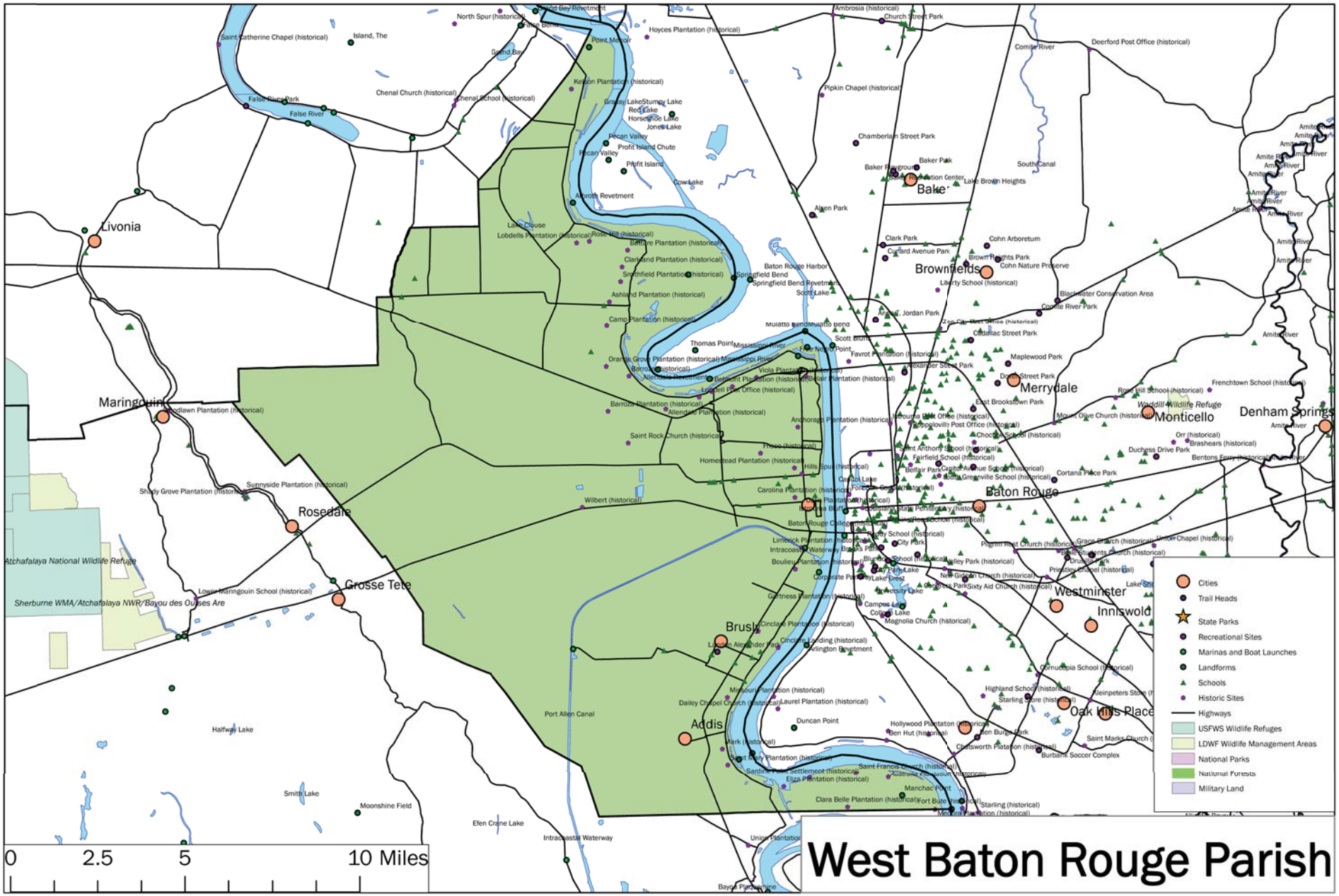
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles

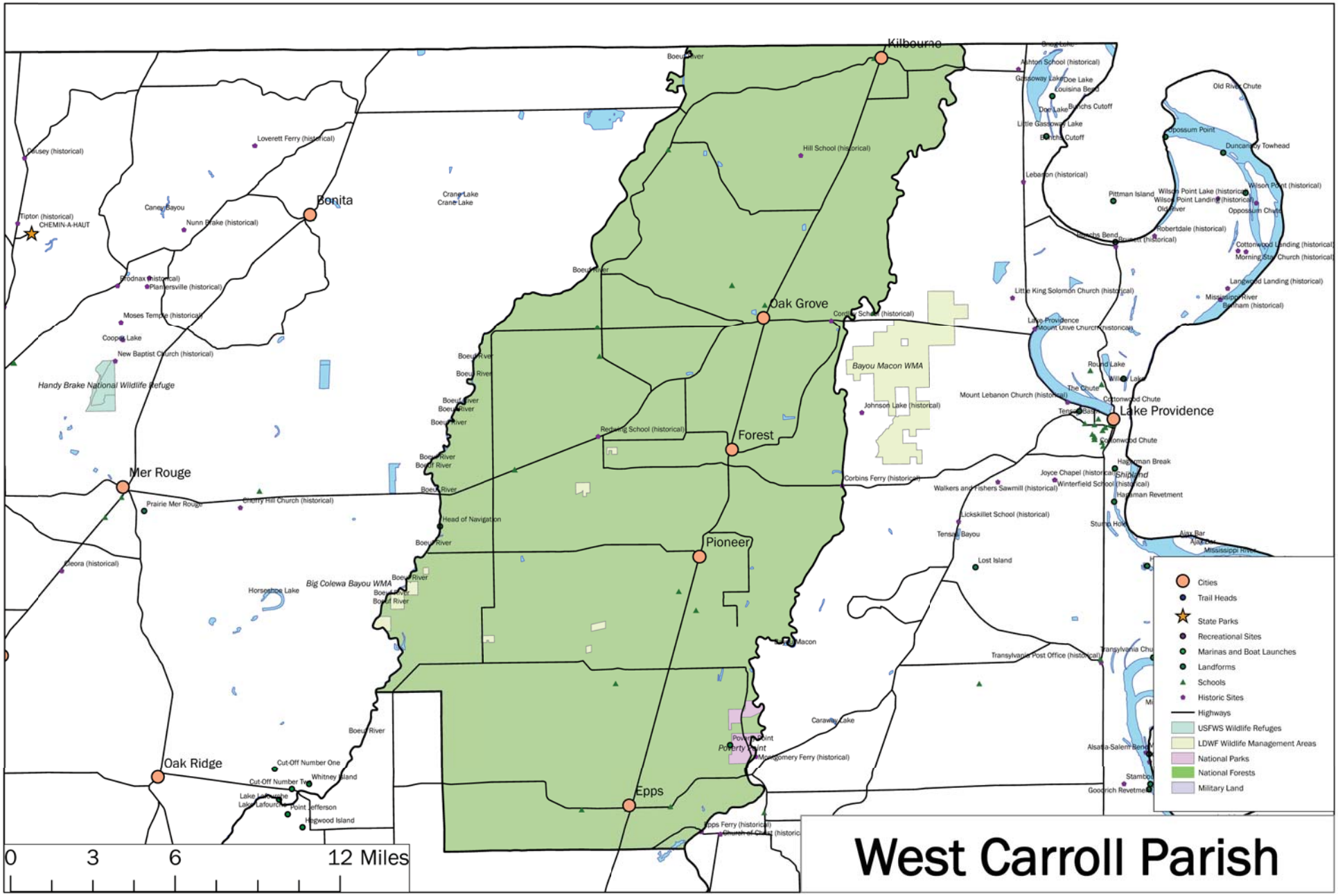

Vermilion Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 4.5 9 18 Miles
Morse
Lake Arthur
Gueydan
Kaplan
Maurice
Youngsville
St. Martinville
New Iberia
Erath
Deloambre
Lydia
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge
White Lake Wetlands Conservation Area
White Lake
Clear Lake
Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge
Paul J. Rainey
State Wildlife Refuge
Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge
Gulf of Mexico

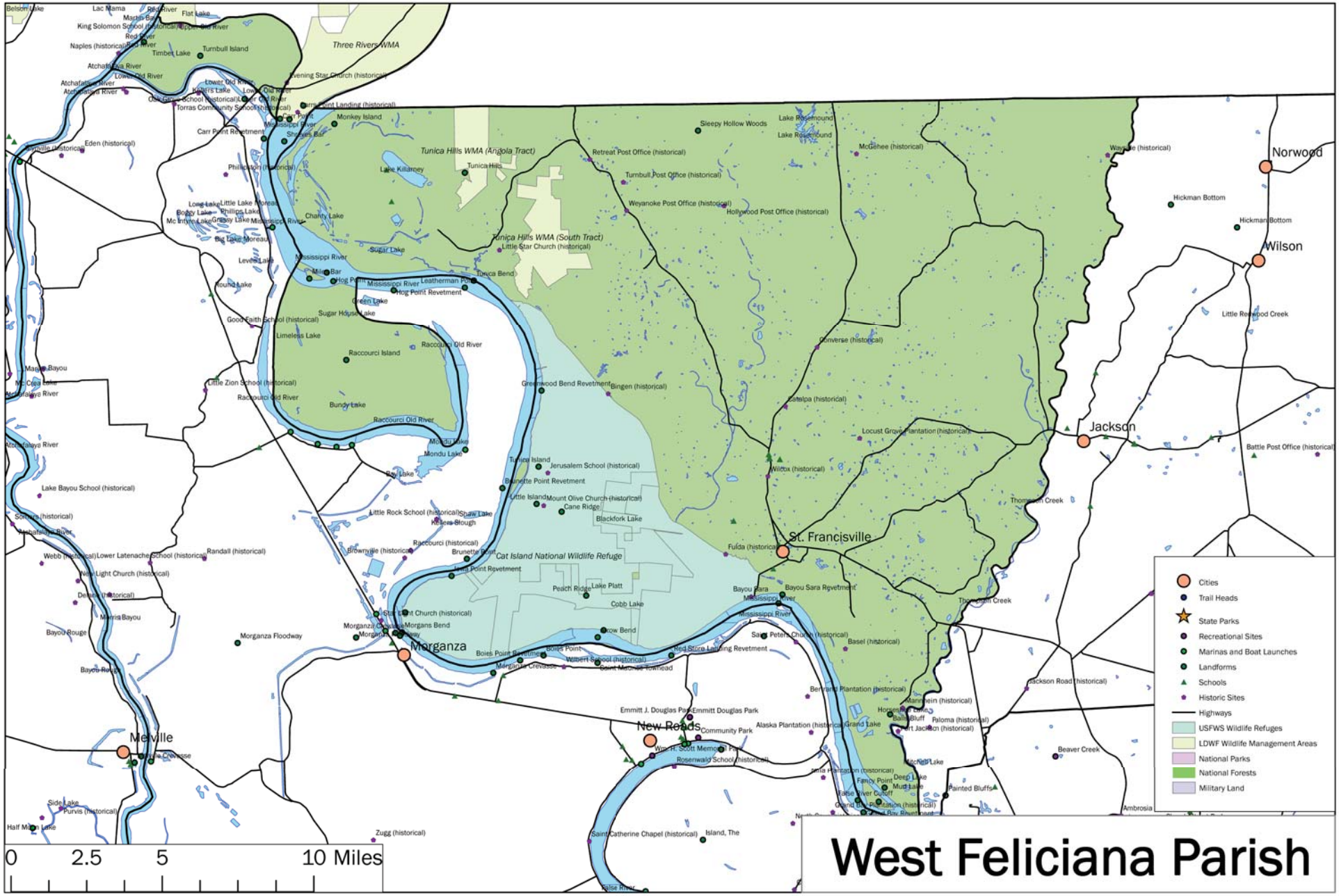

Vernon Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0
3.75
7.5
15 Miles
Hornbeck
Anacoco
Simpson
Leesville
Newllano
Fort Polk North
Fort Polk South
Rosepine
De Ridder
Peason Ridge WMA
Walnut Hill WMA
Fort Polk WMA
Boise Vernon WMA
Kisatchie_Vernon_Unit
Big Branch Trail
Whisky Chitto Trail
Vernon Lake
Toledo Bend Reservoir
Sabine River
Saint Lukes Church (historical)
Victoria School (historical)
Hornbeck Park
Everett (historical)
Jacksonville (historical)
Cowpen Gully
Oak Grove Church (historical)
Elliot School (historical)
Red Top Church (historical)
Dough Hills
Clifton School (historical)
Waldon Church (historical)
Saint Clair School (historical)
Muse (historical)
Kisatchie_Evangeline_Unit
Dixie School (historical)
Big Hammock School (historical)
Oak Grove School (historical)
Center Hammock School (historical)
Lone Star School (historical)
Lewis and Killian Lake
Mount Zion Church (historical)
Leesville City Park
Alligator Lake
Liberty Park
Engineer Lake
Methodist Landing
Anacoco Lake
Rabbit Island
Palmettos Brake
Scoggins Bend
Duck Lake
Burr Ferry (historical)
Russell Bend
Forrest Towers
Walker Tower
Beauregard Tower
Range 24 Tower
Range 26 Tower
Range 29 Tower
Fullerton Lookout Tower (historical)
Holly Springs Church (historical)
Blackland Branch
McClellen Tower
Jackson Tower
Slocum Tower
Howard Tower
Fullerton Lake
Steep Gully
Sutton Junction (historical)
Anacoco Bayou
Mathis School (historical)
Mount Zion Primitive Baptist Church (historical)
West Park
KCS Park
Diamond School (historical)
Chasmore (historical)
Tennant (historical)
Sugartown Male and F

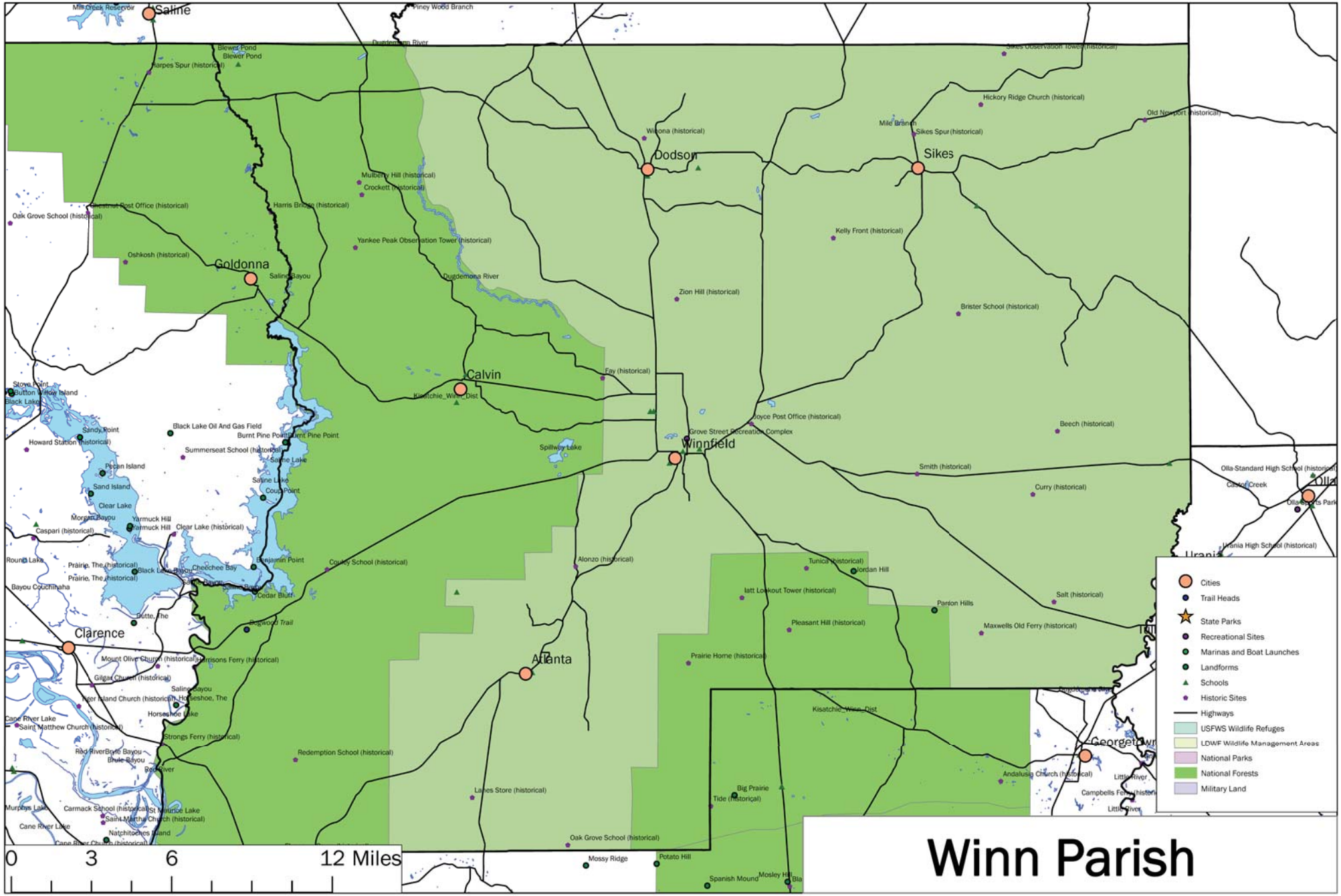

Washington Parish
Franklinton
Angie
Varnado
Bogalusa
Ben's Creek WMA
Tangipahoa Parish School Board WMA
Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Re
Bogue Chitto Mountain
Oak Grove School (historical)
Black Jack School (historical)
Bridges Mill (historical)
Pierces Mill (historical)
Hays Creek School (historical)
Mount Point School (historical)
New Zion Church (historical)
Cumnock (historical)
Clifton Church (historical)
Jimson Creek School (historical)
Hurricane School (historical)
Rodgers Mill (historical)
Aces Creek School (historical)
Thomas School (historical)
Thomas Mill (historical)
Crains Creek School (historical)
Camp Seven (historical)
Pine School (historical)
Orrs Store (historical)
Central School (historical)
Camp Six (historical)
Millers Creek School (historical)
Plummer Knight School (historical)
Camp Five (historical)
Pond Branch
Franklinton High School
Bogue Chitto River
Brushy Hollow
Stony Point School (historical)
Passman Store (historical)
Sandy Hollow Creek
Lawrence Creek
Camp Four (historical)
Camp Three (historical)
Williams Mill (historical)
Pine Ridge School (historical)
Bell South (historical)
Richardson School (historical)
Cooper School (historical)
Wallace Store (historical)
Sanfords Camp (historical)
Warner Creek
Bogue Branch
Water Hollow
Plainview School (historical)
Southwest School (historical)
Faliah School (historical)
Enon Post Office (historical)
Julia (historical)
Huggins (historical)
Henry City (historical)
Epney (historical)
Holton Church (historical)
Corkern Lake
Hillcrest School (historical)
Viola (historical)
Union Training School (historical)
Monroe Creek School (historical)
Bellamy (historical)
Lampton Ranch (historical)
Lott Lake
Warren Lake
Black Lake
Smith Lake
Pearl River
Manning Lake
Horseshoe Lake
Marston (historical)
Mitch (historical)
Bens Ford School (historical)
Lees Creek
Dead River
Bogalusa Town Square
Pearl River Canal
Sheridan Lake
Hidden Island
Mill Creek
Marjas Branch
Morrison Island
Big Branch
Ards Creek
Fords Mill (historical)
Cameron Ferry (historical)
Live Oak Church (historical)
Songs Lake
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0
2.5
5
10 Miles


Webster Parish
Ida
Springhill
Cullen
Haynesville
Shongaloo
Plain Dealing
Sarepta
Gilliam
Cotton Valley
Homer
Lisbon
Benton
Minden
Athens
Blanchard
Red Chute
Eastwood
Haughton
Doyline
Sibley
Dubberly
Gibsland
Mount Lebanon
Heflin
Bryceland
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Bodcau WMA
Soda Lake WMA
LAKE BISTINEAU
LAKE CLAIBORNE
Kisatchie_Middle_Fork
Kisatchie_Corney
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0
4.5
9
18 Miles


West Baton Rouge Parish
Livonia
Maringouin
Rosedale
Grosse Tete
Brusly
Addis
Baker
Brownfields
Merrydale
Monticello
Denham Springs
Baton Rouge
Westminster
Inniswold
Oak Hills Place
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0
2.5
5
10 Miles


West Carroll Parish
Kilbourne
Bonita
Oak Grove
Forest
Pioneer
Mer Rouge
Oak Ridge
Epps
Lake Providence
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles
Handy Brake National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Macon WMA
Big Colewa Bayou WMA
Boeuf River
Tiptor (historical)
CHEMIN-A-HAUT
Loverett Ferry (historical)
Crane Lake
Hill School (historical)
Lebanon (historical)
Pittman Island
Old River Chute
Opossum Point
Duncan Bay Townhead
Wilson Point (historical)
Robertdale (historical)
Cottonwood Landing (historical)
Morning Star Church (historical)
Langewood Landing (historical)
Mississippi River
Little King Solomon Church (historical)
Lake Providence
Mount Olive Church (historical)
Round Lake
The Chute
Cottonwood Chute
Mount Lebanon Church (historical)
Johnson Lake (historical)
Redwing School (historical)
Corbins Ferry (historical)
Walkers and Fishers Sawmill (historical)
Joyce Chapel (historical)
Winterfield School (historical)
Hagerman Revetment
Lickskillet School (historical)
Tensas Bayou
Lost Island
Transylvania Post Office (historical)
Caraway Lake
Poverty Point
Montgomery Ferry (historical)
Epps Ferry (historical)
Church of Christ (historic
Head of Navigation
Prairie Mer Rouge
Cherry Hill Church (historical)
Eleora (historical)
Horseshoe Lake
Cut-Off Number One
Cut-Off Number Two
Whitney Island
Lake Lafourche
Point Jefferson
Hogwood Island
Caney Bayou
Nunn Brake (historical)
Brodnax (historical)
Planersville (historical)
Moses Temple (historical)
Cooper Lake
New Baptist Church (historical)
Causey (historical)
Ashton School (historical)
Gassoway Lake
Doe Lake
Louisina Bend
Little Gassoway Lake
Old River
Alsatia-Salem Bend
Goodrich Revetment


West Feliciana Parish
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
Norwood
Wilson
Jackson
St. Francisville
New Roads
Morganza
Mexville
Three Rivers WMA
Tunica Hills WMA (Angola Tract)
Tunica Hills WMA (South Tract)
Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge


Winn Parish
Saline
Dodson
Sikes
Goldonna
Calvin
Winnfield
Clarence
Atlanta
Georgetown
Cities
Trail Heads
State Parks
Recreational Sites
Marinas and Boat Launches
Landforms
Schools
Historic Sites
Highways
USFWS Wildlife Refuges
LDWF Wildlife Management Areas
National Parks
National Forests
Military Land
0 3 6 12 Miles

Section 7

2008 Local Recreation Providers Additional Information

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

Park	City	Parish	Acerage	Parking	Football	Baseball	Basketball	Soccer	Playgrnd	Picnic Shelter	Volleyball	Tennis	Play Field	Trails	Golf	Disc Golf	Gymnasium	Horse Riding	Rec Center	Comfort Stations	RV Camping	Swim Pool	Boat Launch	Boat Dock	Camping	Restrooms	Showers
Gertie-Huntsberry Park	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Godchaux	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Herbert William's Park	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Killona Park	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lafayette Street Park	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mill Creek	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Motty Memorial Park	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ruiz Landing Ramp	Abbeville	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Abita Springs Park	Abita Springs	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alexandria Levee Park	Alexandria	Rapides	0		0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	N/A	Yes	N/A
Boyce	Alexandria	Rapides	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Buhlow	Alexandria	Rapides	0		0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	N/A	Yes	N/A
Tall Timbers Playground	Algiers	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Amite Park	Amite	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Butler Park	Amite	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Anacoco Park	Anacoco	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arcadia Golf Course	Arcadia	Bienville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Arcadia Park	Arcadia	Bienville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Trails End Park	Arcadia	Bienville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kennedy Heights Playground	Avondale	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Baker Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Baker Playground	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Baker Recreation Center	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Brown Heights Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chamberlain Street Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Clark Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Greenwood Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Harding Street Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jefferson	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Le Brent Avenue	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Myrtle Street Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
South Magnolia Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
T.D. Bickham, Jr. Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Tristian Avenue Park	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Warren O. Watson	Baker	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Acadian Thurway	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Airline Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alaska Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alexander Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alsen Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Anna T. Jordan Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Antioch Boulevard Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Barringer Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Baywood Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Belfair Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ben Burge Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Blackwater Conservation Area	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bluberry Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Blubonnet Swamp	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Boulevard de Province	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Brookfield Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Brooks Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Buchanan Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Burbank Soccer Complex	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Byrd Station Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cadallac Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Camelot Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cedar Ridge Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cedarcrest Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
City Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Claycut Bayou	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Clifford T. Seymour, Sr.	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cohn Arboretum	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cohn Nature Preserve	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
College Town Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Comite River Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Congress Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Convention	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Corporate Parkway	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cortana Place Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Country Manor	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cunard Avenue Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dover Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Drusilla Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Duchess Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
East Brookstown Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
East Polk Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Eastgate Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Edwards Avenue Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Elvin Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Erich Sternberg Family Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Evangeline Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Expressway Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Fairfax	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Farr Park Horse Activity Center	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fiesta Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Flannery Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Florida Boulevard	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Forest Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fortune Addition Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Forty-Eighth Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gayosa Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gentilly Court Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Goldsby Field	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Goodwood	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gus Young Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hamilton Ave. (Stevendale)	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Highland Creek Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Highland Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hooper Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hooper Road Senior Center	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Howell Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Independence Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Industriplex Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jackson Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
James Watson Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jefferson Highway Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jefferson Terrace Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jones Creek Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kathy Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kendalwood Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kernana Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kerr Warren Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kinchloe Lloyd Baker	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kolby Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lafaitte Hill Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lafayette Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lafitte Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lanier Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Leeward Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Leo & Murlin Willie Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Longfellow Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Longridge Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lovett Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Madison Avenue Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Magnolia Cemetery	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Magnolia Mound Plantation	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Manchac Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Maplewood Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mary J. Lands (Progress)	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mary Ruth Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mayfair Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Meadow Bend	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Meadow Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Memorial Stadium	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mills Avenue	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Monte Sano Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Nairn (Tom Pete Purvis)	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North 14th Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North 18th Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Baton Rouge Center	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Boulevard Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Sherwood Forest	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Oak Villa Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Old Hammond Highway Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Parklawn Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Parkview Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pawnee Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Perkins/Olympia Field	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pinehurst Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Red Oaks Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rio Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
River Bend Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Roosevelt Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rue LeBouef	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Saia Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Samuel D'Agostino Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Santa Maria Golf Course	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Santa Maria Playground	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Scotlandville Parkway	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Seventh Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sharp Road Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
South 15th Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
South Harrell's Ferry Road	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Spain Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Spanish Town Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sports Academy	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
St. Jean Apts	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Stanford Avenue Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Starwood Court Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sugarland Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Tams Drive Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Terrace Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Tuscarora Dayton Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Valley	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Webb Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wenonah Street Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West Brookstown Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Woodlawn Acres Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Woodstock Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wray Park	Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Berwick Civic Complex	Berwick	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Milton James Cameron Memorial Park	Blanchard	Caddo	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Walter B. Jacobs Memorial Nature Park	Blanchard	Caddo	160		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A

Bogalusa Avenue B Donation	Bogalusa	Washington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bogalusa Boat Ramp	Bogalusa	Washington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bogalusa Town Square	Bogalusa	Washington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cassidi Park	Bogalusa	Washington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bossier City Softball Complex (Tinsley Park)	Bossier City	Bossier	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cypress Black Bayou Recreation Area	Bossier City	Bossier	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Field of Dreams Park	Bossier City	Bossier	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mike Wood Memeorial Park	Bossier City	Bossier	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mitchell Park	Bossier City	Bossier	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Caddo / Bossier	Bossier City	Bossier	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stoner Avenue	Bossier City	Bossier	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	N/A	Yes	N/A
Teague Parkway	Bossier City	Bossier	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	N/A	Yes	Yes
Landon Alexander Park	Brusly	West Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Eastside Park	Bunkie	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lakeview Park	Bunkie	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Buccaneer Villa (Vista Park)	Chalmette	St. Bernard	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Val Reiss Park	Chalmette	St. Bernard	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Church Point City Park	Church Point	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Church Point Northwest Park	Church Point	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Red Bayou	Cloutierville		0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colfax Recreation Area	Colfax	Grant	0	62	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	2	1	N/A	Yes	Yes
Levert Park	Coteau Holmes		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sarah Ann Williams Memorial Park	Cottonport	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Coushatta	Coushatta	Red River	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Red Oak Lake	Coushatta	Red River	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
First Avenue Park	Covington	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Crowley Recreation Park	Crowley	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hoffpauir Park	Crowley	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West Crowley Community Center	Crowley	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cypremort Point State Park	Cypremort Point		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Darrow Park	Darrow		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hillaryville Parish Park	Darrow		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Delcambre Boat Ramp	Delcambre	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Remy Landry Park	Delcambre	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bryant Park	DeRidder	Beauregard	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
KCS Park	DeRidder	Beauregard	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Northside Park	DeRidder	Beauregard	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West Park	DeRidder	Beauregard	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Donaldsonville Riverfront Park	Donaldsonville	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bryan Park	Downsville	Union	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Downsville Park and Recreation	Downsville	Union	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lake Bistineau State Park	Doyline	Webster	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ball Field	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finke Walking Park	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Little Piney Park	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Park	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	N/A	N/A
Piney Park	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	N/A	N/A
Playground	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
School Ball Field	Elizabeth	Allen	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Erath City Park	Erath	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Erath Recreational Park	Erath	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Estherwood Park	Estherwood	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cappel Park	Evergreen	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bayou D'Arbonne Lake	Farmerville	Union	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Learned Park	Ferriday	Concordia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bogue Chitto State Park Acquisition	Franklinton	Washington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Franklinton High School	Franklinton	Washington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Galvez Park	Galvez		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Geismar Park	Gonzales	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
George Washington Carver Park, Carver Park	Gonzales	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gonzales City Park	Gonzales	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gonzales Municipal Park	Gonzales	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gonzales Orice Roth Acquisition	Gonzales	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Stevens Park	Gonzales	Ascension	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Caminada Bridgside	Grand Isle	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cemetary	Grand Isle	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cott Lane	Grand Isle	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Grand Isle State Park	Grand Isle	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Grand Lake Recreation Center	Grand Lake		0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
The Community Park	Grand Lake		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Droz Road	Greenwell Springs	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Greenwell Springs Park	Greenwell Springs	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jacob Kornmeyer	Greenwell Springs	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Nunnally Historic Farm	Greenwell Springs	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Palomino Drive Park	Greenwell Springs	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Railey Roshto Park	Greenwell Springs	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Robert G. Lawtow Jr. Playground	Greenwood	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bellevue Park	Gretna	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Oakdale Playground	Gretna	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Richard Street Park	Gretna	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Woodlawn Park	Gretna	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gueydan Park	Gueydan	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hackberry Recreation Center	Hackberry	Cameron	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cate square	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Clark Memorial Park	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
MLK Park, Martin Luther King, Hammond	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mooney Avenue Park	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N. Oak Recreation Complex	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N. Orange Street Park	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Oak Recreation	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southeastern Recreation Complex	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Zemurray Park	Hammond	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Royland Park	Harahan	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Soniat Playground	Harahan	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Zeringue Park	Harahan	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kings Grant Playground	Harvey	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Haynesville City Park	Haynesville	Claiborne	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cajun Palms Resort	Henderson	St. Martin	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dick Davis Park	Henderson	St. Martin	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Henderson Welcome Center	Henderson	St. Martin	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lake Fausse Point	Henderson	St. Martin	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hornbeck Park	Hornbeck	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Boat Launch	Hosston	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robert L. Nance Park	Hosston	Caddo	20		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Intracoastal City Boat Ramp	Intracoastal City		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Monsignor Bede Becnel Memorial Park	Iota	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lafitte City Park	Jean Lafitte	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Burleigh Park	Jeanerette	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jeanerette Baseball Field	Jeanerette	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jefferson Playground	Jefferson	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Abrom Kaplan Memorial Park	Kaplan	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Eastside Park	Kaplan	Vermilion	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Keithville Community Park	Keithville	Caddo	8		0	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
A.P. Clay Splash Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Adult Complex	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alabama Tennis Courts	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona Tot-Lot	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bertha Lee Jackson Tot-Lot	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Betsy Hammond Tot-Lot	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Buddy Lawson Gym & Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Yes	
Butch Duhe Gym & Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Butch Duhe Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cannes Brulees Tennis Courts	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Driftwood Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Erlanger Tot-Lot	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Galatas Playground & Gym	Kenner	Jefferson	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Greenlawn Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Highway Park Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jefferson Linear Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kenner City Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Laketown	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lincoln Manor Gym, Playground & Tennis Courts	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Yes	
Lincoln Manor Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lions Club	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miguez Tot-Lot & Wheelchair Course	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Muss Bertolino Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Kenner Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rose Mary Minor Park & Tennis Courts	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Seton Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Susan Park Gym & Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thomas Jefferson Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Veterans Park	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wentwood Gym & Tennis Courts	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Yes	
Wentwood Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Westgate Playground & Tennis Courts	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Woodlake Playground	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Yes	
Woodward Gym	Kenner	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Yes	
Kentwood Park	Kentwood	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Tangipahoa	Kentwood	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
North Tangipahoa	Kentwood	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lambert Park	Kinder	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lt. Douglas B. Fournet Memorial Park	Kinder	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rose Thorne Playground	Lafitte	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Lake Arthur Ball Field Park	Lake Arthur	Jefferson Davis	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bellard Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Boardwalk Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Bord Du Lac Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brownsville Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buddy Prejean	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
College Oaks Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbus Circle Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drew Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foreman-Reynaud	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Yes	
General Moore Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Goosport Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grace & Church Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grace & Medora Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greinwich Terrace Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henry Heights Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Holmes Street Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Huber Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	4	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Jessie D. Clifton Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
LaGrange Soccer Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Lock Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Mallard Cove Golf Course	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Martin Luther King Jr. Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mary Belle Williams Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
McDonald "Mac" Cobbs Boat Launch	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mike D. Lanza Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Sports Complex	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Nelson Road Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
O.D. Johnson Complex	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Old Hwy 90 Boat Launch	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Penn Street Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purple Heart Memorial Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Rosteet Soccer Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Second Avenue Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Yes	
Tuten Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Tuten Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
University Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Yes	
Weaver Road Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Wiley B. McMillan Park	Lake Charles	Calcasieu	0		0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fishing in Bayou Beouf	Lecompte	Rapides	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			N/A
Lecompte Park	Lecompte	Rapides	0		0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
LHS	Lecompte	Rapides	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Tim Peart Arena	Lecompte	Rapides	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			N/A
Dogwood Park	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hickory Ridge Campground	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jubilee Park	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leesville City Park	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	
Liberty Park	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnolia Park	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Methodist Landing	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Museum of West LA	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Myrtle Park	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Verteran's Plaza	Leesville	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blue Hole Complex	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Enduro Complex	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	N/A
Fullerton Complex	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Yes	Yes	N/A
Government Pond Complex	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	N/A
Hunter Camp	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	N/A
Kisatchie National Forest	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	Yes	Yes	
Little Cypress Pond	Leesville/ Fort Polk	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Bayou Side Park	Lockport	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Boat Launch	Lockport	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Municipal Swimming Pool	Lockport	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Recreation Area	Lockport	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Veterans - Logansport	Logansport	De Soto	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Loreauville Park	Loreauville	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fairview-Riverside State Park	Madisonville	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Madisonville Playground	Madisonville	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cordes Park	Mandeville	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fontainebleau State Park	Mandeville	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pelican Park	Mandeville	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thomas Park	Mandeville	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ben Routh	Marksville	Avoyelles	0	126	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brouillette	Marksville	Avoyelles	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
DA Jordan Recreation Complex	Marksville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lock & Dam #2	Marksville	Avoyelles	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	N/A	N/A
Marksville Mini Park	Marksville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marksville Prehistoric Indian Park	Marksville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marksville Town Park	Marksville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Spring Bayou/ near Marksville	Marksville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Belle Terre Playground	Marrero	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mermentau Park	Mermentau	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bright Playground	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cleary Playground	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Delta Playground	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Girard Playground	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lafreniere Park	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lakeshore Playground	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Miley Playground & Stadium	Metairie	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Modeste Park	Modeste		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Anita Lane Park	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anna G. Hoe Park	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles Johnson Park	Monroe	Ouachita	33	2 Lots	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes(2)	N/A
Civic Street Park	Monroe	Ouachita	1		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clara Chennault Park	Monroe	Ouachita	483		0	0	0	0	1	7	6	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clara Chennault Park Golf Course	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
East Parkview	Monroe	Ouachita	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forsythe Park	Monroe	Ouachita	157	8 Lots	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes(2)	N/A
Forsythe Park - Golf Course	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Forsythe Park Recreation Area	Monroe	Ouachita	28		0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawthorne Street Park	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Henry Bry Park	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Jessie Williams	Monroe	Ouachita	5		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lakeshore/Swartz Rec. Complex	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lamyville/Magnolia	Monroe	Ouachita	3		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lexington Street	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lincoln	Monroe	Ouachita	1		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mt. Nebo	Monroe	Ouachita	4		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Myrtle Street Park	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orange Street	Monroe	Ouachita	3		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orange Street	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
River Oaks Community Park	Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robinson Place Park	Monroe	Ouachita	22		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sherrouse	Monroe	Ouachita	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stuart (Triangle) Park	Monroe	Ouachita	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Ouachita Youth Sports Complex	Monroe	Ouachita	0	2 Lots	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montgomery	Montgomery	Grant	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Horace M. Downs Park	Mooringsport	Caddo	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moreauville Park	Moreauville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bayou L'Ourse Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bayou Vista Central Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bayou Vista Community Center Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
D.L. Young	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Hamm Playground	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Jacquet Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Lake End Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	1	Yes		N/A
Lawerence Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Norman Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Oak St. Playground	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Recreation Complex	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Roland Broussard Playground	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Shaw Tract	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Spinella Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Stevensville Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Trailhead Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Youngs Park	Morgan City	St. Mary	0		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Noah Tyson Park	Myrtis	Caddo	9		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Attakapas	Napoleonville	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ben Johnson	Natchitoches	Natchitoches	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Grand Ecore	Natchitoches	Natchitoches	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Natchitoches	Natchitoches	Natchitoches	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acadian Ball Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bank Avenue Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Bayou Patout Boat Ramp	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Downtown Park (Bouligny Plaza)	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Iberia Boat Ramp	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jeanerette Canal Boat Ramp	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lydia Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
New Iberia City Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Olivier Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rynella Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West End Park	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
William Geary"Bunk" Johson Plaza	New Iberia	Iberia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

New Llano Community Park	New Llano	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	
Annunciation Square	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Audubon Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Brechtel Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Carver Penn Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Coliseum Square	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
English Turn Wilderness Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
I-10 Expressway Recreation	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Joe Brown Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kenilworth, Goretti Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
LaKratt Playground	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Laurence Square	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marconi Meadows	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
New Orleans City Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
New Orleans Small Boat Harbor	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Piety Park, Mikey Markey Playground	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Presbytery Park (St. Bernard Ctr. & Pool)	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sam Bonart Playground	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Venetian Isles Playground	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Village De L'est Playground	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West End Lake Shore Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Willow Creek Park	New Orleans	Orleans	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Community Park	New Roads	Pointe Coupee	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emmitt Douglas Park	New Roads	Pointe Coupee	0		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emmitt J. Douglas Park	New Roads	Pointe Coupee	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wm. H. Scott Memorial Park	New Roads	Pointe Coupee	0		0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Allen Parish Boat Ramp	Oakdale	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Oak Pine Park	Oakdale	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Oakdale Lions Youth Center	Oakdale	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Oakdale Softball Complex	Oakdale	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Martin Luther King	Oberlin	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Caddo Lake Park	Oil City	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Earl G. Williamson Park	Oil City	Caddo	40		0	1	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Olla Sports Park	Olla	La Salle	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Opelousas Sports Park	Opelousas	St. Landry	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
False River Park	Oscar		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pearl River	Pearl River	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Veterans Park - Pierre Part,	Pierre Part	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fort Randolph	Pineville	Rapides	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Plaucheville Park	Plaucheville	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ponchatoula Kiwanis Park	Ponchatoula	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ponchatoula Park	Ponchatoula	Tangipahoa	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Jackie Robinson Park	Prairieville	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Oak Grove Park	Prairieville	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Paula Park	Prairieville	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Prairieville Park	Prairieville	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southwood Park	Prairieville	Assumption	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pride Park	Pride	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gossen Park	Rayne	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mauboules Park	Rayne	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Southside Community Center	Rayne	Acadia	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Reeves Park	Reeves	Allen	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ringgold Acquisition	Ringgold	Bienville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Little Farms Playground	River Ridge	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Owens Playground	River Ridge	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rosepine Park	Rosepine	Vernon	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bobby James Gym	Ruston	Lincoln	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Duncan Park	Ruston	Lincoln	12		0	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Greenwood Park	Ruston	Lincoln	10		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Huckleberry Trails Park	Ruston	Lincoln	23		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
J.C. Love Athletic Complex	Ruston	Lincoln	0		0	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
McLane Recreation Center	Ruston	Lincoln	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Memorial Park	Ruston	Lincoln	4		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
R.L. Cook Park	Ruston	Lincoln	28		0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Railroad Park	Ruston	Lincoln	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Regional Soccer Complex	Ruston	Lincoln	50		0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Roberts Park	Ruston	Lincoln	3		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Ruston Community Center	Ruston	Lincoln	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Sidney Smith Park	Ruston	Lincoln	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennis Complex	Ruston	Lincoln	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Woodland Park	Ruston	Lincoln	66		0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Mill Creek Boat Ramp	Saline	Bienville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mill Creek East	Saline	Bienville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
A.B.Palmer Park	Shreveport	Caddo	11		0	1	2	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
A.C. Steere Park	Shreveport	Caddo	17		0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Airport Park	Shreveport	Caddo	39		0	2	0	0	2	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Allendale Park	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Anderson Island Park	Shreveport	Caddo	5		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Andrew Currie Park	Shreveport	Caddo	3		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Atkins Park	Shreveport	Caddo	15		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Bayou Pierre	Shreveport	Caddo	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Betty Virginia Park	Shreveport	Caddo	23		0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Bill Cockrell West Shreveport Metro Park (Westside)	Shreveport	Caddo	61		0	2	0	0	1	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Billberry Park	Shreveport	Caddo	8		0	2	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Bishop Point	Shreveport	Caddo	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
C. Bickham Dickson Park	Shreveport	Caddo	585		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
C. C. Antoine Park	Shreveport	Caddo	7		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Caddo Heights Park	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Caddo Heights Shelter	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Cargill Park	Shreveport	Caddo	151		0	0	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Cedar Grove Park	Shreveport	Caddo	7		0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Charles and Marie Hamel Memorial Park	Shreveport	Caddo	17		0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Coleman College Park	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Columbia Park	Shreveport	Caddo	9		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Cross Lake Park	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
David Raines Community Park	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
David Raines Park	Shreveport	Caddo	17		0	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Disc Golf Course	Shreveport	Caddo	15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Douglas Williams Park	Shreveport	Caddo	3		0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
East Kings Highway Park	Shreveport	Caddo	6		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Fairgrounds Field	Shreveport	Caddo	5		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Fairy Avenue Park	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A

Fern Avenue Trail	Shreveport	Caddo	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Fiargrounds Park	Shreveport	Caddo	8		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Ford Park	Shreveport	Caddo	85		0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Greenbrook Park	Shreveport	Caddo	2		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greenwood Lane Playground	Shreveport	Caddo	2		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Hannah's Park	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hattie Perry Park	Shreveport	Caddo	10		0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Highland Park	Shreveport	Caddo	11		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Hollywood Heights Park	Shreveport	Caddo	3		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Huntington Park Golf Course	Shreveport	Caddo	120		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Hyde Park	Shreveport	Caddo	8		0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Ingleside Park	Shreveport	Caddo	6		0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
JaCoby Ware Playground	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Lakeside Park	Shreveport	Caddo	45		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Ledbetter Heights Playground	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Mamie Hicks Park	Shreveport	Caddo	12		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Mooretown Park/Chris Hays Recreation Center	Shreveport	Caddo	6		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Mount Moriah Park	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Municipal Boat Launch	Shreveport	Caddo	4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Municipal Pier	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Municipal Plaza Park	Shreveport	Caddo	5		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
P.B.S. Pinchback Park	Shreveport	Caddo	10		0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Princess Park/SPAR Gym	Shreveport	Caddo	10		0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Querbes Park	Shreveport	Caddo	160		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Randle T. Moore Senior Senior Citizen Center	Shreveport	Caddo	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Red River Bicycle Trail	Shreveport	Caddo	20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Reisor Playground	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Richard Fleming Park	Shreveport	Caddo	15		0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	N/A	Yes	N/A
RiverView Park & R.S. Barnwell Memorial Center	Shreveport	Caddo	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Roberts Park	Shreveport	Caddo	12		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Shreveport Riverfront Park	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Shreveport Riverview	Shreveport	Caddo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Shreveport Metro Park (Southern Hills)	Shreveport	Caddo	60		0	3	0	0	1	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Southern Hills Park	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
SPAR Planetarium	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Stoner Avenue Boat Launch & Stoner Sport Marina	Shreveport	Caddo	15		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A		N/A
Stoner Avenue Skate Plaza	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Stoner Avenue Soccer Fields	Shreveport	Caddo	18		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Stoner Hill Park	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sunset Acres Park	Shreveport	Caddo	5		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
SWEPCO Park	Shreveport	Caddo	6		0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Thomas Field	Shreveport	Caddo	4		0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Valencia Park	Shreveport	Caddo	8		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N/A		N/A
Veterans Pk. Lake, Bicent. Playground, Freedom Pk.	Shreveport	Caddo	23		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Waterside Playground	Shreveport	Caddo	1		0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Westside Park / Bill Cockrell Park	Shreveport	Caddo	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wildwood Park	Shreveport	Caddo	75		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Zeke Street Park	Shreveport	Caddo	3		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Yellow Bayou Park	Simmesport	Avoyelles	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Camp Salmen Nature Park	Slidell	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ducksworth Park	Slidell	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Possum Hollow Park	Slidell	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Slidell Park	Slidell	St. Tammany	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Frank Anthony	Springhill	Webster	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Eddie D. Jones Park	Springridge	Caddo	950		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
West Feliciana Sports Park	St. Francisville		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sunshine Park, St. Gabriel Baseball Park	St. Gabriel		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Adam Carlson Memorial Park	St. Martinville		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cade Park	St. Martinville		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lake Fausse Point State Park	St. Martinville		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
St. Maurice	St. Maurice		0	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intracoastal Park	Sulphur	Calcasieu	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Terrytown Park	Terrytown	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Adley Landry Water Reservoir	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Daigle Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Eagle Drive Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edwin H. Chiasson, Sr. Memorial Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eric Andolsek Memorial Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Larose Regional Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Martin Luther King Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Midland Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peltier Park	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	4	0	0	1	4	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
Thibodaux Municipal Pool	Thibodaux	Lafourche	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	Yes		
Sidney Hutchinson Memorial Park	Walker	Livingston	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
John Blank Sportsman Park	Welsh	Jefferson Davis	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	1	0			
Richmond Park	Welsh	Jefferson Davis	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Audubon Golf Trail - Calvert Crossing Golf Club	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Brady Field	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Cheniere Lake Park & Lodge	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Chennault Park Golf Course	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Forysthe Park - Municipal Golf Course	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Frenchman's Bend Golf Course	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Kiroli Park	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A		N/A
Lazarre Park	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A		N/A
Lazarre Point Recreation Area & Boat Launch	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Restoration Park	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Selman Field Golf Course	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Trenton Street Driving Range	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
West Monroe Sports Complex	West Monroe	Ouachita	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Yes	N/A
A.J. "Catfish" Bourgeois Playground	Westwego	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Westwego Playground	Westwego	Jefferson	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Grove Street Recreation Complex	Winnfield	Winn	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Turkey Creek Lake Park	Winnsboro	Franklin	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Avenue F. Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Beaver Creek	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Church Street Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Doyle's Bayou Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Flanacher Road Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hunter's Point Drive	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Ligon Road Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Little Farms Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Plank Road Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Quarterhorse Drive Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Reames Road Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rita Street Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Rollins Road Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Thirty-Ninth Street Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Yatasi Drive Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Zachary Community Park	Zachary	East Baton Rouge	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Section 8

2008 Louisiana Facility Standards

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

Facility	Louisiana Recommended Standards
	per number of residents
Baseball/Softball Field	1 facility per 9,000
Football Field	1 facility per 25,000
Soccer Field	1 facilty per 10,000
Picnic areas	1 facility per 400
Play Areas	1 facility per 4,000
Outdoor Swimming Pool	1 facilty per 20,000
Sprayground	1 facility per 15,000
Tennis Court	1 facility per 3,000
Golf Course 18-hole	1 facility per 50,000
Basketball/Full court	1 facility per 15,000
Multi-use trail	1 mile per 21,000
Bicycle Path	1 mile per 100,000
Horseback Riding Trail	1 mile per 5,000
Off Highway Vehicle Trail	1 mile per 44,000
Fitness Exercise Course	1 facilty per 25,000
Skate Court	1 facility per 15,000
Camping: Tent	1 facility per 1,000
Camping: RV	1 facility per 400
Cabins	1 facility per 8,500
Marina	1 facility per 25,000
Boat Ramp: Freshwater	1 facility per 3,200
Parkland: All types	5 acres per 1,000
State Parks & Historic Sites	1 site per 120,000
Sources:	
Standards based on national information (NRPA)	
Multi-Use Trail standard is based on 7 parishes in the Greater New Orleans area	

Section 9

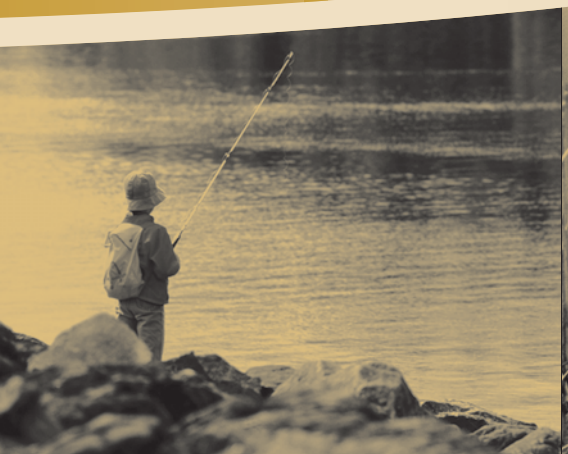
2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation (Louisiana)

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Louisiana



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2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Louisiana

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Dirk Kempthorne,
Secretary

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
H. Dale Hall,
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Dirk Kempthorne,
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
H. Dale Hall,
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Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration
Rowan Gould,
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The U.S. Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

The mission of the Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service is responsible for national programs of vital importance to our natural resources, including administration of the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs. These two programs provide financial assistance to the States for projects to enhance and protect fish and wildlife resources and to assure their availability to the public for recreational purposes. Multistate grants from these programs fund the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

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Foreword

I find duck hunting with friends in a bottomland hardwood swamp or fishing with my kids on an Oregon river bolsters my spirit and reminds me why I care about conservation and our wildlife heritage.

But wildlife-associated and vital recreation—activities such as hunting, fishing, and birding—also provide significant financial support for wildlife conservation in our Nation's economy. According to information from the newest National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, 87.5 million Americans spent more than $122 billion in 2006 on wildlife-related recreation. And this spending supports hundreds of thousands of jobs in industries and businesses.

The Survey is conducted every five years at the request of State fish and wildlife agencies to measure the importance of wildlife-based recreation to the American people. The 2006 Survey represents the 11th in a series that began in 1955. Developed in collaboration with the States, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and national conservation organizations, the Survey has become one of the most important sources of information on fish and wildlife-related recreation in the United States.

In the 75-year history of the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs, excise taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery, and angling equipment have generated a cumulative total of more than $10 billion for wildlife conservation efforts by State and Territorial wildlife agencies for fish and wildlife management.

My thanks go to the men and women who took time to participate in the survey, as well as to the State fish and wildlife agencies for their financial support through the Multistate Conservation Grant Programs. Without that support, the 2006 Survey would never have been possible.

I am comforted to know that my children and all Americans will have the opportunity to appreciate our Nation's rich wildlife tradition. Along with a record number of Americans, we continue to enjoy wildlife. We are laying the foundation for conservation's future.

H. Dale Hall
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Survey Background and Method

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (Survey) has been conducted since 1955 and is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The Survey collects information on the number of anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers; how often they participate; and how much they spend on their activities in the United States.

Preparations for the 2006 Survey began in 2004 when the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) recommended that the Fish and Wildlife Service conduct the 11th Survey of wildlife-related recreation. Funding came from the Multistate Conservation Grant Programs, authorized by Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts, as amended.

We consulted with State and Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations such as the Wildlife Management Institute and American Sportfishing Association to determine survey content. Other sportspersons' organizations and conservation groups, industry representatives, and researchers also provided valuable advice.

Four regional technical committees were set up under the auspices of the AFWA to ensure that State fish and wildlife agencies had an opportunity to participate in all phases of survey planning and design. The committees were made up of agency representatives.

Data collection for the Survey was carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau in two phases. The first phase was the screen which began in April 2006. During this phase, the Census Bureau interviewed a sample of 85,000 households nationwide to determine who in the household had fished, hunted, or wildlife watched in 2005, and who had engaged or planned to engage in those activities in 2006. In most cases, one adult household member provided information for all members. The screen primarily covered 2005 activities while the next, more in-depth phase covered 2006 activities. For more information on 2005 data, refer to Appendix B.

The second phase of data collection consisted of three detailed interview waves. The first began in April 2006 concurrent with the screen, the second in September 2006, and the last in January 2007. Interviews were conducted with samples of likely anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers who were identified in the initial screening phase. Interviews were conducted primarily by phone, with in-person interviews for respondents who could not be reached by phone. Respondents in the second survey phase were limited to those who were at least 16 years old. Each respondent provided information pertaining only to his or her activities and expenditures. Sample sizes were designed to provide statistically reliable results at the state level. Information on sampling procedures, sample sizes, and response rates is found in Appendix D.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

The 2006 Survey questions and methodology were similar to those used in the 2001, 1996, and 1991 Surveys. Therefore, the estimates are comparable.

The methodology of these Surveys did differ importantly from the 1985 and 1980 Surveys, so these estimates are not directly comparable to those of earlier surveys. Changes in methodology included reducing the recall period over which respondents had to report their activities and expenditures. Previous Surveys used a 12-month recall period, which resulted in greater reporting bias. Research found that the amount of activity and expenditures reported in 12-month recall surveys was overestimated in comparison with that reported using shorter recall periods.

Highlights

Introduction

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reports results from interviews with U.S. residents about their fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching. This report focuses on 2006 participation and expenditures of persons 16 years of age and older.

The Survey is a snapshot of one year. The information it collected tells us how many people participated and how much they spent on their activities in the State in 2006. It does not tell us how many anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers there were because many do not participate every year. For example, based on information collected by the Survey's household screen and detailed phase, we can estimate that about 33 percent more anglers and hunters participated nationally in at least 1 of the 4 years prior to the survey year 2006.

In addition to 2006 estimates, we also provide trend information in the Highlights section and Appendix C of the report. The 2006 numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Survey reports because they used similar methodologies. The 2006 estimates should not be directly compared with results from Surveys conducted earlier than 1991 because of changes in methodology to improve accuracy.

The report also provides information on participation in wildlife recreation in 2005, particularly of persons 6 to 15 years of age. The 2005 information is provided in Appendix B. Information about the Survey's scope and coverage is in Appendix D. The remainder of this section defines important terms used in the Survey.

This report does not provide information about the State's wildlife resources. That, and additional information on wildlife-related recreation, may be obtained from State fish and wildlife agencies. The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies can provide the addresses and telephone numbers of those agencies. The Association's Web site is <www.fishwildlife.org>.

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Wildlife-associated recreation is fishing, hunting, and wildlife-watching activities. These categories are not mutually exclusive because many individuals participated in more than one activity. Wildlife-associated recreation is reported in two major categories: (1) fishing and hunting and (2) wildlife watching, which includes observing, photographing, and feeding fish or wildlife.

Fishing and Hunting

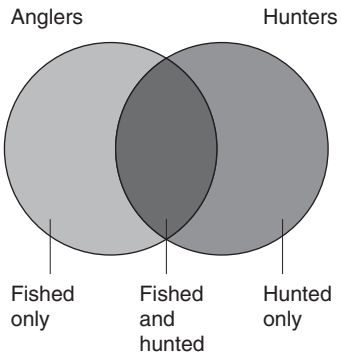
This Survey reports information about residents of the United States who fished or hunted in 2006, regardless of whether they were licensed. The fishing and hunting sections report information for three groups: (1) sportspersons, (2) anglers, and (3) hunters.

Sportspersons

Sportspersons are those who fished or hunted. Individuals who fished or hunted commercially in 2006 are reported as sportspersons only if they also fished or hunted for recreation. The sportspersons group is composed of three subgroups, as shown in the diagram on this page: (1) those that fished and hunted, (2) those that only fished, and (3) those that only hunted.

The total number of sportspersons is equal to the sum of people who only fished, only hunted, and both hunted and fished. It is not the sum of all anglers and all hunters because those people who both fished and hunted are included in both the angler and hunter population and would be incorrectly counted twice.

Sportspersons



Anglers

Anglers are sportspersons who only fished plus those who fished and hunted. Anglers include not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears.

Three types of fishing are reported: (1) freshwater, excluding the Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater. Since many anglers participated in more than one type of fishing, the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing.

Hunters

Hunters are sportspersons who only hunted plus those who hunted and fished. Hunters include not only licensed hunters using rifles and shotguns but also those who had no license and those who hunted with a bow and arrow, primitive firearm, or pistol or handgun.

Four types of hunting are reported: (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory bird, and (4) other animals. Since many hunters participated in more than one type of hunting, the sum of hunters for big game, small game, migratory bird, and other animals exceeds the total number of hunters.

Wildlife Watchers

Since 1980, the National Survey has included information on wildlife-watching activities in addition to fishing and hunting. The 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Surveys, unlike the 1980 and 1985 Surveys, collected data only for activities where the *primary* purpose was wildlife watching. The 1980 and 1985 Surveys included estimates of unplanned wildlife watching around the home and while on trips taken for another purpose.

The 2006 Survey uses a strict definition of wildlife watching. Participants must either take a "special interest" in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the "primary purpose" of wildlife watching. Secondary wildlife watching, such as incidentally observing wildlife while pleasure driving, is not included.

Two types of wildlife watching are reported: (1) away-from-home (formerly nonresidential) activities and (2) around-the-home (formerly residential) activities. Because some people participated in more than one type of wildlife watching, the sum of participants in each type will be greater than the total number of wildlife watchers. The two types of wildlife-watching activity are explained next.

Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching

This group includes persons who took trips or outings of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing fish and wildlife. Trips to fish, hunt, or scout and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, and museums are not considered wildlife-watching activities.

Around-the-Home Wildlife Watching

This group includes those who participated within 1 mile of home and involves one or more of the following: (1) closely observing or trying to identify birds or other wildlife; (2) photographing wildlife; (3) feeding birds or other wildlife; (4) maintaining natural areas of at least 1/4 acre where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; or (6) visiting public parks within 1 mile of home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife.

2006 Louisiana Summary

Activities in Louisiana by Residents and Nonresidents

Fishing

Anglers	**702,000**
Days of fishing	11,204,000
Average days per angler	16
Total expenditures	$1,006,136,000
Trip-related	$337,363,000
Equipment and other	$668,773,000
Average per angler	$1,416
Average trip expenditure per day	$30

Hunting

Hunters	**270,000**
Days of hunting	5,979,000
Average days per hunter	22
Total expenditures	$525,505,000
Trip-related	$205,355,000
Equipment and other	$320,150,000
Average per hunter	$1,904
Average trip expenditure per day	$34

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants	**738,000**
Away-from-home participants	225,000
Around-the-home participants	671,000
Days of participation away from home	3,199,000
Average days of participation away from home	14
Total expenditures	$312,430,000
Trip-related	$61,822,000
Equipment and other	$250,608,000
Average per participant	$422
Average trip expenditure per day	$19

Activities in Louisiana by Nonresidents

Fishing

Anglers	**112,000**
Days of fishing	640,000
Average days per angler	6
Total expenditures	$249,337,000
Trip-related	$78,434,000
Equipment and other	$170,903,000
Average per angler	$2,233
Average trip expenditure per day	$123

Hunting

Hunters	**...**
Days of hunting	...
Average days per hunter	...
Total expenditures	[1]$37,125,000
Trip-related	...
Equipment and other	...
Average per hunter	...
Average trip expenditure per day	...

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants	**...**
Away-from-home participants	...
Around-the-home participants	...
Days of participation away from home	...
Average days of participation away from home	...
Total expenditures	...
Trip-related	...
Equipment and other	...
Average per participant	...
Average trip expenditure per day	...

[1] Expenditures are reportable because nonresident anglers bought hunting-related items in Louisiana but did not hunt there.

… Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Activities in Louisiana by Residents

Fishing

Anglers	**590,000**
Days of fishing	10,564,000
Average days per angler	18
Total expenditures	$756,799,000
Trip-related	$258,929,000
Equipment and other	$497,870,000
Average per angler	$1,283
Average trip expenditure per day	$25

Hunting

Hunters	**241,000**
Days of hunting	5,847,000
Average days per hunter	24
Total expenditures	$488,380,000
Trip-related	$193,365,000
Equipment and other	$295,015,000
Average per hunter	$2,027
Average trip expenditure per day	$33

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants	**706,000**
Away-from-home participants	193,000
Around-the-home participants	671,000
Days of participation away from home	3,076,000
Average days of participation away from home	16
Total expenditures	$276,145,000
Trip-related	$26,859,000
Equipment and other	$249,286,000
Average per participant	$391
Average trip expenditure per day	$9

Activities by Louisiana Residents Both Inside and Outside Louisiana

Fishing

Anglers	**598,000**
Days of fishing	11,075,000
Average days per angler	19
Total expenditures	$807,063,000
Trip-related	$289,431,000
Equipment and other	$517,632,000
Average per angler	$1,350
Average trip expenditure per day	$26

Hunting

Hunters	**275,000**
Days of hunting	7,155,000
Average days per hunter	26
Total expenditures	$618,264,000
Trip-related	$273,863,000
Equipment and other	$344,401,000
Average per hunter	$2,244
Average trip expenditure per day	$38

Wildlife Watching

Total wildlife-watching participants	**712,000**
Away-from-home participants	234,000
Around-the-home participants	671,000
Days of participation away from home	3,905,000
Average days of participation away from home	17
Total expenditures	$420,881,000
Trip-related	$118,317,000
Equipment and other	$302,564,000
Average per participant	$591
Average trip expenditure per day	$30

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Participation in Louisiana

The 2006 Survey found that 1.2 million Louisiana residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished, hunted, or wildlife watched in Louisiana. Of the total number of participants, 702 thousand fished, 270 thousand hunted, and 738 thousand participated in wildlife-watching activities, which include observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife. The sum of anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers exceeds the total number of participants in wildlife-related recreation because many individuals engaged in more than one wildlife-related activity.

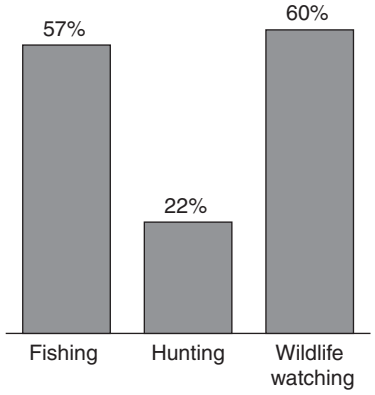
Participation by 6-to-15-Year-Old Louisiana Residents

The focus of the National Survey is on the activity of participants 16 years old and older. However, the activity of 6- to 15-year-olds can be calculated using the screening data covering the year 2005. It is assumed for estimation purposes that the relative activity levels of 6-to-15-year-old participants and participants 16 years old and older remained the same in 2005 and 2006. Based on this assumption, in addition to the 598 thousand resident anglers 16 years old and older, there were 133 thousand resident anglers 6 to 15 years old. Also, in addition to the 275 thousand residents 16 years old and older who hunted, there were 43 thousand 6-to-15-year-old residents who hunted. Finally, there were 712 thousand Louisiana residents 16 years old and older and 127 thousand 6- to 15-year-olds who wildlife watched. Further information on 6- to 15-year-olds is provided in Appendix B.

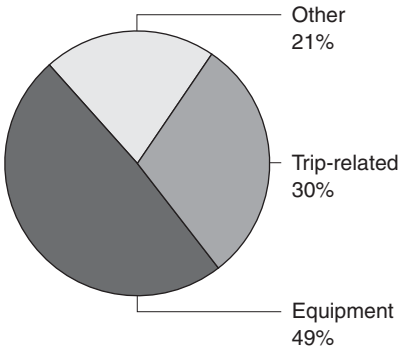
Expenditures in Louisiana

In 2006, state residents and nonresidents spent $2.0 billion on wildlife recreation in Louisiana. Of that total, trip-related expenditures were $605 million and equipment purchases totaled $990 million. The remaining $429 million was spent on licenses, contributions, land ownership and leasing, and other items.

Percent of Total Participants by Activity
(Total: 1.2 million participants)



Wildlife-Associated Recreation Expenditures in Louisiana
(Total: $2.0 billion)



Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation in Louisiana: 2006
(U.S. residents 16 years old and older)

Total	**1.2 million**
Sportspersons	
Total	**769 thousand**
Anglers	702 thousand
Hunters	270 thousand
Wildlife Watchers	
Total	**738 thousand**
Away from home	225 thousand
Around the home	671 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Tables 3, 24, and 39.

Sportspersons

In 2006, 769 thousand state resident and nonresident sportspersons 16 years old and older fished or hunted in Louisiana. This group comprised 702 thousand anglers (91 percent of all sportspersons) and 270 thousand hunters (35 percent of all sportspersons). Among the 769 thousand sportspersons who fished or hunted in the state, 499 thousand (65 percent) fished but did not hunt in Louisiana. Another 68 thousand (9 percent) hunted but did not fish there. The remaining 203 thousand (26 percent) fished and hunted in Louisiana in 2006.

Sportspersons' Participation in Louisiana
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Sportspersons (fished or hunted)	**769 thousand**
Anglers	**702 thousand**
Fished only	499 thousand
Fished and hunted	203 thousand
Hunters	**270 thousand**
Hunted only	68 thousand
Hunted and fished	203 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 1.

Anglers

Participants and Days of Fishing

In 2006, 702 thousand state residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished in Louisiana. Of this total, 590 thousand anglers (84 percent) were state residents and 112 thousand anglers (16 percent) were nonresidents. Anglers fished a total of 11.2 million days in Louisiana—an average of 16 days per angler. State residents fished 10.6 million days—94 percent of all fishing days in Louisiana.

Nonresidents fished 640 thousand days in Louisiana—6 percent of all fishing days in the state.

A large majority of Louisiana residents who fished anywhere in the United States did so in their resident state. There were 598 thousand Louisiana residents 16 years old and older who fished in the United States in 2006 for a total of 11.1 million days. An estimated 99 percent of all Louisiana residents who fished did so in their home state.

Of all fishing days by Louisiana residents, 95 percent or 10.6 million were in their home state.

Some state residents fished in states other than Louisiana. In 2006, 64 thousand Louisiana residents fished in other states—11 percent of all residents fishing in any state. They fished 641 thousand days as nonresidents, representing 6 percent of all days fished by Louisiana residents. For further details about fishing in Louisiana, see Table 3.

Anglers in Louisiana

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Anglers	**702 thousand**
Resident	590 thousand
Nonresident	112 thousand
Days of fishing	**11.2 million**
Resident	10.6 million
Nonresident	640 thousand

Source: Table 3.

In State/Out of State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Louisiana anglers	**598 thousand**
In Louisiana	590 thousand
In other states	64 thousand
Days of fishing	**11.1 million**
In Louisiana	10.6 million
In other states	641 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 3.

Fishing Expenditures in Louisiana

All fishing-related expenditures in Louisiana totaled $1.0 billion in 2006. Trip-related expenditures, which include food and lodging, transportation, and other trip expenses, totaled $337 million—34 percent of all fishing expenditures. Expenditures for food and lodging were $97 million and transportation expenditures were $87 million. Other trip expenses, such as equipment rental, bait, and cooking fuel, totaled $153 million. Each angler spent an average of $481 on trip-related costs during 2006.

Anglers spent $425 million on equipment in Louisiana in 2006, 42 percent of all fishing expenditures. Fishing equipment (rods, reels, line, etc.) spending totaled $122 million—29 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, special fishing clothes, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (boats, vans, etc.) amounted to $302 million—71 percent of the equipment total. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased for fishing but could be used in activities other than fishing.

The purchase of other items, such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, stamps, and land leasing and ownership, amounted to $244 million—24 percent of all fishing expenditures. For more details about fishing expenditures in Louisiana, see Tables 19 and 21 through 23.

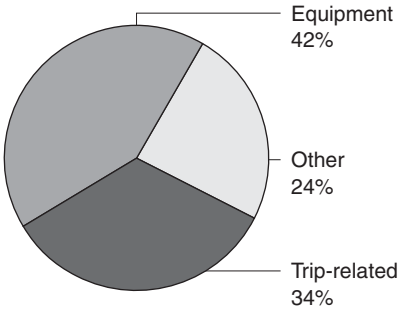
Fishing Expenditures in Louisiana

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

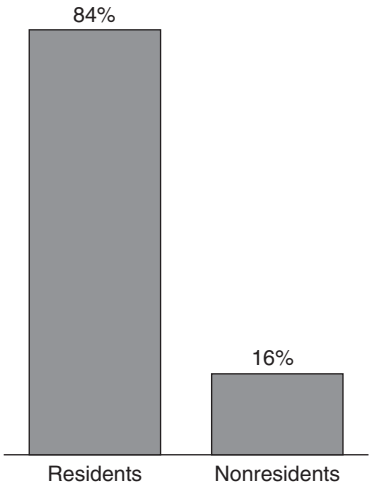
Total	**$1.0 billion**
Trip-related	$337 million
Equipment	$425 million
Fishing	$122 million
Auxiliary and special	$302 million
Other	$244 million

Source: Table 19.

Fishing Expenditures in Louisiana
(Total: $1.0 billion)



Percent of Anglers by Residence
(Total: 702 thousand participants)



Hunters

Participants and Days of Hunting

In 2006, there were 270 thousand residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older who hunted in Louisiana. Resident hunters numbered 241 thousand, accounting for 89 percent of the hunters in Louisiana. Residents and nonresidents hunted 6.0 million days in 2006, an average of 22 days per hunter. Residents hunted 5.8 million days in Louisiana or 98 percent of all hunting days.

There were 275 thousand Louisiana residents 16 years old and older who hunted in the United States in 2006 for a total of 7.2 million days. An estimated 87 percent of all Louisiana residents who hunted did so in their home state. Of all hunting days by Louisiana residents, 82 percent or 5.8 million were spent pursuing game in their home state.

Some state residents hunted in states other than Louisiana. Altogether, 75 thousand or 27 percent of all Louisiana hunters hunted in other states. Their 1.4 million days of hunting in other states represented 20 percent of all days Louisiana residents spent hunting in 2006. For more information on hunting activities by Louisiana residents, see Table 3.

Hunters in Louisiana

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Hunters	**270 thousand**
Resident	241 thousand
Nonresident	...
Days of hunting	**6.0 million**
Resident	5.8 million
Nonresident	...

… Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Source: Table 3.

In State/Out of State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Louisiana hunters	**275 thousand**
In Louisiana	241 thousand
In other states	75 thousand
Days of hunting	**7.2 million**
In Louisiana	5.8 million
In other states	1.4 million

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 3.

Hunting Expenditures in Louisiana

All hunting-related expenditures in Louisiana totaled $526 million in 2006. Trip-related expenses, such as food and lodging, transportation, and other trip expenses, totaled $205 million—39 percent of total expenditures. Expenditures for food and lodging were $83 million and transportation expenditures were $74 million. Other trip expenses, such as equipment rental, totaled $48 million for the year. The average trip-related expenditure per hunter was $759.

Hunters spent $206 million on equipment—39 percent of all hunting expenditures. Hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.) totaled $115 million and made up 56 percent of all equipment costs. Hunters spent $91 million on auxiliary equipment (tents, special hunting clothes, etc.) and special equipment (boats, vans, etc.), accounting for 44 percent of total equipment expenditures for hunting. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased for hunting but could be used in activities other than hunting.

The purchase of other items, such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, and land leasing and ownership, cost hunters $114 million—22 percent of all hunting expenditures. For more details on hunting expenditures in Louisiana, see Tables 20 through 23.

Hunting Expenditures in Louisiana

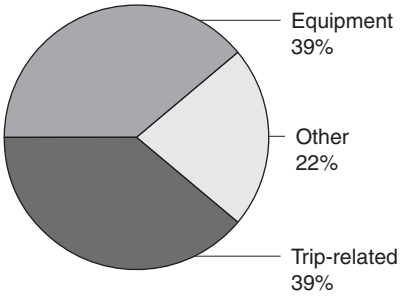
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	**$526 million**
Trip-related	$205 million
Equipment	$206 million
Hunting	$115 million
Auxiliary and special	$91 million
Other	$114 million

Source: Table 20.

Hunting Expenditures in Louisiana

(Total: $526 million)



Wildlife Watchers

Participants and Days of Activity

In 2006, 738 thousand U.S. residents 16 years old and older fed, observed, or photographed wildlife in Louisiana. Most of them, 91 percent (671 thousand), enjoyed their activities close to home and are called "around-the-home" participants. Those persons who enjoyed wildlife at least 1 mile from home are called "away-from-home" participants. People participating in away-from-home activities in Louisiana in 2006 numbered 225 thousand—30 percent of all wildlife watchers in Louisiana. Of the 225 thousand, 193 thousand were state residents.

Louisiana residents 16 years old and older who enjoyed away-from-home wildlife watching within their state totaled 193 thousand. Of this group, 168 thousand participants observed wildlife and 106 thousand fed wildlife. Since some individuals engaged in more than one of the away-from-home activities during the year, the sum of wildlife observers and feeders exceeds the total number of away-from-home participants.

Louisiana residents spent 3.1 million days engaged in away-from-home wildlife-watching activities in their state. They spent 1.5 million days observing wildlife, and additional days were spent feeding and photographing wildlife. For further details about away-from-home activities, see Table 25.

Louisiana residents also took an active interest in wildlife around their homes. In 2006, 671 thousand state residents enjoyed observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife within 1 mile of their homes. Among this around-the-home group, 598 thousand fed, 491 thousand observed, and 125 thousand photographed wildlife around their homes. Another 162 thousand participants maintained natural areas of 1/4 acre or more for wildlife, and 155 thousand participants maintained plantings for the benefit of wildlife. Summing the number of participants in these around-the-home activities results in an estimate that exceeds the total number of around-the-home participants because many people participated in more than

Wildlife-Watching Participants in Louisiana
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	**738 thousand**
Around the home	671 thousand
Away from home	225 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 24.

Away-From-Home Wildlife-Watching Participation in Louisiana
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Participants, total	**225 thousand**
Observe wildlife	200 thousand
Feed wildlife	116 thousand
Photograph wildlife	82 thousand
Days, total	**3.2 million**
Observe wildlife	1.6 million
Feed wildlife	1.1 million
Photograph wildlife	814 thousand

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 25.

Around-the-Home Wildlife-Watching Participation in Louisiana
(State residents 16 years old and older)

Total	**671 thousand**
Feed wildlife	598 thousand
Observe wildlife	491 thousand
Photograph wildlife	125 thousand
Maintain natural areas	162 thousand
Maintain plantings	155 thousand
Visit public areas	...

… Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 27.

one type of around-the-home activity. In addition, 29 percent of resident around-the-home wildlife watchers also enjoyed wildlife away from home. For further details about Louisiana residents participating in around-the-home wildlife-watching activities, see Table 27.

Wild Bird Observers

Bird watching attracted many wildlife enthusiasts in Louisiana. In 2006, 552 thousand people observed birds around the home and on trips in the state. Of these, 85 percent (467 thousand) observed wild birds around the home while 36 percent (197 thousand) took trips away from home to watch birds.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Louisiana

Wildlife watchers spent $312 million on wildlife-watching activities in Louisiana in 2006. Twenty percent, $62 million, was for trip-related related expenses, including food and lodging ($42 million) and transportation ($19 million). The average of the trip-related expenditures for away-from-home participants was $275 per person in 2006.

Wildlife-watching participants spent $188 million on equipment—60 percent of all their expenditures. Specifically, wildlife-watching equipment (binoculars, special clothing, etc.) expenditures totaled $102 million, 54 percent of the equipment total.

Other items purchased by wildlife-watching participants, such as magazines, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and plantings, totaled $62 million—20 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures. For more details about wildlife-watching expenditures in Louisiana, see Table 31.

Wild Bird Observers in Louisiana

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Participants, total	**552 thousand**
Around the home	467 thousand
Away from home	197 thousand
Days, total	**68.3 million**
Around the home	65.5 million
Away from home	2.8 million

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Source: Table 29.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Louisiana

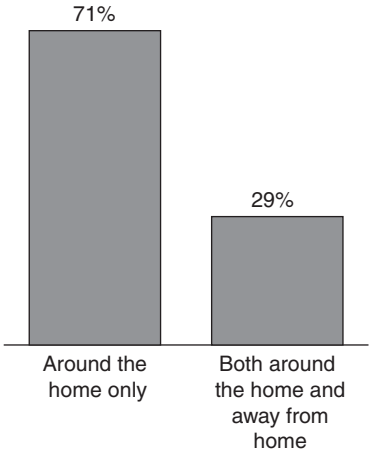
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	**$312 million**
Trip-related	$62 million
Equipment	$188 million
Wildlife watching	$102 million
Auxiliary and special	...
Other	$62 million

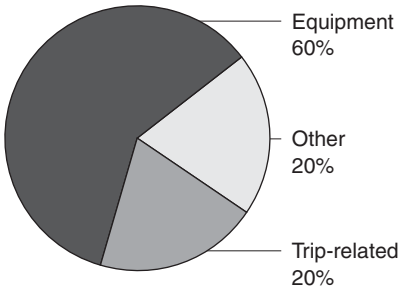
… Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Source: Table 31.

Around-the-Home and Away-From-Home Participation by Louisiana Residents
(Total: 671 thousand participants)



Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Louisiana
(Total: $312 million)



1996–2006 Comparisons

Comparing the estimates from the 1996, 2001, and 2006 Surveys gives a perspective on the state of wildlife-related recreation in the late 1990s and early-to-mid 2000s in Louisiana. Only the most general recreation comparisons are presented here.

The best way to compare estimates from surveys is not to compare the estimates themselves but to compare the confidence intervals around the estimates. A 90-percent confidence interval around an estimate gives the range of estimates that 90 percent of all possible representative samples would supply. If the 90-percent confidence intervals of two surveys' estimates overlap, it is not possible to say the two estimates are statistically different.

The state resident estimates cover the participation and expenditure activity of Louisiana residents anywhere in the United States. The in-state estimates cover the participation, day, and expenditure activity of U.S. residents in Louisiana.

The expenditure estimates were made comparable by adjusting the estimates for inflation—all estimates are in 2006 dollars.

Louisiana 1996 and 2006 Comparison
(Numbers in thousands)

	1996	2006	Percent change
Fishing			
Anglers in state	1,031	702	–32
Days in state	20,987	11,204	–47
In-state expenditures by U.S. anglers	$1,061,915	$1,006,136	*
State resident anglers	860	598	–30
Total expenditures by state residents	$1,155,357	$807,063	*
Hunting			
Hunters in state	352	270	*
Days in state	6,756	5,979	*
In-state expenditures by U.S. hunters	$743,409	$525,505	*
State resident hunters	366	275	–25
Total expenditures by state residents	$821,472	$618,264	*
Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching			
Participants in state	260	225	*
Days in state	2,713	3,199	*
State resident participants	306	234	*
Around-the-Home Wildlife Watching			
Total participants	835	671	–20
Observers	624	491	*
Feeders	756	598	–21
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures			
In-state expenditures by U.S. wildlife watchers	$255,938	$312,430	*
Total expenditures by state residents	$332,889	$420,881	*

* Not different from zero at the 10 percent level of significance.

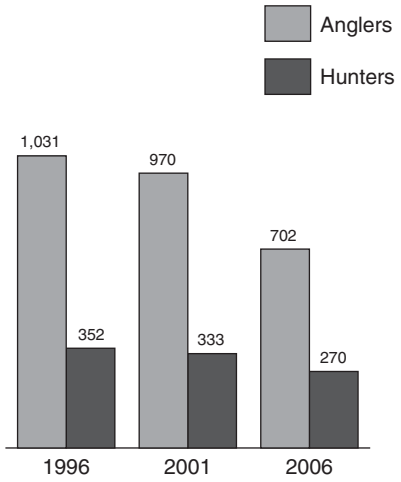
Louisiana 2001 and 2006 Comparison

(Numbers in thousands)

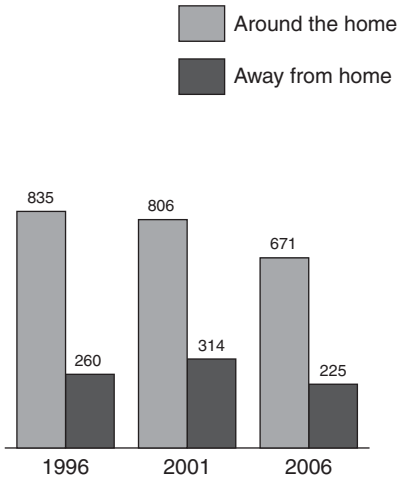
	2001	2006	Percent change
Fishing			
Anglers in state	970	702	–28
Days in state	12,637	11,204	*
In-state expenditures by U.S. anglers	$801,845	$1,006,136	*
State resident anglers	763	598	–22
Total expenditures by state residents	$739,045	$807,063	*
Hunting			
Hunters in state	333	270	*
Days in state	6,442	5,979	*
In-state expenditures by U.S. hunters	$508,673	$525,505	*
State resident hunters	316	275	*
Total expenditures by state residents	$602,097	$618,264	*
Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching			
Participants in state	314	225	*
Days in state	2,432	3,199	*
State resident participants	250	234	*
Around-the-Home Wildlife Watching			
Total participants	806	671	*
Observers	505	491	*
Feeders	714	598	*
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures			
In-state expenditures by U.S. wildlife watchers	$191,999	$312,430	*
Total expenditures by state residents	$213,995	$420,881	*

* Not different from zero at the 10 percent level of significance.

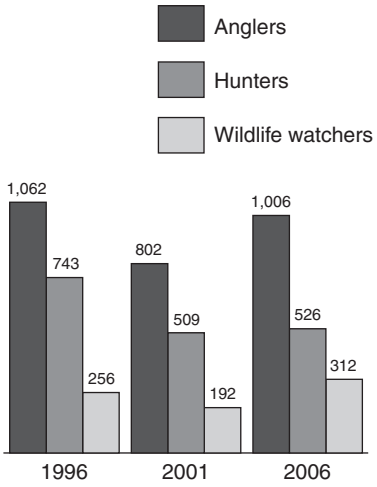
Number of People Who Hunted and Fished in Louisiana: 1996–2006
(In thousands)



Number of People Who Wildlife Watched in Louisiana: 1996–2006
(In thousands)



Total Expenditures by Participants in Louisiana
(In millions of 2006 dollars)



Guide to Statistical Tables

Purpose and Coverage of Tables

The statistical tables of this report were designed to meet a wide range of needs for those interested in wildlife-related recreation. Special terms used in these tables are defined in Appendix A.

The tables are based on responses to the 2006 Survey, which was designed to collect data about participation in wildlife-related recreation. To have taken part in the Survey, a respondent must have been a U.S. resident (a resident of one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia). No one residing outside the United States (including U.S. citizens) was eligible for interviewing. Therefore, reported state and national totals do not include participation by those who were not U.S. residents or who were U.S. citizens residing outside the United States.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

The numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Survey Reports. The methodology used in 2006 was similar to that used in those Surveys. These results should not be directly compared to results from Surveys earlier than 1991 since there were major changes in methodology in 1991. These changes were made to improve accuracy in the estimates.

Coverage of an Individual Table

Since the Survey covers many activities in various places by participants of different ages, all table titles, headnotes, stubs, and footnotes are designed to identify and articulate each item being reported in the table. For example, the title of Table 2 shows that data about anglers and hunters, their days of participation, and their number of trips are reported by type of activity. By contrast, the title of Table 7 indicates that it contains data on freshwater anglers and the days they fished for different species.

Percentages Reported in the Tables

Percentages are reported in the tables for the convenience of the user. When exclusive groups are being reported, the base of a percentage is apparent from its context because the percents add to 100 percent (plus or minus a rounding error). For example, Table 2 reports the number of trips taken by big game hunters, those taken by small game hunters, those taken by migratory bird hunters, and those taken by hunters pursuing other animals. These comprise 100 percent because they are exclusive categories.

Percents should not add to 100 when nonexclusive groups are being reported. Using Table 2 as an example again, note that adding the percentages associated with the total number of big game hunters, total small game hunters, total migratory bird hunters, and total hunters of other animals will not yield total hunters because respondents could hunt for more than one type of game.

When the base of the percentage is not apparent in context, it is identified in a footnote. For example, Table 15 reports two percentages with different bases: one base being the number of total participants at the head of the column and the other base being the total population who are described by the row category. Footnotes are used to clarify the bases of the reported percentages.

Footnotes to the Tables

Footnotes are used to clarify the information or items that are being reported in a table. Symbols in the body of a table indicate important footnotes. These symbols are used in the tables to refer to the same footnote each time they appear:

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

... Sample size too small to report data reliably because there were fewer than 10 responses.

W Less than .5 dollars.

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

X Not applicable.

NA Not asked.

Estimates based upon fewer than 10 responses are regarded as being based on a sample size that is too small for reliable reporting. An estimate based upon at least 10 but fewer than 30 responses is treated as an estimate based on a small sample size. Other footnotes appear, as necessary, to qualify or clarify the estimates reported in the tables. In addition, these two important footnotes appear frequently:

- Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
- Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

"Multiple responses" is a term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one category. Using Table 12 as an example, those who hunt for big game, small game, migratory birds, and other animals are counted only once as a hunter in the "Total, all hunting" row. Another example is Table 15, where total anglers and hunters add up to more than total sportspersons. Totals will be smaller than the sum of subcategories when multiple responses exist.

"Nonresponse" exists because the Survey questions were answered voluntarily and some respondents did not or could not answer all the questions. Totals are greater than the sum of subcategories when nonresponses have occurred. This occurs because some respondents answered the question that provided the category estimate but did not answer the subcategory questions.

Table 1. **Fishing and Hunting in Louisiana by Resident and Nonresident Sportspersons: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of sportspersons	Number	Percent of resident sportspersons	Number	Percent of nonresident sportspersons
Total sportspersons (fished or hunted)	**769**	**100**	**651**	**100**	**119**	**100**
Total anglers	**702**	**91**	**590**	**91**	**112**	**94**
Fished only	499	65	410	63	*89	*75
Fished and hunted	203	26	180	28	...	...
Total hunters	**270**	**35**	**241**	**37**	**...**	**...**
Hunted only	*68	*9	*61	*9	...	...
Hunted and fished	203	26	180	28	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 2. **Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips in Louisiana by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of fishing and hunting	Participants		Days of participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING						
Total, all fishing	**702**	**100**	**11,204**	**100**	**9,150**	**100**
Total, all freshwater	549	78	8,743	78	6,823	75
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	549	78	8,743	78	6,823	75
Great Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater	289	41	2,975	27	2,327	25
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	**270**	**100**	**5,979**	**100**	**5,815**	**100**
Big game	204	76	4,013	67	2,883	50
Small game	126	47	1,447	24	1,407	24
Migratory bird	100	37	1,419	24	1,286	22
Other animals	*32	*12	*487	*8	*238	*4

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 3. **Anglers and Hunters, Trips, and Days of Participation: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and hunters, trips, and days of participation	Activity in Louisiana						Activity by Louisiana residents in United States					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents		Total, in state of residence and in other states		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING												
Total anglers	702	100	590	84	112	16	598	100	590	99	*64	*11
Total trips	9,150	100	8,815	96	335	4	9,133	100	8,815	97	*318	*3
Total days of fishing	11,204	100	10,564	94	640	6	11,075	100	10,564	95	*641	*6
Average days of fishing	16	(X)	18	(X)	6	(X)	19	(X)	18	(X)	*10	(X)
HUNTING												
Total hunters	270	100	241	89	...	...	275	100	241	87	*75	*27
Total trips	5,815	100	5,764	99	...	...	6,613	100	5,764	87	*849	*13
Total days of hunting	5,979	100	5,847	98	...	...	7,155	100	5,847	82	*1,431	*20
Average days of hunting	22	(X)	24	(X)	...	(X)	26	(X)	24	(X)	*19	(X)

(X) Not applicable. * Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 4. **Louisiana Resident Anglers and Hunters by Place Fished or Hunted: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Place fished or hunted	Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all places	**598**	**100**	**275**	**100**
In-state only	534	89	200	73
In-state and other states	*56	*9	*40	*15
In other states only	...	...	*35	*13

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 5. **Louisiana Resident Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips in the United States by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of fishing and hunting	Participants		Days of participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING						
Total, all fishing	**598**	**100**	**11,075**	**100**	**9,133**	**100**
Total, all freshwater	483	81	8,791	79	6,922	76
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	483	81	8,791	79	6,920	76
Great Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater	261	44	2,601	23	2,211	24
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	**275**	**100**	**7,155**	**100**	**6,613**	**100**
Big game	217	79	5,002	70	3,493	53
Small game	142	52	1,687	24	1,531	23
Migratory bird	97	35	1,420	20	1,345	20
Other animals	*34	*12	*496	*7	*244	*4

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 6. **Freshwater Anglers, Trips, Days of Fishing, and Type of Water Fished: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers, trips, and days of fishing	Activity in Louisiana					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total anglers	**549**	**100**	**472**	**86**	***77**	***14**
Total trips	**6,823**	**100**	**6,659**	**98**	***164**	***2**
Total days of fishing	**8,743**	**100**	**8,312**	**95**	***431**	***5**
Average days of fishing	16	(X)	18	(X)	*6	(X)
ANGLERS						
Total, all types of water	**549**	**100**	**472**	**86**	***77**	***14**
Ponds, lakes, or reservoirs	471	100	406	86	*65	*14
Rivers or streams	240	100	220	92	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all types of water	**8,743**	**100**	**8,312**	**95**	***431**	***5**
Ponds, lakes, or reservoirs	6,296	100	6,108	97	*188	*3
Rivers or streams	3,161	100	3,002	95	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 7. **Freshwater Anglers and Days of Fishing in Louisiana by Type of Fish: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and days of fishing	Activity in Louisiana						
	Total, state residents and nonresidents			State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of total types	Percent of anglers/ days	Number	Percent of anglers/ days	Number	Percent of anglers/ days
ANGLERS							
Total, all types of fish	**549**	**100**	**100**	**472**	**86**	***77**	***14**
Crappie	148	27	100	127	86	...	...
Panfish	215	39	100	206	96	...	...
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids	159	29	100	132	83	...	...
Black bass	187	34	100	146	78	...	...
Catfish, bullheads	207	38	100	201	97	...	...
Walleye, sauger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern pike, pickerel, muskie, muskie hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelhead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trout	*72	*13	*100	*55	*76	...	...
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything[1]	*67	*12	*100	*65	*96	...	...
Other freshwater fish	*81	*15	*100	*72	*89	...	...
DAYS							
Total, all types of fish	**8,743**	**100**	**100**	**8,312**	**95**	***431**	***5**
Crappie	2,377	27	100	2,341	98	...	...
Panfish	3,642	42	100	3,600	99	...	...
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids	2,138	24	100	2,073	97	...	...
Black bass	3,193	37	100	3,101	97	...	...
Catfish, bullheads	2,433	28	100	2,399	99	...	...
Walleye, sauger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern pike, pickerel, muskie, muskie hybrids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelhead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trout	*881	*10	*100	*829	*94	...	...
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything[1]	*537	*6	*100	*534	*100	...	...
Other freshwater fish	*1,556	*18	*100	*1,538	*99	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Respondent fished for no specific species and identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 8. **Great Lakes Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing in Louisiana: 2006**

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 9. **Great Lakes Anglers and Days of Fishing in Louisiana by Type of Fish: 2006**

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 10. **Saltwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing in Louisiana: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers, trips, and days of fishing	Activity in Louisiana					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total anglers	289	100	248	86	*42	*14
Total trips	2,327	100	2,156	93	*171	*7
Total days	2,975	100	2,541	85	*433	*15
Average days of fishing	10	(X)	10	(X)	*10	(X)

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 11. **Saltwater Anglers and Days of Fishing in Louisiana by Type of Fish: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and days of fishing	Activity in Louisiana						
	Total, state residents and nonresidents			State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of total types	Percent of anglers/ days	Number	Percent of anglers/ days	Number	Percent of anglers/ days
ANGLERS							
Total, all types of fish	**289**	**100**	**100**	**248**	**86**	***42**	***14**
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Striped bass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bluefish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flatfish (flounder, halibut)	*61	*21	*100	*49	*81	...	...
Red drum (redfish)	196	68	100	170	87	*26	*13
Sea trout (weakfish)	100	34	100	84	84	...	...
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahi-mahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything[1]	*65	*22	*100	*55	*86	...	...
Other saltwater fish	*72	*25	*100	*59	*82	...	...
DAYS							
Total, all types of fish	**2,975**	**100**	**100**	**2,541**	**85**	***433**	***15**
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Striped bass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bluefish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flatfish (flounder, halibut)	*713	*24	*100	*681	*95	...	...
Red drum (redfish)	2,124	71	100	1,777	84	*347	*16
Sea trout (weakfish)	1,341	45	100	1,046	78	...	...
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahi-mahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything[1]	*363	*12	*100	*333	*92	...	...
Other saltwater fish	*567	*19	*100	*477	*84	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Respondent fished for no specific species and identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 12. **Hunters, Trips, and Days of Hunting in Louisiana by Type of Hunting: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Hunters, trips, and days of hunting	Activity in Louisiana					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all hunting	**270**	**100**	**241**	**89**	**...**	**...**
Big game	204	100	182	89	...	...
Small game	126	100	126	100	...	...
Migratory bird	100	100	93	93	...	...
Other animals	*32	*100	*32	*100	...	...
TRIPS						
Total, all hunting	**5,815**	**100**	**5,764**	**99**	**...**	**...**
Big game	2,883	100	2,851	99	...	...
Small game	1,407	100	1,407	100	...	...
Migratory bird	1,286	100	1,268	99	...	...
Other animals	*238	*100	*238	*100	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all hunting	**5,979**	**100**	**5,847**	**98**	**...**	**...**
Big game	4,013	100	3,918	98	...	...
Small game	1,447	100	1,447	100	...	...
Migratory bird	1,419	100	1,382	97	...	...
Other animals	*487	*100	*487	*100	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 13. **Hunters and Days of Hunting in Louisiana by Type of Game: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of game	Hunters, state residents and nonresidents		Days of hunting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all types of game	**270**	**100**	**5,979**	**100**
Big game, total	**204**	**76**	**4,013**	**67**
Deer	202	75	3,508	59
Elk	...	...	...	...
Bear	...	...	...	...
Wild turkey	*47	*17	*552	*9
Other big game	...	...	...	...
Small game, total	**126**	**47**	**1,447**	**24**
Rabbit, hare	*86	*32	*949	*16
Quail	...	...	...	...
Grouse/prairie chicken	...	...	...	...
Squirrel	90	33	1,066	18
Pheasant	...	...	...	...
Other small game	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds, total	**100**	**37**	**1,419**	**24**
Waterfowl	74	27	1,126	19
Geese	...	...	...	...
Duck	*72	*27	*1,191	*20
Dove	*38	*14	*141	*2
Other migratory bird	...	...	...	...
Other animals, total [1]	***32**	***12**	***487**	***8**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes groundhog, raccoon, fox, coyote, crow, prairie dog, etc.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 14. **Hunters and Days of Hunting in Louisiana by Type of Land: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all types of land	**270**	**100**	**241**	**100**	**...**	**...**
Public land, total	***59**	***22**	***56**	***23**	**...**	**...**
Public land only	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public and private land	*47	*17	*43	*18	...	...
Private land, total	**235**	**87**	**205**	**85**	**...**	**...**
Private land only	188	69	162	67	...	...
Private and public land	*47	*17	*43	*18	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all types of land	**5,979**	**100**	**5,847**	**100**	**...**	**...**
Public land[1]	*819	*14	*807	*14	...	...
Private land[2]	5,512	92	5,407	92	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Days of hunting on public land includes both days spent solely on public land and those spent on public and private land.
[2] Days of hunting on private land includes both days spent solely on private land and those spent on private and public land.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 15. **Selected Characteristics of Louisiana Resident Anglers and Hunters: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportspersons (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who partici-pated	Percent of sports-persons	Number	Percent who partici-pated	Percent of anglers	Number	Percent who partici-pated	Percent of hunters
Total persons	**3,433**	**100**	**678**	**20**	**100**	**598**	**17**	**100**	**275**	**8**	**100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	2,322	68	356	15	52	318	14	53	127	5	46
Rural	1,110	32	322	29	48	280	25	47	149	13	54
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	3,008	88	563	19	83	494	16	83	212	7	77
1,000,000 or more	768	22	117	15	17	100	13	17	*43	*6	*16
250,000 to 999,999	1,000	29	180	18	27	164	16	27	*75	*7	*27
Less than 250,000	1,239	36	266	21	39	230	19	39	94	8	34
Outside MSA	425	12	115	27	17	104	24	17	*64	*15	*23
Sex											
Male	1,613	47	505	31	74	428	27	72	260	16	95
Female	1,820	53	174	10	26	170	9	28	...	...	...
Age											
16 to 17 years	126	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24 years	347	10	*55	*16	*8	*45	*13	*8	*40	*11	*14
25 to 34 years	526	15	90	17	13	*80	*15	*13	*39	*7	*14
35 to 44 years	599	17	183	31	27	163	27	27	*66	*11	*24
45 to 54 years	647	19	122	19	18	115	18	19	*46	*7	*17
55 to 64 years	547	16	136	25	20	127	23	21	*42	*8	*15
65 years and older	642	19	*75	*12	*11	*50	*8	*8	*37	*6	*14
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	77	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	3,356	98	660	20	97	579	17	97	275	8	100
Race											
White	2,343	68	553	24	82	493	21	82	229	10	83
Black	1,017	30	120	12	18	*103	*10	*17	*43	*4	*16
All others	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Under $10,000	329	10	*60	*18	*9	*60	*18	*10	...	...	...
$10,000 to $19,999	313	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	329	10	*52	*16	*8	*50	*15	*8	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	362	11	*67	*18	*10	*60	*17	*10	*34	*9	*12
$40,000 to $49,999	256	7	93	36	14	*80	*31	*13	*28	*11	*10
$50,000 to $74,999	479	14	131	27	19	111	23	18	*58	*12	*21
$75,000 to $99,999	317	9	94	30	14	80	25	13	*42	*13	*15
$100,000 or more	163	5	78	48	12	70	43	12	*44	*27	*16
Not reported	885	26	83	9	12	67	8	11	...	...	...
Education											
11 years or less	666	19	115	17	17	109	16	18	*42	*6	*15
12 years	1,338	39	281	21	41	245	18	41	106	8	38
1 to 3 years college	725	21	152	21	22	129	18	22	*64	*9	*23
4 years college or more	703	20	131	19	19	115	16	19	*64	*9	*23

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who fished, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of anglers who lived in urban areas, etc.).

Table 16. **Summary of Expenditures in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Fishing and Hunting: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
FISHING AND HUNTING				
Total	**1,711,229**	**747**	**2,291**	**2,199**
Food and lodging	180,224	601	300	234
Transportation	160,672	561	286	209
Other trip costs[1]	201,822	564	358	262
Equipment (fishing, hunting)	256,457	497	516	310
Auxiliary equipment[2]	67,185	161	417	86
Special equipment[3]	477,742	91	5,239	620
Magazines and books	5,991	140	43	8
Membership dues and contributions	22,617	89	255	29
Other[4]	338,519	458	740	440
FISHING				
Total	**1,006,136**	**650**	**1,548**	**1,416**
Food and lodging	96,927	535	181	138
Transportation	87,043	473	184	124
Other trip costs[1]	153,393	533	288	219
Fishing equipment	122,194	411	297	156
Auxiliary equipment[2]	*7,633	*38	*200	*11
Special equipment[3]	*294,738	*45	*6,597	*420
Magazines and books	*1,622	*39	*42	*2
Membership dues and contributions	*1,029	*28	*36	*1
Other[4]	241,557	333	726	344
HUNTING				
Total	**525,505**	**283**	**1,859**	**1,904**
Food and lodging	83,297	216	386	308
Transportation	73,628	199	369	272
Other trip costs[1]	48,429	109	443	179
Hunting equipment	114,697	193	596	391
Auxiliary equipment[2]	23,285	88	264	86
Special equipment[3]	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*2,386	*36	*66	*9
Membership dues and contributions	*14,731	*34	*430	*53
Other[4]	96,962	180	539	354
UNSPECIFIED[5]				
Total	**160,023**	**114**	**1,398**	**206**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes boating costs, equipment rental, guide fees, access fees, heating and cooking fuel, and ice and bait (for fishing only).
[2] Includes tents, special clothing, etc.
[3] Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.
[4] Includes land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.
[5] Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 19–20 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 17. **Summary of Fishing Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined by Type of Fishing: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)
ALL FISHING				
Total	**761,927**	**625**	**1,220**	**1,068**
Food and lodging	96,927	535	181	138
Transportation	87,043	473	184	124
Other trip costs	153,393	533	288	219
Equipment	424,564	418	1,016	587
ALL FRESHWATER				
Total	**404,569**	**488**	**830**	**733**
Food and lodging	60,208	414	145	110
Transportation	54,691	352	156	100
Other trip costs	86,930	427	204	158
Equipment	202,740	265	766	365
FRESHWATER, EXCEPT GREAT LAKES				
Total	**403,899**	**488**	**828**	**732**
Food and lodging	60,208	414	145	110
Transportation	54,021	352	154	98
Other trip costs	86,930	427	204	158
Equipment	202,740	265	766	365
GREAT LAKES				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...
SALTWATER				
Total	**336,943**	**242**	**1,390**	**1,128**
Food and lodging	36,719	221	166	127
Transportation	32,352	199	163	112
Other trip costs	66,463	206	323	230
Equipment	201,409	140	1,439	660

... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 19 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 18. **Summary of Hunting Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined by Type of Hunting: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
ALL HUNTING				
Total	**411,426**	**262**	**1,568**	**1,488**
Food and lodging	83,297	216	386	308
Transportation	73,628	199	369	272
Other trip costs	48,429	109	443	179
Equipment	206,072	204	1,009	729
BIG GAME				
Total	**286,233**	**216**	**1,328**	**1,346**
Food and lodging	60,488	170	356	296
Transportation	53,045	154	344	259
Other trip costs	34,278	74	465	168
Equipment	138,422	152	913	623
SMALL GAME				
Total	**35,602**	**96**	**370**	**844**
Food and lodging	6,161	75	83	270
Transportation	*7,221	*57	*126	*317
Other trip costs	*3,806	*28	*135	*167
Equipment	*18,414	*53	*345	*90
MIGRATORY BIRD				
Total	**58,883**	**82**	**718**	**1,699**
Food and lodging	16,121	76	212	555
Transportation	12,898	74	174	444
Other trip costs	*9,716	*31	*313	*334
Equipment	*20,149	*39	*514	*366
OTHER ANIMALS				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 20 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 19. **Expenditures in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Fishing: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of anglers	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	**1,006,136**	**1,416**	**650**	**93**	**1,548**
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	**337,363**	**481**	**588**	**84**	**574**
Food and lodging, total	**96,927**	**138**	**557**	**79**	**174**
Food	84,624	121	532	76	159
Lodging	12,303	18	66	9	186
Transportation	87,043	124	473	67	184
Other trip costs, total	**153,393**	**219**	**533**	**76**	**288**
Privilege and other fees[1]	22,905	33	146	21	156
Boating costs[2]	81,971	117	210	30	390
Bait	34,118	49	438	62	78
Ice	12,870	18	392	56	33
Heating and cooking fuel	*1,530	*2	*47	*7	*33
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR FISHING					
Fishing equipment, total	**122,194**	**156**	**411**	**59**	**297**
Reels, rods, and rod-making components	46,000	64	259	37	178
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc.	21,959	31	344	49	64
Artificial lures and flies	18,568	25	275	39	67
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks	2,865	4	72	10	40
Minnow seines, traps, and bait containers	*2,888	*4	*59	*8	*49
Other fishing equipment[3]	29,914	28	156	22	192
Auxiliary equipment[4]	*7,633	*11	*38	*5	*200
Special equipment[5]	*294,738	*420	*45	*6	*6,597
Other fishing costs[6]	244,208	348	349	50	699

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

[1] Includes boat or equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trip (party and charter boats, etc.), public land use, and private land use.
[2] Boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.
[3] Includes electronic fishing devices (depth finders, fish finders, etc.), tackle boxes, ice fishing equipment, and other fishing equipment.
[4] Includes tents, special fishing clothing, etc.
[5] Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.
[6] Includes magazines and books, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent of anglers may be greater than 100 because spenders who did not fish in this state are included.

Table 20. **Expenditures in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Hunting: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	**525,505**	**1,904**	**283**	**104**	**1,859**
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	**205,355**	**759**	**222**	**82**	**926**
Food and lodging, total	**83,297**	**308**	**222**	**82**	**376**
Food	68,804	254	213	79	323
Lodging	*14,493	*54	*32	*12	*450
Transportation	73,628	272	199	74	369
Other trip costs, total	**48,429**	**179**	**109**	**40**	**443**
Privilege and other fees[1]	*29,417	*109	*78	*29	*377
Boating costs	*13,516	*50	*44	*16	*306
Heating and cooking fuel	...	...	...	...	...
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR HUNTING					
Hunting equipment, total	**114,697**	**391**	**193**	**71**	**596**
Firearms	60,536	199	98	36	617
Ammunition	14,088	51	167	62	84
Other hunting equipment[2]	40,073	141	108	40	369
Auxiliary equipment[3]	23,285	86	88	33	264
Special equipment[4]	...	...	...	...	...
Other hunting costs[5]	114,078	416	195	72	584

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes guide fees, pack trip or package fees, public and private land use access fees, and rental of equipment such as boats and hunting or camping equipment.
[2] Includes bows, arrows, archery equipment, telescopic sights, decoys and game calls, handloading equipment and components, hunting dogs and associated costs, hunting knives, and other hunting equipment.
[3] Includes tents, special hunting clothing, etc.
[4] Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.
[5] Includes magazines and books, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and licenses, stamps, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent of hunters may be greater than 100 percent because spenders who did not hunt in this state are included.

Table 21. **Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Louisiana for Fishing and Hunting by Louisiana Residents and Nonresidents: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
STATE RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**1,301,562**	**701**	**1,858**	**1,692**
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	**761,927**	**625**	**1,220**	**1,086**
Food and lodging	96,927	535	181	138
Transportation	87,043	473	184	124
Boating costs[1]	81,971	210	390	117
Other trip costs[2]	71,421	531	134	102
Equipment	424,564	418	1,016	605
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total	**411,426**	**262**	**1,568**	**1,521**
Food and lodging	83,297	216	386	308
Transportation	73,628	199	369	272
Boating costs[1]	*13,516	*44	*306	*50
Other trip costs[2]	34,914	95	367	129
Equipment	206,072	204	1,009	762
Unspecified equipment[3]	**128,209**	**43**	**3,012**	**167**
STATE RESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**1,115,224**	**585**	**1,907**	**1,714**
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	**592,265**	**521**	**1,136**	**1,004**
Food and lodging	71,952	441	163	122
Transportation	63,833	385	166	108
Boating costs[1]	72,817	187	390	123
Other trip costs[2]	50,326	453	111	85
Equipment	333,335	388	859	565
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total	**396,434**	**226**	**1,755**	**1,646**
Food and lodging	76,951	187	412	319
Transportation	69,791	175	399	290
Boating costs[1]	*12,743	*40	*315	*53
Other trip costs[2]	33,880	89	381	141
Equipment	203,070	197	1,033	843
Unspecified equipment[3]	***126,525**	***38**	***3,336**	***194**
NONRESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**186,339**	**116**	**1,608**	**1,572**
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	**169,663**	**103**	**1,641**	**1,520**
Food and lodging	24,975	94	266	224
Transportation	*23,210	*89	*262	*208
Boating costs[1]	*9,154	*23	*390	*82
Other trip costs[2]	*21,095	*78	*270	*189
Equipment	*91,229	*30	*3,057	*817
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total	***14,992**	***36**	***411**	***506**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Boating costs[1]	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs[2]	...	...	...	...
Equipment	...	...	...	...
Unspecified equipment[3]	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.
[2] Includes equipment rental, guide and access fees, ice and bait for fishing, and heating and cooking oil.
[3] Respondent could not specify whether item was for hunting or fishing.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 22. **Summary of Louisiana Residents' Fishing and Hunting Expenditures Both Inside and Outside Louisiana: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
FISHING AND HUNTING				
Total	**1,602,726**	**644**	**2,490**	**2,362**
Food and lodging	188,119	531	354	277
Transportation	163,532	503	325	241
Other trip costs[1]	211,642	506	418	312
Equipment (fishing, hunting)	264,841	469	565	390
Auxiliary equipment[2]	66,680	165	403	98
Special equipment[3]	410,860	88	4,643	606
Magazines and books	6,659	146	45	10
Membership dues and contributions	26,162	95	277	39
Other[4]	264,232	416	634	389
FISHING				
Total	**807,063**	**553**	**1,459**	**1,350**
Food and lodging	88,009	454	194	147
Transportation	70,716	398	178	118
Other trip costs[1]	130,706	466	280	219
Fishing equipment	118,947	386	308	199
Auxiliary equipment[2]	*4,469	*34	*132	*7
Special equipment[3]	*228,641	*45	*5,067	*382
Magazines and books	*1,955	*42	*46	*3
Membership dues and contributions	*860	*23	*38	*1
Other[4]	162,761	287	568	272
HUNTING				
Total	**618,264**	**258**	**2,396**	**2,244**
Food and lodging	100,110	221	454	363
Transportation	92,817	211	440	337
Other trip costs[1]	80,936	118	686	294
Hunting equipment	126,328	188	671	459
Auxiliary equipment[2]	26,766	99	270	97
Special equipment[3]	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*2,731	*43	*63	*10
Membership dues and contributions	*19,016	*43	*440	*69
Other[4]	101,470	186	544	368
UNSPECIFIED[5]				
Total	**157,833**	**106**	**1,482**	**233**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes boating costs, equipment rental, guide fees, access fees, heating and cooking fuel, and ice and bait (for fishing only).
[2] Includes tents, special clothing, etc.
[3] Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.
[4] Includes land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.
[5] Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 19–20 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 23. **In-State and Out-of-State Expenditures by Louisiana Residents for Fishing and Hunting: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
IN LOUISIANA				
Expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**1,421,937**	**630**	**2,258**	**2,185**
Trip-related expenditures	452,294	550	823	695
Equipment (fishing and hunting)	239,441	464	516	368
Auxiliary equipment[1]	62,764	151	417	96
Special equipment[2]	*403,263	*87	*4,651	*620
Other[3]	264,174	434	609	406
Expenditures for fishing, total	**756,799**	**546**	**1,387**	**1,283**
Trip-related expenditures	258,929	494	525	439
Fishing equipment	108,179	382	283	183
Auxiliary equipment[1]	*4,111	*32	*128	*7
Special equipment[2]	*221,045	*43	*5,101	*375
Other[3]	164,534	298	552	279
Expenditures for hunting, total	**488,380**	**240**	**2,038**	**2,027**
Trip-related expenditures	193,365	193	1,002	803
Hunting equipment	111,695	185	604	464
Auxiliary equipment[1]	23,285	88	264	97
Special equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Other[3]	91,946	167	552	382
Unspecified expenditures for fishing and hunting, total[4]	**154,027**	**99**	**1,560**	**237**
OUT OF STATE				
Expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	**178,372**	**126**	**1,421**	**1,465**
Trip-related expenditures	110,654	104	1,063	909
Equipment (fishing and hunting)	*25,400	*40	*628	*209
Auxiliary equipment[1]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Other[3]	30,805	86	360	253
Expenditures for fishing, total	**49,920**	**63**	**796**	**783**
Trip-related expenditures	*30,157	*41	*731	*473
Fishing equipment	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[1]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Other[3]	*1,042	*21	*49	*16
Expenditures for hunting, total	**127,810**	**76**	**1,675**	**1,702**
Trip-related expenditures	80,497	72	1,112	1,072
Hunting equipment	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[1]	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[2]	...	...	...	...
Other[3]	*29,198	*57	*516	*389
Unspecified expenditures for fishing and hunting, total[4]	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes tents, special hunting or fishing clothing, etc.
[2] Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.
[3] Includes magazines, books, membership dues, contributions, land leasing and ownership, stamps, tags, and licenses.
[4] Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 24. **Wildlife Watching in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent
Total participants	**738**	**100**
Away from home	*225	*30
Observe wildlife	*200	*27
Photograph wildlife	*82	*11
Feed wildlife	*116	*16
Around the home	671	91
Observe wildlife	491	66
Photograph wildlife	*125	*17
Feed wildlife	598	81
Visit public parks[1]	...	...
Maintain plantings or natural areas	*192	*26

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes visits only to parks or publicly owned areas within 1 mile of home.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 25. **Participants, Trips, and Days of Participation in Away-From-Home Wildlife Watching in Louisiana: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants, trips, and days of participation	Activity in Louisiana					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PARTICIPANTS						
Total participants	***225**	***100**	***193**	***100**	**...**	**...**
Observe wildlife	*200	*89	*168	*87	...	...
Photograph wildlife	*82	*36	...	...	...	...
Feed wildlife	*116	*51	*106	*55	...	...
TRIPS						
Total trips	*979	*100	*902	*100	...	...
Average days per trip	*3	(X)	*3	(X)	...	(X)
DAYS						
Total days	***3,199**	***100**	***3,076**	***100**	**...**	**...**
Observing wildlife	*1,639	*51	*1,517	*49	...	...
Photographing wildlife	*814	*25	...	...	...	...
Feeding wildlife	*1,142	*36	...	...	...	...
Average days per participant	*14	(X)	*16	(X)	...	(X)
Observing wildlife	*8	(X)	*9	(X)	...	(X)
Photographing wildlife	*10	(X)	...	(X)	...	(X)
Feeding wildlife	*10	(X)	...	(X)	...	(X)

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 26. **Away-From-Home Wildlife-Watching Participants by Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed in Louisiana: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Wildlife observed, photographed, or fed	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all wildlife	***225**	***100**	***193**	***86**	**...**	**...**
Total birds	***197**	***100**	***165**	***84**	**...**	**...**
Songbirds (cardinals, robins, warblers, etc.)	*125	*100	*105	*84	...	...
Birds of prey (hawks, owls, eagles, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfowl (ducks, geese, swan, etc.)	*169	*100	*142	*84	...	...
Other water birds (shorebirds, herons, cranes, etc.)	*127	*100	*102	*80	...	...
Other birds (pheasants, turkeys, road runners, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total land mammals	***150**	***100**	***132**	***88**	**...**	**...**
Large land mammals (bears, bison, etc.)	*100	*100	...	...	...	...
Small land mammals (prairie dogs, squirrels, etc.)	*89	*100	...	...	...	...
Fish (salmon, shark, etc.)	*89	*100	...	...	...	...
Marine mammals (whales, dolphins, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other wildlife (butterflies, turtles, etc.)	*113	*100	*97	*86	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 27. **Participation in Wildlife-Watching Activities Around the Home in Louisiana: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Around the home	Participants		Around the home	Participants	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total around-the-home participants	**671**	**100**	11 to 50 days	...	...
Observe wildlife	491	73	51 to 200 days	*202	*41
Visit public parks[1]	...	...	201 days or more	*140	*29
Photograph wildlife	*125	*19	**Participants Visiting Public Parks [1]**		
Feed wildlife	598	89	**Total, 1 day or more**	**...**	**...**
Maintain natural areas	*162	*24	1 to 5 days	...	...
Maintain plantings	*155	*23	6 to 10 days	...	...
Participants Observing Wildlife			11 days or more	...	...
Total, all wildlife	**491**	**100**	**Participants Photographing Wildlife**		
Birds	467	95	**Total, 1 day or more**	***125**	***100**
Land mammals	412	84	1 to 3 days	...	...
Large mammals	*139	*28	4 to 10 days	...	...
Small mammals	412	84	11 or more days	...	...
Amphibians or reptiles	*178	*36	**Participants Feeding Wildlife**		
Insects or spiders	*135	*27	**Total, all wildlife**	**598**	**100**
Fish and other wildlife	*119	*24	Wild birds	578	97
Total, 1 day or more	**491**	**100**	Other wildlife	260	44
1 to 10 days	...	...			

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes visits only to parks or publicly owned areas within 1 mile of home.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 28. **Louisiana Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching in the United States: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	**712**	**100**	**21**
Away from home	*234	*33	*7
Around the home	671	94	20
Observe wildlife	491	69	14
Photograph wildlife	*125	*18	*4
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	598	84	17
Maintain plantings or natural areas	*192	*27	*6
Visit public parks	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The column showing percent of participants is based on total participants. The column showing percent of population is based on the state population 16 years old and older, including those who did not participate in wildlife watching.

Table 29. **Wild Bird Observers and Days of Observation in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Observers and days of observation	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OBSERVERS						
Total bird observers	**552**	**100**	**520**	**100**	**...**	**...**
Around-the-home observers	467	85	467	90	...	...
Away-from-home observers	*197	*36	*165	*32	...	...
DAYS						
Total days observing birds	**68,283**	**100**	**68,160**	**100**	**...**	**...**
Around the home	65,471	96	65,471	96	...	...
Away from home	*2,811	*4	*2,689	*4	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 30. **Selected Characteristics of Louisiana Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Participants								
			Total			Away from home			Around the home		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	**3,433**	**100**	**712**	**21**	**100**	***234**	***7**	***100**	**671**	**20**	**100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	2,322	68	487	21	68	*137	*6	*59	446	19	66
Rural	1,110	32	*225	*20	*32	...	...	...	*225	*20	*34
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	3,008	88	553	18	78	*180	*6	*77	512	17	76
1,000,000 or more	768	22	*169	*22	*24	...	...	...	*163	*21	*24
250,000 to 999,999	1,000	29	*145	*14	*20	...	...	...	*145	*14	*22
Less than 250,000	1,239	36	*239	*19	*34	*112	*9	*48	*204	*16	*30
Outside MSA	425	12	*159	*37	*22	...	...	...	*159	*37	*24
Sex											
Male	1,613	47	343	21	48	*104	*6	*45	323	20	48
Female	1,820	53	369	20	52	*129	*7	*55	349	19	52
Age											
16 to 17 years	126	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24 years	347	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	526	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	599	17	*174	*29	*24	...	...	...	*157	*26	*23
45 to 54 years	647	19	*100	*15	*14	...	...	...	*100	*15	*15
55 to 64 years	547	16	*205	*37	*29	...	...	...	*205	*37	*30
65 years and older	642	19	*125	*19	*18	...	...	...	*115	*18	*17
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	77	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	3,356	98	706	21	99	*234	*7	*100	665	20	99
Race											
White	2,343	68	590	25	83	*219	*9	*94	549	23	82
Black	1,017	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Under $10,000	329	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$10,000 to $19,999	313	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	329	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	362	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	256	7	*128	*50	*18	...	...	...	*128	*50	*19
$50,000 to $74,999	479	14	*96	*20	*13	...	...	...	*79	*16	*12
$75,000 to $99,999	317	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$100,000 or more	163	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	885	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education											
11 years or less	666	19	*87	*13	*12	...	...	...	*87	*13	*13
12 years	1,338	39	*272	*20	*38	...	...	...	*255	*19	*38
1 to 3 years college	725	21	*157	*22	*22	...	...	...	*143	*20	*21
4 years college or more	703	20	*196	*28	*28	...	...	...	*186	*26	*28

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who participated, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who participated who live in urban areas, etc.).

Table 31. **Expenditures in Louisiana by State Residents and Nonresidents Combined for Wildlife Watching: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants[1]	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	**312,430**	**422**	**579**	**78**	**540**
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	***61,822**	***275**	***169**	***75**	***366**
Food and lodging	*41,818	*186	*158	*70	*265
Food	*37,672	*167	*158	*70	*238
Lodging	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	*18,772	*83	*150	*67	*125
Other trip costs[2]	...	...	...	...	...
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	**250,608**	**338**	**532**	**72**	**471**
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	**102,097**	**137**	**493**	**67**	**207**
Binoculars, spotting scopes	...	...	...	...	...
Film and developing	*13,869	*19	*73	*10	*190
Cameras, special lenses, video cameras, and other photographic equipment	...	...	...	...	...
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing	...	...	...	...	...
Bird food	26,820	36	384	52	70
Food for other wildlife	*12,098	*16	*224	*30	*54
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	*14,182	*18	*231	*31	*61
Other equipment (including field guides)	...	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[3]	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[4]	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*5,873	*8	*113	*15	*52
Membership dues and contributions	...	...	...	...	...
Land leasing and ownership	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	*32,791	*44	*121	*16	*272

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on away-from-home participants. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.
[2] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.
[3] Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.
[4] Includes travel or tent trailers, off-the-road vehicles, pickups, campers or vans, motor homes, boats, and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 32. **Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Louisiana for Wildlife Watching by Louisiana Residents and Nonresidents: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
STATE RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS				
Total	**250,231**	**564**	**444**	**337**
Food and lodging	*41,818	*158	*265	*186
Transportation	*18,772	*150	*125	*83
Other trip costs[1]	...	...	...	...
Equipment[2]	188,409	507	372	253
STATE RESIDENTS				
Total	**213,946**	**519**	**413**	**303**
Food and lodging	*13,634	*133	*102	*71
Transportation	*12,240	*138	*89	*63
Other trip costs[1]	...	...	...	...
Equipment[2]	187,087	487	385	265
NONRESIDENTS				
Total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Food and lodging	...	...	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs[1]	...	...	...	...
Equipment[2]	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use, private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.
[2] Includes wildlife watching, auxiliary, and special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 33 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 33. **Wildlife-Watching Expenditures Both Inside and Outside Louisiana by Louisiana Residents: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants[1]	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	**420,881**	**591**	**534**	**75**	**789**
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	***118,317**	***506**	***168**	***72**	***705**
Food and lodging	*75,654	*324	*157	*67	*483
Food	*31,473	*135	*157	*67	*201
Lodging	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	*40,242	*172	*155	*66	*259
Other trip costs[2]	...	...	...	...	...
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	**302,564**	**425**	**511**	**72**	**592**
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	**151,959**	**213**	**482**	**68**	**315**
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*16,024	*23	*88	*12	*182
Film and developing	*13,843	*19	*72	*10	*193
Cameras, special lenses, videocameras, and other photographic equipment	...	...	...	...	...
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing	...	...	...	...	...
Bird food	26,820	38	384	54	70
Food for other wildlife	*12,098	*17	*224	*31	*54
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	*12,939	*18	*212	*30	*61
Other equipment	...	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment[3]	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment[4]	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*5,873	*8	*113	*16	*52
Membership dues and contributions	...	...	...	...	...
Land leasing and ownership	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	*32,791	*46	*121	*17	*272

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

[1] Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on away-from-home participants. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.
[2] Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.
[3] Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.
[4] Includes travel or tent trailers, off-the-road vehicles, pickups, campers or vans, motor homes, boats, and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 34. **In-State and Out-of-State Expenditures by Louisiana Residents for Wildlife Watching: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
IN LOUISIANA				
Expenditures for wildlife watching, total	**276,145**	**534**	**517**	**391**
Trip-related expenditures	*26,859	*144	*186	*139
Wildlife-watching equipment	100,775	472	213	143
Auxiliary equipment	...	...	...	...
Special equipment	...	...	...	...
Other	*62,199	*212	*293	*88
OUT OF STATE				
Expenditures for wildlife watching, total	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Trip-related expenditures	...	...	...	...
Wildlife-watching equipment	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment	...	...	...	...
Special equipment	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: See Table 33 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 35. **Participation of Louisiana Resident Wildlife-Watching Participants in Fishing and Hunting: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Total wildlife watchers		Wildlife-watching activity			
			Away from home		Around the home	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	**712**	**100**	***234**	***100**	**671**	**100**
Wildlife-watching participants who:						
Did not fish or hunt	428	60	*115	*49	408	61
Fished or hunted	284	40	118	51	263	39
Fished	253	36	105	45	236	35
Hunted	116	16	*54	*23	108	16

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 36. **Participation of Louisiana Resident Sportspersons in Wildlife-Watching Activities: 2006**

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Sportspersons		Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total sportspersons	**678**	**100**	**598**	**100**	**275**	**100**
Sportspersons who:						
Did not engage in wildlife-watching activities	394	58	345	58	160	58
Engaged in wildlife-watching activities	284	42	253	42	116	42
Away from home	118	17	105	18	*54	*20
Around the home	263	39	236	39	108	39

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 37. **Participation in Wildlife-Associated Recreation by State Residents Both Inside and Outside Their Resident State: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Sportspersons		Wildlife-watching participants	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
United States, total	**229,245**	**87,465**	**38**	**33,916**	**15**	**71,132**	**31**
Alabama	3,550	1,417	40	707	20	1,006	28
Alaska	499	288	58	149	30	207	42
Arizona	4,585	1,233	27	418	9	988	22
Arkansas	2,156	1,082	50	551	26	859	40
California	27,299	6,804	25	1,783	7	5,799	21
Colorado	3,605	1,735	48	593	16	1,459	40
Connecticut	2,735	1,223	45	297	11	1,102	40
Delaware	669	256	38	85	13	212	32
Florida	14,233	4,626	33	2,004	14	3,520	25
Georgia	6,910	2,415	35	1,161	17	1,819	26
Hawaii	1,014	227	22	100	10	160	16
Idaho	1,102	564	51	259	24	432	39
Illinois	9,767	2,886	30	1,109	11	2,355	24
Indiana	4,799	2,279	47	822	17	1,825	38
Iowa	2,339	1,306	56	518	22	1,111	48
Kansas	2,110	979	46	425	20	787	37
Kentucky	3,260	1,667	51	670	21	1,341	41
Louisiana	3,433	1,106	32	678	20	712	21
Maine	1,074	717	67	266	25	600	56
Maryland	4,333	1,549	36	521	12	1,334	31
Massachusetts	5,032	1,931	38	472	9	1,725	34
Michigan	7,804	3,651	47	1,371	18	2,947	38
Minnesota	4,021	2,480	62	1,280	32	1,946	48
Mississippi	2,214	896	40	537	24	618	28
Missouri	4,521	2,496	55	1,096	24	2,059	46
Montana	753	510	68	232	31	412	55
Nebraska	1,359	552	41	234	17	438	32
Nevada	1,895	530	28	182	10	420	22
New Hampshire	1,044	527	51	141	14	471	45
New Jersey	6,734	1,826	27	562	8	1,537	23
New Mexico	1,500	601	40	224	15	490	33
New York	14,990	4,103	27	1,236	8	3,548	24
North Carolina	6,719	2,816	42	1,038	15	2,267	34
North Dakota	507	232	46	145	29	134	26
Ohio	8,889	4,022	45	1,488	17	3,379	38
Oklahoma	2,743	1,372	50	602	22	1,082	39
Oregon	2,889	1,531	53	550	19	1,266	44
Pennsylvania	9,793	4,165	43	1,415	14	3,638	37
Rhode Island	842	355	42	86	10	312	37
South Carolina	3,315	1,283	39	595	18	943	28
South Dakota	601	327	54	136	23	266	44
Tennessee	4,699	2,287	49	775	16	1,966	42
Texas	17,076	5,481	32	2,668	16	4,111	24
Utah	1,808	764	42	351	19	574	32
Vermont	506	311	62	91	18	279	55
Virginia	5,893	2,500	42	857	15	2,126	36
Washington	4,980	2,315	46	764	15	2,007	40
West Virginia	1,458	735	50	364	25	585	40
Wisconsin	4,350	2,217	51	1,185	27	1,710	39
Wyoming	405	229	57	113	28	194	48

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in Appendix D.

Table 38. **Anglers and Hunters by Sportsperson's State of Residence: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportsperson's state of residence	Population	Fished or hunted		Fished only		Hunted only		Fished and hunted	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
United States, total	**229,245**	**33,916**	**15**	**21,406**	**9**	**3,964**	**2**	**8,546**	**4**
Alabama	3,550	707	20	395	11	79	2	233	7
Alaska	499	149	30	94	19	*11	*2	44	9
Arizona	4,585	418	9	290	6	48	1	81	2
Arkansas	2,156	551	26	244	11	88	4	220	10
California	27,299	1,783	7	1,465	5	*94	*(Z)	223	1
Colorado	3,605	593	16	460	13	*39	*1	94	3
Connecticut	2,735	297	11	257	9	...	...	34	1
Delaware	669	85	13	64	10	*9	*1	12	2
Florida	14,233	2,004	14	1,678	12	*54	*(Z)	271	2
Georgia	6,910	1,161	17	805	12	*101	*1	255	4
Hawaii	1,014	100	10	81	8	...	...	*14	*1
Idaho	1,102	259	24	136	12	*36	*3	88	8
Illinois	9,767	1,109	11	837	9	*74	*1	198	2
Indiana	4,799	822	17	569	12	83	2	171	4
Iowa	2,339	518	22	308	13	70	3	141	6
Kansas	2,110	425	20	233	11	56	3	136	6
Kentucky	3,260	670	21	410	13	*49	*1	212	7
Louisiana	3,433	678	20	403	12	*81	*2	195	6
Maine	1,074	266	25	120	11	40	4	106	10
Maryland	4,333	521	12	370	9	46	1	105	2
Massachusetts	5,032	472	9	406	8	*20	*(Z)	46	1
Michigan	7,804	1,371	18	650	8	272	3	449	6
Minnesota	4,021	1,280	32	745	19	*138	*3	398	10
Mississippi	2,214	537	24	293	13	*58	*3	186	8
Missouri	4,521	1,096	24	536	12	165	4	394	9
Montana	753	232	31	86	11	53	7	92	12
Nebraska	1,359	234	17	129	10	42	3	63	5
Nevada	1,895	182	10	122	6	26	1	34	2
New Hampshire	1,044	141	14	89	9	*17	*2	35	3
New Jersey	6,734	562	8	478	7	*32	*(Z)	53	1
New Mexico	1,500	224	15	152	10	34	2	38	3
New York	14,990	1,236	8	734	5	207	1	295	2
North Carolina	6,719	1,038	15	734	11	*74	*1	230	3
North Dakota	507	145	29	59	12	40	8	47	9
Ohio	8,889	1,488	17	1,011	11	195	2	282	3
Oklahoma	2,743	602	22	370	13	*55	*2	177	6
Oregon	2,889	550	19	331	11	67	2	152	5
Pennsylvania	9,793	1,415	14	482	5	425	4	508	5
Rhode Island	842	86	10	73	9	...	...	*10	*1
South Carolina	3,315	595	18	429	13	*48	*1	119	4
South Dakota	601	136	23	46	8	41	7	50	8
Tennessee	4,699	775	16	491	10	*67	*1	217	5
Texas	17,076	2,668	16	1,672	10	324	2	672	4
Utah	1,808	351	19	197	11	38	2	116	6
Vermont	506	91	18	34	7	20	4	37	7
Virginia	5,893	857	15	497	8	127	2	233	4
Washington	4,980	764	15	577	12	74	1	113	2
West Virginia	1,458	364	25	165	11	58	4	141	10
Wisconsin	4,350	1,185	27	534	12	160	4	492	11
Wyoming	405	113	28	61	15	*15	*4	37	9

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (Z) Less than 0.5 percent.

Notes: U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in Appendix D.
Table includes state residents' participation both inside and outside their resident state.

Table 39. **Participation in Wildlife-Associated Recreation in Each State by Both Residents and Nonresidents of the State: 2006**

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

State where activity took place	Total participants		Sportspersons		Wildlife-watching participants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total	**87,465**	**100**	**33,916**	**39**	**71,132**	**81**
Alabama	1,719	100	962	56	1,161	68
Alaska	691	100	315	46	496	72
Arizona	1,546	100	493	32	1,277	83
Arkansas	1,419	100	790	56	1,011	71
California	7,385	100	1,814	25	6,270	85
Colorado	2,234	100	813	36	1,819	81
Connecticut	1,332	100	309	23	1,170	88
Delaware	395	100	189	48	285	72
Florida	5,886	100	2,815	48	4,240	72
Georgia	2,773	100	1,308	47	1,987	72
Hawaii	366	100	162	44	262	72
Idaho	1,005	100	440	44	754	75
Illinois	3,126	100	1,004	32	2,566	82
Indiana	2,610	100	886	34	2,042	78
Iowa	1,455	100	552	38	1,205	83
Kansas	1,107	100	544	49	816	74
Kentucky	1,906	100	820	43	1,475	77
Louisiana	1,221	100	769	63	738	60
Maine	1,007	100	411	41	801	80
Maryland	1,867	100	707	38	1,491	80
Massachusetts	2,205	100	532	24	1,919	87
Michigan	4,217	100	1,685	40	3,227	77
Minnesota	2,970	100	1,571	53	2,093	70
Mississippi	1,138	100	656	58	731	64
Missouri	2,876	100	1,300	45	2,248	78
Montana	950	100	378	40	755	79
Nebraska	650	100	259	40	490	75
Nevada	788	100	177	22	686	87
New Hampshire	839	100	258	31	710	85
New Jersey	2,100	100	696	33	1,713	82
New Mexico	947	100	316	33	787	83
New York	4,595	100	1,428	31	3,852	84
North Carolina	3,412	100	1,361	40	2,641	77
North Dakota	279	100	190	68	148	53
Ohio	4,247	100	1,488	35	3,489	82
Oklahoma	1,472	100	684	46	1,110	75
Oregon	1,837	100	661	36	1,484	81
Pennsylvania	4,663	100	1,520	33	3,947	85
Rhode Island	527	100	163	31	436	83
South Carolina	1,653	100	893	54	1,115	67
South Dakota	572	100	251	44	432	75
Tennessee	2,824	100	969	34	2,362	84
Texas	6,029	100	2,940	49	4,225	70
Utah	1,132	100	437	39	877	77
Vermont	545	100	150	27	468	86
Virginia	2,866	100	1,045	36	2,312	81
Washington	2,739	100	818	30	2,331	85
West Virginia	994	100	488	49	743	75
Wisconsin	2,913	100	1,582	54	2,039	70
Wyoming	762	100	264	35	643	84

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in Appendix D.

Table 40. **Anglers and Hunters by State Where Fishing or Hunting Took Place: 2006**

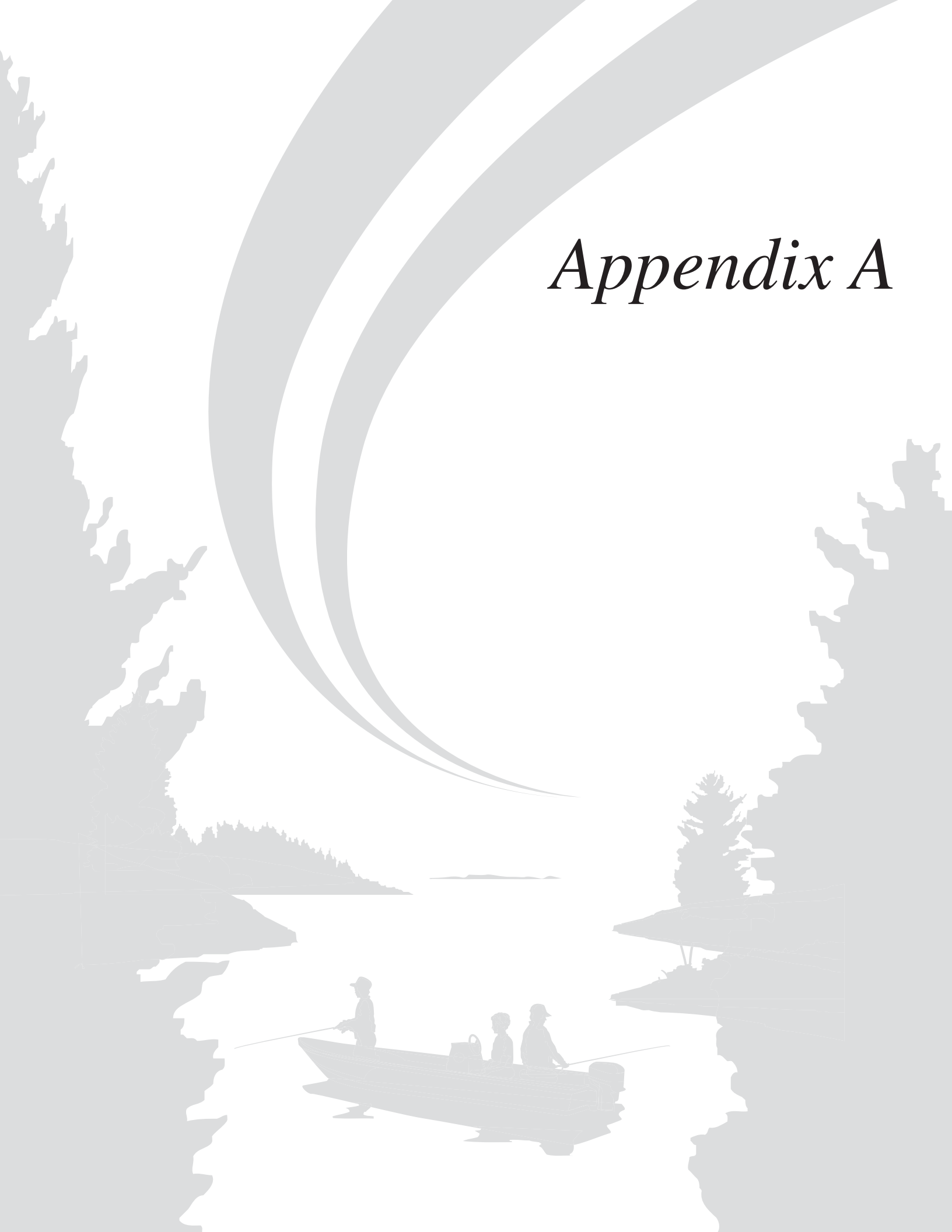
(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

State where fishing or hunting took place	Anglers						Hunters					
	Total anglers, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents		Total hunters, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total	**29,952**	**100**	**27,641**	**92**	**6,494**	**22**	**12,510**	**100**	**11,971**	**96**	**1,826**	**15**
Alabama	806	100	600	74	206	26	391	100	310	79	81	21
Alaska	293	100	137	47	156	53	71	100	53	75	...	...
Arizona	422	100	330	78	92	22	159	100	126	79	*33	*21
Arkansas	655	100	430	66	225	34	354	100	301	85	*53	*15
California	1,730	100	1,578	91	152	9	281	100	274	97	...	...
Colorado	660	100	490	74	171	26	259	100	126	49	134	51
Connecticut	302	100	251	83	51	17	38	100	36	96	...	...
Delaware	159	100	66	41	*94	*59	42	100	19	46	...	...
Florida	2,767	100	1,881	68	885	32	236	100	214	91	*22	*9
Georgia	1,107	100	971	88	136	12	481	100	344	72	136	28
Hawaii	157	100	92	58	*65	*42	18	100	18	98	...	...
Idaho	350	100	206	59	144	41	187	100	122	65	65	35
Illinois	873	100	795	91	78	9	316	100	258	82	*58	*18
Indiana	768	100	663	86	106	14	272	100	237	87	*35	*13
Iowa	438	100	397	91	*40	*9	251	100	208	83	*44	*17
Kansas	404	100	319	79	85	21	271	100	183	68	88	32
Kentucky	721	100	580	80	141	20	291	100	241	83	*50	*17
Louisiana	702	100	590	84	112	16	270	100	241	89	...	...
Maine	351	100	220	63	131	37	175	100	146	83	*29	*17
Maryland	645	100	403	62	242	38	161	100	133	83	*28	*17
Massachusetts	497	100	398	80	99	20	73	100	57	79	*16	*21
Michigan	1,394	100	1,077	77	318	23	753	100	721	96	*32	*4
Minnesota	1,427	100	1,108	78	319	22	535	100	509	95	*26	*5
Mississippi	546	100	465	85	80	15	304	100	238	78	*66	*22
Missouri	1,076	100	871	81	206	19	608	100	540	89	69	11
Montana	291	100	172	59	119	41	197	100	145	74	*52	*26
Nebraska	198	100	169	85	*29	*15	118	100	102	86	...	...
Nevada	142	100	114	81	*27	*19	63	100	54	85	...	...
New Hampshire	230	100	108	47	122	53	61	100	51	85	*9	*15
New Jersey	654	100	458	70	197	30	89	100	72	81	...	...
New Mexico	248	100	164	66	*84	*34	99	100	66	67	*32	*33
New York	1,153	100	932	81	221	19	566	100	491	87	75	13
North Carolina	1,263	100	868	69	395	31	304	100	277	91	*27	*9
North Dakota	106	100	88	84	...	...	128	100	86	67	*42	*33
Ohio	1,256	100	1,145	91	112	9	500	100	467	93	...	...
Oklahoma	611	100	525	86	86	14	251	100	224	89	*27	*11
Oregon	576	100	455	79	122	21	237	100	218	92	...	...
Pennsylvania	994	100	830	83	164	17	1,044	100	933	89	111	11
Rhode Island	158	100	76	48	82	52	14	100	12	84	...	...
South Carolina	810	100	527	65	283	35	208	100	159	77	*49	*23
South Dakota	135	100	89	66	45	34	171	100	89	52	81	48
Tennessee	871	100	658	75	214	25	329	100	265	81	*64	*19
Texas	2,527	100	2,308	91	218	9	1,101	100	979	89	123	11
Utah	375	100	288	77	87	23	166	100	144	86	*23	*14
Vermont	114	100	64	56	50	44	73	100	56	76	*17	*24
Virginia	858	100	640	75	218	25	413	100	353	86	*60	*14
Washington	736	100	641	87	95	13	182	100	179	98	...	...
West Virginia	376	100	291	77	86	23	269	100	194	72	*75	*28
Wisconsin	1,394	100	1,014	73	381	27	697	100	649	93	*48	*7
Wyoming	203	100	96	47	107	53	102	100	50	49	52	51

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in Appendix D.

Appendix A



Appendix A. Definitions

Annual household income—Total 2006 income of household members before taxes and other deductions.

Around-the-home wildlife watching—Activity within 1 mile of home with one of six primary purposes: (1) taking special interest in or trying to identify birds or other wildlife; (2) photographing wildlife; (3) feeding birds or other wildlife; (4) maintaining natural areas of at least 1/4 acre for the benefit of wildlife; (5) maintaining plantings (such as shrubs and agricultural crops) for the benefit of wildlife; and (6) visiting public land to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife.

Auxiliary equipment—Equipment owned primarily for wildlife-associated recreation. For the sportspersons section, these include sleeping bags, packs, duffel bags, tents, binoculars and field glasses, special fishing and hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots and waders, maintenance and repair of equipment, and processing and taxidermy costs. For the wildlife-watching section, these include tents, tarps, frame packs, backpacking and other camping equipment, and blinds.

Away-from-home wildlife watching—Trips or outings at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. Trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, and museums are not included.

Big game—Bear, deer, elk, moose, wild turkey, and similar large animals that are hunted.

Census Divisions

East North Central
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

East South Central
Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

Middle Atlantic
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Mountain
Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

New England
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Pacific
Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

South Atlantic
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

West North Central
Kansas
Iowa
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

West South Central
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Day—Any part of a day spent participating in a given activity. For example, if someone hunted two hours one day and three hours another day, it would be reported as two days of hunting. If someone hunted two hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon of the same day, it would be considered one day of hunting.

Education—The highest completed grade of school or year of college.

Expenditures—Money spent in 2006 for wildlife-related recreation trips in the United States, wildlife-related recreational equipment purchased in the United States, and other items. The "other items" were books and magazines, membership dues and contributions, land leasing or owning, hunting and fishing licenses, and plantings, all for the purpose of wildlife-related recreation. Expenditures included both money spent by participants for themselves and the value of gifts they received.

Fishing—The sport of catching or attempting to catch fish with a hook and line, bow and arrow, or spear; it also includes catching or gathering shellfish (clams, crabs, etc.); and the noncommercial seining or netting of fish, unless the fish are for use as bait. For example, seining for smelt is fishing, but seining for bait minnows is not included as fishing.

Fishing equipment—Items owned primarily for fishing:

- Rods, reels, poles, and rod-making components
- Lines and leaders
- Artificial lures, flies, baits, and dressing for flies or lines
- Hooks, sinkers, swivels, and other items attached to a line, except lures and baits
- Tackle boxes
- Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks
- Minnow traps, seines, and bait containers
- Depth finders, fish finders, and other electronic fishing devices
- Ice fishing equipment
- Other fishing equipment

Freshwater—Reservoirs, lakes, ponds, and the nontidal portions of rivers and streams.

Great Lakes fishing—Fishing in Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, their connecting waters such as the St. Mary's River system, Detroit River, St. Clair River, and the Niagara River, and the St. Lawrence River south of the bridge at Cornwall, New York. Great Lakes fishing includes fishing in tributaries of the Great Lakes for smelt, steelhead, and salmon.

Home—The starting point of a wildlife-related recreational trip. It may be a permanent residence or a temporary or seasonal residence such as a cabin.

Hunting—The sport of shooting or attempting to shoot wildlife with firearms or archery equipment.

Hunting equipment—Items owned primarily for hunting:

- Rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, and handguns
- Archery equipment
- Telescopic sights
- Decoys and game calls
- Ammunition
- Hand-loading equipment
- Hunting dogs and associated costs
- Other hunting equipment

Land leasing and owning—Leasing or owning land either singly or in cooperation with others for the primary purpose of fishing, hunting, or wildlife watching on it.

Maintain natural areas—To set aside 1/4 acre or more of natural environment, such as wood lots or open fields, for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife. This is categorized as a wildlife-watching activity, not fishing or hunting.

Maintain plantings—To introduce or encourage the growth of food and cover plants for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife. Examples of plantings are butterfly bushes and various sumacs. This is categorized as a wildlife-watching activity, not fishing or hunting.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)—Except in the New England States, an MSA is a county or group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants or twin cities (i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community) with a combined population of at least 50,000. Also included in an MSA are contiguous counties that are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, an MSA consists of towns and cities instead of counties. Each MSA must include at least one central city. See U.S. Census Bureau publication *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book; 2006* for more detailed information on MSAs. It can be found at <http://www.census.gov /prod/2006pubs/smadb/smadb-06.pdf>.

Migratory birds—Birds that regularly migrate from one region or climate to another such as ducks, geese, and doves and other birds that may be hunted.

Multiple responses—The term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one reporting category. An example of a big game hunter who hunted for deer and elk demonstrates the effect of multiple responses. In this case, adding the number of deer hunters (one) and elk hunters (one) would overstate the number of big game hunters (one) because deer and elk hunters are not mutually exclusive categories. In contrast, total participants is the sum of male and female participants, because "male" and "female" are mutually exclusive categories.

Nonresidents—Individuals who do not live in the State being reported. For example, a person living in Texas who watches whales in California is a nonresidential wildlife-watcher in California.

Nonresponse—A term used to reflect the fact that some Survey respondents provide incomplete sets of information. For example, a Survey respondent may have been unable to identify the primary type of hunting for which a gun was bought. Total hunting expenditure estimates will include the gun purchase, but it will not appear as spending for big game or any other type of hunting. Nonresponses result in reported totals that are greater than the sum of their parts.

Observe—To take special interest in or try to identify birds, fish, or other wildlife.

Other animals—Coyotes, crows, foxes, groundhogs, prairie dogs, raccoons, and similar animals that can be legally hunted and are not classified as big game, small game, or migratory birds. They may be classified as unprotected or predatory animals by the State in which they are hunted. Feral pigs are classified as "other animals" in all States except Hawaii, where they are considered big game.

Participants—Individuals who engage in fishing, hunting, or a wildlife-watching activity. Unless otherwise stated, a person has to have hunted, fished, or wildlife watched in 2006 to be considered a participant.

Plantings—See "Maintain plantings."

Primary purpose—The principal motivation for an activity, trip, or expenditure.

Private land—Land that is owned by a private individual, group of individuals, or nongovernmental organization.

Public land—Land that is owned by local governments (such as county parks and municipal watersheds), State

governments (such as State parks and wildlife management areas), or federal governments (such as National Forests and Wildlife Refuges).

Public parks or areas—See "Public land."

Residents—Individuals who lived in the State being reported. For example, a person who lives in California and watches whales in California is a residential wildlife watcher in California.

Rural—All territory, population, and housing units located outside of urbanized areas and urban clusters, as determined by the Census Bureau.

Saltwater—Oceans, tidal bays and sounds, and the tidal portions of rivers and streams.

Screening interviews—The first Survey contact with a sample household. Screening interviews are conducted with a household representative to identify respondents who are eligible for in-depth interviews. Screening interviews gather data such as age and sex about individuals in the households. Further information on screening interviews is available on page vii in the "Survey Background and Method" section of this report.

Small game—Grouse, pheasants, quail, rabbits, squirrels, and similar small animals for which States have small game seasons and bag limits.

Special equipment—Big-ticket equipment items that are owned primarily for wildlife-related recreation:

- Bass boats
- Other types of motorboats
- Canoes and other types of non-motorboats
- Boat motors, boat trailer/hitches, and other boat accessories
- Pickups, campers, vans, travel or tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, recreational vehicles (RVs)
- Cabins
- Off-the-road vehicles such as trail bikes, all terrain vehicles (ATVs), dune buggies, four-wheelers, 4x4 vehicles, and snowmobiles
- Other special equipment

Spenders—People who spent money on fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities or equipment.

Sportspersons—Individuals who engage in fishing, hunting, or both.

Trip—An outing involving fishing, hunting, or wildlife watching. A trip may begin from an individual's principal residence or from another place, such as a vacation home or the home of a relative. A trip may last an hour, a day, or many days.

Type of fishing—There are three types of fishing: (1) freshwater except Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater.

Type of hunting—There are four types of hunting: (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory bird, and (4) other animal.

Unspecified expenditure—An item that was purchased for use in both fishing and hunting, rather than primarily one or the other. Auxiliary equipment, special equipment, magazines and books, and membership dues and contributions are the items for which a purchase could be categorized as "unspecified."

Urban—All territory, population, and housing units located within boundaries that encompass densely settled territory, consisting of core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. Under certain conditions, less densely settled territory may be included, as determined by the Census Bureau.

Wildlife—Animals, such as birds, fish, insects, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles that are living in natural or wild environments. Wildlife does not include animals living in aquariums, zoos, and other artificial surroundings or domestic animals such as farm animals or pets.

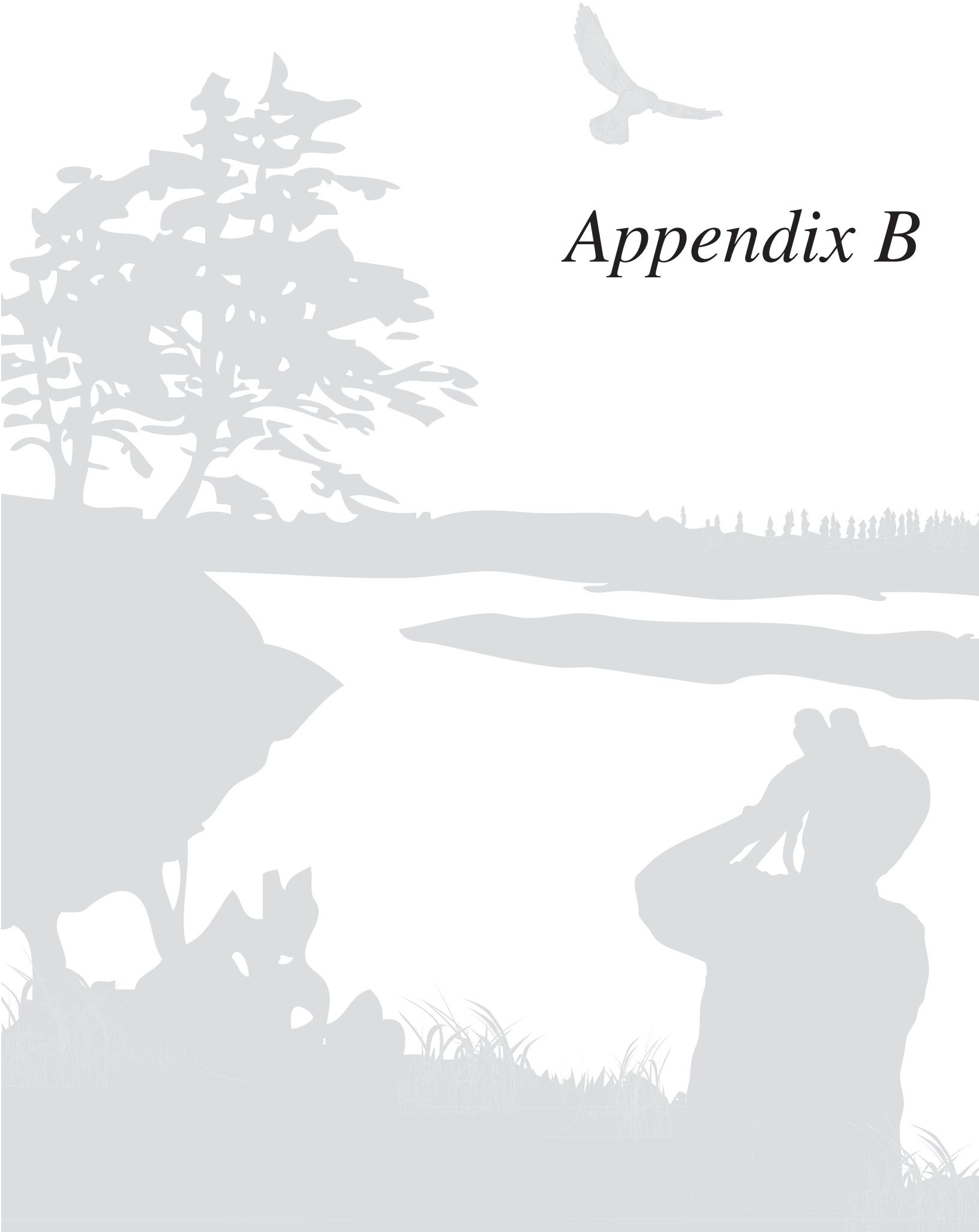
Wildlife-associated recreation—Recreational fishing, hunting, and wildlife watching.

Wildlife watching—There are six types of wildlife watching: (1) closely observing, (2) photographing, (3) feeding, (4) visiting public parks or areas, (5) maintaining plantings, and (6) maintaining natural areas. These activities must be the primary purpose of the trip or the around-the-home undertaking.

Wildlife observed, photographed, or fed—Examples of species that wildlife watchers observe, photograph, and/or feed are (1) Wild birds—songbirds such as cardinals, robins, warblers, jays, buntings, and sparrows; birds of prey such as hawks, owls, eagles, and falcons; waterfowl such as ducks, geese, and swans; other water birds such as shorebirds, herons, pelicans, and cranes; and other birds such as pheasants, turkeys, road runners, and woodpeckers; (2) Land mammals—large land mammals such as bears, bison, deer, moose, and elk; and small land mammals such as squirrels, foxes, prairie dogs, and rabbits; (3) Fish such as salmon, sharks, and groupers; (4) Marine mammals such as whales, dolphins, and manatees; and (5) Other wildlife such as butterflies, turtles, spiders, and snakes.

Wildlife-watching equipment—Items owned primarily for observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife:

- Binoculars and spotting scopes
- Cameras, video cameras, special lenses, and other photographic equipment
- Film and developing
- Commercially prepared and packaged wild bird food
- Other bulk food used to feed wild birds
- Food for other wildlife
- Nest boxes, bird houses, feeders, and baths
- Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing
- Other items such as field guides and maps



Appendix B

Appendix B.
2005 Participation of 6- to 15-Year-Olds: Data From Screening Interviews

The *2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* was carried out in two phases. The first (or screening) phase began in April 2006. The main purpose of this phase was to collect information about all persons 16 years old and older in order to develop a sample of potential sportspersons and wildlife watchers for the second (or detailed) phase. Also, information was collected on the number of persons 6 to 15 years old who participated in wildlife-related recreation activities in 2005.

It is important to emphasize that the information reported from the 2006 screen relates to activity only up to and including 2005. Also, these data are reported in most cases by one household respondent speaking for all household members rather than the actual participant. In addition, these data are based on long-term recall (at least a 12-month recall), which has been found in Survey research (Investigation of Possible Recall/Reference Period Bias in National Surveys of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, December 1989, Westat, Inc.) to add bias to the resulting estimates. In many cases, longer recall periods result in overestimating participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation.

Tables B-1 through B-4 report data on 6-to-15-year-old participants in 2005. Detailed expenditure and recreational activity data were not gathered for the 6-to-15-year-old participants.

Because of differences in methodologies of the screening and the detailed phases of the 2006 Survey, resulting estimates are not comparable. Only participants 16 years old and older were eligible for the detailed phase. The detailed phase was a series of three interviews conducted at four-month intervals. The screening interviews were one year or more recall. The shorter recall period of the detailed phase had better data accuracy.

Table B-1. **Louisiana Residents 6 to 15 Years Old Participating in Fishing and Hunting Both Inside and Outside Louisiana: 2005**

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Sportspersons 6 to 15 years old		
	Number	Percent of sportspersons	Percent of population
Total sportspersons	**167**	**100**	**27**
Total anglers	**163**	**98**	**26**
Fished only	120	72	19
Fished and hunted	*43	*26	*7
Total hunters	***47**	***28**	***8**
Hunted only	...	...	...
Hunted and fished	*43	*26	*7

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Column showing percent of sportspersons is based on the "Total sportspersons" row. Column showing percent of population is based on the state population 6 to 15 years old, including those who did not fish or hunt. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months' worth of activity. Includes state residents who fished or hunted only in other countries.

Table B-2. **Selected Characteristics of Louisiana Resident Anglers and Hunters 6 to 15 Years Old: 2005**

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportspersons (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	**620**	**100**	**167**	**27**	**100**	**163**	**26**	**100**	***47**	***8**	***100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	441	71	112	25	67	110	25	67	*28	*6	*59
Rural	180	29	*55	*31	*33	*53	*30	*33	...	...	...
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA)	534	86	142	27	85	140	26	86	*33	*6	*71
1,000,000 or more	144	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	165	27	*54	*32	*32	*52	*31	*32	...	...	...
Less than 250,000	224	36	*71	*32	*43	*71	*32	*44	...	...	...
Outside MSA	87	14	*25	*29	*15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sex											
Male	309	50	93	30	55	89	29	54	*33	*11	*71
Female	311	50	*74	*24	*45	*74	*24	*46	...	...	...
Age											
6 to 8 years	187	30	*29	*15	*17	*27	*14	*17	...	...	...
9 to 11 years	231	37	*60	*26	*36	*60	*26	*37	...	...	...
12 to 15 years	202	33	*78	*39	*47	*76	*38	*47	*31	*15	*66
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	616	99	163	26	98	159	26	98	*47	*8	*100
Race											
White	361	58	128	35	76	124	34	76	*45	*12	*96
Black	240	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than $10,000	*56	*9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$10,000 to $19,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	95	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	86	14	*33	*38	*20	*33	*38	*20	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	*34	*6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50,000 to $74,999	137	22	*28	*21	*17	*28	*21	*17	...	...	...
$75,000 or more	109	18	*37	*34	*22	*37	*34	*23	...	...	...
Not reported	69	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who fished, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of anglers who lived in urban areas, etc.). Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months' worth of activity. Includes state residents who fished or hunted only in other countries.

Table B-3. **Louisiana Residents 6 to 15 Years Old Participating in Wildlife Watching Both Inside and Outside Louisiana: 2005**

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	**160**	**100**	**26**
Away from home	*74	*46	*12
Around the home	143	89	23
Observe wildlife	128	80	21
Photograph wildlife	...	...	...
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	96	60	15
Maintain plantings or natural areas	*21	*13	*3

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The column showing percent of participants is based on total participants. The column showing percent of population is based on the state population 6 to 15 years old, including those who did not participate in wildlife watching. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months' worth of activity. Includes state residents who wildlife watched only in other countries.

Table B-4. **Selected Characteristics of Louisiana Resident Wildlife Watchers 6 to 15 Years Old: 2005**

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Total wildlife watchers			Away from home			Around the home		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who partici-pated	Percent	Number	Percent who partici-pated	Percent	Number	Percent who partici-pated	Percent
Total persons	**620**	**100**	**160**	**26**	**100**	***74**	***12**	***100**	**143**	**23**	**100**
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	441	71	115	26	72	*55	*12	*74	101	23	71
Rural	180	29	*45	*25	*28	...	...	...	*41	*23	*29
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA)	534	86	152	28	95	*68	*13	*92	137	26	96
1,000,000 or more	144	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	165	27	*67	*41	*42	...	...	...	*63	*38	*44
Less than 250,000	224	36	*74	*33	*46	*41	*18	*56	*68	*30	*47
Outside MSA	87	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sex											
Male	309	50	*85	*27	*53	*35	*11	*48	*83	*27	*58
Female	311	50	*75	*24	*47	*38	*12	*52	*60	*19	*42
Age											
6 to 8 years	187	30	*60	*32	*37	...	...	...	*56	*30	*39
9 to 11 years	231	37	*50	*22	*31	*35	*15	*47	*39	*17	*27
12 to 15 years	202	33	*50	*25	*31	...	...	...	*48	*24	*34
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	616	99	158	26	99	*74	*12	*100	141	23	99
Race											
White	361	58	101	28	63	*66	*18	*90	88	24	61
Black	240	39	*51	*21	*32	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than $10,000	*56	*9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$10,000 to $19,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$20,000 to $29,999	95	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$30,000 to $39,999	86	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40,000 to $49,999	*34	*6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50,000 to $74,999	137	22	*44	*32	*28	...	...	...	*44	*32	*31
$75,000 or more	109	18	*41	*38	*26	*34	*31	*46	*35	*33	*25
Not reported	69	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a sample size of 10–29. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who wildlife watched, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of wildlife watchers who lived in urban areas, etc.). Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months' worth of activity. Includes state residents who wildlife watched only in other countries.

Appendix C

Appendix C.
Significant Methodological Changes From Previous Surveys and Regional Trends

This appendix provides a description of data collection changes and national and regional trend information based on the 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006 Surveys. Since these four surveys used similar methodologies, their published information is directly comparable.

Significant Methodological Differences

The most significant design differences in the four surveys are as follows:

1. The 1991 Survey data were collected by interviewers filling out paper questionnaires. The data entries were keyed in a separate operation after the interview. The 1996, 2001, and 2006 Survey data were collected by the use of computer-assisted interviews. The questionnaires were programmed into computers, and the interviewer keyed in the responses at the time of the interview.

2. The 1991 Survey screening phase was conducted in January and February 1991, when the sample households were contacted and a household respondent was interviewed on behalf of the entire household. The screening interviews for the 1996, 2001, and 2006 Surveys were conducted April through June of their survey years in conjunction with the first wave of the detailed interviews. The screening interviews for all four surveys consisted primarily of demographic questions and wildlife-related recreation questions concerning activity in the previous year (1990, 1995, etc.) and intentions for recreating in the survey year.

In the 1991 Survey, an attempt was made to contact every sample person in all three detailed interview waves. In 1996, 2001, and 2006, respondents who were interviewed in the first detailed interview wave were not contacted again until the third wave. Also, all interviews in the second wave were conducted by telephone. In-person interviews were only conducted in the first and third waves.

Section I. Important Instrument Changes in the 1996 Survey

1. The 1991 Survey collected information on all wildlife-related recreation purchases made by participants without reference to where the purchase was made. The 1996 Survey asked in which state the purchase was made.

2. In 1991, respondents were asked what kind of fishing they did, i.e., Great Lakes, other freshwater, or saltwater, and then were asked in what states they fished. In 1996, respondents were asked in which states they fished and then were asked what kind of fishing they did. This method had the advantage of not asking about, for example, saltwater fishing when they only fished in a noncoastal state.

3. In 1991, respondents were asked how many days they "actually" hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish and then how many days they "chiefly" hunted or fished for the same type of game or fish rather than another type of game or fish. To get total days of hunting or fishing for a particular type of game or fish, the "actually" day response was used, while to get the sum of all days of hunting or fishing, the "chiefly" days were summed. In 1996, respondents were asked their total days of hunting or fishing in the country and each state, then how many days they hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish.

4. Trip-related and equipment expenditure categories were not the same for all Surveys. "Guide fee" and "Pack trip or package fee" were two separate trip-related expenditure items in 1991, while they were combined into one category in the 1996 Survey. "Boating costs" was added to the 1996 hunting and wildlife-watching trip-related expenditure sections. "Heating and cooking fuel" was added to all of the trip-related expenditure sections. "Spearfishing equipment" was moved from a separate category to the "other" list. "Rods" and "Reels" were two separate categories in 1991 but were combined in 1996. "Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc." was one category in 1991 but split into "Lines" and "Hooks, sinkers, etc." in 1996. "Food used to feed other wildlife" was added to the wildlife-watching equipment section; "Boats" and "Cabins" were added to the wildlife-watching special equipment section; and "Land leasing and ownership" was added to the wildlife-watching expenditures section.

5. Questions asking sportspersons if they participated as much as they wanted were added in 1996. If the sportspersons said no, they were asked why not.

6. The 1991 Survey included questions about participation in organized fishing competitions; anglers using bows and arrows, nets or seines, or spearfishing; hunters using pistols or handguns and target shooting in preparation for hunting. These questions were not asked in 1996.

7. The 1996 Survey included questions about catch and release fishing and persons with disabilities participating in wildlife-related recreation. These questions were not part of the 1991 Survey.

8. The 1991 Survey included questions about average distance traveled to recreation sites. These questions were not included in the 1996 Survey.

9. The 1996 Survey included questions about the last trip the respondent took. Included were questions about the type of trip, where the activity took place, and the distance and direction to the site visited. These questions were not asked in 1991.

10. The 1991 Survey collected data on hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching by U.S. residents in Canada. The 1996 Survey collected data on fishing and wildlife watching by U.S. residents in Canada.

Section II. Important Instrument Changes in the 2001 Survey

1. The 1991 and 1996 single-race category "Asian or Pacific Islander" was changed to two categories—"Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." In 1991 and 1996, the respondent was required to pick only one category, while in 2001 the respondent could pick any combination of categories. The next question stipulated that the respondent could only be identified with one category and then asked what that category was.

2. The 1991 and 1996 land leasing and ownership sections asked the respondent to combine the two types of land use into one and give total acreage and expenditures. In 2001, the two types of land use were explored separately.

3. The 1991 and 1996 wildlife-watching sections included questions on birdwatching for residential users only. The 2001 Survey added a question on birdwatching for nonresidential users. Also, questions on the use of birding life lists and how many species the respondent can identify were added.

4. "Recreational vehicles" was added to the sportspersons and wildlife-watchers special equipment section. "House trailer" was added to the sportspersons special equipment section.

5. Total personal income was asked in the detailed phase of the 1996 Survey. This was changed to total household income in the 2001 Survey.

6. A question was added to the trip-related expenditures section to ascertain how much of the total was spent in the respondent's state of residence when the respondent participated in hunting, fishing, or wildlife watching out of state.

7. Boating questions were added to the fishing section. The respondent was asked about the extent of boat usage for the three types of fishing.

8. The 1996 Survey included questions about the months residential wildlife watchers fed birds. These questions were not repeated in the 2001 Survey.

9. The contingent valuation sections of the three types of wildlife-related recreation were altered, using an open-ended question format instead of the dichotomous choice format used in 1996.

Section III. Important Instrument Changes in the 2006 Survey

1. A series of boating questions was added. The new questions dealt with anglers using motorboats and/or non-motorboats, length of boat used most often, distance to boat launch used most often, needed improvements to facilities at the launch, whether or not the respondent completed a boating safety course, who the boater fished with most often, and the source and type of information the boater used for his or her fishing.

2. Questions regarding catch and release fishing were added. Whether or not the respondent caught and released fish and, if so, the percent of fish released.

3. The proportion of hunting done with a rifle or shotgun, as contrasted with muzzleloader or archery equipment, was asked.

4. In the contingent valuation section, where the value of wildlife-related recreation was determined, two quality-variable questions were added: the average length of certain fish caught and whether a deer, elk, or moose was killed. Plus, the economic evaluation bid questions were rephrased, from "What is the most your [species] hunting in [State name] could have cost you per trip last year before you would NOT have gone [species] hunting at all in 2001, not even one trip, because it would have been too expensive?," for the hunters, for example, to "What is the cost that would have prevented you from taking even one such trip in 2006? In other words, if the trip cost was below this amount, you would have gone [species] hunting in [State name], but if the trip cost was above this amount, you would not have gone."

5. Questions concerning hunting, fishing, or wildlife watching in other countries were taken out of the Survey.

6. Questions about the reasons for not going hunting or fishing, or not going as much as expected, were deleted.

7. Disability of participants questions were taken out.

8. Determination of the types of sites for wildlife watching was discontinued.

9. The birding questions regarding the use of birding life lists and the ability to identify birds based on their sight or sounds were deleted.

10. Public transportation costs were divided into two sections, "public transportation by airplane" and "other public transportation, including trains, buses, and car rentals, etc."

National and Regional Trends

Fishing and Hunting

Comparing national hunting and fishing estimates for 1991 to 2006 finds participation declining over the entire time period. In 1991 and 1996, the number of people who hunted and fished remained essentially unchanged. In 2001, the number of sportspersons fell compared to the two previous survey estimates. In 2006, the number of anglers continued to decline and the number of hunters was stable.

The amount of time people spent fishing and hunting fluctuated between 1991 and 2006. The number of days spent fishing rose 22 percent between 1991 and 1996, fell 11 percent between 1996 and 2001, and fell 7 percent further between 2001 and 2006. Days of hunting followed a similar pattern. Between 1991 and 1996, hunting days increased 9 percent (although this increase was not statistically significant) but then fell 11 percent between 1996 and 2001 and a further 4 percent (this was not statistically significant either) between 2001 and 2006.

The amount of money spent for fishing and hunting trips and equipment rose from 1991 to 1996, fell from 1996 to 2001, and stayed level from 2001 to 2006. The comparisons are in constant dollars.

Wildlife Watching

There were differing trend lines from 1991 to 2006 for the two major types of wildlife watching. The number of overall wildlife watchers decreased 17 percent from 1991 to 1996, increased 5 percent from 1996 to 2001, and increased 8 percent from 2001 to 2006. Around-the-home wildlife watching, the most popular type of wildlife watching, led this trend with an 18 percent drop from 1991 to 1996, a 4 percent increase from 1996 to 2001, and an 8 percent increase from 2001 to 2006. Away-from-home wildlife watching, on the other hand, dropped from 1991 to 2001 (21 percent from 1991 to 1996 and 8 percent from 1996 to 2001) and stayed level with a statistically insignificant 5 percent increase from 2001 to 2006. Days afield by away-from-home wildlife watchers were significantly up from 1996 to 2001 and statistically stable the other time periods. Overall expenditures for wildlife watching increased 21 percent from 1991 to 1996 and 16 percent from 1996 to 2001 and decreased a statistically insignificant 7 percent from 2001 to 2006.

Table C-1a. **Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1991–1996**

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2006 dollars. 1996 expenditure categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1991 (Number)	1996 (Number)	1991–1996 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	14,063	13,975	–1*
Hunting days, total	235,806	256,676	9*
Hunting expenditures, total	$18,282,597	$26,224,069	43
Fishing			
Anglers, total	35,578	35,246	–1*
Fishing days, total	511,329	625,893	22
Fishing expenditures, total	$35,553,365	$48,598,400	37
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	76,111	62,868	–17
Around the home	73,904	60,751	–18
Away from home	29,999	23,652	–21
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	342,406	313,790	–8*
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$27,402,180	$33,093,660	21

* Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1b. **Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1996–2001**

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2006 dollars. 1996 and 2001 expenditure categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1996 (Number)	2001 (Number)	1996–2001 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	13,975	13,034	–7
Hunting days, total	256,676	228,368	–11
Hunting expenditures, total	$26,224,069	$23,296,904	–11*
Fishing			
Anglers, total	35,246	34,071	–3
Fishing days, total	625,893	557,394	–11
Fishing expenditures, total	$48,598,400	$40,399,711	–17
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	62,868	66,105	5
Around the home	60,751	62,928	4
Away from home	23,652	21,823	–8
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	313,790	372,006	19
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$33,093,660	$38,453,190	16

* Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1c. **Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 2001–2006**

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2006 dollars. 2001 and 2006 expenditure categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	2001 (Number)	2006 (Number)	2001–2006 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	13,034	12,510	–4*
Hunting days, total	228,368	219,925	–4*
Hunting expenditures, total	$23,296,904	$22,644,048	–3*
Fishing			
Anglers, total	34,071	29,952	–12
Fishing days, total	557,394	516,781	–7
Fishing expenditures, total	$40,399,711	$42,042,188	4*
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	66,105	71,132	8
Around the home	62,928	67,756	8
Away from home	21,823	22,977	5*
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	372,006	352,070	–5*
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$38,453,190	$35,870,403	–7*

* Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-1d. **Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1991–2006**

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands. All expenditures in 2006 dollars. 2006 expenditure categories made comparable to 1991)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1991 (Number)	2006 (Number)	1991–2006 percent change
Hunting			
Hunters, total	14,063	12,510	–11
Hunting days, total	235,806	219,925	–7*
Hunting expenditures, total	$18,282,597	$22,644,048	24
Fishing			
Anglers, total	35,578	29,952	–16
Fishing days, total	511,329	516,781	1*
Fishing expenditures, total	$35,553,365	$42,042,188	18
Wildlife Watching			
Wildlife watchers, total	76,111	71,132	–7
Around the home	73,904	67,756	–8
Away from home	29,999	22,977	–23
Wildlife-watching days, away from home	342,406	352,070	3*
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total	$27,402,180	$35,870,403	31

* Not different from zero at the 5 percent level of significance.

Table C-2. **Anglers and Hunters by Census Division: 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006**

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

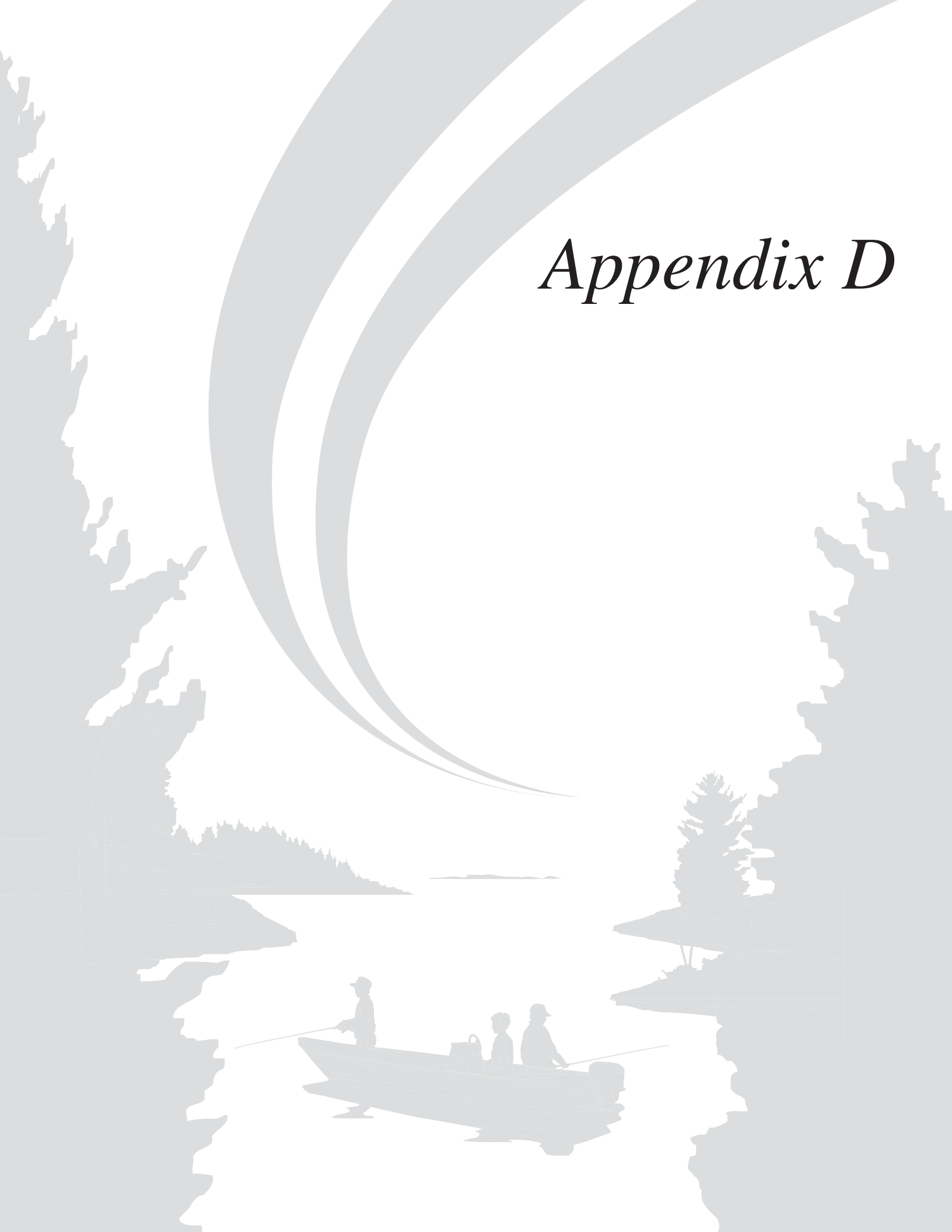
Area and sportsperson	1991		1996		2001		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES								
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100	212,298	100	229,245	100
Sportspersons	39,979	21	39,694	20	37,805	18	33,916	15
Anglers	35,578	19	35,246	17	34,067	16	29,952	13
Hunters	14,063	7	13,975	7	13,034	6	12,510	5
New England								
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100	10,575	100	11,233	100
Sportspersons	1,658	16	1,673	16	1,504	14	1,353	12
Anglers	1,545	15	1,520	15	1,402	13	1,246	11
Hunters	444	4	465	5	386	4	374	3
Middle Atlantic								
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100	29,806	100	31,518	100
Sportspersons	4,508	15	4,192	14	3,810	13	3,214	10
Anglers	3,871	13	3,627	12	3,250	11	2,550	8
Hunters	1,746	6	1,453	5	1,633	5	1,520	5
East North Central								
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100	34,082	100	35,609	100
Sportspersons	7,202	22	6,912	21	6,400	19	5,975	17
Anglers	6,264	19	6,006	18	5,655	17	5,190	15
Hunters	2,789	9	2,712	8	2,421	7	2,376	7
West North Central								
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100	14,430	100	15,458	100
Sportspersons	4,143	31	3,977	29	4,239	29	3,836	25
Anglers	3,647	27	3,416	25	3,836	27	3,284	21
Hunters	1,709	13	1,917	14	1,710	12	1,779	12
South Atlantic								
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100	39,286	100	43,965	100
Sportspersons	6,996	21	7,282	20	6,957	18	6,633	15
Anglers	6,441	19	6,636	18	6,451	16	6,116	14
Hunters	2,083	6	2,050	6	1,875	5	1,884	4
East South Central								
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100	12,976	100	13,722	100
Sportspersons	2,984	26	2,907	23	2,865	22	2,689	20
Anglers	2,635	23	2,514	20	2,543	20	2,436	18
Hunters	1,279	11	1,301	10	1,164	9	1,101	8
West South Central								
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100	23,337	100	25,407	100
Sportspersons	5,125	26	5,093	23	4,924	21	4,499	18
Anglers	4,592	23	4,616	21	4,375	19	3,952	16
Hunters	1,843	9	1,812	8	1,988	9	1,810	7
Mountain								
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100	13,308	100	15,651	100
Sportspersons	2,488	25	2,761	23	2,757	21	2,372	15
Anglers	2,079	21	2,411	20	2,443	18	2,084	13
Hunters	1,069	11	1,061	9	1,020	8	868	6
Pacific								
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100	34,498	100	36,681	100
Sportspersons	4,875	17	4,897	15	4,349	13	3,345	9
Anglers	4,505	15	4,501	14	4,111	12	3,094	8
Hunters	1,101	4	1,203	4	837	2	798	2

Table C-3. **Wildlife-Watching Participants by Census Division: 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006**

(Numbers in thousands. Population 16 years old and older)

Area and wildlife watcher	1991		1996		2001		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES								
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100	212,298	100	229,245	100
Total wildlife watchers	76,111	40	62,868	31	66,105	31	71,132	31
Away from home	29,999	16	23,652	12	21,823	10	22,977	10
Around the home	73,904	39	60,751	30	62,928	30	67,756	30
New England								
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100	10,575	100	11,233	100
Total wildlife watchers	4,598	45	3,710	36	3,875	37	4,489	40
Away from home	1,856	18	1,443	14	1,155	11	1,340	12
Around the home	4,544	45	3,586	35	3,765	36	4,310	38
Middle Atlantic								
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100	29,806	100	31,518	100
Total wildlife watchers	10,556	36	8,185	28	8,740	29	8,723	28
Away from home	4,166	14	2,960	10	2,849	10	2,729	9
Around the home	10,282	35	8,023	27	8,452	28	8,451	27
East North Central								
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100	34,082	100	35,609	100
Total wildlife watchers	14,511	45	11,731	35	11,631	34	12,215	34
Away from home	5,572	17	4,501	14	3,571	10	3,792	11
Around the home	14,175	44	11,297	34	11,196	33	11,845	33
West North Central								
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100	14,430	100	15,458	100
Total wildlife watchers	6,924	51	5,089	37	6,206	43	6,741	44
Away from home	2,654	20	1,927	14	2,059	14	2,163	14
Around the home	6,722	50	4,900	35	5,938	41	6,447	42
South Atlantic								
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100	39,286	100	43,965	100
Total wildlife watchers	13,047	39	11,252	31	11,395	29	12,862	29
Away from home	4,450	13	3,992	11	3,469	9	3,208	7
Around the home	12,813	38	10,964	30	10,911	28	12,432	28
East South Central								
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100	12,976	100	13,722	100
Total wildlife watchers	4,864	42	3,904	31	4,514	35	4,931	36
Away from home	1,592	14	1,118	9	1,086	8	1,758	13
Around the home	4,765	41	3,795	30	4,390	34	4,683	34
West South Central								
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100	23,337	100	25,407	100
Total wildlife watchers	7,035	35	5,933	27	5,747	25	6,764	27
Away from home	2,459	12	2,096	10	1,822	8	2,127	8
Around the home	6,817	34	5,773	26	5,490	24	6,319	25
Mountain								
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100	13,308	100	15,651	100
Total wildlife watchers	4,437	44	4,099	34	4,619	35	4,968	32
Away from home	2,215	22	1,967	16	2,019	15	2,004	13
Around the home	4,145	41	3,855	32	4,282	32	4,605	29
Pacific								
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100	34,498	100	36,681	100
Total wildlife watchers	10,139	34	8,966	28	9,377	27	9,439	26
Away from home	5,035	17	3,648	11	3,793	11	3,856	11
Around the home	9,641	33	8,558	27	8,504	25	8,664	24

Appendix D



Appendix D. Sample Design and Statistical Accuracy

This appendix is presented in two parts. The first part is the U.S. Census Bureau Source and Accuracy Statement. This statement describes the sampling design for the 2006 Survey and highlights the steps taken to produce estimates from the completed questionnaires. The statement explains the use of standard errors and confidence intervals. It also provides comprehensive information about errors characteristic of surveys and formulas and parameters to calculate an approximate standard error or confidence interval for each number published in this report. The second part reports approximate standard errors for selected measures of participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation. Tables D-1 to D-3 show common estimates by state with their estimated standard errors. Tables D-4 to D-9 provide parameters for computing standard errors.

Source and Accuracy Statement for the Louisiana State Report of the *2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the *2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* (FHWAR) conducted by the Census Bureau and sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The eligible universe for the FHWAR is the civilian noninstitutionalized and nonbarrack military population living in the United States. The institutionalized population, which is excluded from the population universe, is composed primarily of the population in correctional institutions and nursing homes (91 percent of the 4.1 million institutionalized people in Census 2000).

The 2006 Survey was designed to provide state-level estimates of the number of participants in recreational hunting and fishing and in wildlife-watching activities (e.g., wildlife observation). Information was collected on the number of participants, where and how often they participated, the type of wildlife encountered, and the amounts of money spent on wildlife-related recreation.

The Survey was conducted in two stages: an initial screening of households to identify likely sportspersons and wildlife-watching participants and a series of follow-up interviews of selected persons to collect detailed data about their wildlife-related recreation during 2006.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2006 FHWAR sample was selected from the Census Bureau's master address file (MAF) and unused sample of the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS sample was used to improve coverage in rural areas of some states.

The FHWAR is a multistage probability sample, with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. In the first stage of the sampling process, primary sampling units (PSUs) are selected for sample. The PSUs are defined to correspond to the Office of Management and Budget definitions of Core Based Statistical Area definitions and to improve efficiency in field operations. The United States is divided into 2,025 PSUs. These PSUs are grouped into 824 strata. Within each stratum, a single PSU is chosen for the sample, with its probability of selection proportional to its population as of the most recent decennial census. This PSU represents the entire stratum from which it was selected. In the case of strata consisting of only one PSU, the PSU is chosen with certainty.

Within the selected PSUs, the FHWAR sample was selected from the MAF where sufficient coverage of addresses existed. In some rural areas, the sample was selected from unused cases from the CPS to improve coverage.

FHWAR Screening Sample

The total screening sample in Louisiana consisted of **1,225** households. Interviewing for the screen was conducted during April, May, and June 2006. Of all housing units in sample, about **970** were determined to be eligible for interview. Interviewers obtained interviews at **902** of these units for a state response rate of **93** percent. Local field representatives conducted interviews by telephone when possible, otherwise through a personal visit. The field representatives asked screening questions for all household members 6 years old and older. Noninterviews occur when the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Data for the FHWAR sportspersons sample and wildlife-watchers sample were collected in three waves. The first wave started in April 2006, the second in September 2006, and the third in January 2007. In the sportspersons sample, all persons who hunted or fished in 2006 by the time of the screening interview were interviewed in the first wave. The remaining sportspersons in sample were interviewed in the second wave. A subsampling operation was conducted before the third wave of sampling to reduce cost of the Survey, and everyone remaining in sample was interviewed in the third wave.

The reference period was the preceding 4 months for waves 1 and 2. In wave 3, the reference period was either 4, 8, or 12 months depending on when the sample person was first interviewed.

Detailed Samples

Two independent detailed samples were chosen from the FHWAR screening sample. One consisted of sportspersons (people who hunt or fish) and the other of wildlife watchers (people who observe, photograph, or feed wildlife).

A. Sportspersons

The Census Bureau selected the detailed samples based on information reported during the screening phase. Based on information collected from the household respondent, every person 16 years old and older in the FHWAR screening sample was assigned to a sportspersons stratum. The criteria for the strata included time devoted to hunting or fishing in previous years, participation in hunting or fishing in 2006 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to participate in hunting and fishing activities during the remainder of 2006. The four sportspersons categories were:

1. *Active*—a person who had already participated in hunting or fishing in 2006 at the time of the screener interview.

2. *Likely*—a person who had not participated in 2006 at the time of the screener, but had participated in 2005 OR was likely to participate in 2006.

3. *Inactive*—a person who had not participated in 2005 or 2006 AND was somewhat unlikely to participate in 2006.

4. *Nonparticipant*—a person who had not participated in 2005 or 2006 AND was very unlikely to participate in 2006.

Persons were selected for the detailed phase based on these groupings.

Active sportspersons were given the detailed interview twice—at the time of the screening interview (in April, May, or June 2006) and again in January or February 2007. Likely sportspersons and a subsample of the inactive sportspersons were also interviewed twice—first in September or October 2006, then in January or February 2007. If Census Bureau field representatives were not able to obtain the first interview, they attempted to interview the person in the final interviewing period with the reference period being the entire year. Persons in the nonparticipant group were not eligible for a detailed interview.

About **440** persons were designated for interviews in Louisiana. The detailed sportspersons sample sizes varied by state to get reliable state-level estimates. During each interview period, about **22** percent of the designated persons were not found at home or were unavailable for some other reason. Overall, about **343** detailed sportspersons interviews were completed at a response rate of **78** percent.

B. Wildlife Watchers

The wildlife-watching detailed sample was also selected based on information reported during the screening phase. Based on information collected from the household respondent, every person 16 years old and older was assigned to a stratum. The criteria for the strata included time devoted to wildlife-watching activities in previous years, participation in wildlife-watching activities in 2006 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to participate in wildlife-watching activities during the remainder of 2006. The five wildlife-watching categories were:

1. *Active*—a person who had already participated in 2006 at the time of the screening interview.

2. *Avid*—a person who had not yet participated in 2006, but in 2005 had taken trips to participate in wildlife-watching activities for 21 or more days or had spent $300 or more.

3. *Average*—a person who had not yet participated in 2006, but in 2005 had taken trips to wildlife watch for less than 21 days and had spent less than $300 OR had not participated in wildlife-watching activities but was very likely to in the remainder of 2006.

4. *Infrequent*—a person who had not participated in 2005 or 2006, but was somewhat likely or somewhat unlikely to participate in the remainder of 2006.

5. *Nonparticipant*—a person who had not participated in 2005 or 2006 AND was very unlikely to participate during the remainder of 2006.

Persons were selected for the detailed sample based on these groupings, but persons in the nonparticipant group were not eligible for a detailed interview. A subsample of each of the other groups was selected to receive a detailed interview with the chance of selection diminishing as the likelihood of participation diminished.

Wildlife-watching participants were given the detailed interview twice. Some received their first detailed interview at the same time as the screening interview (in April, May, or June 2006). The rest received their first detailed interview in September or October 2006. All wildlife-watching participants received their second interview in January or February 2007. If Census Bureau field representatives were not able to obtain the first interview, they attempted to interview the person in the final interviewing period with the reference period being the entire year.

About **150** persons were designated for interviews in Louisiana. The detailed wildlife-watching sample sizes varied by state to get reliable state-level estimates. During each interview period, about **17** percent of the designated persons were not found at home or were unavailable for some other reason. Overall, about **124** detailed wildlife-watcher interviews were completed at a response rate of **83** percent.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Several stages of adjustments were used to derive the final 2006 FHWAR person weights. A brief description of the major components of the weights is given next.

All statistics for the population 6 to 15 years of age were derived from the screening interview. Statistics for the population 16 years old and older come from both the screening and detailed interviews. Estimates that come from the screening sample are presented in Appendix B.

A. Screening Sample

Every interviewed person in the screening sample received a screening weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Base Weight.* The base weight is the inverse of the household's probability of selection.

2. *Household Noninterview Adjustment.* The noninterview adjustment inflates the weight assigned to interviewed households to account for households eligible for interview but for which no interview was obtained.

3. *First-Stage Adjustment.* The 824 areas designated for our samples were selected from 2,025 such areas of the United States. Some sample areas represent only themselves and are referred to as self-representing. The remaining areas represent other areas similar in selected characteristics and are thus designated non-self-representing. The first-stage factor reduces the component of variation arising from sampling the non-self-representing areas.

4. *Second-Stage Adjustment.* This adjustment brings the estimates of the total population into agreement with census-based estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized and nonbarrack military populations for each state.

B. Sportspersons Sample

Every interviewed person in the sportspersons detailed sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Screening Weight.* This is the person's final weight from the screening sample.

2. *Sportspersons Stratum Adjustment.* This factor inflates the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each sportsperson stratum.

3. *Sportspersons Noninterview Adjustment.* This factor adjusts the weights of the interviewed sportspersons to account for sportspersons selected for the detailed sample for whom no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he or she was not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.

4. *Sportspersons Ratio Adjustment Factor.* This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within the sportspersons sampling stratum. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons aged 16 years old and older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

C. Wildlife-Watchers Sample

Every interviewed person in the wildlife-watchers detailed sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Screening Weight.* This is the person's final weight from the screening sample.

2. *Wildlife-Watchers Stratum Adjustment.* This factor inflates the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each wildlife-watcher stratum.

3. *Wildlife-Watchers Noninterview Adjustment.* This factor adjusts the weights of the interviewed wildlife-watching participants to account for wildlife watchers selected for the detailed sample for which no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he or she was not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.

4. *Wildlife-Watchers Ratio Adjustment Factor.* This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within wildlife-watchers sampling strata. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons aged 16 years old and older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

A sample survey estimate has two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error. The nature of the sampling error is known given the survey design; the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

For a given estimator, the difference between the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population and the true population value being estimated is known as nonsampling error. There are several sources of nonsampling error that may occur during the development or execution of the survey. It can occur because of circumstances created by the interviewer, the respondent, the survey instrument, or the way the data are collected and processed. For example, errors could occur because:

- The interviewer records the wrong answer, the respondent provides incorrect information, the respondent estimates the requested information, or an unclear survey question is misunderstood by the respondent (measurement error).

- Some individuals who should have been included in the survey frame were missed (coverage error).

- Responses are not collected from all those in the sample or the respondent is unwilling to provide information (nonresponse error).

- Values are estimated imprecisely for missing data (imputation error).

- Forms may be lost, data may be incorrectly keyed, coded, or recoded, etc. (processing error).

The Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process, including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, the review of the work of interviewers and coders, and the statistical review of reports to minimize these errors.

Two types of nonsampling error that can be examined to a limited extent are nonresponse and undercoverage.

Nonresponse. The effect of nonresponse cannot be measured directly, but one indication of its potential effect is the nonresponse rate. For the FHWAR screener interview in Louisiana, the household-level nonresponse rate was 7 percent. The person-level nonresponse rate for the detailed sportsperson interview in Louisiana was an additional 22 percent and for the wildlife watchers it was 17 percent. Since the screener nonresponse rate is a household-level rate and the detailed interview nonresponse rate is a person-level rate, we cannot combine these rates to derive an overall nonresponse rate. Since it is unlikely the nonresponding households to the FHWAR have the same number of persons as the households successfully interviewed, combining these rates would result in an overestimate of the "true" person-level overall nonresponse rate for the detailed interviews.

Coverage. Overall screener undercoverage is estimated to be about 13 percent. Ratio estimation to independent population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age group.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the 2006 FHWAR and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing results from different sources. (See Appendix C.)

A Nonsampling Error Warning. Since the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on small differences between estimates. The Census Bureau recommends that data users incorporate information about nonsampling errors into their analyses, as nonsampling error could impact the conclusions drawn from the results. Caution should also be used when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases. Summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) probably do not reveal useful information when computed on a subpopulation smaller than 50,000 for screener data, 65,000 for the detailed sportsperson data, and 230,000 for the wildlife-watchers data.

SAMPLING ERROR

Since the FHWAR estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from an enumeration of the entire population using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. For a given estimator, the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population is known as sampling error. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of the magnitude of sampling error. However, they may include some nonsampling error.

Standard Errors and Their Use. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range that has a known probability of including the average result of all possible samples. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis is that the population parameters are different. An example would be comparing the proportion of anglers to the proportion of hunters.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance. A significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. For example, to conclude that two characteristics are different at the 0.1 level of significance, the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics must be greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

This report uses 90-percent confidence intervals and 0.1 level of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

Estimating Standard Errors. The Census Bureau uses replication methods to estimate the standard errors of FHWAR estimates. These methods primarily measure the magnitude of sampling error. However, they do measure some effects of nonsampling error as well. They do not measure systematic biases in the data associated with nonsampling error. Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the true value.

Generalized Variance Parameters. While it is possible to compute and present an estimate of the standard error based on the survey data for each estimate in a report, there are a number of reasons why this is not done. A presentation of the individual standard errors would be of limited use, since one could not possibly predict all of the combinations of results that may be of interest to data users. Additionally, data users have access to FHWAR microdata files, and it is impossible to compute in advance the standard error for every estimate one might obtain from those data sets. Moreover, variance estimates are based on sample data and have variances of their own. Therefore, some methods of stabilizing these estimates of variance, for example, by generalizing or averaging over time, may be used to improve their reliability.

Experience has shown that certain groups of estimates have similar relationships between their variances and expected values. Modeling or generalizing may provide more stable variance estimates by taking advantage of these similarities. The generalized variance function is a simple model that expresses the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate. The parameters of the generalized variance function are estimated using direct replicate variances. These generalized variance parameters provide a relatively easy method to obtain approximate standard errors for numerous characteristics. Tables D-4 to D-9 provide the generalized variance parameters for FHWAR data. Methods for using the parameters to calculate standard errors of various estimates are given in the next sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained using the following formulas. Formula (1) is used to calculate the standard errors of levels of sportspersons, anglers, and wildlife watchers.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \tag{1}$$

Here, x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in the tables associated with the particular characteristic.

Formula (2) is used for standard errors of aggregates, i.e., trips, days, and expenditures.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + \frac{cx^2}{y}} \tag{2}$$

Here, x is again the size of the estimate; y is the base of the estimate; and a, b, and c are the parameters in the tables associated with the particular characteristic.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Number

Suppose there were an estimated 33,916,000 persons age 16 years old and older who either fished or hunted in the United States in 2006. Using formula (1) with the parameters a = –0.000027 and b = 6,125 from table D-5, the approximate standard error of the estimated number of 33,916,000 sportspersons age 16 years old and older is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000027 \times 33{,}916{,}000^2 + 6{,}125 \times 33{,}916{,}000} = 420{,}330$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of sportspersons 16 years old and older is from 33,225,000 to 34,607,000, i.e., 33,916,000 ± 1.645 x 420,330. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Suppose there were an estimated 12,510,000 hunters aged 16 years old and older who engaged in 219,925,000 days of participation in 2006. Using formula (2) with the parameters a = –0.000235, b = –85,241, and c = 22,698 from table D-7, the approximate standard error on 219,925,000 estimated days on an estimated base of 12,510,000 hunters is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000235 \times 219{,}925{,}000^2 - 85{,}241 \times 219{,}925{,}000 + \frac{22{,}698 \times 219{,}925{,}000^2}{12{,}510{,}000}} = 7{,}592{,}000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval on the estimate of 219,925,000 days is from 207,436,000 to 232,414,000, i.e., 219,925,000 ± 1.645 x 7,592,000. Again, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and the denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameter in the tables indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{bp(100 - p)}{x}} \tag{3}$$

Here, x is the total number of sportspersons, hunters, etc., which is the base of the percentage; p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$); and b is the parameter in the tables associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Percentage

Suppose there were an estimated 12,510,000 hunters aged 16 years old and older of whom 18.3 percent hunted migratory birds. From table D-5, the appropriate b parameter is 5,756. Using formula (3), the approximate standard error on the estimate of 18.3 percent is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{5{,}756 \times 18.3 \times (100 - 18.3)}{12{,}510{,}000}} = 0.83$$

Consequently, the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate percentage of migratory bird hunters 16 years old and older is from 16.9 percent to 19.7 percent, i.e., 18.3 ± 1.645 x 0.83.

Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \tag{4}$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference

Suppose there were an estimated 11,655,000 females in the age range of 18 to 24 of whom 726,000 or 6.2 percent were sportspersons. Similarly, suppose there were an estimated 11,638,000 males in the same age range of whom 1,929,000 or 16.6 percent were sportspersons. The apparent difference between the percentage of female and male sportspersons is 10.4 percent. Using formula (3) and the appropriate b parameter from table D-5, the approximate standard errors of 6.2 percent and 16.6 percent are 0.55 and 0.85, respectively. Using formula (4), the approximate standard error of the estimated difference of 10.4 percent is

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{0.55^2 + 0.85^2} = 1.02$$

The 90-percent confidence interval on the difference between 18-to-24-year-old female and male sportspersons is from 8.7 to 12.1, i.e., 10.4 ± 1.645 x 1.02. Since the interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the percentage of 18-to-24-year-old female sportspersons is less than the percentage of 18-to-24-year-old male sportspersons.

Standard Errors of Estimated Averages. Certain mean values for sportspersons, anglers, etc., shown in the report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, average days per angler is calculated as:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{total\ \ days}{total\ \ anglers}$$

Standard errors for these averages may be approximated by the use of formula (5) below.

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y}\sqrt{\left[\frac{s_x}{x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{s_y}{y}\right]^2 - 2r\frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \tag{5}$$

In formula (5), r represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above formula, use 0.7 as an estimate of r.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Average

Suppose that the estimated number of the average days per angler aged 16 years old and older for all fishing was 17.3 days. Using formulas (1) and (2) above, we compute the standard error on total days, 516,781,000, and total anglers, 29,952,000, to be 15,828,079 and 399,342, respectively. The approximate standard error on the estimated average of 17.3 days is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{516{,}781{,}000}{29{,}952{,}000}\sqrt{\left[\frac{158{,}280{,}079}{516{,}781{,}000}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{399{,}342}{29{,}952{,}000}\right]^2 - 2 \times 0.7\frac{15{,}828{,}079 \times 399{,}342}{516{,}781{,}000 \times 29{,}952{,}000}} = 0.40$$

Therefore, the 90-percent confidence interval on the estimated average of 17.3 days is from 16.6 to 18.0, i.e., 17.3 ± 1.645 x 0.40.

Table D-1. **Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Anglers, Days of Fishing by State Residents, and Expenditures for Fishing by State Residents**

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	628	41	13,164	2,463	791,187	136,335
Alaska	138	10	1,965	329	221,328	43,350
Arizona	370	32	4,378	1,163	293,510	62,037
Arkansas	463	38	10,078	1,788	364,528	71,945
California	1,689	102	19,649	2,646	2,707,995	428,592
Colorado	554	40	6,737	1,081	1,093,571	147,080
Connecticut	291	20	6,239	1,239	442,724	95,897
Delaware	76	6	1,521	397	138,601	28,408
Florida	1,950	100	43,026	5,370	3,618,499	514,463
Georgia	1,060	77	18,449	3,935	1,050,608	183,960
Hawaii	94	8	1,345	300	82,728	22,551
Idaho	223	22	4,126	1,222	234,363	52,127
Illinois	1,034	62	21,351	2,579	1,315,192	197,171
Indiana	739	50	10,583	1,315	696,389	128,034
Iowa	449	34	7,017	1,319	398,654	78,100
Kansas	369	27	5,643	916	299,896	63,027
Kentucky	622	45	9,874	1,600	963,254	239,107
Louisiana	598	47	11,075	1,337	807,063	153,792
Maine	225	17	3,854	800	147,473	26,410
Maryland	475	32	6,571	1,028	661,078	99,475
Massachusetts	452	29	9,309	1,784	954,647	229,603
Michigan	1,098	89	23,239	4,004	1,662,875	364,329
Minnesota	1,143	75	23,025	4,850	2,467,491	483,774
Mississippi	479	34	7,515	1,198	280,529	55,307
Missouri	931	59	16,227	2,889	1,032,407	160,090
Montana	179	16	2,455	424	140,895	27,916
Nebraska	192	15	3,208	532	217,437	36,020
Nevada	156	16	1,958	447	304,133	73,096
New Hampshire	124	10	2,488	442	141,041	27,264
New Jersey	530	33	9,237	1,601	1,167,944	196,789
New Mexico	190	18	2,451	838	254,023	76,563
New York	1,029	81	16,157	3,315	844,153	194,665
North Carolina	964	63	16,106	2,626	1,039,286	198,626
North Dakota	106	8	1,150	205	96,908	19,580
Ohio	1,293	91	17,583	3,199	1,118,439	226,342
Oklahoma	547	39	10,363	1,487	486,013	88,047
Oregon	483	39	8,104	2,308	507,625	101,717
Pennsylvania	990	87	20,592	4,258	1,625,022	272,116
Rhode Island	83	6	1,480	207	125,121	25,668
South Carolina	548	39	11,174	1,814	1,101,128	340,271
South Dakota	95	9	1,456	254	137,159	28,262
Tennessee	708	54	13,966	2,025	576,667	110,670
Texas	2,344	172	40,101	5,924	3,883,589	796,872
Utah	313	26	3,841	851	408,986	84,433
Vermont	71	7	1,506	279	59,132	12,200
Virginia	731	58	9,932	1,331	669,565	140,722
Washington	690	43	9,111	1,394	967,520	180,668
West Virginia	306	25	6,967	1,000	335,880	104,458
Wisconsin	1,025	66	17,771	2,431	1,193,390	201,965
Wyoming	98	10	1,360	282	450,339	133,641

Table D-2. **Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Hunters, Days of Hunting by State Residents, and Expenditures for Hunting by State Residents**

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	312	30	8,032	1,831	596,485	114,760
Alaska	55	7	859	205	111,535	25,306
Arizona	129	15	1,535	405	360,537	108,628
Arkansas	307	31	7,630	1,629	765,599	146,698
California	317	43	4,192	1,041	960,932	230,698
Colorado	132	18	1,421	303	219,545	57,088
Connecticut	40	7	693	181	96,638	38,704
Delaware	21	3	512	148	33,836	7,761
Florida	325	40	5,723	1,200	870,391	205,731
Georgia	356	42	7,180	1,643	502,017	135,282
Hawaii	19	4	421	214	24,992	9,869
Idaho	123	15	1,187	256	142,708	33,385
Illinois	272	32	4,609	938	416,950	80,383
Indiana	254	30	4,617	930	243,058	60,232
Iowa	210	26	3,734	869	260,147	60,083
Kansas	192	23	2,717	723	231,228	58,822
Kentucky	261	29	5,108	637	507,473	116,274
Louisiana	275	33	7,155	1,443	618,264	142,285
Maine	146	14	2,042	319	211,434	40,017
Maryland	151	17	2,213	399	230,214	44,830
Massachusetts	66	11	1,629	562	238,670	98,246
Michigan	721	79	11,756	2,256	846,455	202,158
Minnesota	536	53	6,947	1,571	752,098	171,270
Mississippi	244	24	6,227	820	446,639	89,602
Missouri	560	49	9,685	1,876	1,027,698	167,223
Montana	145	14	1,817	315	219,465	46,679
Nebraska	105	13	1,647	349	176,456	33,615
Nevada	60	10	687	249	149,750	51,854
New Hampshire	52	6	1,037	206	77,932	19,911
New Jersey	84	12	1,621	342	160,737	44,444
New Mexico	72	11	734	240	109,297	35,712
New York	502	52	9,734	1,927	835,147	258,055
North Carolina	304	34	5,428	1,059	688,691	160,961
North Dakota	86	8	1,125	207	92,576	18,993
Ohio	477	53	10,728	2,771	863,874	214,994
Oklahoma	232	28	5,556	1,209	463,726	95,364
Oregon	219	24	2,768	718	336,278	69,062
Pennsylvania	933	92	17,401	2,585	1,581,058	276,321
Rhode Island	13	2	184	45	13,766	4,278
South Carolina	166	23	4,025	1,294	253,796	115,579
South Dakota	90	8	1,208	233	87,120	15,955
Tennessee	284	34	6,318	1,224	481,767	114,181
Texas	996	108	13,896	1,937	2,048,671	462,353
Utah	154	18	1,884	530	332,629	76,446
Vermont	57	6	1,068	157	69,059	15,885
Virginia	360	47	6,649	1,156	493,125	110,305
Washington	187	25	2,385	563	389,792	117,244
West Virginia	200	21	3,602	578	325,688	116,172
Wisconsin	652	53	9,998	1,316	1,329,161	272,105
Wyoming	52	6	604	149	89,832	29,427

Table D-3. **Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Away-From-Home Participants, Days of Away-From-Home Participants by State Residents, and Trip-Related Expenditures for Away-From-Home Activities by State Residents**

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	348	50	7,301	3,047	198,132	61,485
Alaska	68	13	1,492	520	65,576	27,602
Arizona	381	42	4,554	886	301,997	75,465
Arkansas	304	46	4,253	1,372	70,098	25,680
California	2,565	200	46,538	8,681	2,226,634	504,935
Colorado	531	67	7,548	1,984	303,943	83,737
Connecticut	290	33	4,987	1,043	240,708	61,745
Delaware	49	8	811	276	12,490	3,833
Florida	988	119	13,180	3,390	455,521	105,349
Georgia	371	71	4,934	1,761	289,920	122,816
Hawaii	55	10	485	124	30,005	10,851
Idaho	183	32	2,876	805	87,351	28,403
Illinois	756	92	7,366	1,477	431,477	115,300
Indiana	611	72	7,894	1,650	234,756	61,310
Iowa	344	51	4,233	867	104,542	33,072
Kansas	234	31	3,427	1,156	91,838	28,745
Kentucky	540	68	3,978	835	163,835	45,402
Louisiana	234	42	3,536	1,038	118,317	49,801
Maine	213	30	3,938	1,066	105,340	28,268
Maryland	305	43	4,841	1,310	103,265	25,729
Massachusetts	531	50	8,959	1,720	249,979	56,447
Michigan	827	127	10,455	3,288	522,877	153,343
Minnesota	579	92	9,010	2,413	458,934	162,740
Mississippi	145	35	1,391	421	77,767	27,913
Missouri	709	86	14,619	3,543	365,259	103,690
Montana	184	23	1,777	498	57,461	20,990
Nebraska	151	18	1,201	176	55,793	15,941
Nevada	168	26	1,912	479	108,053	42,601
New Hampshire	127	16	2,246	561	61,263	14,140
New Jersey	513	54	8,408	2,189	195,252	44,467
New Mexico	220	24	3,803	844	81,860	20,074
New York	1,178	147	13,927	2,835	887,039	240,941
North Carolina	402	59	3,544	1,035	324,968	105,504
North Dakota	30	8	278	120	8,290	3,921
Ohio	1,174	125	9,232	1,427	365,635	95,003
Oklahoma	414	60	7,930	3,634	291,664	81,739
Oregon	481	66	7,455	3,205	177,364	51,932
Pennsylvania	1,038	127	13,013	2,727	587,806	168,911
Rhode Island	96	10	1,207	293	44,400	11,412
South Carolina	332	46	2,222	471	167,464	44,431
South Dakota	116	17	709	143	46,769	14,583
Tennessee	725	82	14,819	4,776	242,507	73,041
Texas	1,176	206	31,689	12,769	922,669	360,407
Utah	255	36	3,063	817	116,401	32,391
Vermont	82	11	1,803	504	25,689	6,661
Virginia	603	81	6,888	1,850	154,992	39,913
Washington	686	56	8,918	1,333	314,680	69,667
West Virginia	129	31	3,205	1,345	83,475	37,348
Wisconsin	424	73	4,367	1,129	188,626	54,452
Wyoming	82	13	894	223	54,472	19,022

Table D-4. **Parameters a and b for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Sportspersons, Anglers, Hunters, and Wildlife-Watching Participants**

(These parameters are to be used only to calculate estimates of standard errors for characteristics developed from the screening sample)

State	6 years old and older		6- to 15-year-olds only	
	a	b	a	b
United States	**–0.000015**	**4,173**	**–0.000365**	**14,798**
Alabama	–0.000523	2,173	–0.014402	8,642
Alaska	–0.001157	697	–0.024644	2,566
Arizona	–0.000399	2,178	–0.008468	7,441
Arkansas	–0.001116	2,820	–0.026111	9,698
California	–0.000126	4,134	–0.003139	16,914
Colorado	–0.000573	2,435	–0.019382	12,522
Connecticut	–0.000313	1,005	–0.008787	4,151
Delaware	–0.000510	396	–0.014882	1,597
Florida	–0.000266	4,389	–0.006122	13,852
Georgia	–0.000568	4,653	–0.012587	16,121
Hawaii	–0.000437	517	–0.009528	1,602
Idaho	–0.001346	1,759	–0.042091	8,654
Illinois	–0.000296	3,416	–0.007029	12,542
Indiana	–0.000488	2,782	–0.012165	10,911
Iowa	–0.000762	2,062	–0.020347	7,491
Kansas	–0.000537	1,329	–0.016690	6,138
Kentucky	–0.000772	2,935	–0.018308	9,902
Louisiana	–0.000775	3,143	–0.017795	11,036
Maine	–0.000924	1,135	–0.030300	4,683
Maryland	–0.000357	1,821	–0.008162	6,298
Massachusetts	–0.000261	1,521	–0.007130	5,692
Michigan	–0.000685	6,318	–0.018937	26,784
Minnesota	–0.001009	4,733	–0.029835	20,037
Mississippi	–0.000757	1,982	–0.016992	6,865
Missouri	–0.000670	3,534	–0.018329	13,847
Montana	–0.001418	1,227	–0.033110	3,719
Nebraska	–0.000567	902	–0.014086	3,277
Nevada	–0.000515	1,159	–0.011577	4,097
New Hampshire	–0.000535	650	–0.015945	2,744
New Jersey	–0.000209	1,655	–0.005070	6,099
New Mexico	–0.000620	1,097	–0.016872	4,557
New York	–0.000320	5,582	–0.009275	22,967
North Carolina	–0.000416	3,286	–0.011916	14,068
North Dakota	–0.001096	637	–0.036240	2,677
Ohio	–0.000484	5,045	–0.011219	17,172
Oklahoma	–0.000744	2,389	–0.020948	9,767
Oregon	–0.000752	2,533	–0.024824	11,839
Pennsylvania	–0.000544	6,176	–0.014615	22,903
Rhode Island	–0.000315	308	–0.008710	1,182
South Carolina	–0.000560	2,174	–0.016004	9,034
South Dakota	–0.001061	745	–0.025331	2,568
Tennessee	–0.000565	3,084	–0.015267	11,667
Texas	–0.000466	9,557	–0.011141	38,300
Utah	–0.000700	1,541	–0.018090	7,116
Vermont	–0.001053	611	–0.032724	2,420
Virginia	–0.000450	3,102	–0.014313	14,311
Washington	–0.000349	2,031	–0.010251	8,539
West Virginia	–0.001092	1,823	–0.042234	8,929
Wisconsin	–0.000820	4,156	–0.021060	15,086
Wyoming	–0.001268	592	–0.028116	1,742

Table D-5. **Parameters a and b for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels for the Detailed Sportspersons Sample**

State	Sportspersons and anglers 16 years old and older		Hunters 16 years old and older	
	a	b	a	b
United States	**–0.000027**	**6,125**	**–0.000025**	**5,756**
Alabama	–0.000936	3,324	–0.000921	3,268
Alaska	–0.002197	1,096	–0.002013	1,004
Arizona	–0.000641	2,941	–0.000403	1,849
Arkansas	–0.001833	3,951	–0.001705	3,674
California	–0.000239	6,523	–0.000213	5,801
Colorado	–0.000960	3,459	–0.000735	2,650
Connecticut	–0.000545	1,490	–0.000514	1,407
Delaware	–0.000758	507	–0.000720	482
Florida	–0.000415	5,911	–0.000347	4,943
Georgia	–0.000965	6,668	–0.000752	5,199
Hawaii	–0.000763	774	–0.000751	761
Idaho	–0.002486	2,738	–0.001888	2,080
Illinois	–0.000430	4,201	–0.000388	3,789
Indiana	–0.000821	3,939	–0.000777	3,729
Iowa	–0.001383	3,234	–0.001535	3,589
Kansas	–0.001097	2,315	–0.001433	3,024
Kentucky	–0.001222	3,983	–0.001048	3,415
Louisiana	–0.001300	4,464	–0.001271	4,365
Maine	–0.001560	1,675	–0.001469	1,578
Maryland	–0.000552	2,392	–0.000456	1,975
Massachusetts	–0.000412	2,072	–0.000383	1,929
Michigan	–0.001085	8,470	–0.001214	9,474
Minnesota	–0.001694	6,812	–0.001504	6,049
Mississippi	–0.001355	3,000	–0.001169	2,588
Missouri	–0.001031	4,662	–0.001067	4,825
Montana	–0.002523	1,899	–0.002383	1,793
Nebraska	–0.001066	1,449	–0.001236	1,680
Nevada	–0.000898	1,703	–0.000823	1,561
New Hampshire	–0.000801	836	–0.000774	808
New Jersey	–0.000327	2,200	–0.000251	1,690
New Mexico	–0.001323	1,984	–0.001264	1,895
New York	–0.000456	6,842	–0.000378	5,671
North Carolina	–0.000713	4,794	–0.000588	3,951
North Dakota	–0.001558	791	–0.001754	890
Ohio	–0.000851	7,569	–0.000697	6,194
Oklahoma	–0.001278	3,504	–0.001303	3,574
Oregon	–0.001291	3,730	–0.001024	2,957
Pennsylvania	–0.000867	8,490	–0.001030	10,089
Rhode Island	–0.000487	410	–0.000425	358
South Carolina	–0.000983	3,259	–0.000981	3,251
South Dakota	–0.001728	1,038	–0.001532	920
Tennessee	–0.001019	4,790	–0.000929	4,367
Texas	–0.000859	14,660	–0.000725	12,388
Utah	–0.001453	2,627	–0.001268	2,292
Vermont	–0.001514	766	–0.001403	710
Virginia	–0.000885	5,215	–0.001105	6,510
Washington	–0.000626	3,116	–0.000676	3,368
West Virginia	–0.001844	2,688	–0.001712	2,496
Wisconsin	–0.001281	5,572	–0.001144	4,978
Wyoming	–0.003226	1,306	–0.002251	911

Table D-6. **Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures for the Detailed Sportspersons Sample**

State	Sportspersons and anglers 16 years old and older			Hunters 16 years old and older		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	**0.000118**	**–150,479**	**22,234**	**0.000918**	**–401,912**	**17,005**
Alabama	0.019700	–12,417	5,855	0.016799	–96,800	6,317
Alaska	0.030420	–2,004	1,057	0.031018	–14,867	1,091
Arizona	0.036222	–2,002	2,994	0.069395	–74,101	2,742
Arkansas	0.024408	–27,794	6,433	0.010107	–101,205	7,942
California	0.018462	–35,800	10,686	0.027550	–58,262	9,255
Colorado	0.008867	676	5,062	0.034102	–27,935	4,373
Connecticut	0.036498	–11,421	2,841	0.096937	–60,991	2,564
Delaware	0.031385	–1,643	734	0.018489	–3,855	719
Florida	0.014951	–23,048	9,553	0.021932	–407,268	10,425
Georgia	0.022339	–47,820	8,031	0.051440	–143,590	7,061
Hawaii	0.065152	–5,771	830	0.123487	–5,097	588
Idaho	0.034640	9,981	3,224	0.023728	–69,369	3,841
Illinois	0.017187	6,704	5,219	0.024778	74,958	3,321
Indiana	0.027022	–16,160	4,558	0.042674	–61,618	4,557
Iowa	0.033205	22,341	2,171	0.045665	–41,343	1,583
Kansas	0.034206	–23,245	3,454	0.042600	–116,049	4,343
Kentucky	0.051496	–17,125	5,942	0.025277	–89,098	6,822
Louisiana	0.023308	–66,118	7,237	0.027891	135,631	6,412
Maine	0.022050	–7,457	2,175	0.021630	–12,360	2,038
Maryland	0.015599	–14,663	3,208	0.018873	–30,982	2,820
Massachusetts	0.049013	–25,362	3,792	0.138120	–47,649	2,049
Michigan	0.035078	–148,672	13,535	0.039658	–147,585	12,587
Minnesota	0.028185	–92,976	11,279	0.027553	–263,285	12,919
Mississippi	0.026713	–53,218	5,433	0.014058	–97,282	6,390
Missouri	0.011821	–40,950	10,804	–0.005607	–190,726	17,070
Montana	0.024760	–9,845	2,520	0.020119	–99,543	3,580
Nebraska	0.018618	1,031	1,640	0.022265	–22,187	1,472
Nevada	0.048609	–9,688	1,387	0.102222	–32,513	1,074
New Hampshire	0.025253	–6,176	1,434	0.037780	–26,900	1,448
New Jersey	0.019672	–39,093	4,262	0.029909	–90,209	3,910
New Mexico	0.084483	2,232	1,181	0.096226	20,132	683
New York	0.039569	–84,193	13,133	0.069695	–128,553	12,761
North Carolina	0.029775	–35,783	6,154	0.035333	–15,128	5,717
North Dakota	0.033611	–586	751	0.032562	6,176	804
Ohio	0.031480	–41,813	11,082	0.040646	–140,259	8,710
Oklahoma	0.023920	–27,206	4,719	0.020041	–31,920	5,066
Oregon	0.029208	–11,360	5,033	0.019440	–76,401	4,937
Pennsylvania	0.011981	–92,207	15,295	0.014951	–17,951	14,434
Rhode Island	0.033545	–2,922	634	0.053976	–12,463	565
South Carolina	0.082716	–96,641	6,922	0.191600	–23,834	2,573
South Dakota	0.030933	682	1,071	0.018421	–25,518	1,356
Tennessee	0.027200	67,423	6,450	0.029272	–98,688	7,535
Texas	0.032817	–69,604	20,795	0.027826	–146,956	22,831
Utah	0.033896	–13,369	2,671	0.024396	–195,230	4,439
Vermont	0.022379	–4,177	1,337	0.026395	–21,534	1,476
Virginia	0.035897	–28,532	5,705	0.032298	–68,680	6,293
Washington	0.026464	–45,106	5,612	0.081551	81,860	1,611
West Virginia	0.086611	–39,384	2,945	0.103915	–184,675	4,610
Wisconsin	0.017762	–81,329	10,849	0.029543	–54,069	8,015
Wyoming	0.075474	–5,404	1,197	0.090886	12,235	847

Table D-7. **Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Days or Trips for the Detailed Sportspersons Sample**

State	Sportspersons and anglers 16 years old and older			Hunters 16 years old and older		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	**0.000211**	**–23,610**	**23,157**	**–0.000235**	**–85,241**	**22,698**
Alabama	0.027360	–4,011	4,995	0.035544	–6,621	5,383
Alaska	0.016117	–432	1,681	0.027498	8	1,622
Arizona	0.065842	–511	1,775	0.053516	–8,367	2,773
Arkansas	0.013952	–12,325	8,675	0.024038	–5,931	6,861
California	0.010707	–16,022	13,917	0.028439	–23,877	12,350
Colorado	0.019267	4,638	3,198	0.017940	128	3,608
Connecticut	0.034363	–781	1,504	0.024306	–1,047	1,829
Delaware	0.061308	–234	527	0.058226	–184	529
Florida	0.010264	–17,862	11,170	0.022310	21,695	5,794
Georgia	0.040208	–10,805	6,234	0.044845	16,702	1,853
Hawaii	0.034563	–1,603	1,552	0.212584	–1,169	945
Idaho	0.069064	–15,482	4,996	0.024568	–5,756	3,301
Illinois	0.005932	–8,487	9,365	0.001562	–38,372	13,100
Indiana	0.006553	–5,775	6,973	0.018011	–6,028	6,053
Iowa	0.026962	–7,704	4,252	0.037766	–10,398	4,032
Kansas	0.015744	–2,510	4,078	0.046706	–21,946	6,195
Kentucky	0.015099	–6,026	7,313	–0.014871	–7,130	8,307
Louisiana	0.004012	–4,767	6,568	0.022152	–3,240	5,213
Maine	0.030520	–7,661	3,270	0.003096	–10,278	3,842
Maryland	0.017639	–6,240	3,697	0.011515	–6,512	3,608
Massachusetts	0.027491	–3,619	4,355	0.044116	–8,700	5,301
Michigan	0.011920	–23,905	20,643	0.025076	23,642	7,030
Minnesota	0.035500	–7,447	10,504	0.027723	–23,061	14,333
Mississippi	0.015625	–10,362	5,357	–0.000218	–2,695	4,394
Missouri	0.019454	–11,342	12,042	0.010034	–70,146	19,451
Montana	0.018290	–1,849	2,202	0.013948	–3,887	2,640
Nebraska	0.009103	–2,063	3,655	–0.005553	–28,329	7,091
Nevada	0.043203	–1,733	1,536	0.123560	535	425
New Hampshire	0.019444	–2,643	1,627	0.013722	400	1,313
New Jersey	0.026108	1,903	1,969	0.013215	–1,967	2,735
New Mexico	0.112638	–431	817	0.096905	807	610
New York	0.029022	–22,367	14,881	0.008095	–27,096	17,017
North Carolina	0.021276	–6,354	5,499	0.012831	–28,563	9,265
North Dakota	0.019007	–3,002	1,621	0.008541	–5,760	2,617
Ohio	0.022273	–21,768	15,604	0.044683	–9,949	10,955
Oklahoma	0.006405	–10,237	8,296	0.013165	–12,426	8,445
Oregon	0.073495	–1,650	3,786	0.042692	–10,309	6,182
Pennsylvania	0.027085	–24,417	16,685	–0.014656	–134,270	41,466
Rhode Island	0.011732	–506	680	0.021282	–344	525
South Carolina	0.014487	–6,537	6,823	0.086503	1,677	2,737
South Dakota	0.012863	–1,152	1,751	0.019075	–2,901	1,859
Tennessee	0.005611	–9,561	11,404	–0.011681	–60,797	16,711
Texas	0.014288	–13,795	18,462	–0.003611	–31,876	25,228
Utah	0.041500	–1,853	2,544	0.071790	3,964	792
Vermont	0.016042	–1,485	1,360	–0.006963	–2,952	1,792
Virginia	0.008112	–5,920	7,627	0.011922	165	6,590
Washington	0.017168	–6,558	4,800	0.045009	3,663	1,723
West Virginia	0.006512	–2,872	4,433	0.001964	–2,897	4,911
Wisconsin	0.009197	–14,330	10,587	–0.002285	–35,565	15,098
Wyoming	0.025766	–1,835	1,823	0.034258	–3,738	1,705

Table D-8. **Parameters a and b for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels of Wildlife-Watching Participants for the Detailed Wildlife-Watching Sample**

State	Away-from-home participants		Wildlife-watching participants[1]	
	a	b	a	b
United States	**–0.000064**	**14,628**	**–0.000058**	**13,319**
Alabama	–0.002522	8,955	–0.002252	7,994
Alaska	–0.005091	2,539	–0.005744	2,864
Arizona	–0.001212	5,555	–0.001128	5,170
Arkansas	–0.003685	7,943	–0.003787	8,163
California	–0.000633	17,272	–0.000632	17,247
Colorado	–0.002818	10,157	–0.002773	9,995
Connecticut	–0.001942	5,313	–0.001578	4,317
Delaware	–0.002431	1,625	–0.002061	1,378
Florida	–0.001067	15,191	–0.001082	15,396
Georgia	–0.002273	15,705	–0.002082	14,383
Hawaii	–0.002169	2,200	–0.002077	2,106
Idaho	–0.005872	6,469	–0.006027	6,640
Illinois	–0.001350	13,189	–0.001237	12,083
Indiana	–0.002090	10,031	–0.002026	9,722
Iowa	–0.003442	8,051	–0.003725	8,712
Kansas	–0.002087	4,403	–0.002245	4,737
Kentucky	–0.003921	12,780	–0.003130	10,201
Louisiana	–0.002878	9,878	–0.002325	7,980
Maine	–0.005383	5,779	–0.005003	5,372
Maryland	–0.001401	6,072	–0.001512	6,552
Massachusetts	–0.001153	5,803	–0.001045	5,260
Michigan	–0.003188	24,879	–0.002805	21,892
Minnesota	–0.004869	19,579	–0.004257	17,116
Mississippi	–0.004033	8,929	–0.004149	9,184
Missouri	–0.003241	14,653	–0.002731	12,349
Montana	–0.006536	4,919	–0.005006	3,768
Nebraska	–0.001913	2,600	–0.001770	2,406
Nevada	–0.003763	7,131	–0.002387	4,524
New Hampshire	–0.002265	2,364	–0.002070	2,160
New Jersey	–0.000942	6,346	–0.000899	6,057
New Mexico	–0.002139	3,207	–0.002023	3,034
New York	–0.001498	22,454	–0.001320	19,791
North Carolina	–0.001307	8,785	–0.001368	9,194
North Dakota	–0.004745	2,408	–0.004900	2,486
Ohio	–0.001834	16,302	–0.001729	15,365
Oklahoma	–0.004720	12,946	–0.003724	10,214
Oregon	–0.004482	12,948	–0.003771	10,895
Pennsylvania	–0.001862	18,235	–0.001779	17,426
Rhode Island	–0.001588	1,338	–0.001451	1,222
South Carolina	–0.002527	8,378	–0.002147	7,118
South Dakota	–0.005879	3,532	–0.005273	3,168
Tennessee	–0.002040	9,583	–0.002340	10,996
Texas	–0.002981	50,906	–0.002276	38,865
Utah	–0.002948	5,329	–0.003322	6,007
Vermont	–0.003834	1,940	–0.003687	1,866
Virginia	–0.002142	12,625	–0.002049	12,078
Washington	–0.001012	5,037	–0.001076	5,361
West Virginia	–0.005125	7,470	–0.005457	7,954
Wisconsin	–0.002461	10,707	–0.003232	14,058
Wyoming	–0.006998	2,833	–0.006562	2,657

[1] Use these parameters for total wildlife-watching participants and around-the-home participants.

Table D-9. **Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures and Days or Trips for Wildlife-Watching Participants**

State	Expenditures			Days or trips		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	**0.000184**	**–1,140,662**	**67,137**	**0.000574**	**1,457,630**	**–8,497**
Alabama	0.045588	–11,994	16,603	0.188740	–119,343	614
Alaska	0.120206	–27,366	3,041	–0.124071	–135,739	22,893
Arizona	0.030207	–53,304	10,729	–0.012992	48,146	15,350
Arkansas	0.099812	14,720	8,751	–0.017705	122,002	28,315
California	0.033850	–512,106	41,075	–0.045068	409,984	182,262
Colorado	0.027999	–274,128	22,499	–0.048837	–38,813	65,367
Connecticut	0.021634	–65,691	10,399	–0.024457	–95,765	25,345
Delaware	0.065106	–1,447	1,138	–0.008505	9,777	5,498
Florida	0.023886	346,119	21,198	0.008852	367,813	29,038
Georgia	0.074762	–1,010,585	34,617	–0.043108	–269,579	83,544
Hawaii	0.083826	–21,578	2,574	–0.072050	–22,450	10,110
Idaho	0.062974	–42,113	7,740	–0.034736	–28,632	22,517
Illinois	0.036256	–247,805	22,614	–0.015710	–127,759	55,397
Indiana	0.036663	–31,127	16,250	–0.011371	–60,979	38,357
Iowa	0.079272	54,459	5,841	–0.010582	–64,612	23,312
Kansas	0.065343	2,002	6,423	–0.009647	290,376	9,046
Kentucky	0.054215	7,733	10,118	–0.027046	–203,563	66,052
Louisiana	0.122208	–20,968	9,262	–0.027645	11,297	25,905
Maine	0.023874	–51,089	9,384	–0.124695	–361,658	61,734
Maryland	0.014472	–4,594	10,674	0.003905	125,364	13,230
Massachusetts	0.028723	–178,823	9,836	–0.028071	–151,233	43,446
Michigan	0.034044	–350,268	38,895	–0.189982	–1,478,372	355,858
Minnesota	0.074185	–156,337	26,053	–0.037135	–287,075	81,476
Mississippi	0.069734	–5,671	8,343	0.007734	–4,828	12,669
Missouri	0.050350	–370,879	19,939	–0.072363	–297,324	107,372
Montana	0.096467	–101,441	7,127	0.021739	75,970	2,590
Nebraska	0.057553	–29,126	3,150	–0.037603	–53,492	15,634
Nevada	0.114708	–32,736	5,704	0.007035	8,360	8,647
New Hampshire	0.014724	–17,918	4,039	–0.004938	74,043	4,376
New Jersey	0.022949	–169,333	13,969	–0.040442	238,149	40,992
New Mexico	0.036652	16,768	4,306	–0.023441	72,449	11,803
New York	0.042036	–450,788	32,575	–0.019285	–366,511	102,534
North Carolina	0.061423	–16,794	13,694	–0.012815	19,657	37,216
North Dakota	0.155007	–2,199	1,794	0.150664	6,024	376
Ohio	0.035458	–205,570	28,049	–0.018753	–103,758	63,267
Oklahoma	0.036357	–21,977	15,171	–0.000564	1,344,926	16,961
Oregon	0.062814	–65,011	9,965	–0.004734	831,881	37,513
Pennsylvania	0.054585	–176,791	24,331	–0.024636	–296,844	94,825
Rhode Island	0.037242	–31	2,537	–0.019391	234	7,490
South Carolina	0.017341	–52,304	14,141	–0.021836	–45,588	28,960
South Dakota	0.058011	–16,346	3,878	–0.063876	–12,873	14,245
Tennessee	0.058962	–19,581	19,197	–0.067979	539,487	98,190
Texas	0.107126	268,978	41,639	–0.115263	–2,660,430	425,213
Utah	0.056246	–5,750	4,842	–0.002938	–77,345	25,347
Vermont	0.005556	–22,018	4,065	–0.014449	33,588	6,073
Virginia	0.043764	–51,970	12,817	–0.046070	–227,508	91,189
Washington	0.030615	–16,210	11,199	–0.000250	36,174	12,719
West Virginia	0.118586	–4,653	8,819	–0.073404	38,459	30,640
Wisconsin	0.009997	–400,732	26,411	–0.015178	–125,383	46,927
Wyoming	0.083907	–31,350	3,012	–0.062286	–29,913	12,976

Notes

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

http://wsfrprograms.fws.gov

March 2008

Louisiana

Section **10**

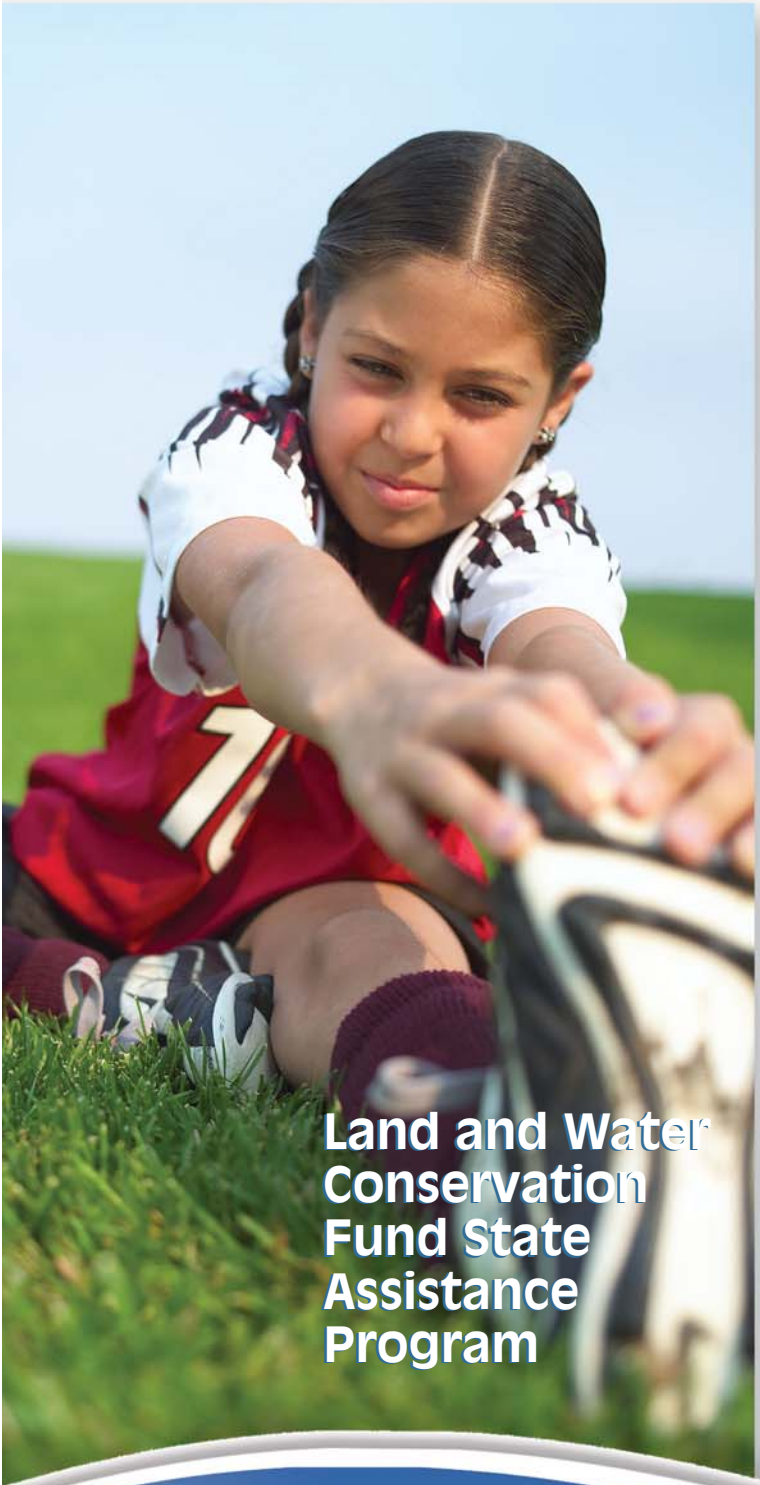
2006 Meeting the Needs of Louisiana: Providing Access to Public Places for Recreation and Health

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

APRIL 2006

Meeting the Needs of Louisiana:

Providing Access to Public Places for Recreation & Health



State-side Land and Water Conservation Fund is A key component to the solution.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a visionary program established by Congress to preserve, develop and assure accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources for active participation in recreation and "to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States. "

Louisiana has received $66,152,995 for 689 projects to assist state and local park and recreation facilities over the past 40 years.

In Louisiana the state has identified an unmet need for state LWCF dollars of $7,468,290, which is a gap of 83% from what the state will receive out of the 2005 LWCF dollars.
Source: National Park Service –State Assistance Program 2005 Annual Report as reported by each applicable State.

Zeroing out the stateside Land and Water Conservation Fund this year will create an even bigger gap for Louisiana in the years to come.

Centers for Disease Control reports are showing Louisiana citizens are above average in physical inactivity rates. Louisiana ranked 4th in the U.S. in highest rate of adult obesity at 25.8 percent, according to F as in Fat: How Obesity Policies are Failing in America, 2005. It ranked 10th in the U.S. in highest rate of obese and overweight adults combined at 61.6 percent.

Support for the stateside of LWCF will help provide safe accessible places for Louisiana residents to become more active and start on a path of reversing the downward health trends. LWCF is a proven program with broad support and plays a valuable role in strengthening community public health

National Recreation and Park Association

Rigorous scientific studies from across different age groups, communities, and across a variety of park and recreation services are documenting how important park and recreation services play in creating active and healthy communities.

Findings show:

- Those active users of public parks have a lower body mass index than did people who use parks passively or not at all.
- Citizens who had better access to parks, visited parks more frequently and engaged in physically active park behaviors also made fewer visits to the doctor.

PHOTO: National Park Service

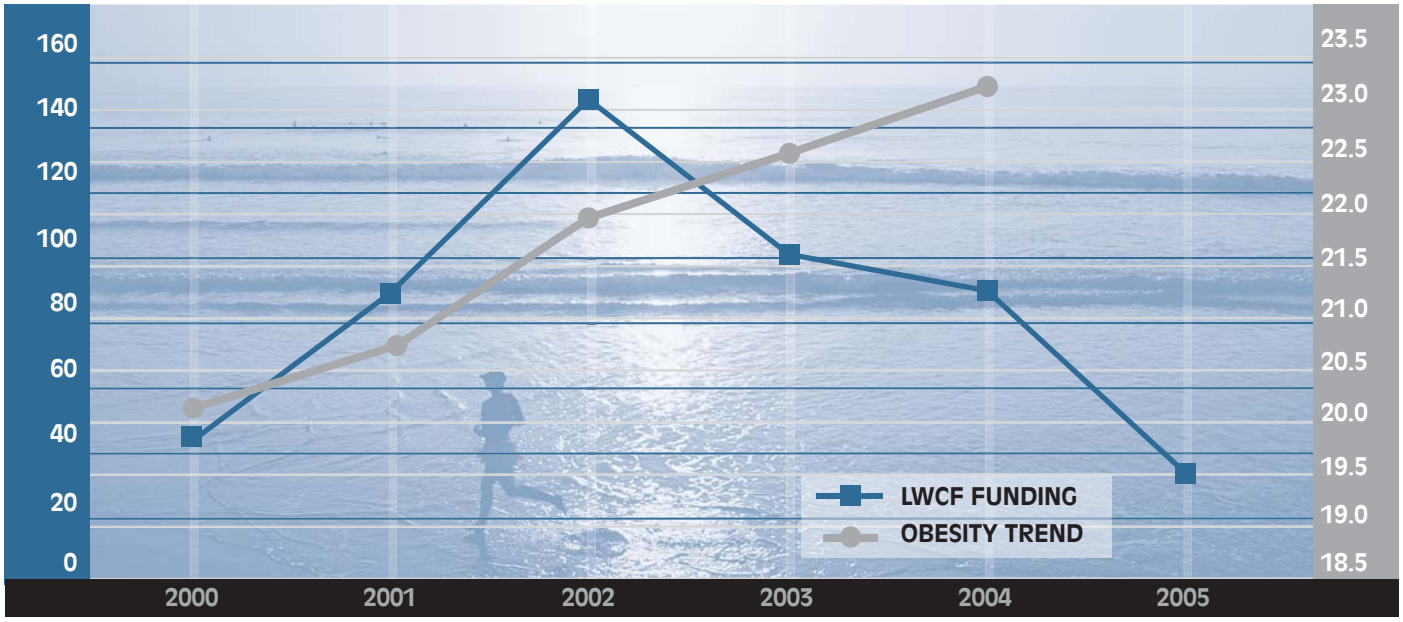
"The good news is that obesity and its co-morbidities are preventable through healthy eating — nutritious foods in appropriate amounts — and physical activity... we are working together to reduce barriers to physical activity at the community level and to provide opportunities for increased physical activity.

We need parks and recreational facilities within a short walk or ride from people's homes."

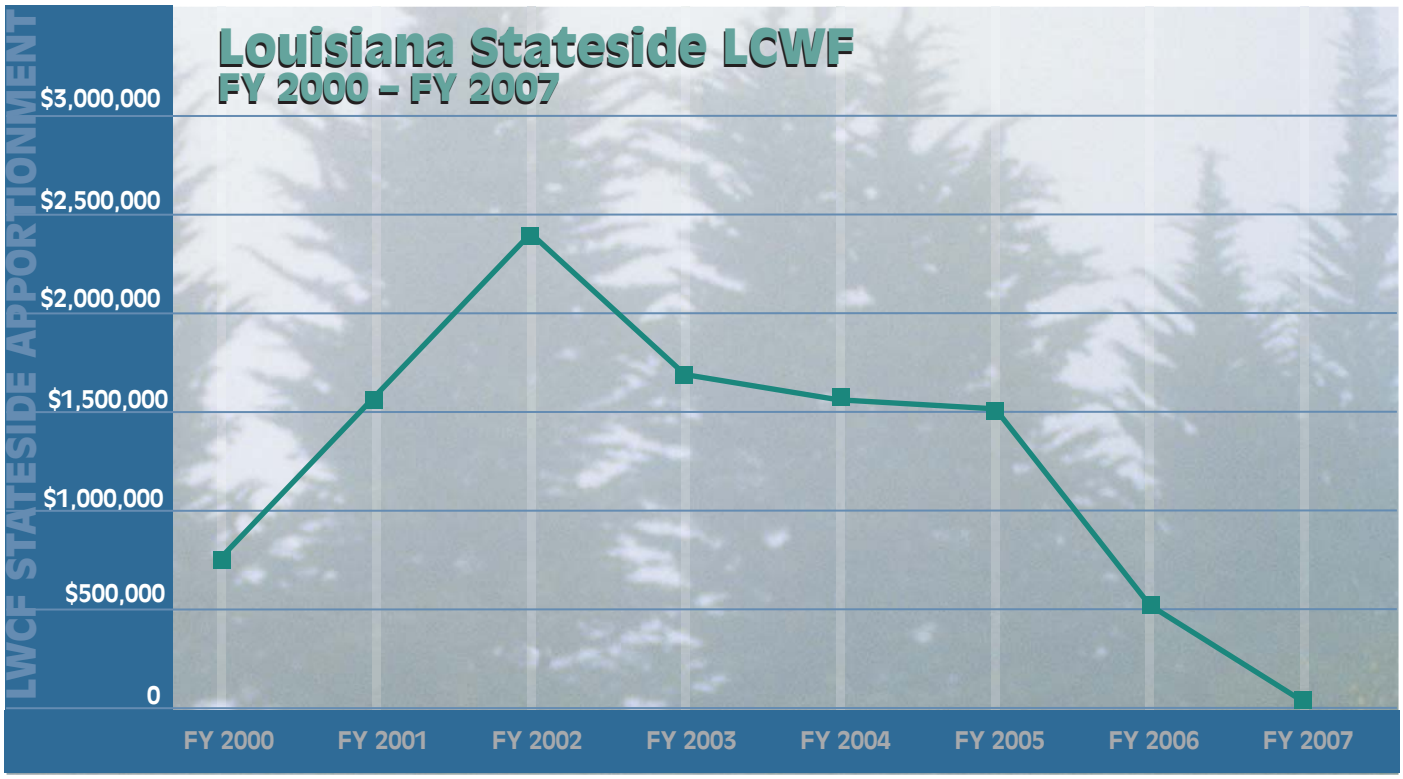
—Vice Admiral Richard H. Carmona, M.D., M.P.H, FACS
United States Surgeon General
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Health statistics demonstrate a greater need for citizens to become more active and health conscious. The need to provide accessible public state and local park and recreation facilities becomes even more important. For over 40 years the statewide of LWCF has provided parks, trails, baseball and soccer fields from urban to rural communities.

The chart below illustrates that the nation is headed up in bad health trends, and down in providing LWCF resources that can assist our state and local communities in providing public places for our citizens to become more active.



Source: LWCF stateside funds are represented in millions of federal dollars provided by the National Park Service.
Source: CDC Adult Obesity Rates Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey



State-Side Land and Water Conservation Benefits

Provides Communities with Recreation & Physical Activity Spaces

"Outdoor Recreation offers a solution to the pressing problems of obesity and inactivity… Traditionally, outdoor recreation was synonymous with the backcountry. But as Americans battle the inactivity crisis, and outdoor enthusiasts increasingly seek activities that can be done before dinner, close to home recreation opportunities are more important than ever," Frank Hugelmeyer, President of Outdoor Industry Association.

Protects Parks Forever

In 2005, a total of 19,300 new acres were made available through acquisition and donation for recreation use and enjoyment. In many communities these acres mean brand new parks and recreation facilities. In 2005 350 new and existing park sites received LWCF protection for the first time.

PHOTO: National Park Service

Louisiana projects funded by stateside LWCF dollars in 2005

- Pierre Part/Bele River Recretion Complex, Assumption, (3)
- Leo & Murlin Willie Park, East Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge (6)
- Maplewood Park, East Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, (6)
- South Harrell's Ferry Road Park, East Baton Rouge, (6)
- Turkey Creek Park, Franklin, (5)
- Peltier Park, Lafourche, (3)
- Killona Park, Saint Charles, (3)
- Bayou Vista Central Park, Saint Mary, (3)
- Martin Luther King Park, Tangipahoa, (6)
- Abrom Kaplan Memorial Park, Vermilion, (7)
- Eastside Park, Vermilion, (7)
- Leesville Recreation Complex, Vernon, (4)

(Projects lists by county; number in parentheses refers to congressional district.)

68 projects for a total of $9,693,883 have been apportioned to Louisiana out of stateside LWCF funds since FY2000.

National, State, and Local Elected-Officials Call for Access to Parks and Trails through LWCF

U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senators

152 Congressional Representatives and 50 United States Senators have pledged support in 2006 for restoring $100 million — average appropriation for the past five years — to the stateside grant program. The elected-officials note "Because the LWCF has been so effective over its 40 year history in creating new opportunities for parks and recreation, and continues to be essential to improving the health of the American people. We urge you to restore $100 million to the LWCF stateside grants program. April 7, 2006

Governors

The National Governors Association opposes the elimination of the stateside portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and has adopted a new agenda- Healthy America to promote environments that support physical activity and healthy eating. The governors support full funding of stateside Land and Water Conservation Fund, and providing access to safe local resources such as parks and trails.

Mayors

The National Conference of Mayors supports Congress restoring funding to the Land and Water Conservation Fund' stateside program at no less than the $100 million and that Congress fund the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program at no less than $30 million. To view the full resolution adopted, 2005, visit www.usmayors.org.

NASORLO (Liaison officers appointed by state governors)

National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers NASORLO Resolution of Support for the stateside Land and Water Conservation Program includes:

Whereas, in 2004 the Land and Water Conservation Program assisted the states in creating 87 new parks, and developing new outdoor recreation facilities in 420 parks, protecting in perpetuity an additional 14,610 acres for public outdoor recreation, and enhancing 572 local and state parks and;

Therefore be it resolved, NASORLO supports, through unanimous affirmation, the continuation of funding for stateside Land and Water Conservation Fund program at a level not less than the 2005 allocations awarded by the National Park Service.
Approved in 20065-2006.

For Further Information about the State-side Land and Water Conservation Fund please contact:

Richard Dolesh, Director of Public Policy
National Recreation and Park Association
1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington D, C. 200026-3405.
202-887-0290, Rdolesh@nrpa.org

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), a nationwide non-profit organization composed of citizen and professional members, has advocated for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Assistance Program since its inception more than 40 years ago, which coincidentally was the same year that the modern NRPA was chartered. NRPA has been a staunch supporter of the LWCF stateside program and has led a nationwide campaign to ensure that this valuable program annually receives full funding.

Yvonne Ferrell, Executive Director
National Association of State Outdoor Recreational Liaison Officers (NASORLO)
208-384-5421

The National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Officers is an organization of fifty-six gubernatorial appointed state and territorial officials working across the nation to provide places for outdoor recreation through the use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Amy Roberts, Director of Government Affairs
Outdoor Industry Association
303-444-3353 ext. 211
aroberts@outdoorindustry.org

Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) was founded in 1989 and provides trade services for over 4000 manufacturers, distributors, suppliers, sales representatives and retailers in the Outdoor Industry.

The O'Brien Group and NMO Design, Inc. assisted in the 2006 Meet the Need project.

The project is funded through a generous grant by the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Officers.

Section **11**

2008 Louisiana's Report Card on Physical Activity and Health for Children and Youth

PUT ACTIVE PLAY IN EVERY CHILD'S DAY

LOUISIANA'S REPORT CARD ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & HEALTH FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

— 2008 —

PENNINGTON BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

GOAL OF THE REPORT CARD

The primary goal of the Louisiana Report Card on Physical Activity and Health for Children and Youth is to assess the level of physical activity and sedentary behaviors in Louisiana children and youth, the level of facilitators and barriers of physical activity behavior, and their related health outcomes.

LOUISIANA'S OVERALL GRADE 2008: D

The overall grade for this first annual report card suggests a poor outlook for the health of children and youth in Louisiana. However, this first comprehensive look at the status of physical activity and health provides an important benchmark from which to provide recommendations to improve the grade and to track our progress into the future.

LOOKING AHEAD: RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE THE GRADE

1. **Increase opportunities for children and youth to engage in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity through active play and structured activity.**
   Children and youth should accumulate **at least 60 minutes, and up to a few hours**, of age-appropriate physical activity every day, and should **avoid extended periods of inactivity** (periods of two hours of more). Governments, communities, schools and parents need to work together to provide opportunities and support for children and youth to engage in abundant amounts of physical activity where they live, learn and play.

2. **Reduce ethnic and socio-economic disparities in childhood physical activity and health.**
   Increased access to opportunities for physical activity within schools, neighborhoods, and communities can be achieved through the incorporation of pedestrian facilities (sidewalks and crossways), bike-paths, recreational facilities, and green space in community renovation and development projects that are designed to encourage active living. Given that physical inactivity and obesity are more problematic in minority and low-income populations, programs and initiatives to improve healthy lifestyle behaviors are particularly needed in these groups.

3. **Improve population assessment of physical activity and health in Louisiana.**
   The majority of the state-wide data used to inform the development of this report card was obtained from surveys conducted in 1997 and 2003. There is a pressing need to increase and improve the frequency, regularity and types of surveillance data collected about key indicators such as physical activity, obesity, perceived safety, family and community support, and evaluation and enforcement of health policies and legislation. There are several initiatives underway to collect up-to-date data for Louisiana and these efforts need to be encouraged, financed and sustained in order to evaluate the current state of our population's health and to monitor future progress.

MAKING THE GRADE

Grades were assigned for each indicator using the most recent and accurate data available and the consideration of recent published scientific literature and reports.

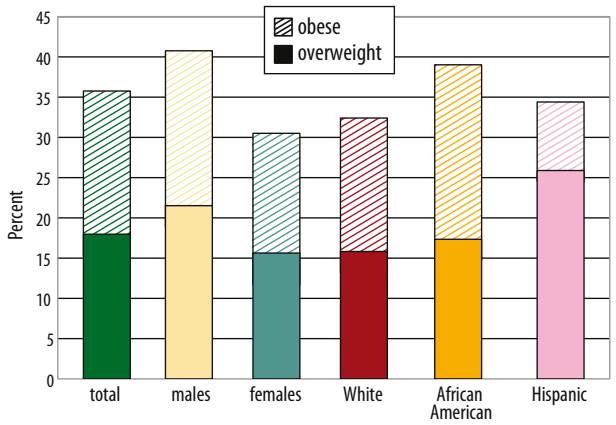
A	Louisiana's children and youth are physically active and achieving optimal health
B	Majority of Louisiana's children and youth are physically active and achieving optimal health; however, children who are obese, underserved, physically or mentally challenged may not have appropriate physical activity opportunities provided
C	Insufficient appropriate physical activity opportunities and programs available to large segments of Louisiana's children and youth
D	Insufficient appropriate physical activity opportunities and programs available to the majority of Louisiana's children and youth
F	Louisiana's children and youth have a sedentary lifestyle with insufficient opportunities for physical activity
INC	Incomplete. At the present time there is not enough data available for grading

INDICATORS AND GRADES

Physical Activity / Inactivity	D	Physical Activity Levels	Less than 30% of LA youth get vigorous physical activity every day. Yet, males are more active than females and activity decreases with age. Physical inactivity is related to poor cardiovascular, metabolic and psychosocial health in children and youth.
	D	Screen Time	In LA, 53% of youth spend more than 2 hours a day watching TV or playing video games. Furthermore, African American children and youth have higher levels of TV viewing than White and Hispanic children and youth. The odds of being overweight increase with higher levels of TV viewing in youth.
	C	Sports Participation	Over half (53%) of LA children and youth play after-school sports, however more males participate than females. White children and youth play more after-school sports than African American or Hispanic children and youth.
Health	F	Overweight and Obesity	Over one-third (36%) of LA children and youth are overweight or obese. Also, more males are overweight or obese compared to females and more African American children and youth are overweight or obese compared to White and Hispanic children and youth. There are increasing numbers of overweight and obese children and youth across the country.
	INC	Overall Physical and Psychosocial Well-Being	Physical inactivity in teens is associated with engaging in risky behaviors, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, and poor future adult health. Between 35 and 40% of LA children and youth reported depressive symptoms. However, there is insufficient information available for children and youth in LA to grade this indicator.
Policy and Investments	B-	Progress on Government Strategies and Policies	LA has a state-created Council on Obesity Prevention and Management. Several laws have been passed recently that promote active living in children and youth, including the requirement of daily physical activity in elementary school.
	INC	Government Investments	Government investment ($) is a key component of enacting and enforcing policies that impact public health. Insufficient information is available on state-specific resources allocated to physical activity and/or healthy community design at this time.
	INC	Industry and Philanthropic Investments	There is growing awareness and concern about childhood physical inactivity and obesity among corporate and philanthropic organizations. Limited information is available in the section. However, it is critical for future versions of the report card.
Family	INC	Family Perceptions and Roles Regarding Physical Activity	Parental modeling, monitoring and family cohesion are associated with more physical activity and less TV viewing. Over 80% of LA parents usually or always attend the extracurricular activities or events of their children; however, there is insufficient information available specific to physical activity to provide a grade this year.
School and Community	D	Physical Activity Programming at School	In LA, 46% of LA high school students report going to physical education class five days per week. However, there were drastic declines from 9th (64%) to 12th (26%) grade. The most recent data available are from 1997, highlighting the importance of updating information on physical education participation in children and youth.
	C	Training of School Personnel in Physical Activity	LA requires that newly-hired middle school and high school physical education teachers have a college degree in physical education or a related field and several types of continuing education opportunities are offered to LA physical education teachers. However, limited information is available regarding physical activity training for other school personnel.
	INC	Community Infrastructure, Facilities, and Programs	There is a relationship between the existence of parks and recreation facilities and levels of physical activity. Further, aspects of the built environment such as the walkability of neighborhoods and the amount of green space have also been associated with levels of physical activity and obesity. Very little information is available on this topic for LA.

HIGHLIGHTED FINDINGS

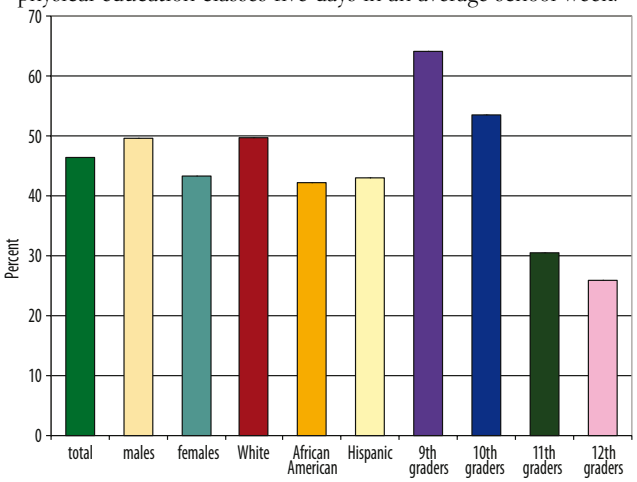
Percent of Louisiana Youth (10-17 years) in 2003 That Were Overweight and Obese



Overweight is defined as a body mass index (BMI) between the 85th and 95th percentile while obesity is greater than or equal to the 95th percentile of children the same age. Over one-third of LA children and youth are overweight or obese with males having higher rates than females and African American children and youth having higher rates than White and Hispanic children and youth.

Percent of Louisiana High-School Students in 1997 Who Went to PE Five Days in an Average School Week

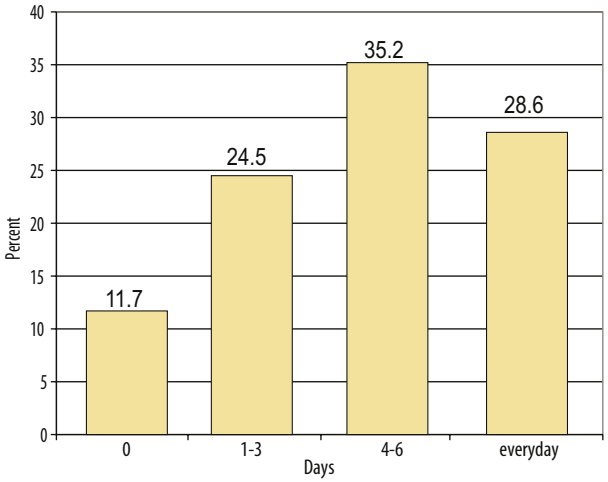
Data from the 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System reported that 46% of high-school students in Louisiana went to physical education classes five days in an average school week.



Furthermore, there was a significant decline in participation with each successive grade.

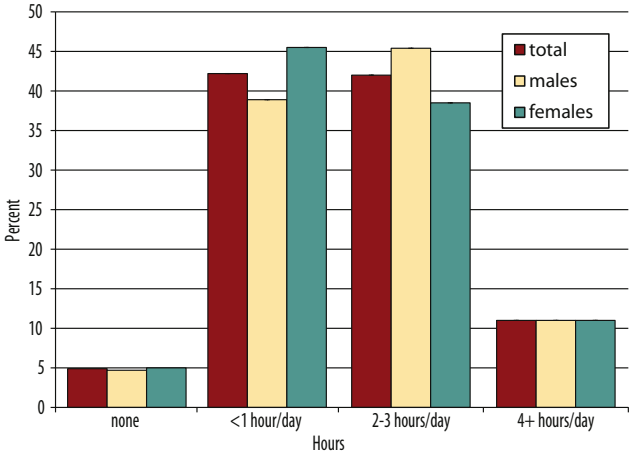
HIGHLIGHTED FINDINGS

Number of Days During the Past Week That Children/Youth in Louisiana Engaged in Vigorous Physical Activity in 2003



The National Survey of Children's Health was conducted with parents in Louisiana in 2003 and asked the number of days in the past week in which children and youth engaged in physical activity that made them sweat or breathe hard for at least 20 minutes. Results show less than 30% of Louisiana children and youth are vigorously active every day.

Hours of Daily TV Watching and Playing Video Games in Louisiana Children Aged 6-17 years in 2003



In Louisiana, according to the 2003 National Survey of Children's Health, nearly 45% of children used computers for more than one hour per day for non-school purposes and 53% watched television or played video games for over two hours a day.

REPORT CARD DEVELOPMENT AND DATA SOURCES

The grade assignments were based on analyses of the most recently available information from various sources, including the 2006 Caring Communities Youth Survey, 2006 LA Health research study, Louisiana Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, Louisiana Department of Education, Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, National Park Service, 2003 National Survey of Children's Health, 2006 School Health Policy and Program Study, and the 1997 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

The development of this report card was guided by a Research Advisory Committee, composed of scientists and professionals who collaborated on the selection of indicators and the assignment of grades including (in alphabetical order) Lisanne Brown (Louisiana Public Health Institute), Stephanie T. Broyles (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), Stewart T. Gordon (American Academy of Pediatrics, Louisiana Chapter), David Harsha (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), Kathy Hill (LSU-Kinesiology & LAHPERD), Bennett Hilley (Center for Planning Excellence), Peter T. Katzmarzyk (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), Nikki Lawhorn (Louisiana Public Health Institute), Lilian Levitan (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), Leanne Redman (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), Pamela Romero (Louisiana Council on Obesity Prevention and Management), Heli Roy (Pennington Biomedical Research Center & LA Cooperative Extension), Ariane Rung (LSU School of Public Health), Susan B. Sisson (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), Melinda Sothern (LSU Health Sciences Center), and Mark Tremblay (Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, Canada).

Louisiana's Report Card on Physical Activity & Health for Children and Youth is based on a similar initiative developed by Active Healthy Kids Canada (*www.activehealthykids.ca*).

For more information and details on the development and grading of *Louisiana's Report Card on Physical Activity & Health for Children and Youth* please refer to the more detailed (long form) version on-line at www.louisianareportcard.org

The mission of the Pennington Biomedical Research Center is to promote healthier lives through research and education in nutrition and preventive medicine.

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Section **12**

2007 Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan

Our Voice. Our Plan. Our Future.

Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan

Vision and Strategies for Recovery and Growth in South Louisiana

May 2007

LOUISIANA RECOVERY AUTHORITY

Louisiana Speaks is the long-term community planning initiative of the LRA

LOUISIANA SPEAKS REGIONAL PLAN TEAM

PLANNING

Calthorpe Associates
Fregonese Calthorpe Associates
ABMB Engineers
Brookings Institution
Brown+Danos landdesign
Kimley-Horn and Associates
LSU Coastal Louisiana Ecosystem Assessment and Restoration (CLEAR) Group
PolicyLink

OUTREACH, COMMUNICATIONS, AND SURVEY RESEARCH

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Urban Insight

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

Center for Planning Excellence
Louisiana Recovery Authority

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Cover art and inside cover art provided by Rhea Gary

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www.louisianaspeaks.org

DPZ/La. Speaks Charrettes

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Lori Waselchuk

Allen C. Smith, Wurtele Foundation

Executive

Summary

LOUISIANA SPEAKS
A PLAN FOR ACTION

THE LOUISIANA SPEAKS REGIONAL PLAN IS SET TO GUIDE OUR STATE AND ITS PEOPLE ON A BOLD NEW COURSE, THROUGH OUR RECOVERY AND INTO A SAFER, STRONGER, SMARTER FUTURE.

This is a time of challenges, but we will become stronger because of them. We are a state and a people blessed with rich natural and cultural resources and opportunities. South Louisiana will continue to provide us with land for homes and jobs, water for food and industry, and wetlands for safety from storms and flooding. In exchange, we promise to be stewards of this treasured landscape, of our cities, our towns, and our people.

We will build better levees, and we will restore the barrier islands, wetlands, and seashores that provide our first line of defense against storms. We will reinvest in our communities and we will build sustainable, vibrant new neighborhoods. We will create a diverse, resilient economy and provide the education necessary to attract more and better jobs, and we will supply quality healthcare. We will work to ensure that everyone has a choice of where to live and how to get around—by car, on efficient modern transit systems, and by foot or bike.

We will work together as a region to realize this vision, combining our talents and resources to meet the challenges we face. The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan embodies our commitment to three Vision Goals: **Recover Sustainably**, **Grow Smarter**, and **Think Regionally**.

Louisiana Speaks is the long-term community planning initiative of the Louisiana Recovery Authority. This Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan document lays out a clear plan based on Louisianians' aspirations for the future, and it provides specific actions to get us there.

LOUISIANIANS SPOKE. LOUISIANA SPEAKS IS WHAT THEY SAID.

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan is a living document. It establishes a dynamic, flexible framework that can accommodate contingency and change while remaining true to a unifying vision. As the plan is implemented—as levees are built, wetlands restored, communities enhanced, and economies strengthened—we will learn from reality as it plays out. This plan will be constantly updated, revised, and improved.

Vision Goal 1: Recover Sustainably

Strategies for Near-Term Recovery

CLEAR

A sustainable recovery means reinvesting in our communities, building key protection systems, stemming wetland loss, and meeting the immediate needs of our businesses and workers.

Our recovery from hurricanes Katrina and Rita is well under way, led by federal, state, and local efforts to meet short-term needs. We now have an opportunity to coordinate these recovery efforts with a vision for long-term sustainability to create a better future. Now is the time to rebuild smarter and stronger, combining the best of our communities and cultures with a forward-looking framework that coordinates our efforts to create a more resilient coast, stronger communities, and a more robust economy.

Rebuilding sustainably requires that we tackle immediate and approaching problems today. We must build levees that protect our communities and rich history without compromising natural systems. We need to restore lost wetlands and prevent future losses. We must engage in an aggressive strategy for reinvesting in our communities. We must meet the immediate needs of workers and businesses. We need to secure access to affordable insurance for businesses and homeowners. And we must extend successful recovery programs and support the recovery plans of cities and towns across South Louisiana.

KEY STRATEGIES FOR A SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY

1. **Enable our Recovery** by adopting the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) Master Plan to make us safer from storms, and by linking land use, transportation, and economic development policies to the CPRA's investments and strategies.
2. **Insure our Recovery** by identifying obstacles to affordable insurance and acting to keep private insurance available to households and businesses.
3. **Align Recovery and Growth Planning** by coordinating local, parish, state, and federal recovery efforts with implementation of the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan.
4. **Reinvest in our Communities** by focusing infrastructure and new development into existing communities and urbanized areas.
5. **Bridge the Immediate Needs of Businesses and Workers** by providing financial assistance, housing, quality healthcare, and training programs.
6. **Expand Recovery-Critical Industries** by building a robust local housing industry, supporting a coastal-sciences technology sector, and using existing infrastructure to capture growth opportunities.
7. **Provide Reliable Social and Community Services** by expanding access to quality healthcare and K-12 educational opportunities.

Strategies for a Sustainable Recovery and the recommended actions that will help us achieve them are explained in full in the chapter **Vision Goal 1: Recover Sustainably** on page 29.

Lori Waselchuk

Lori Waselchuk

Mid City Redevelopment Alliance

Vision Goal 2: Grow Smarter

Strategies for Long-Term Reinvestment and Growth

UDA/La. Speaks Pattern Book

Now is our opportunity to build a sustainable recovery and pursue a safer, stronger, smarter future. We need a comprehensive approach that addresses the varied and complex challenges on the horizon: growing threats to our coastal environment, rising transportation and housing costs, traffic congestion, healthcare shortages, and competitive national and global economies.

Growing smarter requires that we begin now to lay the groundwork for a safer and more resilient future. We must manage risk from future storms, working to protect and preserve our communities and cultures. Future development must revitalize our communities, and it must be coordinated with strategies for managing risk through levees and coastal restoration. We need to build diverse, vibrant communities with a range of housing options and robust economies. And we must create transportation networks that will serve and connect all Louisianians well into the future and get us all out of harm's way when storms threaten.

KEY STRATEGIES FOR GROWING SMARTER

1. **Comprehensively Manage Future Risk** by coordinating protection and restoration with public investment, private development, and state and local policies.
2. **Develop and Invest Smarter** by focusing investment in existing cities and towns and by building new mixed-use, walkable communities coordinated with transportation and protection infrastructure.
3. **Move Louisiana Forward** by building efficient, cutting-edge passenger and freight transportation networks over road, rail, air, and water.
4. **Build a Robust and Resilient Economy** by taking advantage of traditional strengths, educating the workforce of tomorrow, and pursuing emerging opportunities.
5. **Meet our Future Housing Needs** by ensuring an adequate supply of housing to meet a wide range of future needs throughout the region.
6. **Preserve our Communities and Protect Our Unique Cultures** by sustaining the places we treasure and the things that make us Louisianian.
7. **Provide Quality Social and Community Services,** including healthcare and education.

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan integrates our land-use decisions, transportation investments, building regulations, and insurance strategies with protection and restoration projects and plans.

Strategies for Growing Smarter and the recommended actions that will help us achieve them, are explained in full in the chapter **Vision Goal 2: Grow Smarter** on page 47.

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan builds a framework in which planning at the state, regional, and local governments are coordinated to create stronger communities supported by a restored coast and a resilient economy. A top priority is extending this framework to Central and North Louisiana.

More than ever before, we live our lives within the context of a larger region. Our economic opportunities, cultural assets, social lives, and recreational destinations extend beyond neighborhood, city, or parish boundaries. In tackling recovery and opportunities for future growth, the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan embodies a regional, coastwide approach to planning for our future, and we will extend this vision to encompass the entire state of Louisiana.

There is much that we already share, and we all depend on common resources. Major infrastructure investments should be seen as assets to the many communities that they connect. Preservation and stewardship of our coast should be understood as a regionwide responsibility. The decisions each of us make about the location and type of new construction should be seen for their effects on our region's economy through our insurance rates and other shared costs. Providing workforce housing should be treated as fundamental to sustaining our region's economic vitality. Educational excellence and accessible, quality healthcare at all levels should be understood as the foundation of a healthy society and economy. And preserving the complex cultural fabric that makes South Louisiana unique is at the heart of our common identity and future. In short, the things we share at a regional level—the strengths as well as the risks—will define our shared future and our individual opportunities.

Thinking regionally means working together to achieve sustainable recovery and smarter growth. It involves important decisions about how we invest public dollars. It will mean devoting legislation, policy changes, and resources to increase capacity for planning, coordination, and implementation at the state, regional, and local levels. It will require cooperation among the private, nonprofit, and public sectors. It will not be easy and it will not happen overnight. That is why the unifying vision in the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan is necessary to help guide the way.

KEY STRATEGIES FOR REGIONAL PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Extend the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan** to include areas that were not directly affected by Katrina and Rita, including Central and North Louisiana.
2. **Achieve Effective Statewide Planning** by providing resources and legislation to enable state, regional, and local governments to integrate and coordinate planning and implementation.

Strategies for Regional Planning and Implementation, and the recommended actions that will help us achieve them, are explained in full in the chapter **Vision Goal 3: Think Regionally** on page 79.

LDOTD

What Will Louisiana Speaks Do?

Building Smarter and Safer for the Next Generation

Lori Waselchuk

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan is a concrete, coastwide vision and action plan that builds upon existing recovery efforts to create a sustainable recovery and a safer, stronger, smarter future. It is part of an unprecedented planning effort that combines parish recovery plans, environmentally sustainable architectural and urban design guidelines, and neighborhood demonstration plans.

Louisiana Speaks has been working with local and regional officials, business leaders, and world-renowned economists, urban planners, and coastal scientists to create an integrated set of strategies and actions for a stronger Louisiana. The planning process included an unprecedented public campaign that involved workshops, newspaper inserts, television broadcasts, and online and telephone surveys. Nearly 27,000 Louisianians from across the planning region and in the diaspora participated in outreach activities, providing essential guidance for the vision and strategies included in this document.

A PLAN WITH ACTION

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan arises out of the worst natural disasters in U.S. history. Katrina and Rita exposed system failures—from coastal land-loss and unprotected communities to poverty, poor education, crime, and substandard healthcare. This plan brings hope, through action, by bringing together the collective wisdom of Louisiana into a blueprint for short-term recovery and long-term growth.

The plan is organized around three goals: Recover Sustainably, Grow Smarter, and Think Regionally. Each goal is supported by a set of strategies—broad directions for realizing the goal—and actions—specific steps required to achieve the strategies. Timelines and funding characteristics are contained in Appendix B. A more detailed Louisiana Speaks Strategic Implementation Plan, including benchmarks and responsible parties, will be available in July 2007.

Through Louisiana Speaks, the people of Louisiana have set forth a mandate for change. We are ready to invest in the long-term viability of our communities, and we understand that to do so, we must invest in our coast and our economies. We know these things will require working together and pursuing long-term, comprehensive solutions. But Louisianians do not want change for change's sake. We want to preserve and reinforce those things that make us and our home uniquely Louisianian.

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

Vision Goals

→ **Strategies**

→ **Actions**

This plan is organized into chapters addressing each of the Vision Goals: Recover Sustainably, Grow Smarter and Think Regionally. A set of strategies is presented to accomplish each vision goal. Each strategy is reinforced by a suite of concrete implementation actions.

A more detailed **Louisiana Speaks Strategic Implementation Plan** document will be available in July 2007.

Lori Waselchuk

Tens of thousands of Louisianians participated in the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan process, providing essential guidance for the strategies and actions included in this document.

LOUISIANA SPEAKS REGIONAL VISION MAP

This map illustrates a future for South Louisiana based on the input of tens of thousands of citizens and stakeholders. It also includes elements of the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's Master Plan.

The vision builds on a sustainable recovery that restores coastal wetlands, constructs strategic levees, and reinvests in historic communities. New growth is focused in and around existing communities, linked to investments in protection infrastructure, regional transportation, and economic zones.

George Armstrong/FEMA

Recover Sustainably

We must face immediate and approaching problems today by building levees that protect our communities and rich history, by restoring wetlands, by reinvesting in communities and supporting their recovery, and by meeting the immediate needs of workers and businesses.

Reinvestment Areas*

- Urban Center: The largest national/regional centers—major offices, shops, civic, and cultural facilities and multifamily housing. Accessible by major national and regional transit and roadways.
- City Center: Major subregional centers—offices, shops, civic, and cultural facilities, and a mix of multifamily housing, townhomes, and single family homes. Accessible by regional transit and roadways.
- Town Center: Local residential and commercial centers—local shops and offices, and single family homes, townhomes and multifamily housing. Accessible by local transit and roadways.
- Existing Urbanized Areas: Development within existing communities—single-family homes, townhomes, multifamily housing, and local retail. Accessible by transit and roadways.
- Special Economic Zones: Key economic centers that do not have levee protection, but do have storm risk mitigation through hazard planning and limits on new development. Includes commercial fishing facilities, industrial plants, ports, and recreational sites.

New Growth Areas

- Town: Centers serving new communities—regional offices, shops, and civic and cultural facilities, as well as a mix of multifamily housing, townhomes, and single family homes. Accessible by regional and local transit and regional roadways.
- Neighborhood: A mix of single family homes, townhomes, multifamily housing and local shops. Accessible by transit service and roads.
- Industrial Expansion: New or expanded industrial districts.

Transportation Systems

- New Primary Transit Corridor (Intercity high-speed and/or regional commuter rail)
- New or Existing Secondary Transit Corridor (fixed-route public transit, such as light rail or street car)
- New or Improved Roadway
- Existing Interstate
- Existing US or State Highway
- Major Port Facility
- Existing Rail Corridor

* Reinvestment centers highlight communities that already serve as anchors for surrounding areas, or would serve as anchors in the future. This was determined based upon a combination of land use density and functional characteristics such as regional location and links to major transportation corridors. Example centers serve to illustrate reinvestment opportunity areas derived through discussions with local officials as well as qualitative and quantitative analysis, but are not an exhaustive list. Many rural communities do not appear on the map.

Grow Smarter

We must pursue strategies for a safer and more resilient future by integrating coastal restoration and levee protection with land use and investment policy, and by building diverse communities with a range of housing and transportation options.

Think Regionally

We must work to achieve sustainable recovery and smarter growth by linking state and regional investments in transportation, levees, and coastal restoration to land use and risk management priorities, and by providing resources to enhance local and regional planning capacity.

Landscape Features

- Existing Wetland
- New or Restored Wetland 50-year projection
- Agricultural, Upland Forest or Open Land
- Open Water

Jurisdictional Boundaries

- State Boundary
- Parish Boundary

CPRA Master Plan Features**

- New Levee
- Upgraded Levee
- Existing Levee
- Increased Protection for Major Urban Areas Using Hurricane Protection Systems (Other hurricane protection systems envisioned; see CPRA Master Plan**)
- Shoreline, Barrier Island or Navigable Waterway Restoration/Stabilization
- River Diversion
- Water or Sediment Conveyance

** For more information on the CPRA Master Plan, visit **www.louisianacoastalplanning.org**

RECOVER SUSTAINABLY

Reinvest in Our Communities

Many of our communities have seen decades of declining populations and employment, and now face an urgent need for reinvestment. The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan proposes to immediately focus infrastructure and development in existing communities, reduce financial and regulatory barriers to infill development, and create local capacity for spurring reinvestment.

DPZ/La. Speaks Charrettes

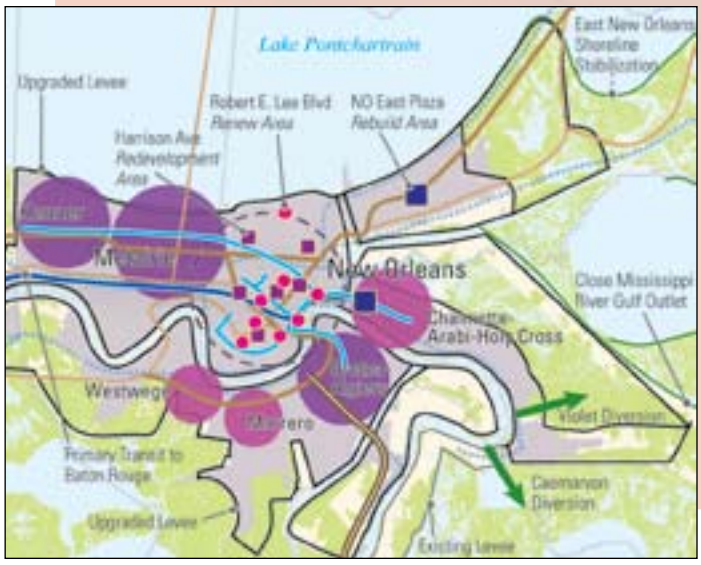
DPZ/La. Speaks Charrettes

Immediately Fund Strategic Recovery Projects

Rather than separating short- and long-term planning, the Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan will leverage short-term recovery projects to create momentum for a stronger future. Near-term projects include building key recovery-related transportation lines, extending successful economic recovery initiatives, and implementing local and parish recovery plans.

Restore Our Coast and Build Stronger Levees

Achieving greater storm protection, restoring our wetlands, and reducing risk begins now by adopting the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) Master Plan and Annual Plans. Short-term priorities of these plans include accelerating hurricane protection around key population centers and river diversion projects to rebuild our coastal wetlands. These projects will support community reinvestment efforts such as the New Orleans Rebuild, Redevelop and Renew Areas.



City of New Orleans Targeted Recovery Areas

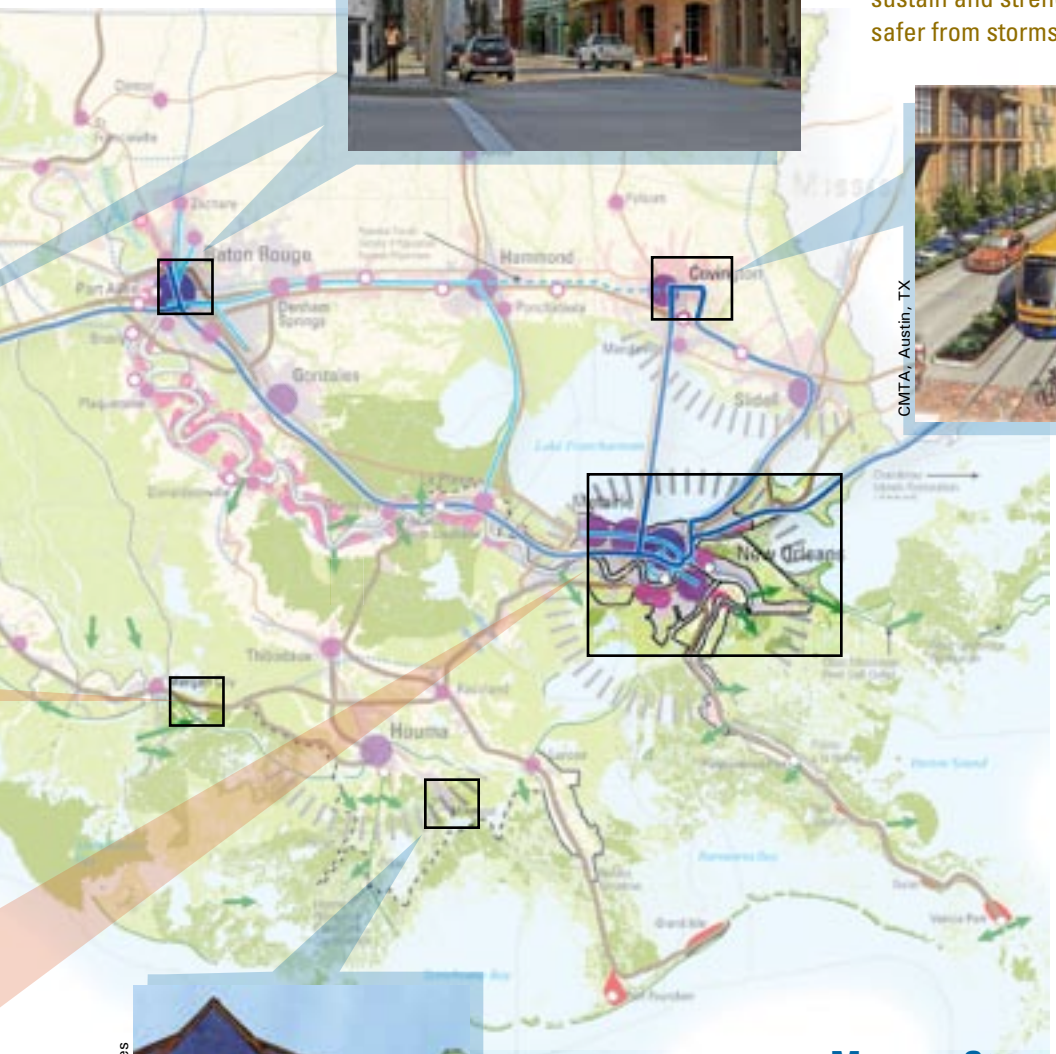
■ Rebuild Area ● Renew Area ■ Redevelopment Area

GROW SMARTER

Invest and Develop Smarter

Many long-term priorities—sustained reinvestment in our communities, efficient use of public investments, preservation of sensitive land, and effective risk management—are closely linked to the location of development and state investments.

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan coordinates future development and infrastructure with these priorities to sustain and strengthen our communities while making us safer from storms.



CMTA, Austin, TX

James Mohler

Build the Transportation Network of the Future

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan focuses on cutting-edge passenger transportation to support our communities and robust goods movement to support our economy. The plan aims to create a seamless network of regional and local transportation service. Land development and public investments will be focused along these corridors.

DPZ/La. Speaks Charrettes

Manage Storm and Flood Risk

The Louisiana Speaks Regional Plan proposes a multi-pronged risk management strategy: continue restoring our wetlands, build strategic levees, invest in systems of secondary defense, enforce building codes, implement coastal zoning ordinances, focus new development in low-risk locations, educate homeowners living in high-risk areas, manage our watersheds, and purchase high-risk and environmentally sensitive land.

Section 13

Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Survey 2005 for Louisiana

Responsive Management

PUBLIC OPINION ON FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THE REPUTATION AND CREDIBILITY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

LOUISIANA

Conducted for
The Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Under Multistate Conservation Grant VA M-10-R
Awarded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

by Responsive Management
2005

PUBLIC OPINION ON FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THE REPUTATION AND CREDIBILITY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

LOUISIANA

2005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was conducted for the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (SEAFWA) to determine public opinion on fish and wildlife management issues and agency reputation and credibility. The study entailed a telephone survey of residents' attitudes toward and opinions on fish and wildlife management issues and the state's fish and wildlife agency in all 16 member states of the SEAFWA: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. This report discusses the results of the survey in Louisiana.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the SEAFWA, with input from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (the Department) staff. Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all local time. The survey was conducted in November 2004. Responsive Management obtained a total of 403 completed interviews in Louisiana.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of adult Louisiana residents, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 4.9 percentage points.

AGENCY PERCEIVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING FISH AND WILDLIFE, AND AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THAT AGENCY

- The majority of Louisiana residents could not name the state government agency that is most responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife in Louisiana: 52% either said, "Don't know," or gave an incorrect answer. In follow-up, after being informed that the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (the Department) is responsible for

managing and conserving fish and wildlife, 64% said that they know a little or nothing about the agency.

- One third (33%) knew the correct name of the Department, and another 15% gave a close derivative of the correct name.

SATISFACTION WITH/PERCEIVED BENEFITS PROVIDED BY/OPINIONS ON THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

- Satisfaction with the Department is good: 77% of Louisiana residents said that they are very or somewhat satisfied with the Department; 6% expressed dissatisfaction.

- Conserving and protecting wildlife, natural resources, and habitat, enforcing fish and wildlife laws, and providing fishing and hunting opportunities are seen as the benefits that the Department provides to Louisiana residents.

- Respondents were read six statements about the Department and asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement with each. The three "positive" statements each had a majority in agreement; two of the three "negative" statements had a majority in agreement. The statement with which the most agreed was that the Department effectively balances the interests of anglers, hunters, conservation groups, and the general public: 73% agreed. Next was that the Department is doing enough to conserve Louisiana's fish and wildlife populations (65%).
  - In looking at disagreement, the highest disagreement is for the statement that the work of the Department is primarily influenced by politics (32%), followed by that the Department is primarily influenced by environmental and/or conservation groups (26%) and that the Department primarily serves the interests of hunters and anglers (25%).

RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES PROGRAMS

- Five program areas had substantially higher importance ratings than performance ratings: Providing educational programs on the state's fish and wildlife, providing opportunities for boating safety education, restoring native fish and wildlife to the state, conserving fish and wildlife habitat, and providing opportunities for hunting safety education.

- The top three efforts/areas in importance were conserving fish and wildlife habitat, enforcing fish and game laws, and providing opportunities for boating safety education.

- The top three efforts/areas in performance were providing opportunities for recreational fishing, enforcing fish and game laws, and managing wildlife populations.

CONTACTS WITH THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

- More than one third (35%) of residents had contacted the Department for information or assistance, typically doing so by telephone. Most typically, residents sought information about hunting, fishing, license application, or nuisance wildlife.

- Of those who contacted the Department, the majority (76%) were very satisfied with their contact, and another 14% were somewhat satisfied, for an overall satisfaction rate of 90%.

- The majority (55%) of residents who had contacted the Department indicated that they would be likely to contact the Department for information or assistance in the future.

FUNDING FOR THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES, FISHING/HUNTING LICENSE FEES, AND USER FEES

- Most commonly, residents attribute funding for the Department to come from taxes: 31% answered taxes without further elaboration, 24% said general state taxes, and 14% said general federal taxes. Nearly a quarter named the important sources of hunting licenses (23%) and fishing licenses (22%).

- Most typically, residents think the current fees for hunting and fishing licenses are about the right price.
  - While a majority of hunters and anglers think licenses are about the right price, they are more likely than the general population to say that license fees are too high.

- Although residents most commonly think current license fees are about right, a large majority (58%) of residents would support increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses,

to cover the costs of conserving and managing fish and wildlife; a substantial percentage (21%) would oppose increases in user fees for that reason. On this question, hunters and anglers were more likely than the general population to oppose.

- Residents would support increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, if it means there would be more opportunities for these activities: 63% would support increases in user fees for more opportunities (17% would oppose). Hunters and anglers were not much different than the general population on this question.

- A majority (57%) of residents overall agreed that the costs for managing fish and wildlife should be paid for with specific user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses; 25% disagreed. Hunters and anglers were more likely than the general population to disagree.

FISH AND WILDLIFE ISSUES FACING LOUISIANA

- Habitat loss was the top-named fish and wildlife issue facing the state, followed by polluted water/water quality.

FISH AND WILDLIFE VALUES

- Residents were asked about the importance of eight fish and wildlife values, and the results of the questions were then ranked. Note that for each value, a majority indicated it as being very important. The top-named value was that Louisiana's water resources are safe and well protected (96% rated this value as very important), followed by that people have the opportunity to fish recreationally in Louisiana (93% rated this as very important).
  - That people have the opportunity to hunt was at the bottom of the ranking: 81% said the opportunity to hunt was very important.

- Nearly a third (29%) of residents consider themselves to be hunters, and more than two-fifths (43%) consider themselves to be anglers or fishermen.

OPINIONS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY ISSUES

- While 43% of residents think that Louisiana's waters are healthy, half (50%) think the waters are unhealthy. Concern was high for water quality.

- The major factors that respondents consider to be contributing to water quality issues include industrial waste (the top answer at 49%), wastewater treatment plants/sewage (21%), litter and trash (17%), and agricultural runoff (13%).

- The major factors that respondents consider to be contributing to water quantity issues include industrial and commercial use (18%), residential use including lawn watering (9%), and agricultural use/irrigation (8%).

OPINIONS ON THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

- A majority (58%) of Louisiana residents rated their concern for threatened and endangered species at 7 or higher on a scale from 0 to 10; the mean was at 6.7. The major factors that residents feel contribute to species becoming threatened or endangered in Louisiana are habitat loss and/or fragmentation (29%); overhunting/overtrapping/overfishing (24%); pollution (21%); and poaching (19%).

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

- A majority (86%) of Louisiana residents have heard a little or nothing about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in the past year; 11% have heard a great deal or a moderate amount about CWD.

NUISANCE WILDLIFE AND DEER-VEHICLE COLLISIONS

- A substantial percentage (20%) of respondents have had problems with wild animals, including birds, in the past 2 years, and most commonly the problems were caused by raccoons, squirrels, and armadillos. Most commonly, the problems were with yards or gardens, although substantial percentages of those who had problems named a threat to humans and a threat to pets as problems, as well as structural damage to their home.

- An overwhelming majority (96%) of Louisiana residents have *not* experienced a vehicle-deer collision in the past 12 months, either as a driver or passenger; 3% have experienced a collision while driving.

OPINIONS ON LAND USE AND FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

- Louisiana residents were asked about their opinion on six statements regarding land use and fish and wildlife management. The statement with which the most agreed was that hunting and fishing are part of the scientific management of fish and wildlife populations (84%). Additionally, Louisiana residents showed deference for fish and wildlife habitat over human use of land: more respondents thought that the use and development of land should be restricted to protect fish and wildlife (49% strongly agreed) than thought either that landowners should be allowed to develop their land regardless of its impact on wildlife (17% strongly agreed) or that development for new home sites should take precedence over preserving wildlife habitat (13% strongly agreed).

- A large majority (84%) of Louisiana residents agree that hunting and fishing are part of the scientific management of fish and wildlife populations.

- A large majority (79%) of Louisiana residents agree that the use and development of land should be restricted to protect fish and wildlife,.

- Louisiana residents are split over allowing landowners to develop their land regardless of its impact on wildlife: although a majority (53%) disagree with allowing landowners to do so, a substantial percentage (35%) agree.

- A large majority (66%) of Louisiana residents agree that they can make a significant difference in conserving fish and wildlife habitat.

- A majority (65%) agree that efforts to conserve wildlife habitat in Louisiana are adequate, but a substantial percentage (25%) disagree.

- In a choice between the two, a majority (61%) of Louisiana residents disagree with always giving precedence to building new homes for residents over conserving wildlife habitat; 27% agree.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FISH AND WILDLIFE AND CREDIBILITY OF SOURCES

- Most commonly, Louisiana residents look for information on fish, wildlife, hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, and other forms of wildlife-related outdoor recreation on the Internet (32%), in magazines (18%), in newspapers (14%), or in agency publications (12%). Note that 63% of Louisiana residents said they access the Internet daily or sometimes.

- Louisiana residents were asked about the credibility of eleven different possible sources of information on fish and wildlife, and then the results were ranked. At the top of the ranking is the Department, closely followed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a Law Enforcement Officer with the Department. In general, governmental agencies and representatives had higher credibility than not-for-profit advocacy organizations, such as sportsmen's groups, environmental groups, or People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). The only not-for-profit organization considered to be very credible by at least half of respondents is the National Wildlife Federation. The highest scores for *not* credible were for PETA, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), local environmental organizations, and local sportsmen's organizations.

PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

- Louisiana residents were asked about their participation in 20 specific outdoor activities. Among the listed activities, residents most commonly fed birds or other wildlife on a regular basis (47%). Other outdoor recreation activities that had relatively high participation rates were freshwater fishing (46%) and visiting a state or national park (39%).

- Those who went camping were asked about the type of camping they did. Slightly less than half (47%) of all campers had camped in a tent in a campground; 34% had camped in a recreational vehicle (RV), and 14% had participated in wilderness camping.

- Those who had hunted were asked how many days they had hunted in the past year: 26% had hunted for less than 1 week, and 44% had hunted for less than 2 weeks. The mean was 26.2 days; the median was 20 days.

- Those who had freshwater or saltwater fished were asked how many days they had fished in the past year. Nearly half (49%) had fished for less than 2 weeks. The mean was 34.0 days; the median was 15 days.

- Those who had taken wildlife viewing trips were asked how many days they had done so in the past year. The majority (59%) had done so for less than 1 week. The mean was 18.6 days; the median was 5 days.

- Nearly half of households (48%) have a member who went hunting in the past 5 years in Louisiana; 72% have a member who went fishing in the past 5 years in Louisiana; 37% have a member who has taken a wildlife viewing trip.

- A substantial percentage of respondents (35%) have attended an educational program that dealt with fish and/or wildlife.
  - Hunters and anglers are more likely to have attended an educational program that dealt with fish and/or wildlife.

APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING

- Overwhelming majorities of Louisiana residents approve of legal hunting (90%) and legal, recreational fishing (95%). While a majority of Louisiana residents (67%) approve of legal, regulated trapping, a substantial percentage (25%) disapprove.

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted for the Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (SEAFWA) to determine public opinion on fish and wildlife management issues and agency reputation and credibility. The study entailed a telephone survey of residents' attitudes toward and opinions on fish and wildlife management issues and the state's fish and wildlife agency in all 16 member states of the SEAFWA: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. This report discusses the results of the survey in Louisiana. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the universality of telephone ownership. In addition, a central polling site at the Responsive Management office allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of natural resources and wildlife-associated outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and the SEAFWA, with input from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (the Department) staff. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire, and revisions were made to the questionnaire based on the pre-test.

To ensure that the telephone survey data collected were of the highest quality, Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations. Methods of instruction included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of the survey. Interviewers were instructed on type of study, study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, interview length, termination points and qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument. The Survey Center Managers randomly monitored telephone workstations without the interviewers' knowledge to evaluate the

performance of each interviewer. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians edited each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 6:00 p.m., and Sunday from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., all local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in November 2004. Responsive Management obtained a total of 403 completed interviews in Louisiana.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language 4.1 (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey instrument was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample of adult Louisiana residents, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 4.9 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 4.9 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 403 and a population size of 3,249,177 people 18 years old or older.

Sampling error equation:

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25}{N_p - 1}} \right)(1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)

N_P = population size (i.e., total number of residents)

N_S = sample size

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

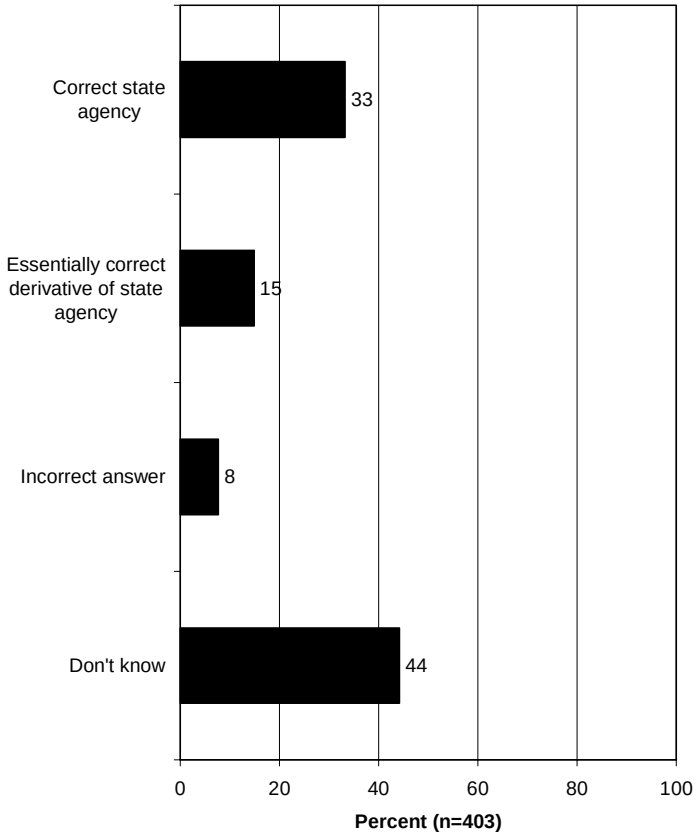
Note that some results may not sum to exactly 100% because of rounding. Additionally, rounding on the graphs may cause apparent discrepancies of 1 percentage point between the graphs and the reported results of combined responses (e.g., when “strongly support” and “moderately support” are summed to determine the total percentage in support).

AGENCY-RELATED QUESTIONS

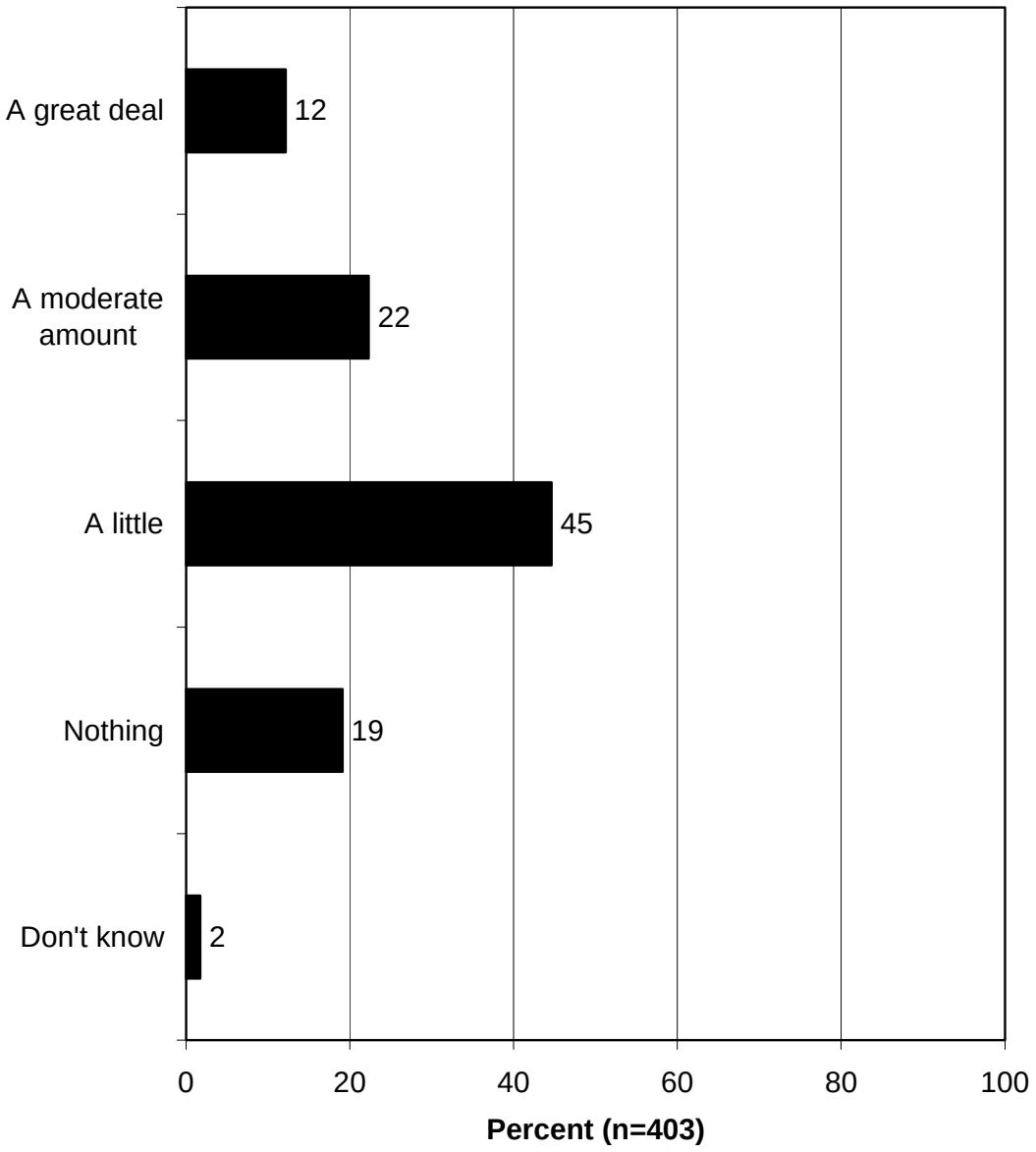
AGENCY PERCEIVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING FISH AND WILDLIFE, AND AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THAT AGENCY

- The majority of Louisiana residents could not name the state government agency that is most responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife in Louisiana: 52% either said, "Don't know," or gave an incorrect answer. In follow-up, after being informed that the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife, 64% said that they know a little or nothing about the agency.
  - One third (33%) knew the correct name of the Department, and another 15% gave a close derivative of the correct name.

Q18. Which one government agency would you say is most responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife in Louisiana?



Q19. The LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife in Louisiana. Before this survey, would you say you knew a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about the LA Department of Wildlife?



SATISFACTION WITH/PERCEIVED BENEFITS PROVIDED BY/OPINIONS ON THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

- Satisfaction with the Department is good: 77% of Louisiana residents said that they are very or somewhat satisfied with the Department; 6% expressed dissatisfaction.

- Of those who contacted the Department, 90% were very or somewhat satisfied with the contact, with "very satisfied" leading by far any other response (this graph is shown and further discussed in the section of the report titled, "Contacts with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries").

- Conserving and protecting wildlife, natural resources, and habitat, enforcing fish and wildlife laws, and providing fishing and hunting opportunities are seen as the benefits that the Department provides to Louisiana residents.

- Respondents were read six statements about the Department and asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement with each. The three "positive" statements each had a majority in agreement; two of the three "negative" statements had a majority in agreement. The statement with which the most agreed was that the Department effectively balances the interests of anglers, hunters, conservation groups, and the general public: 73% agreed. Next was that the Department is doing enough to conserve Louisiana's fish and wildlife populations (65%). The results are also examined individually below.
  - In looking at disagreement, the highest disagreement is for the statement that the work of the Department is primarily influenced by politics (32%), followed by that the Department is primarily influenced by environmental and/or conservation groups (26%) and that the Department primarily serves the interests of hunters and anglers (25%).

- A majority (61%) of Louisiana residents agree that the Department primarily serves the interests of hunters and anglers; 25% disagree.

- Agreement (73%) is at least nine times greater than disagreement (9%) that the Department effectively balances the interests of anglers, hunters, conservation groups, and the general public.

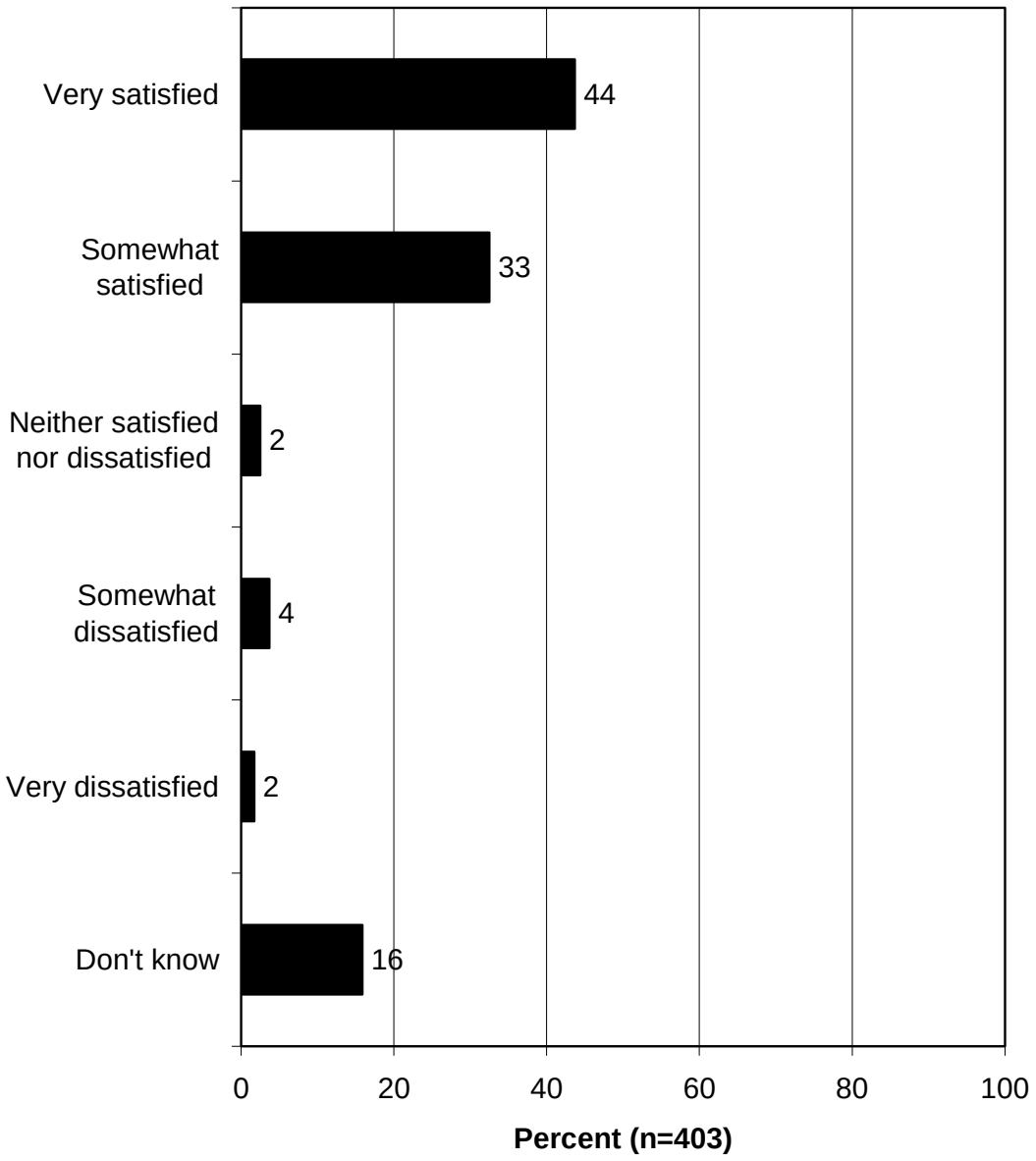
- Louisiana residents are more likely to agree than disagree that the work of the Department is primarily influenced by environmental and/or conservation groups: a slight majority (51%) agree, but 26% disagree.

- Louisiana residents are divided over whether the work of the Department is primarily influenced by politics: 49% agree, but 32% disagree.

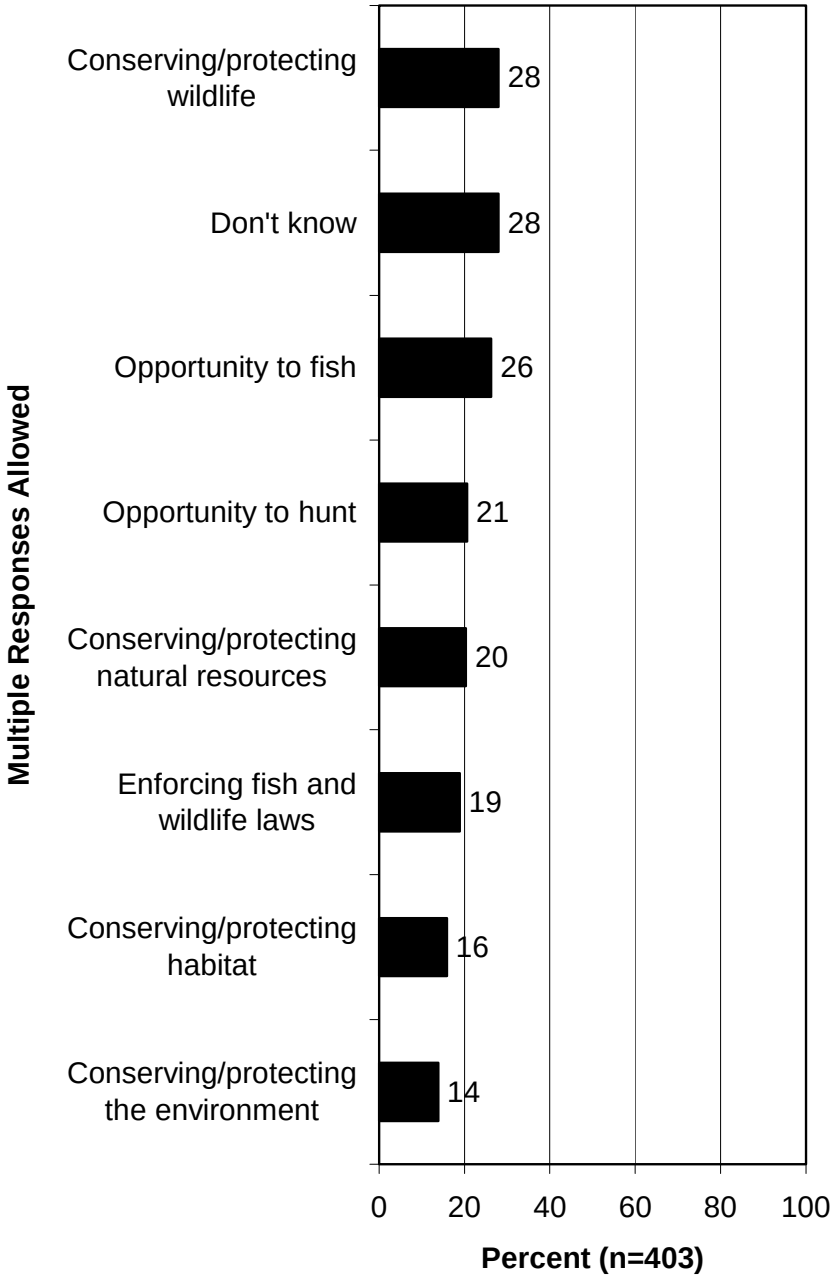
- Although many more Louisiana residents agree (61%) than disagree (9%) that scientific fish and wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the Department, nearly a third (29%) do not know.

- Louisiana residents more commonly agree than disagree that the Department is doing enough to conserve the state's fish and wildlife populations: 65% agree, but 18% disagree.

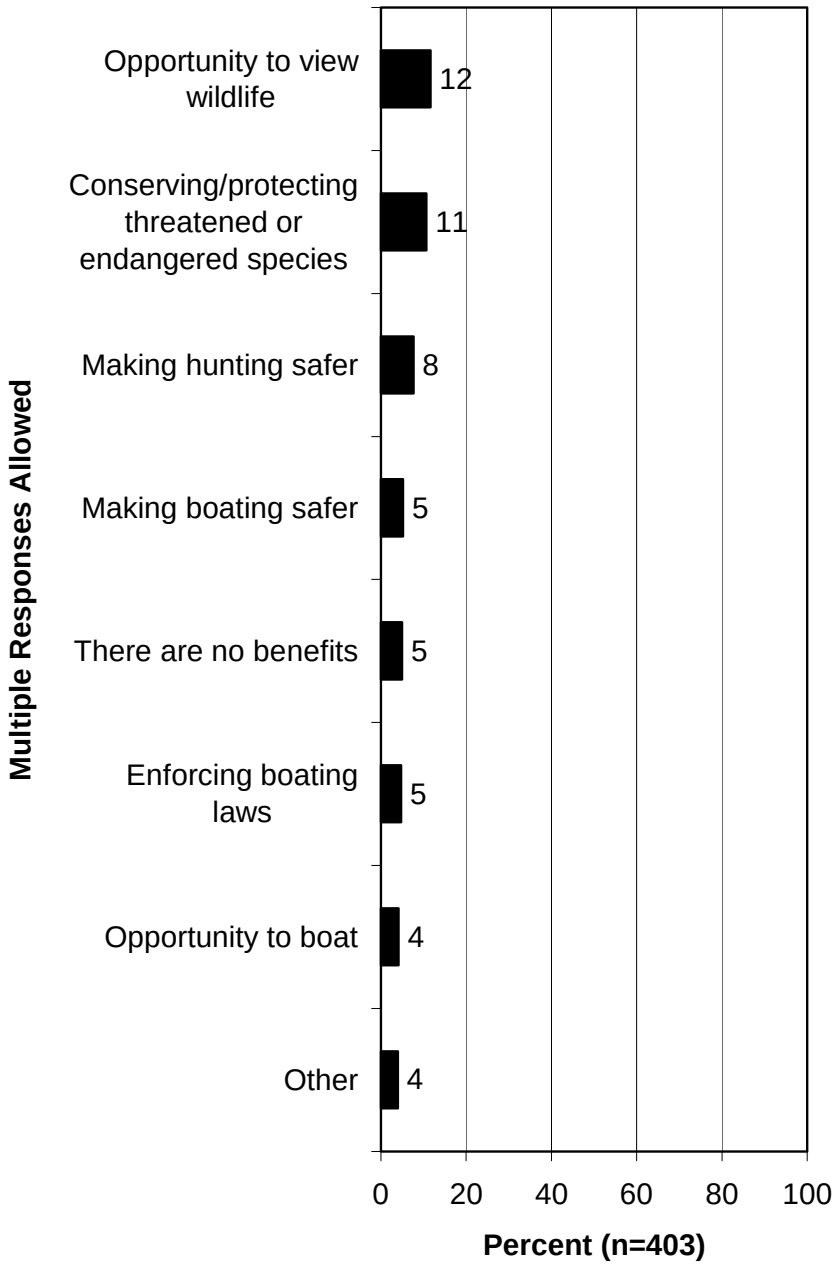
Q20. Now I would like to ask about your opinions regarding the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries as a governmental agency in Louisiana?



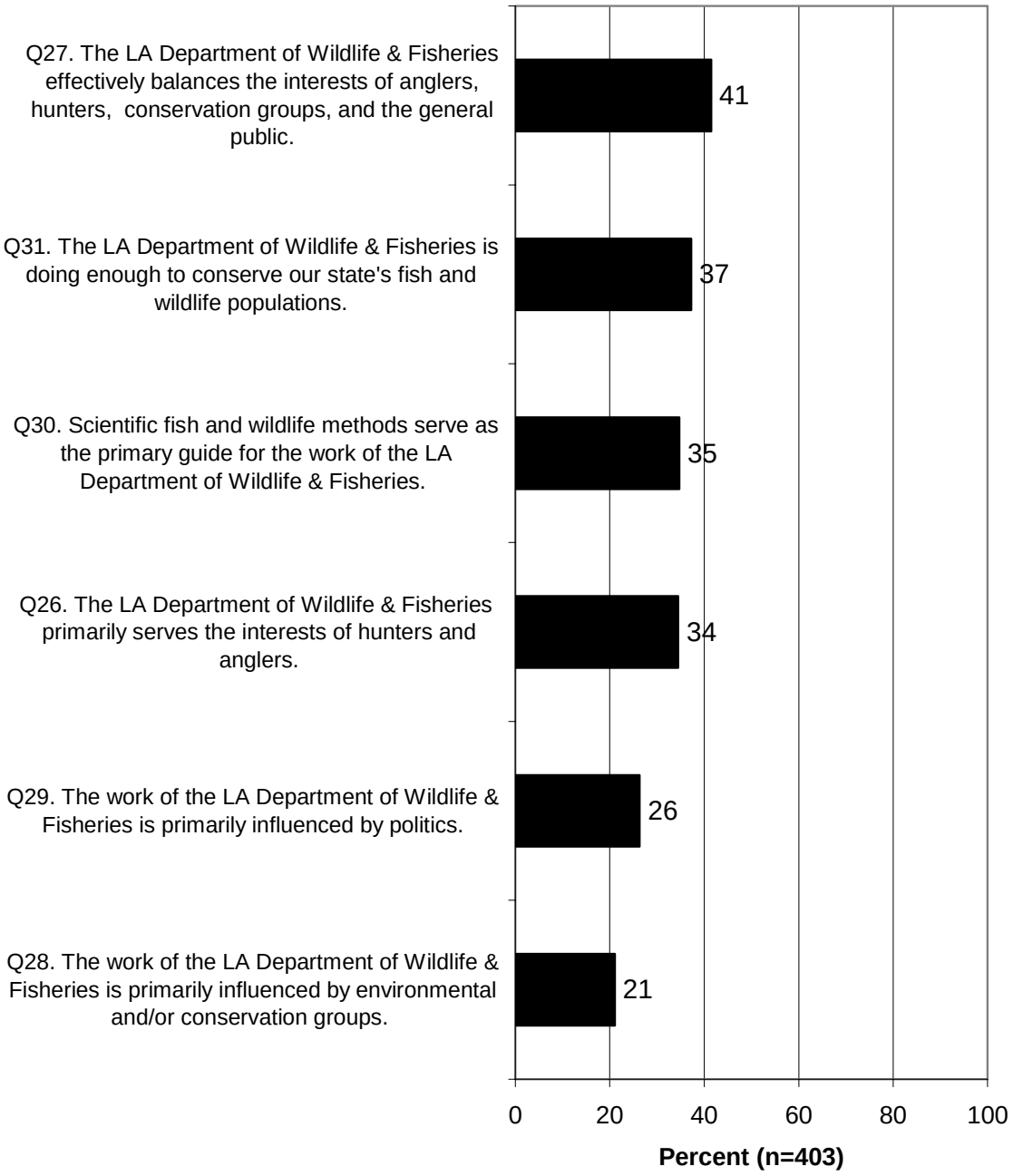
Q22. What do you see as the benefits the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries provides you with?
Part 1.



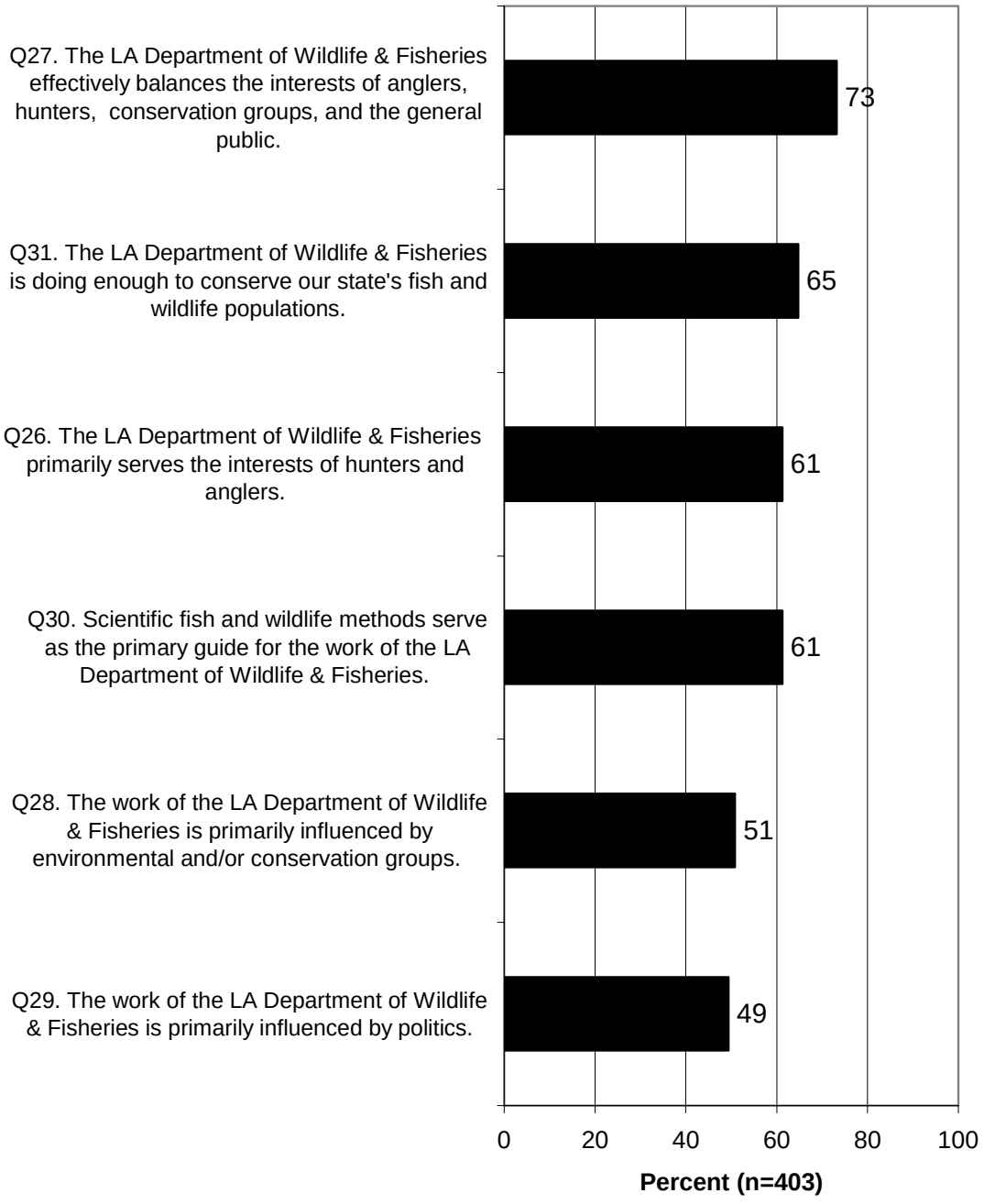
Q22. What do you see as the benefits the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries provides you with?
Part 2.



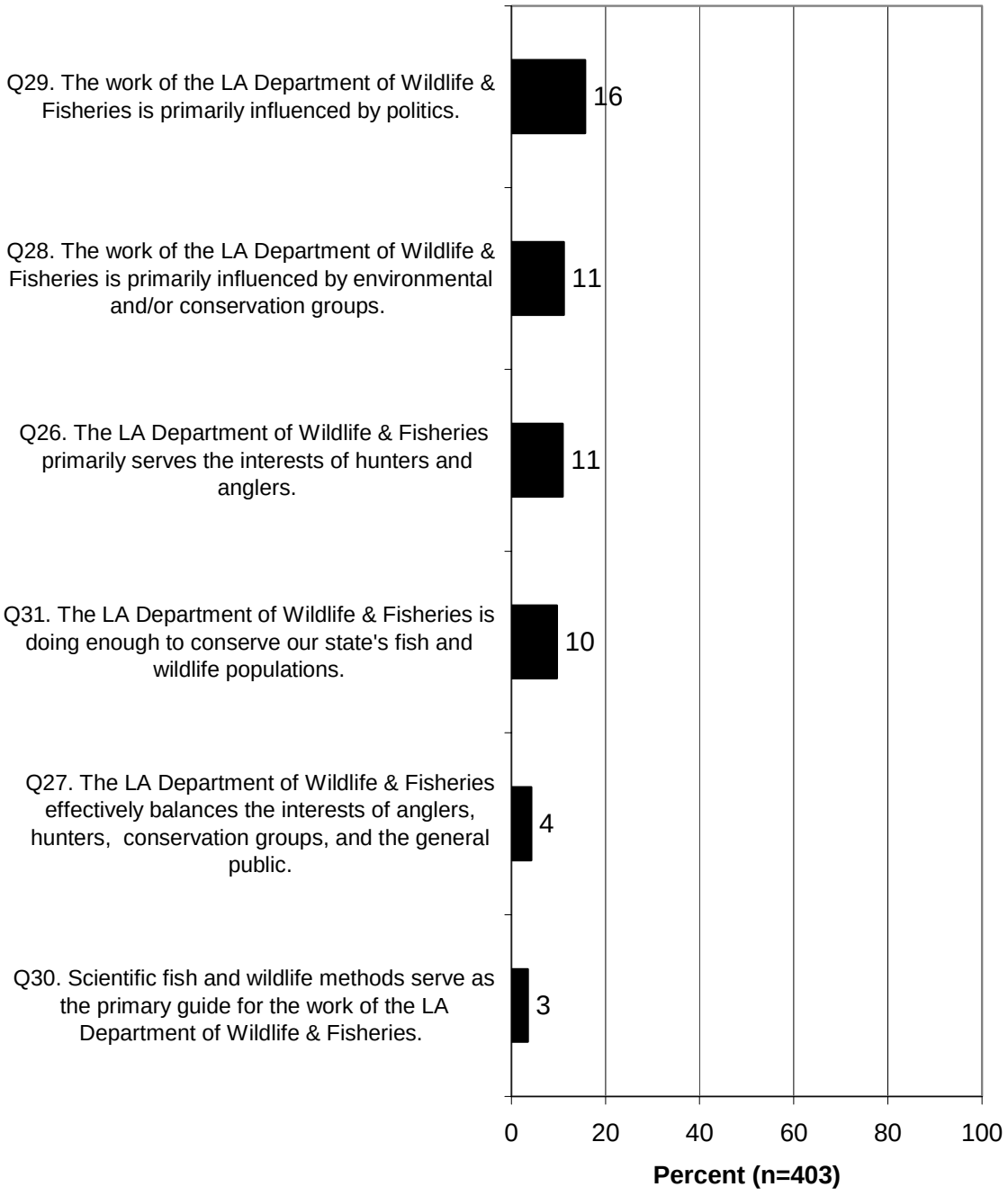
Q26-Q31. Percent who strongly agree with the following statements.



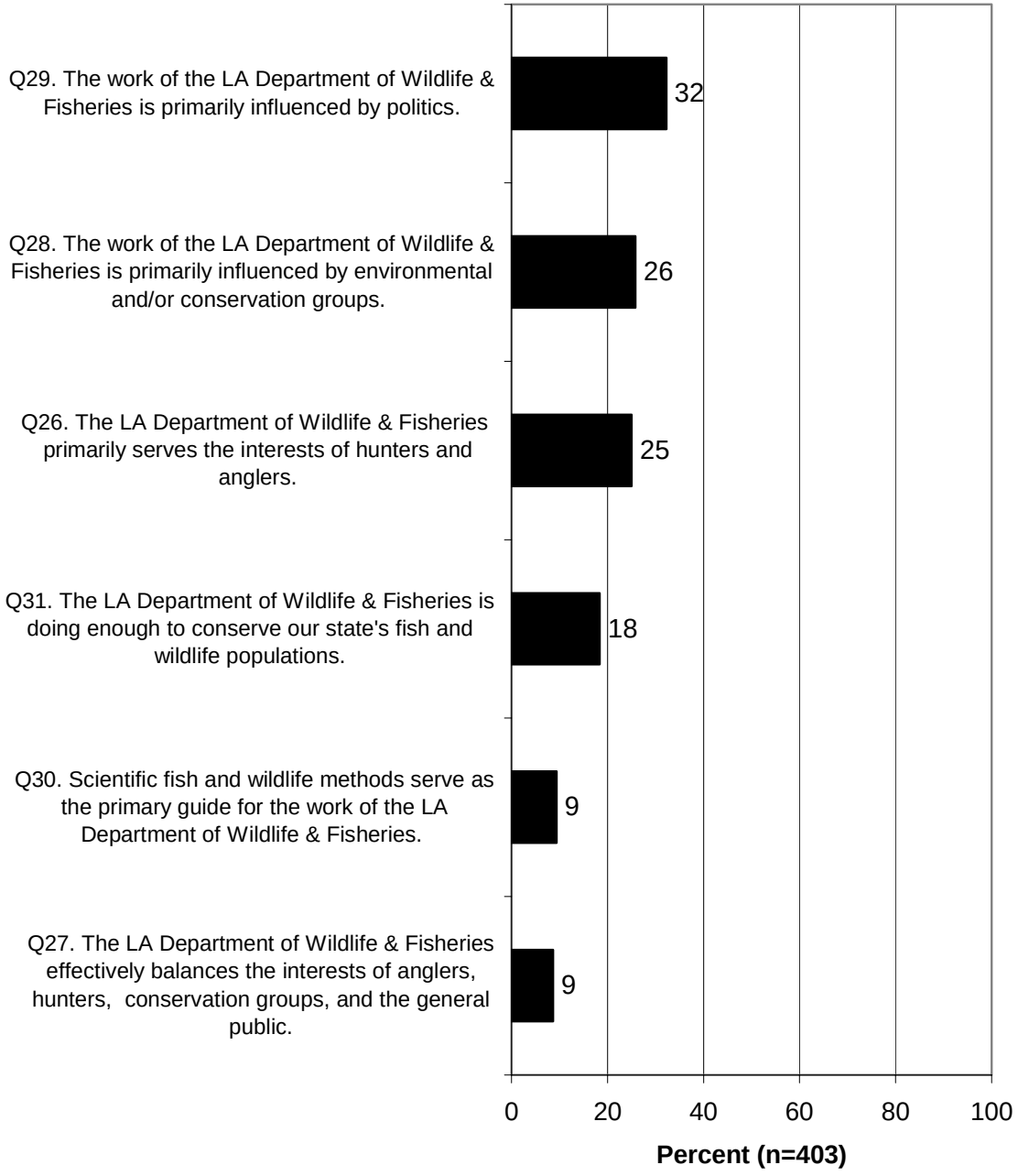
Q26-Q31. Percent who strongly or moderately agree with the following statements.



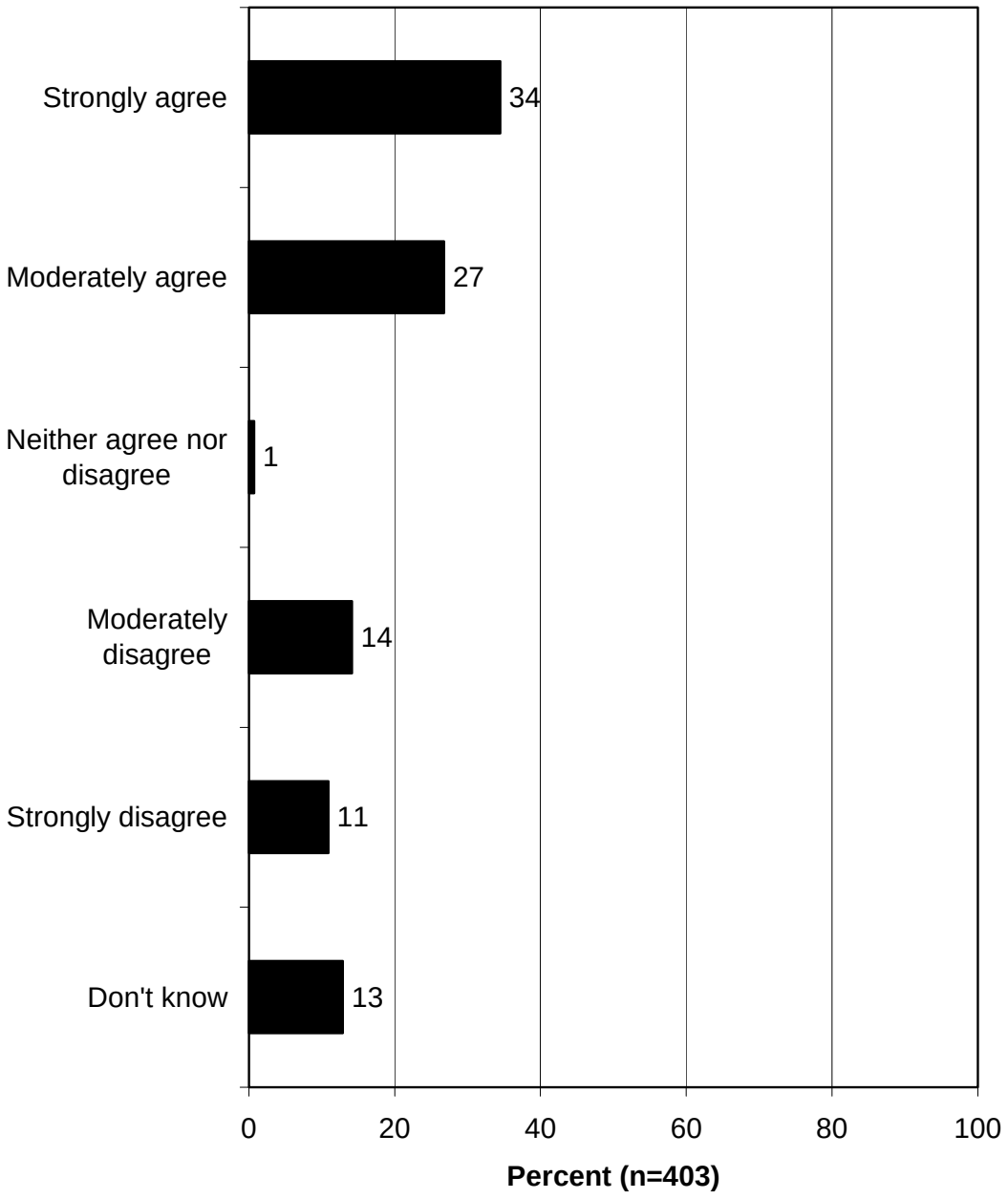
Q26-Q31. Percent who strongly disagree with the following statements.



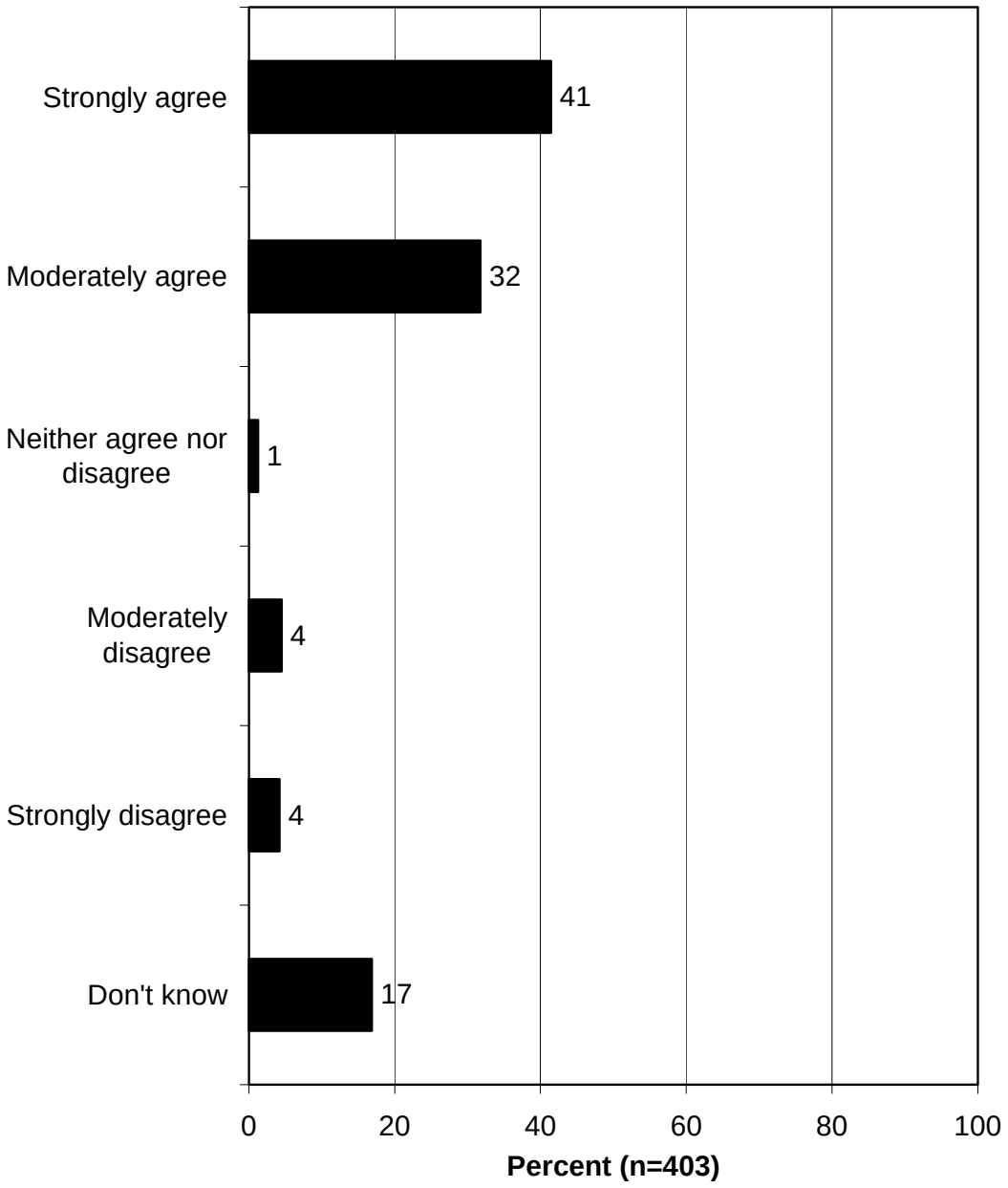
Q26-Q31. Percent who strongly or moderately disagree with the following statements.



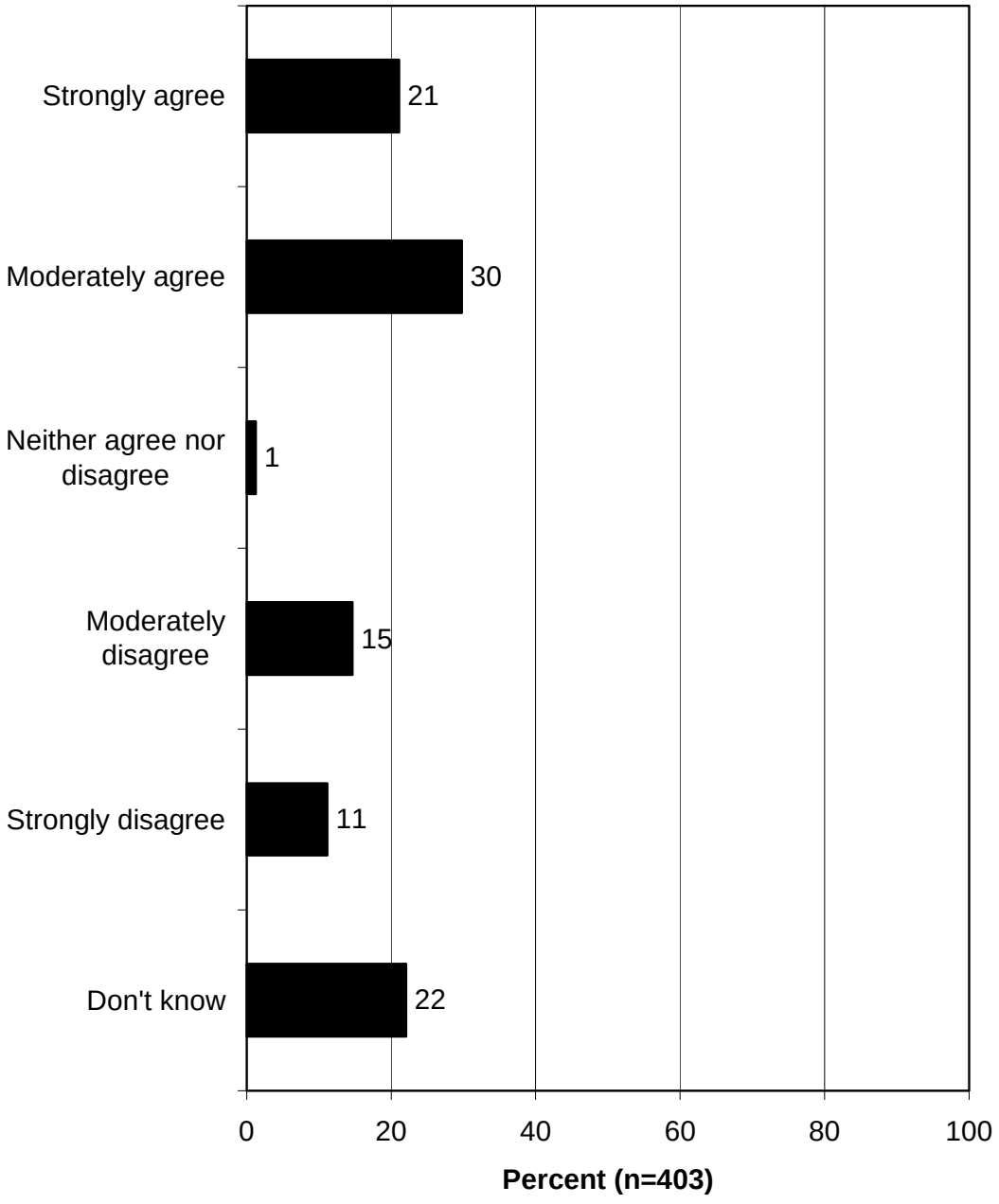
Q26. The LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries primarily serves the interests of hunters and anglers. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



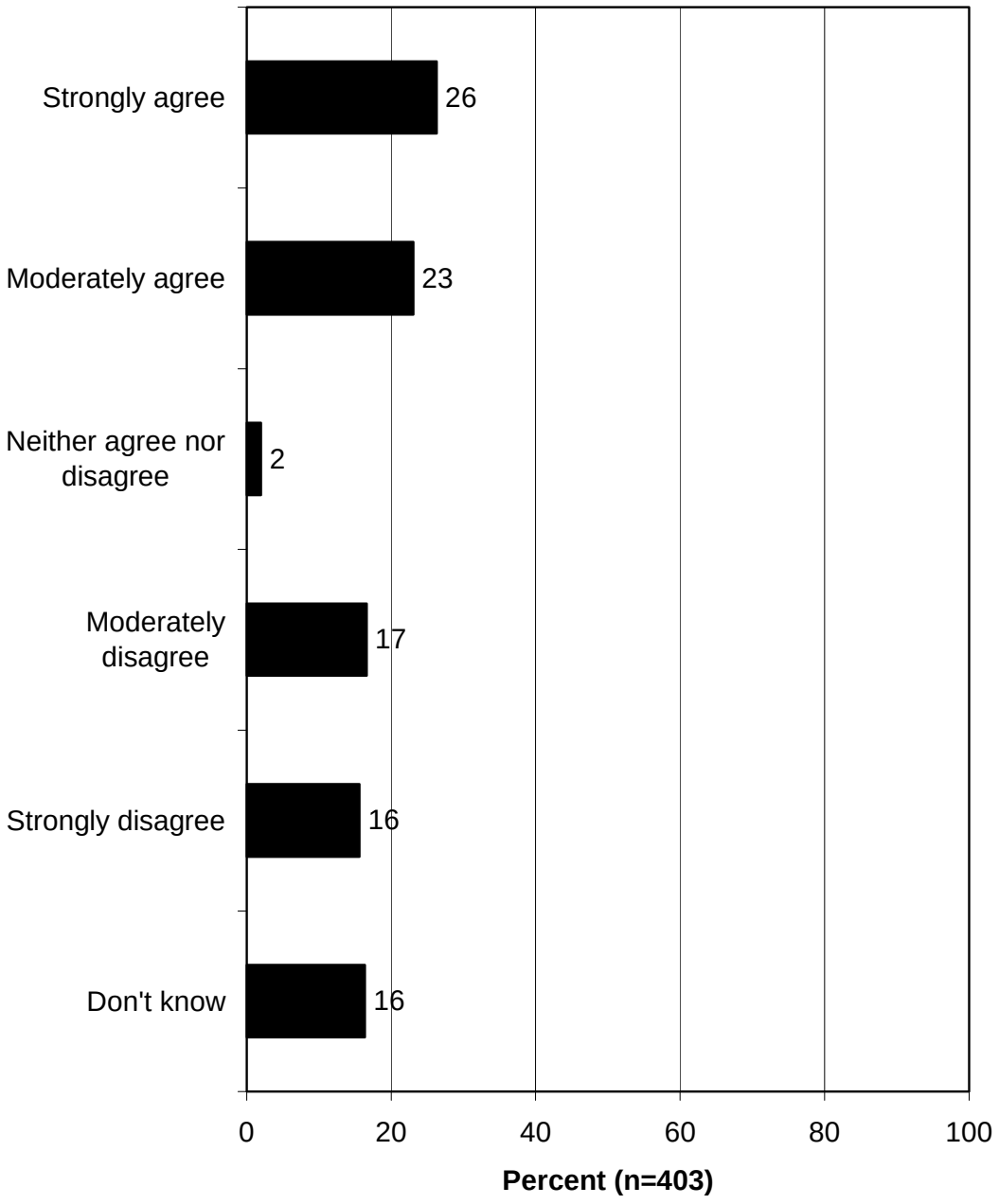
Q27. The LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries effectively balances the interests of anglers, hunters, conservation groups, and the general public. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



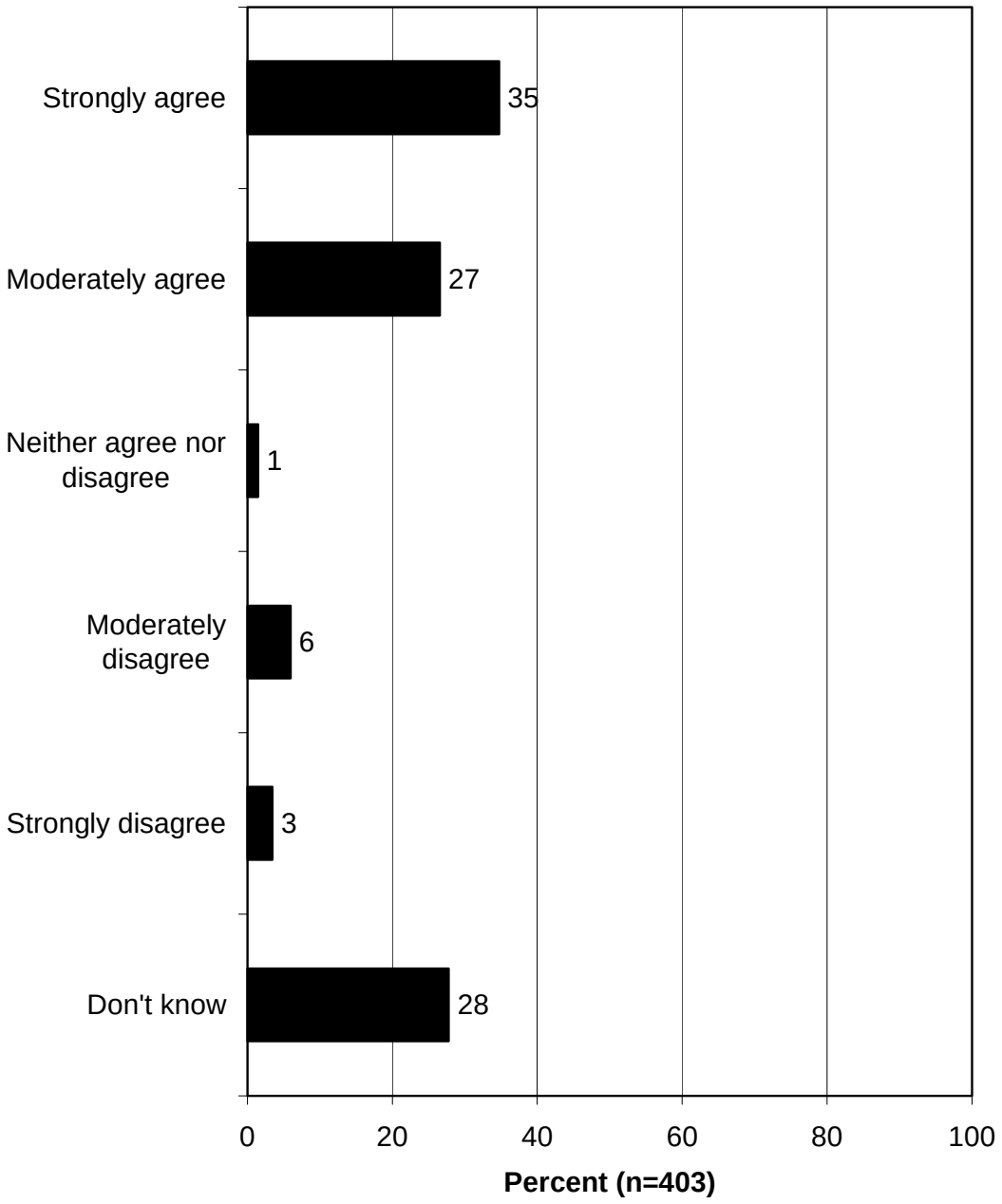
Q28. The work of the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is primarily influenced by environmental and/or conservation groups. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



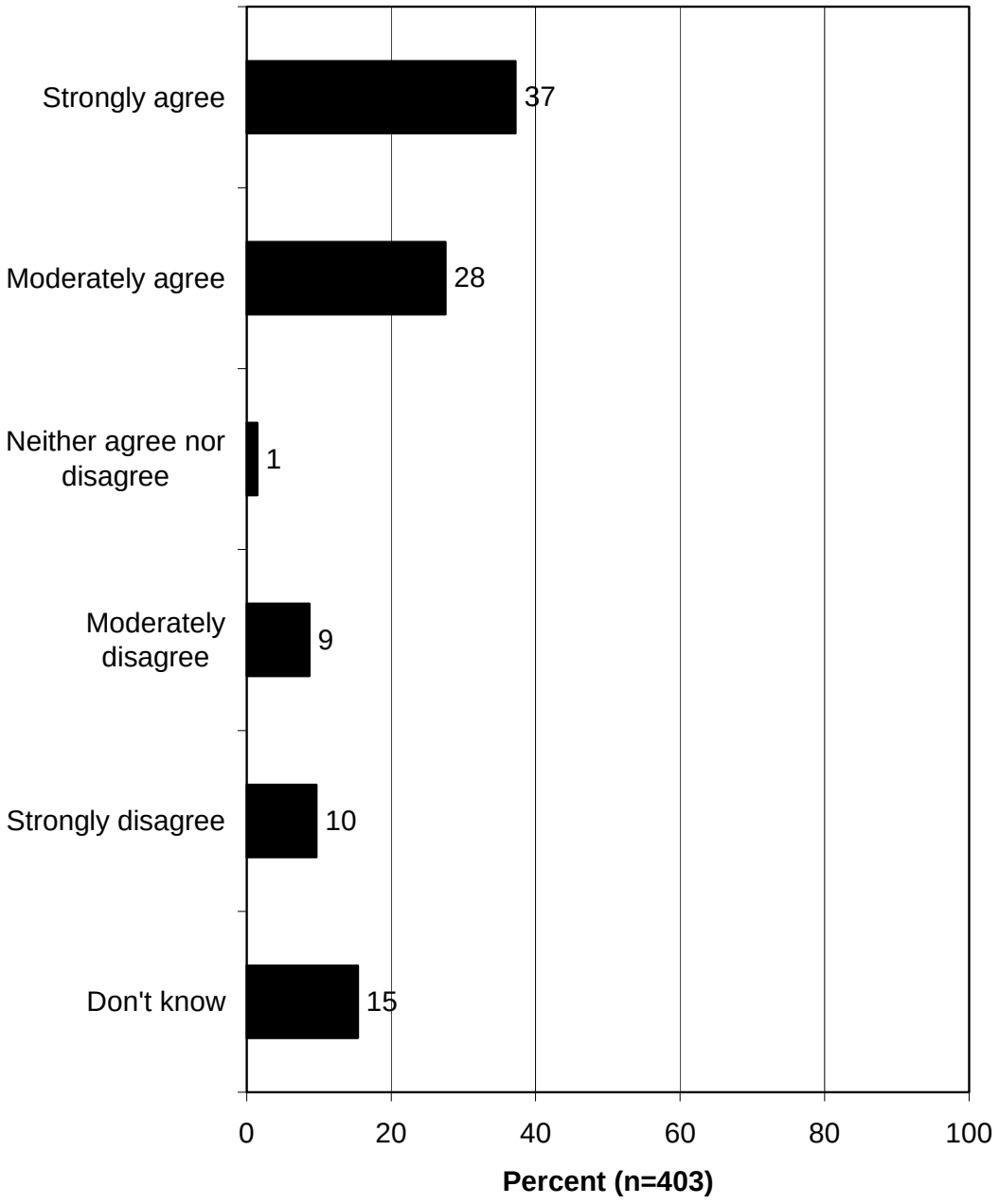
Q29. The work of the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is primarily influenced by politics. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



Q30. Scientific fish and wildlife methods serve as the primary guide for the work of the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



Q31. The LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is doing enough to conserve our state's fish and wildlife populations. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE AND PERFORMANCE OF LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES PROGRAMS

- Louisiana residents were asked to rate the importance of 14 program areas/efforts of the Department. They were then asked to rate the Department's performance at the program areas/efforts. The rating was on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being unimportant/poor and 10 being important/excellent. A scatterplot of the means for the responses regarding the 14 areas/efforts shows how importance and performance match. Following the scatterplots are the graphs for all questions together, showing their ranking relative to each other, and graphs for each individual question on importance and performance.

- The good news is that all program areas were rated in the quadrant that is highest in importance and highest in performance. A second scatterplot shows a close-up of just a portion of the upper-right quadrant.

- Another analysis of performance relative to importance highlights the program areas/efforts that have a 1.5 or greater difference in the rating of performance and importance, as shown in the tabulation that follows. Five program areas had substantially higher importance ratings than performance ratings: Providing educational programs on the state's fish and wildlife, providing opportunities for boating safety education, restoring native fish and wildlife to the state, conserving fish and wildlife habitat, and providing opportunities for hunting safety education.

- The top three efforts/areas in importance were conserving fish and wildlife habitat, enforcing fish and game laws, and providing opportunities for boating safety education.

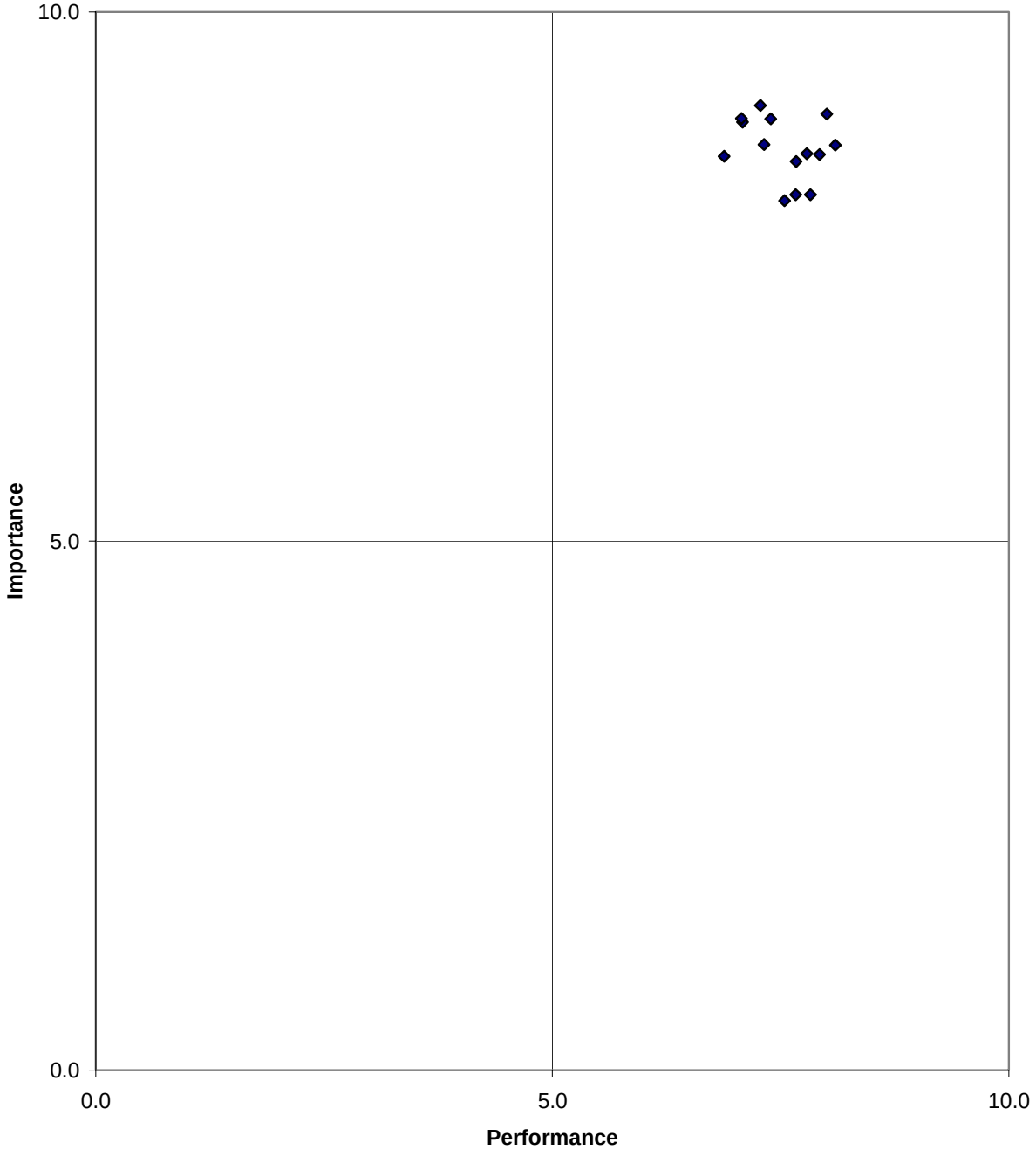
- The top three efforts/areas in performance were providing opportunities for recreational fishing, enforcing fish and game laws, and managing wildlife populations.

- Also shown are ratings of performance cross-tabulated with knowledge of the agency. Those who knew the name of the agency gave higher ratings than those who did not know the agency name on enforcing fish and game laws, managing fish and wildlife populations, protecting residents from harm from dangerous wildlife, and providing wildlife viewing

opportunities. Those who knew the agency name game lower ratings on protecting threatened and endangered wildlife, restoring fish and wildlife, conserving habitat, and educational initiatives (boating and hunting).

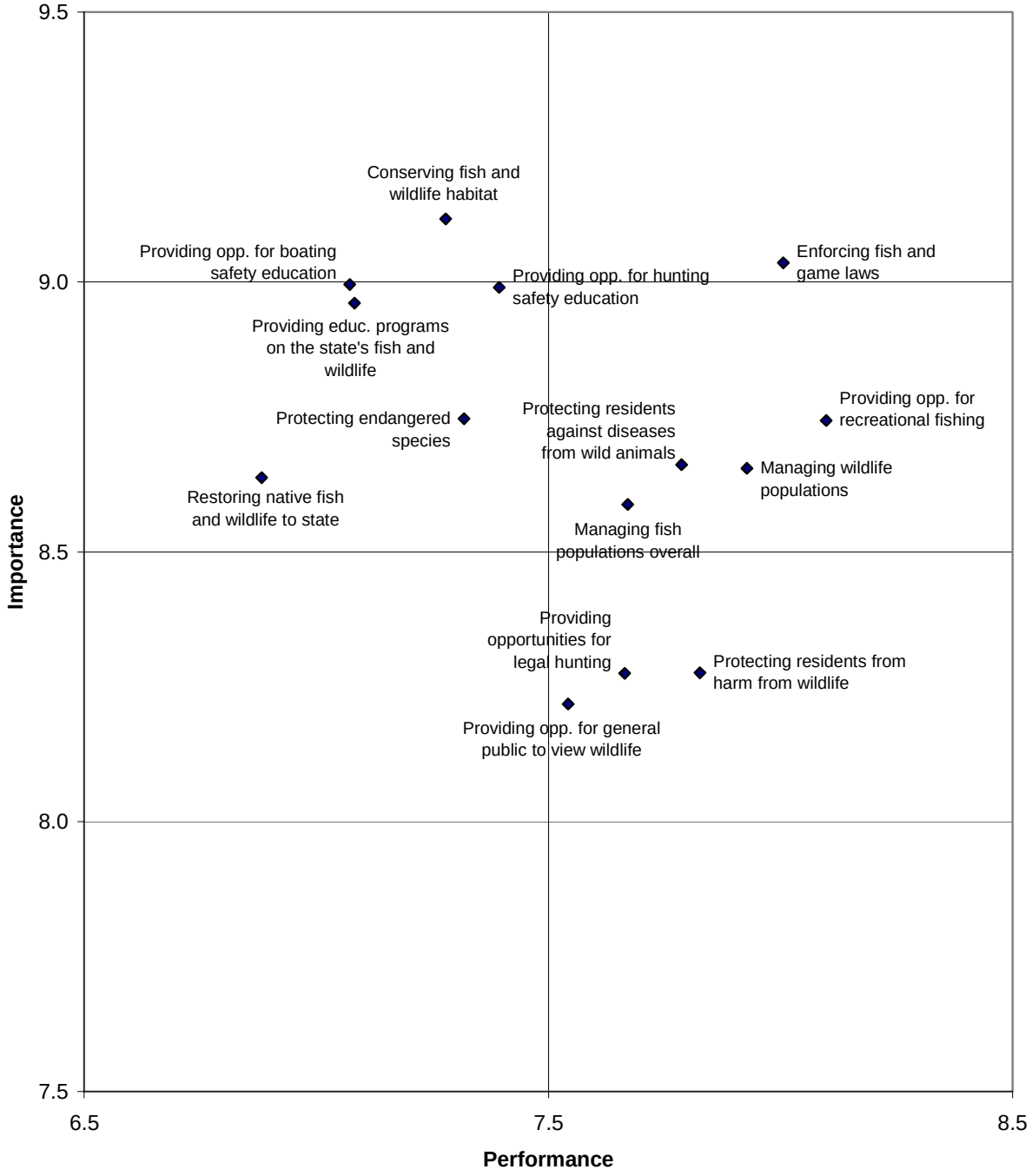
PROGRAM AREA/EFFORT	**PERFOR-MANCE RATING**	**IMPOR-TANCE RATING**	**DIFFER-ENCE IN RATINGS**
Protecting threatened and endangered species	7.32	8.75	-1.4
Restoring native fish and wildlife to the state	6.88	8.64	-1.8
Conserving fish and wildlife habitat	7.28	9.12	-1.8
Enforcing fish and game laws	8.01	9.04	-1.0
Managing fish populations	7.67	8.59	-0.9
Managing wildlife populations	7.93	8.65	-0.7
Protecting residents from diseases from wild animals	7.79	8.66	-0.9
Protecting residents from harm from wildlife	7.83	8.28	-0.5
Providing opportunities for general public to view wildlife	7.54	8.22	-0.7
Providing opportunities for recreational fishing	8.10	8.74	-0.6
Providing opportunities for legal hunting	7.66	8.28	-0.6
Providing educational programs on the state's fish and wildlife	7.08	8.96	-1.9
Providing opportunities for boating safety education	7.07	9.00	-1.9
Providing opportunities for hunting safety education	7.39	8.99	-1.6

Comparison of ratings of importance and performance of programs/efforts.
(Graph is correctly scaled.)

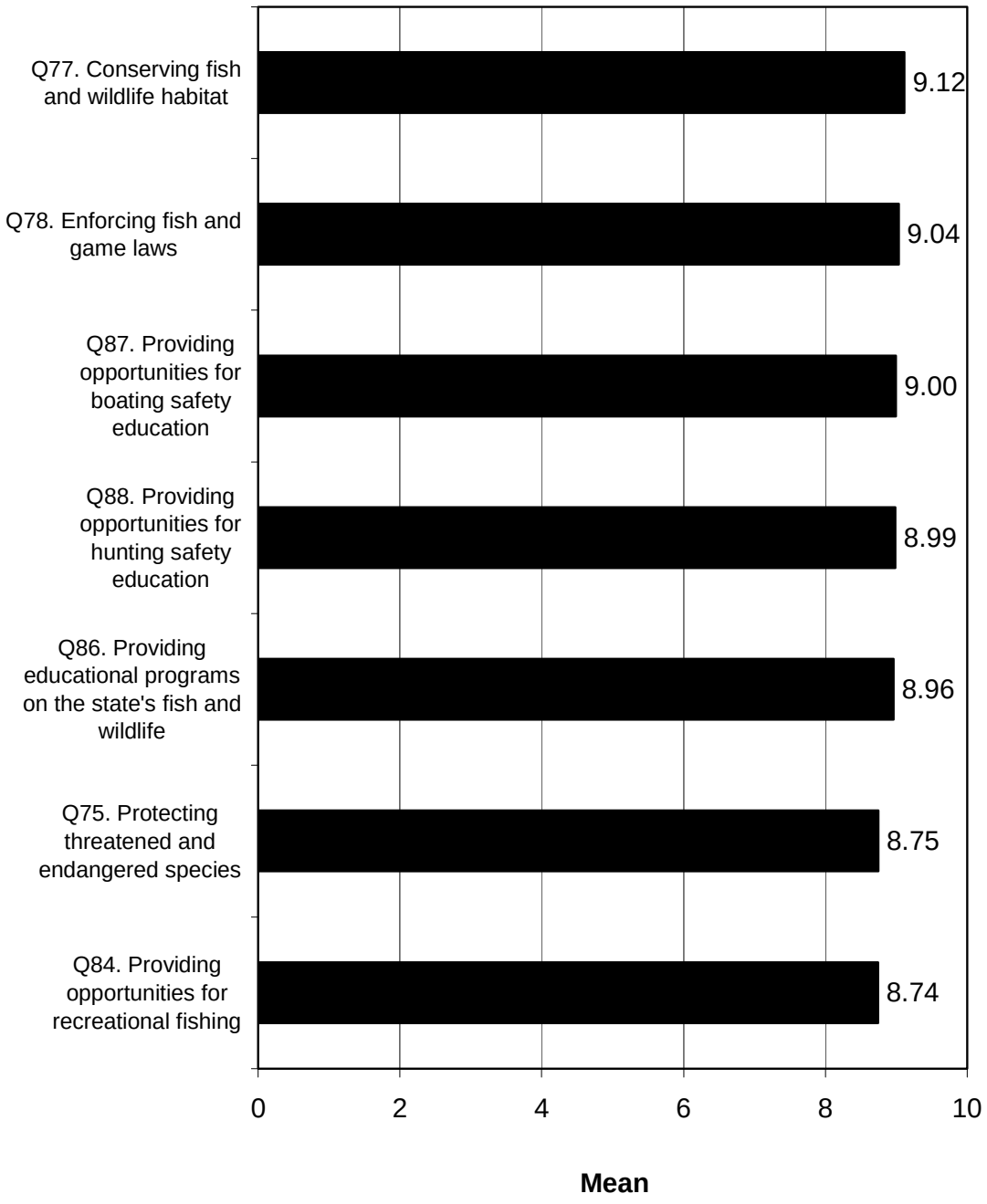


Comparison of ratings of importance and performance of programs/efforts.

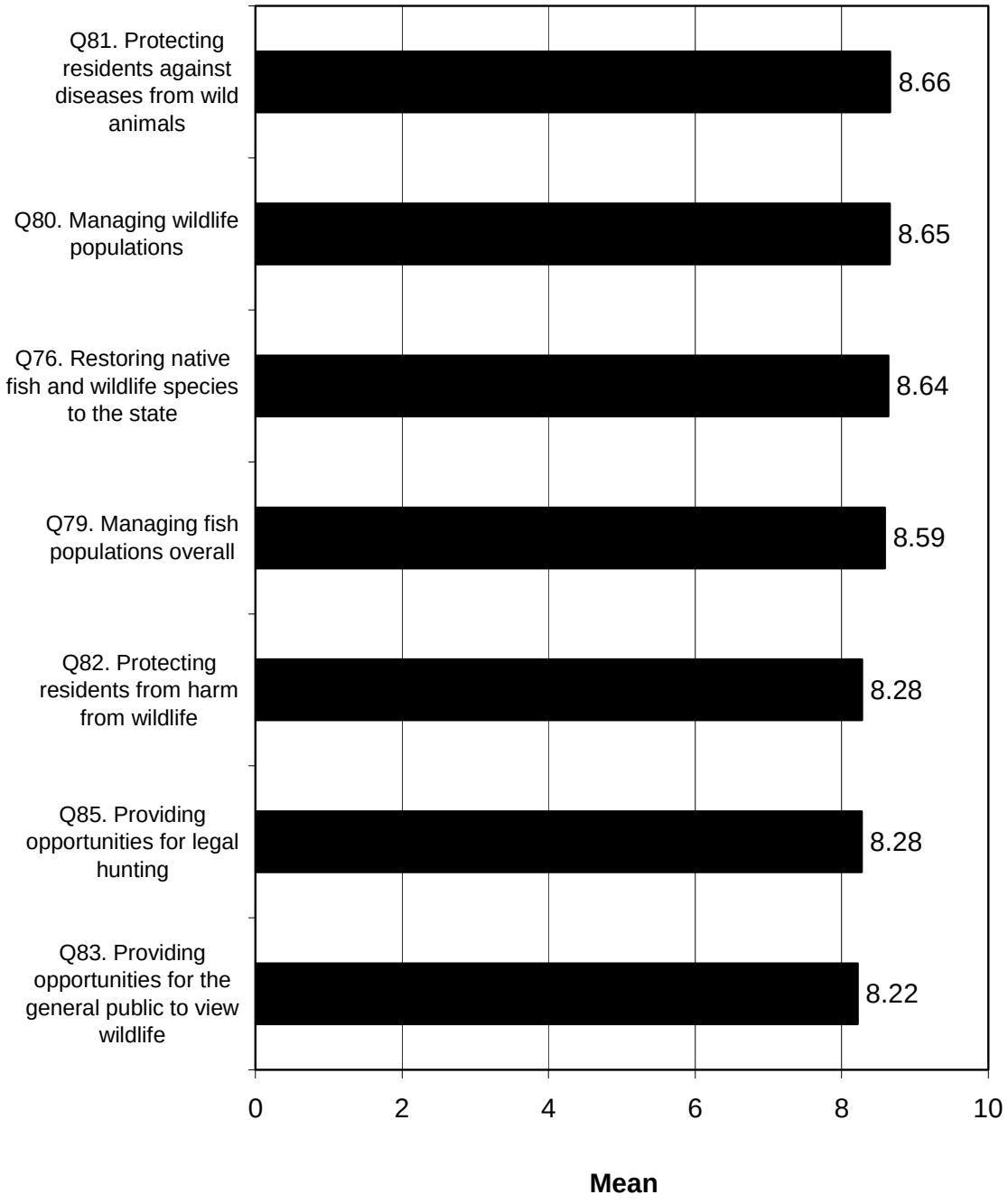
(Not graphed to scale for display purposes.)



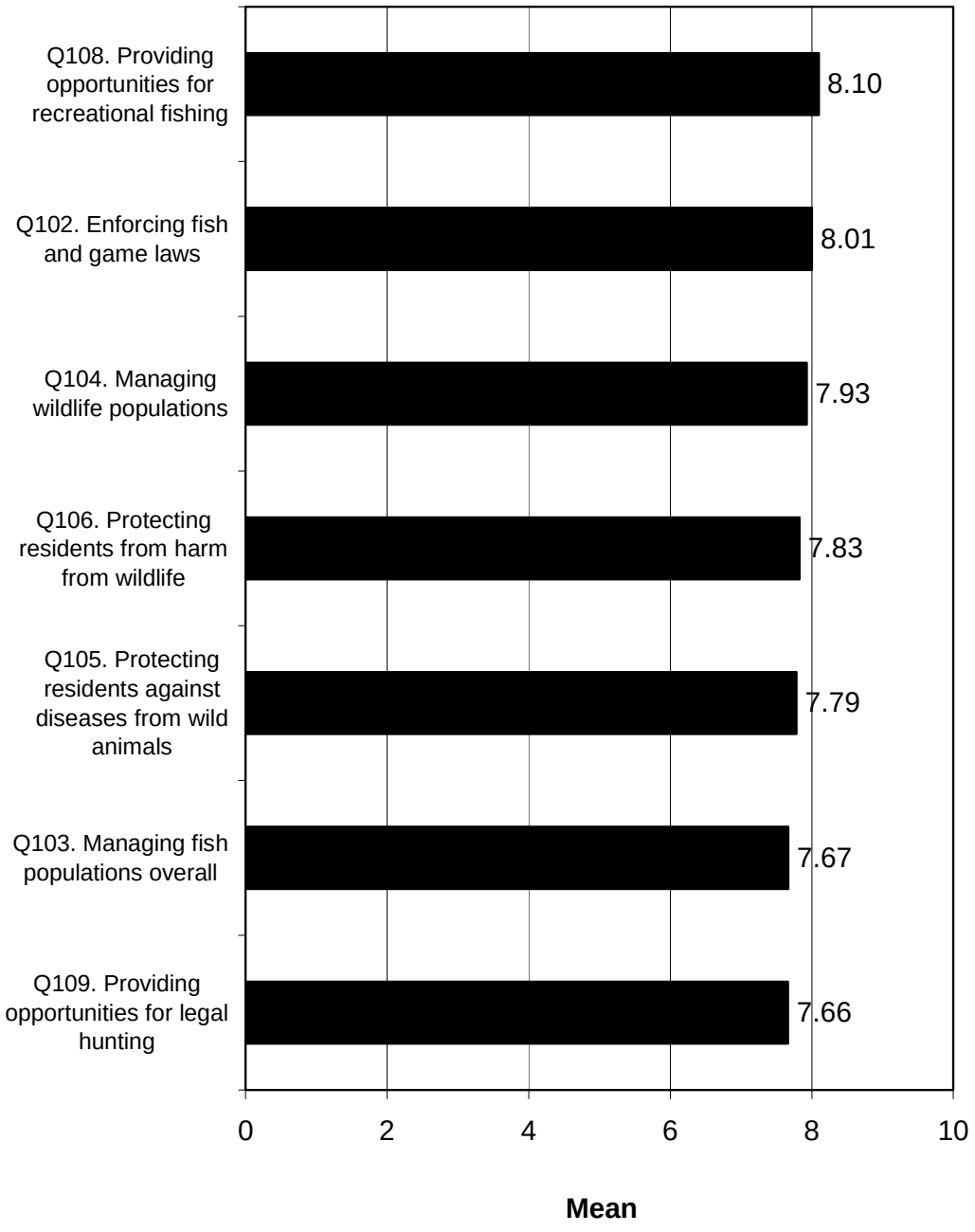
Q75-Q88. Please rate the importance of... (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 the most important). Part 1.



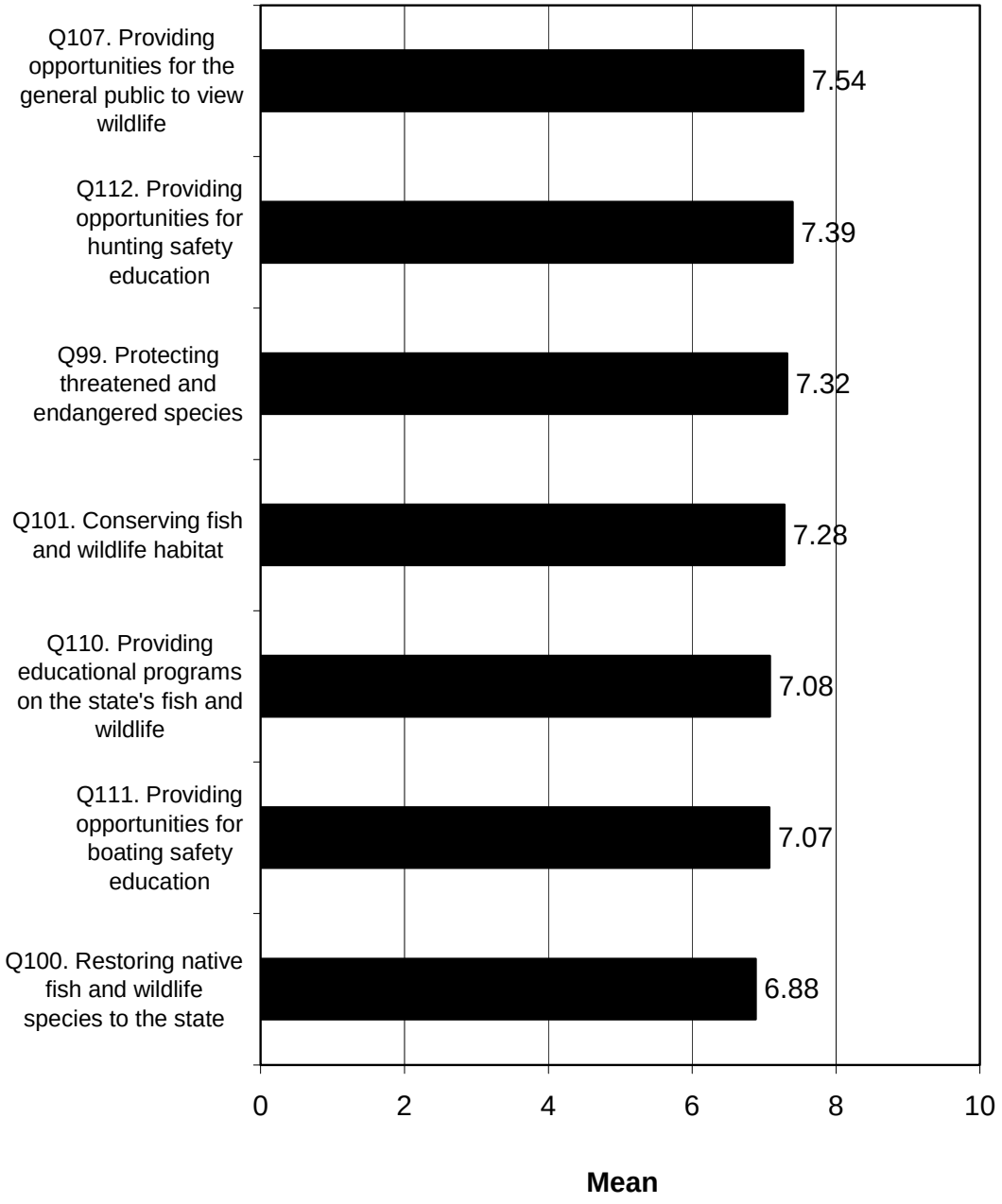
Q75-Q88. Please rate the importance of… (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 the most important). Part 2.



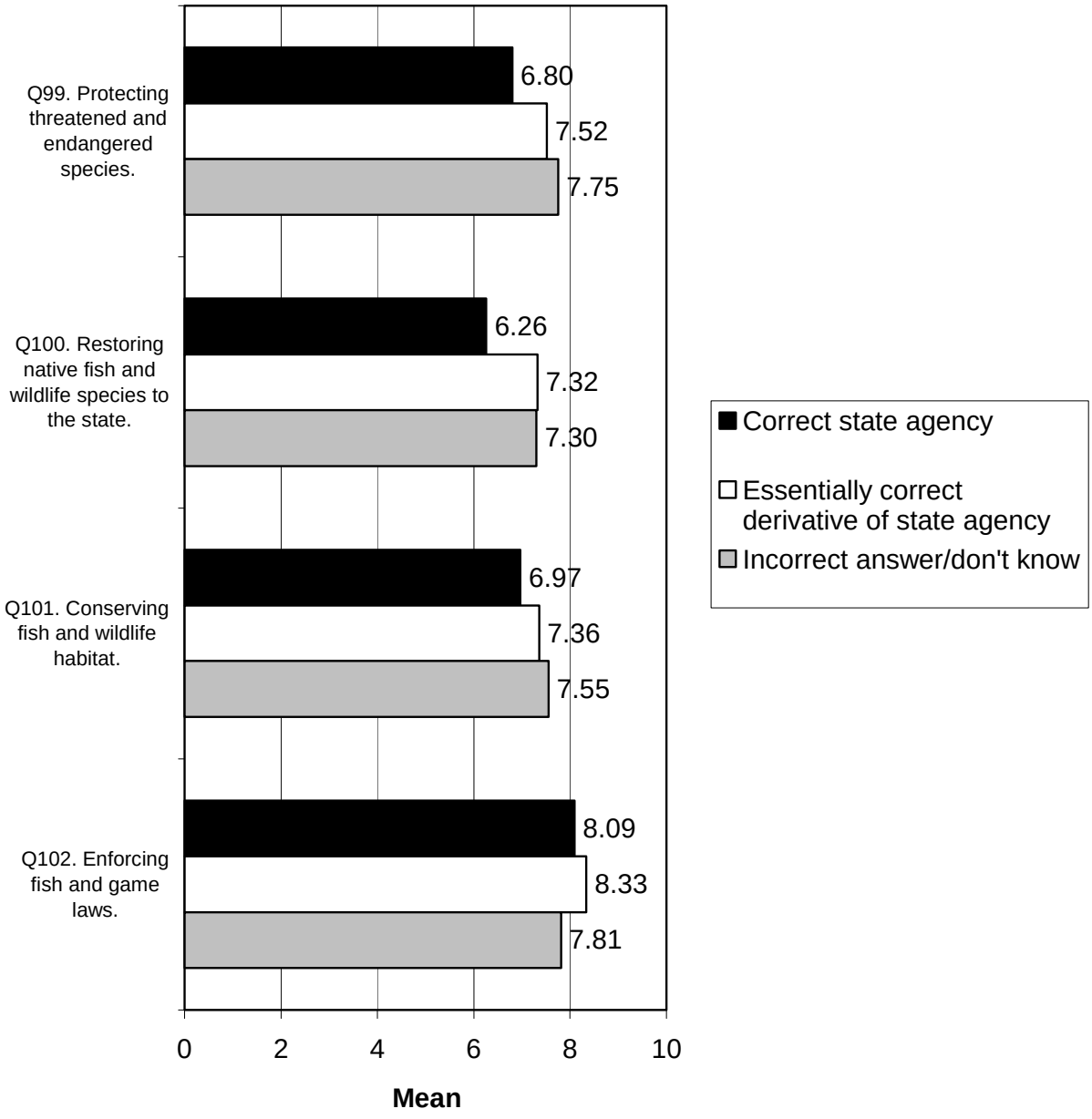
Q99-Q112. Please rate the performance of the agency in … (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 an excellent performance).
Part 1.



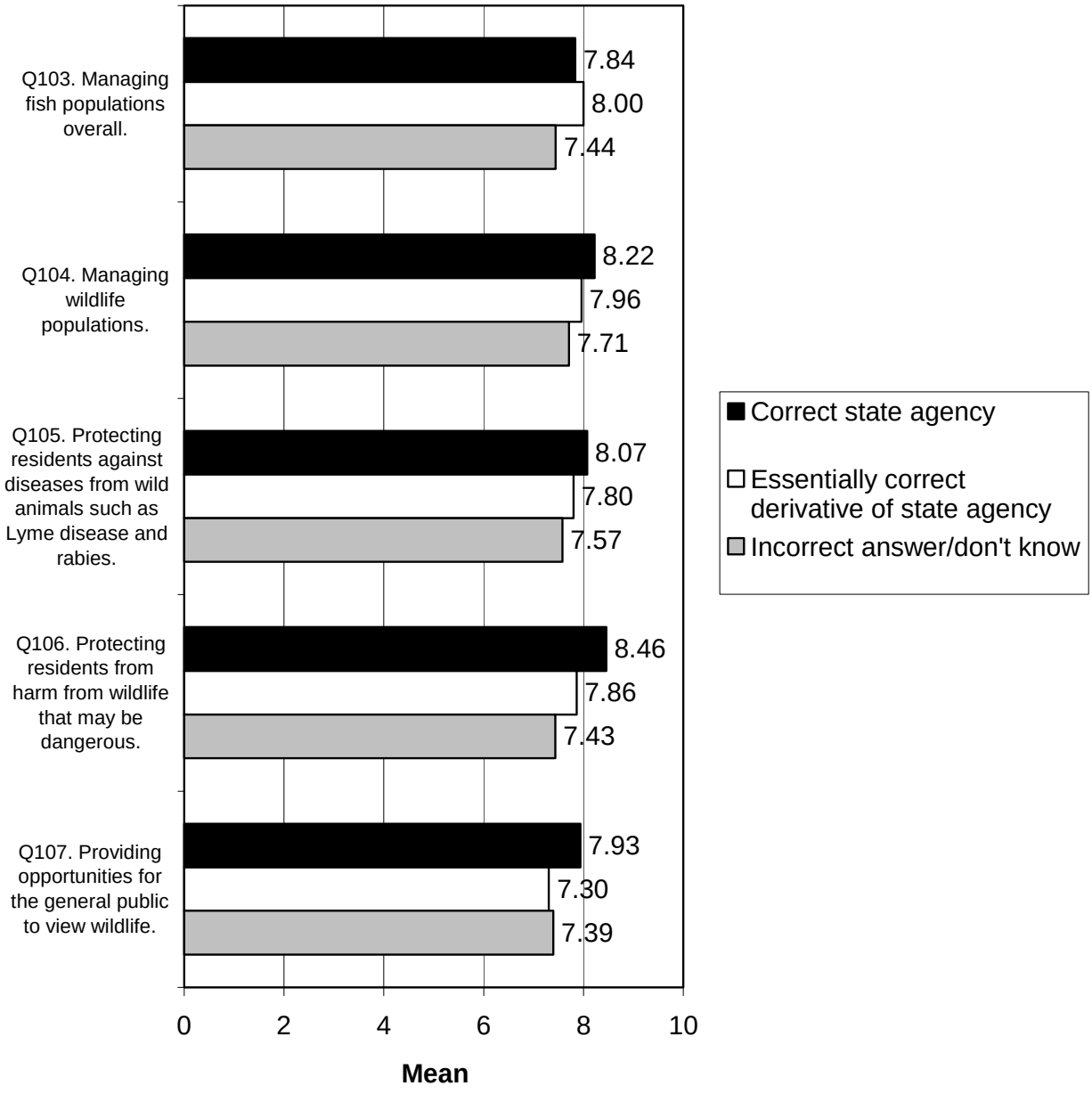
Q99-Q112. Please rate the performance of the agency in … (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 an excellent performance). Part 2.



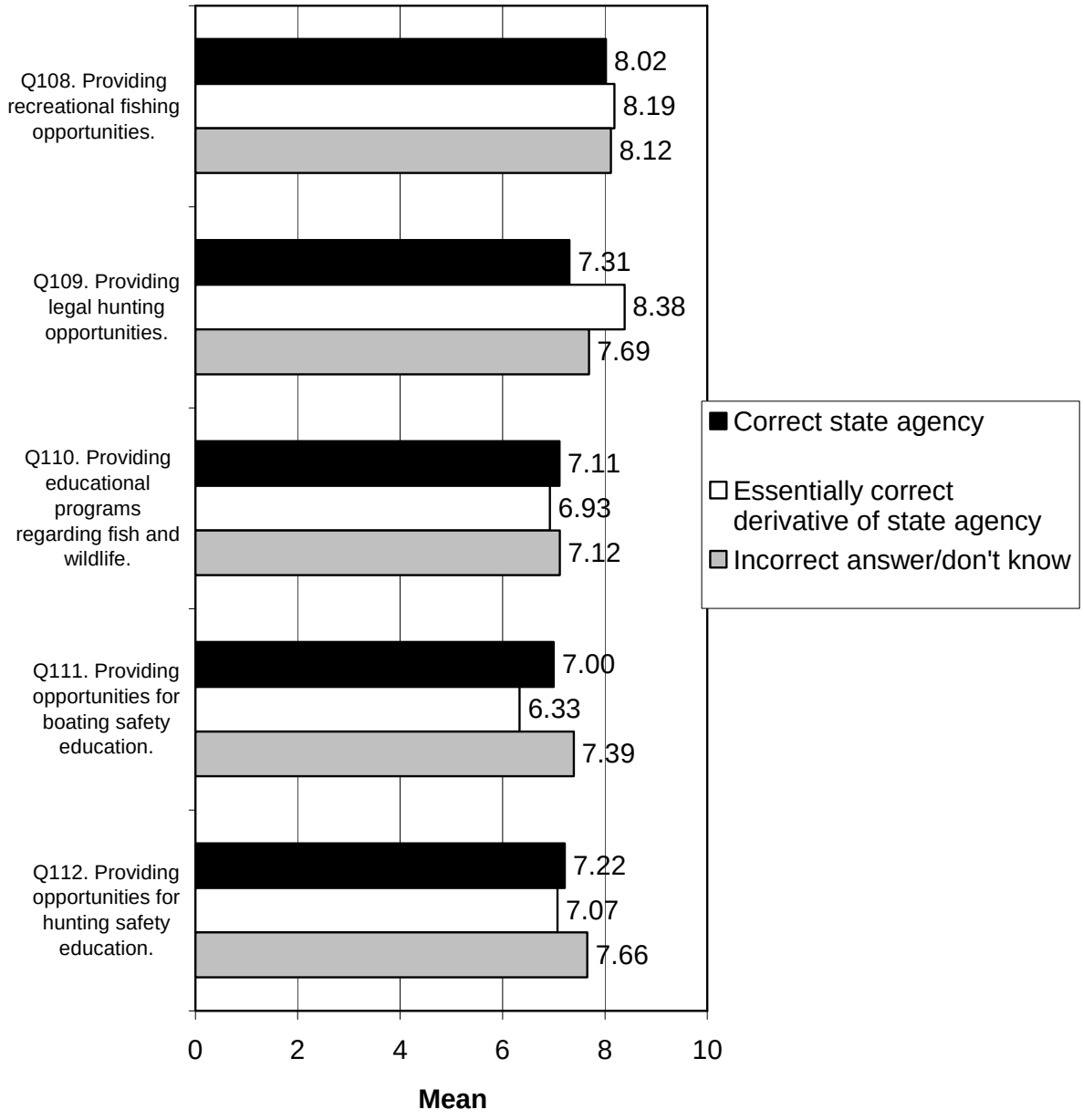
Q99-Q112. Please rate the performance of the agency in …
(Ratings compared by the ability of respondents to name the state agency in Q18.)
Part 1.



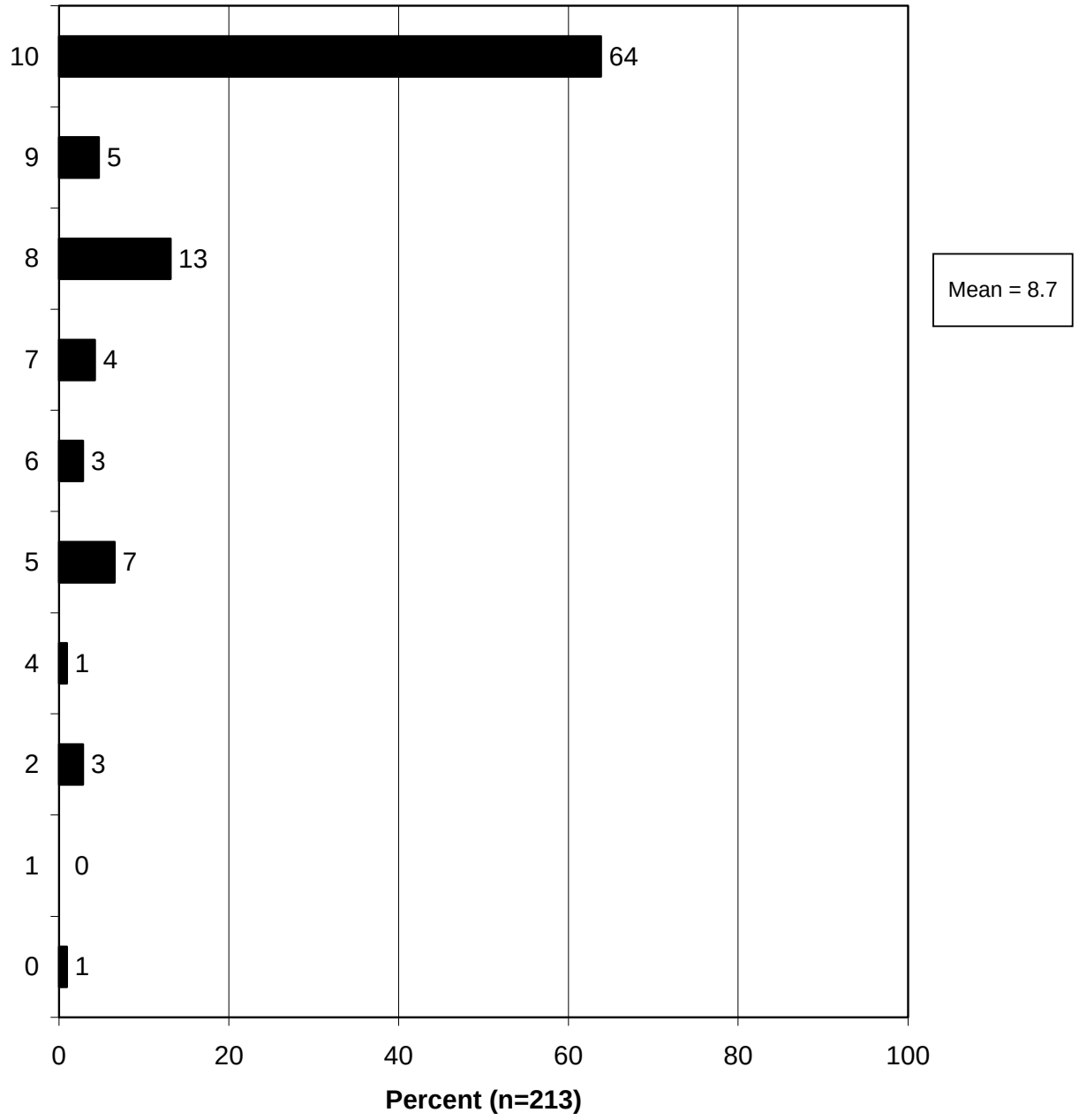
Q99-Q112. Please rate the performance of the agency in … (Ratings compared by the ability of respondents to name the state agency in Q18.) Part 2.



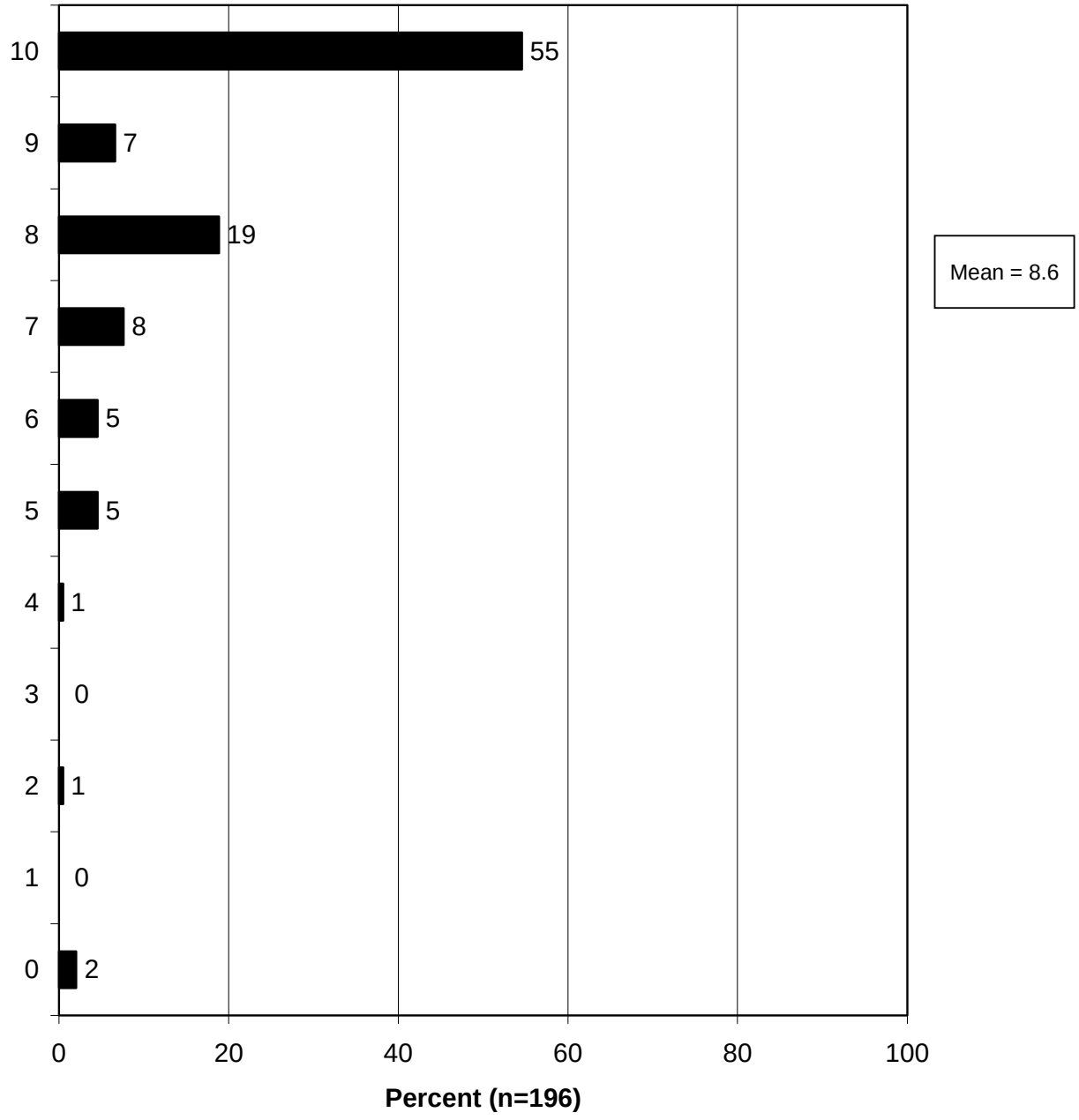
Q99-Q112. Please rate the performance of the agency in …
(Ratings compared by the ability of respondents to name the state agency in Q18.)
Part 3.



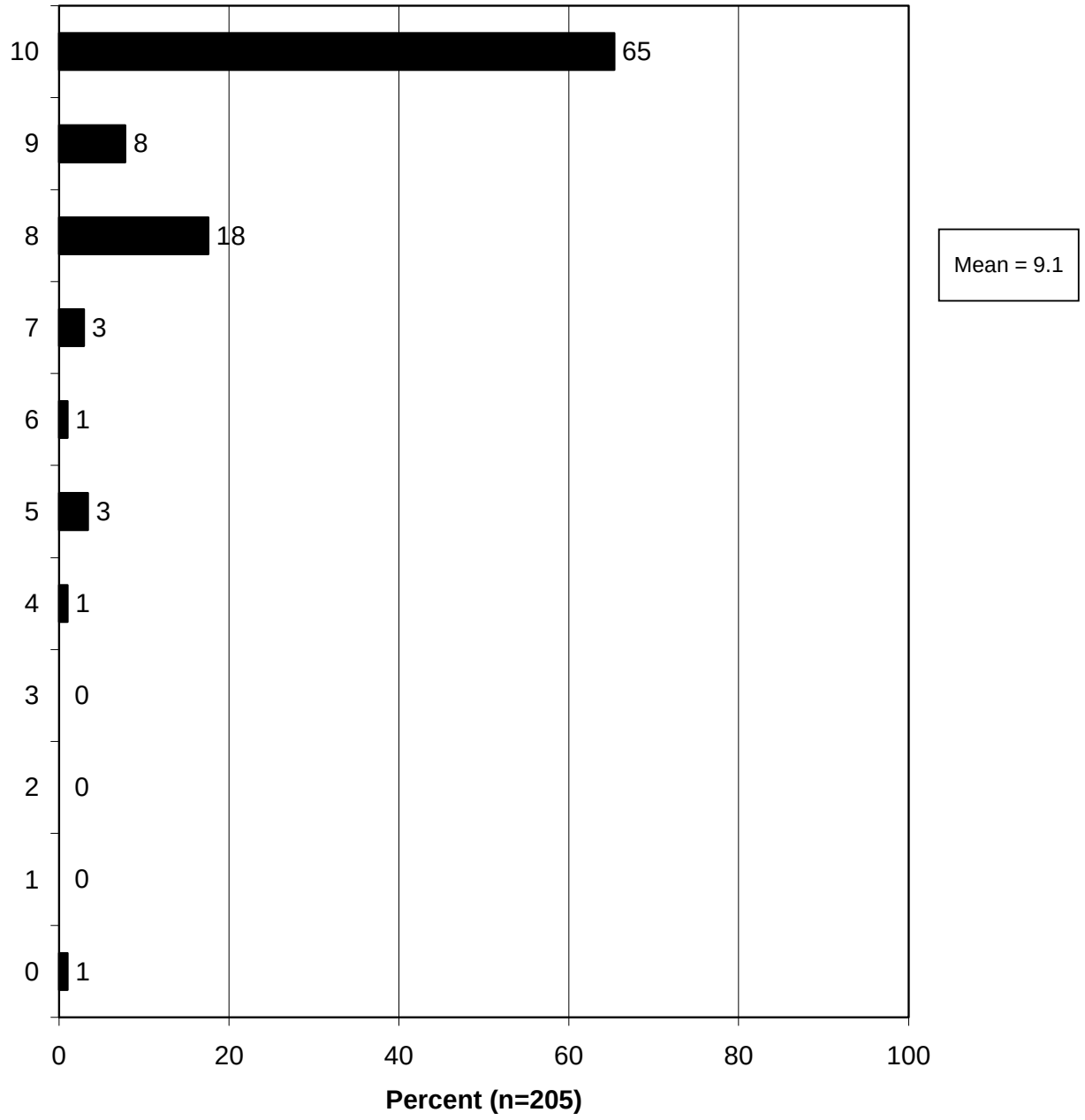
Q75. Please rate the importance of protecting threatened and endangered species as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



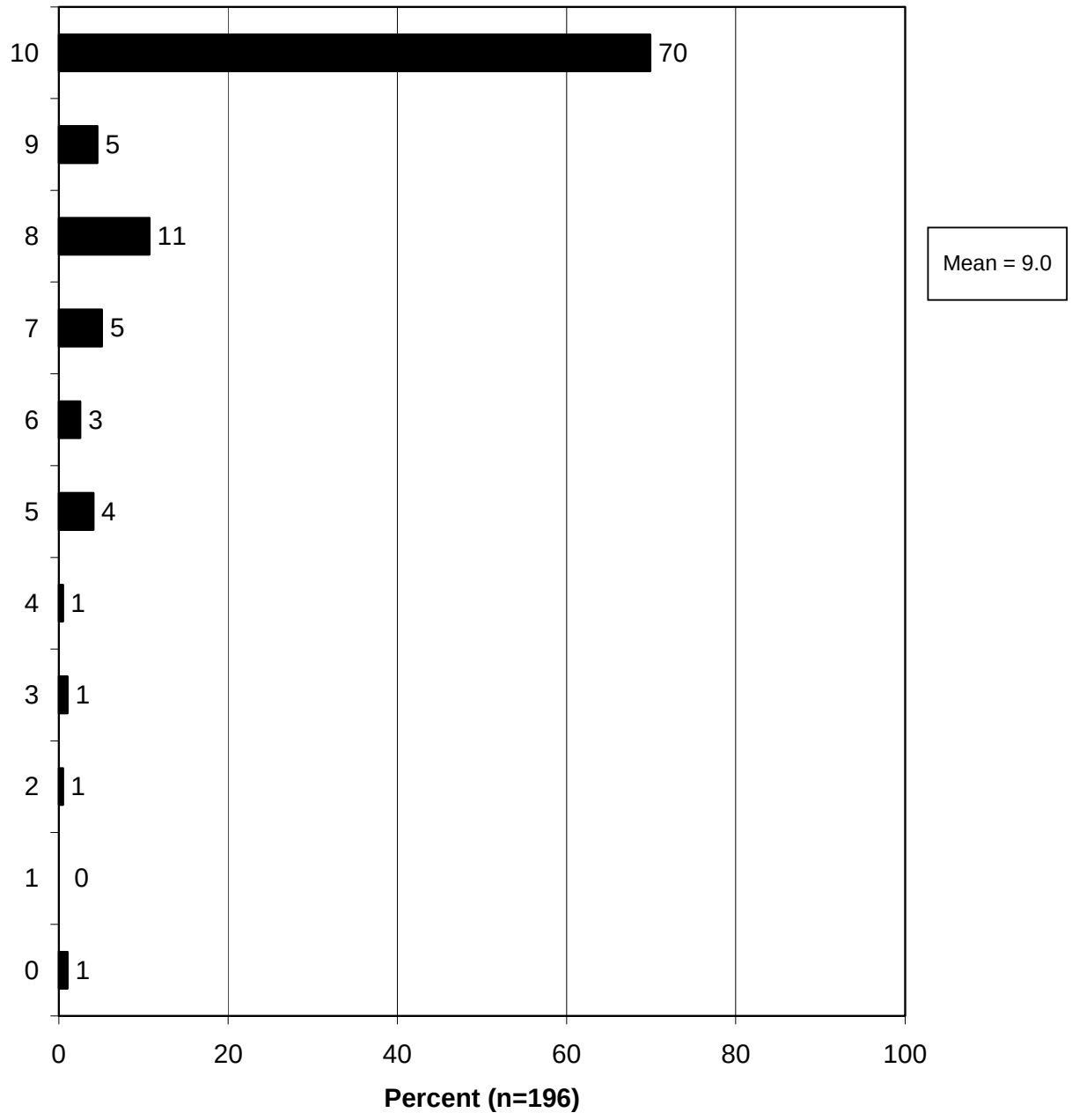
Q76. Please rate the importance of restoring native fish and wildlife species to the state as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



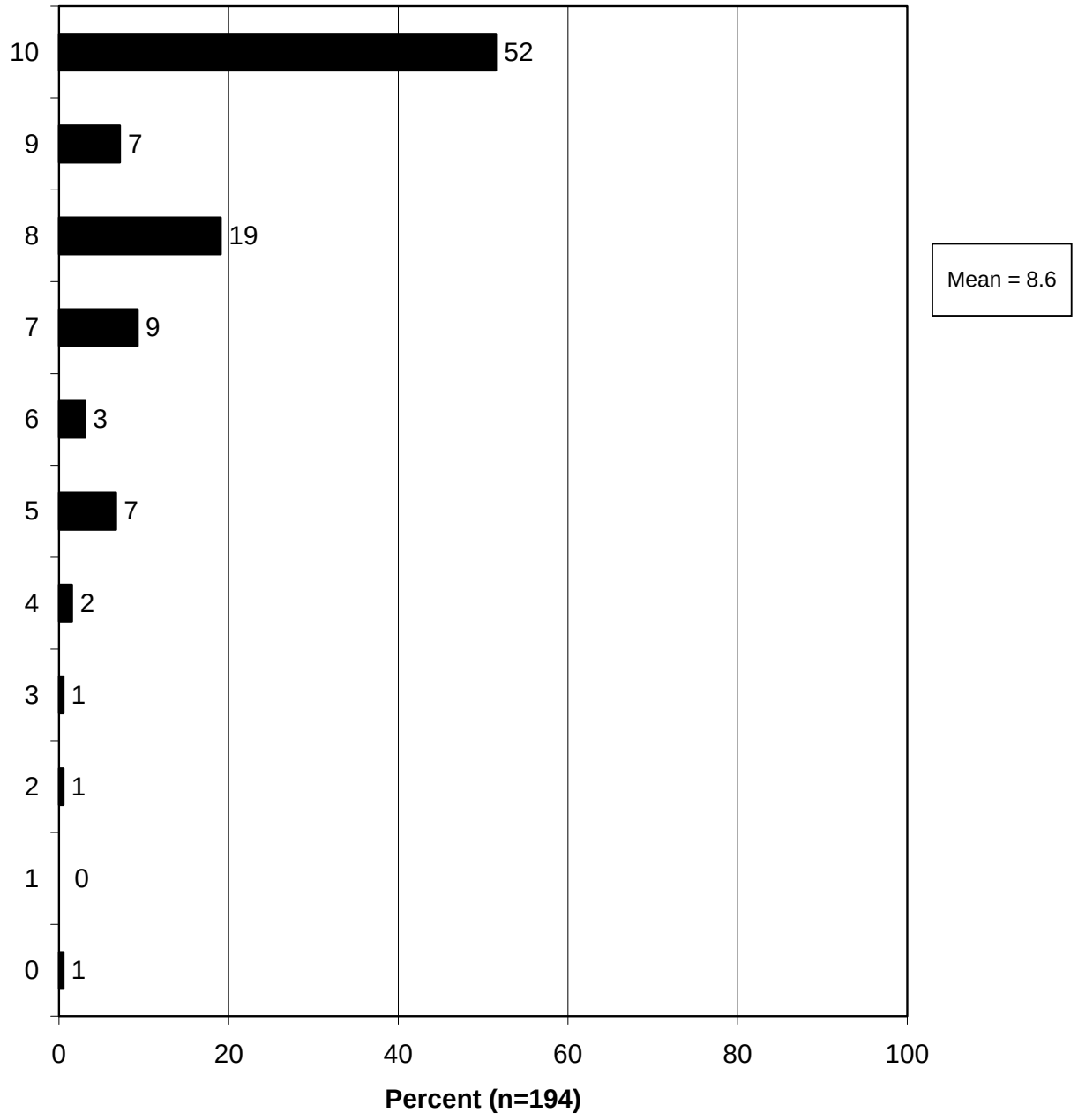
Q77. Please rate the importance of conserving fish and wildlife habitat as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



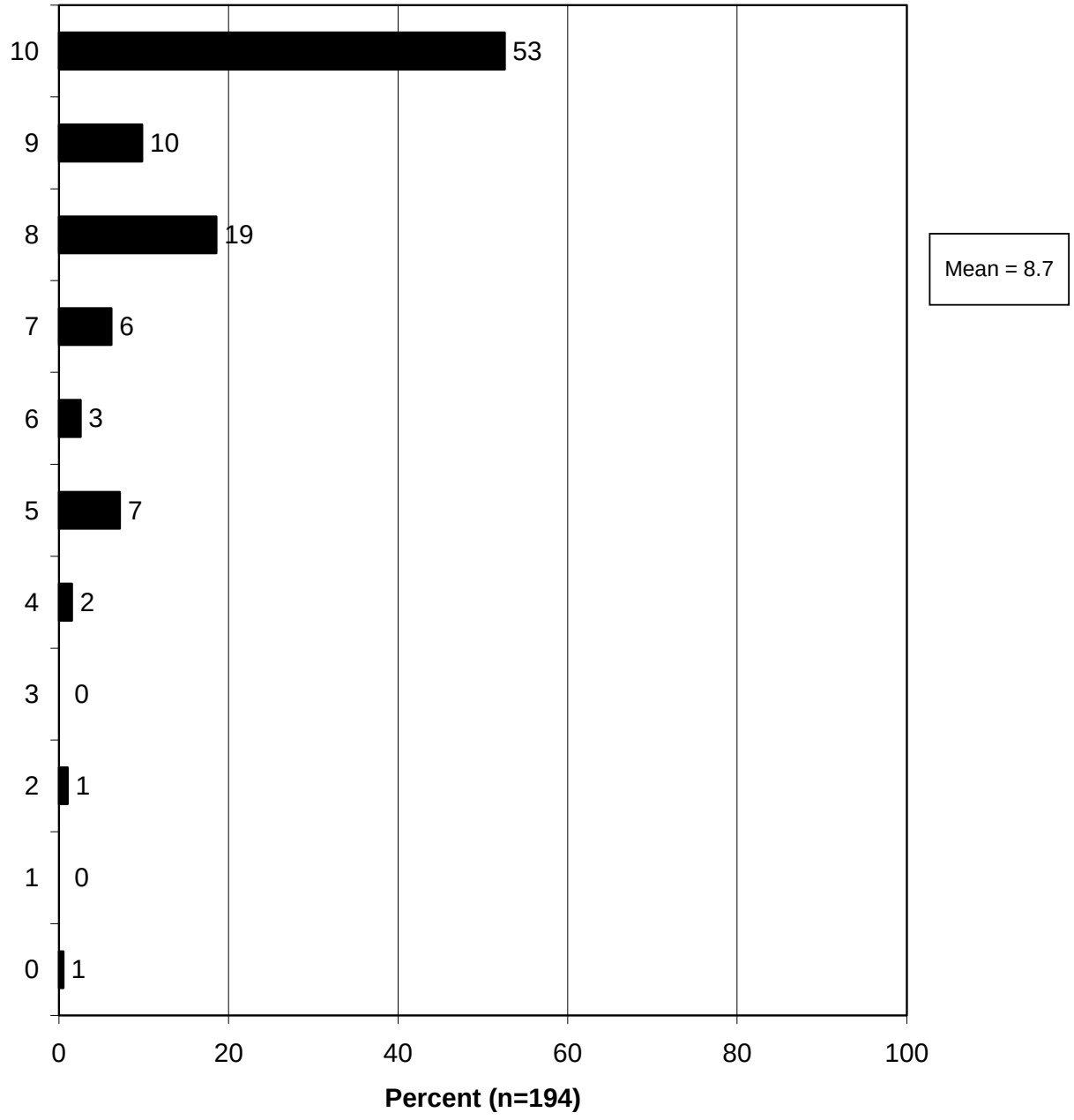
Q78. Please rate the importance of enforcing fish and game laws as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



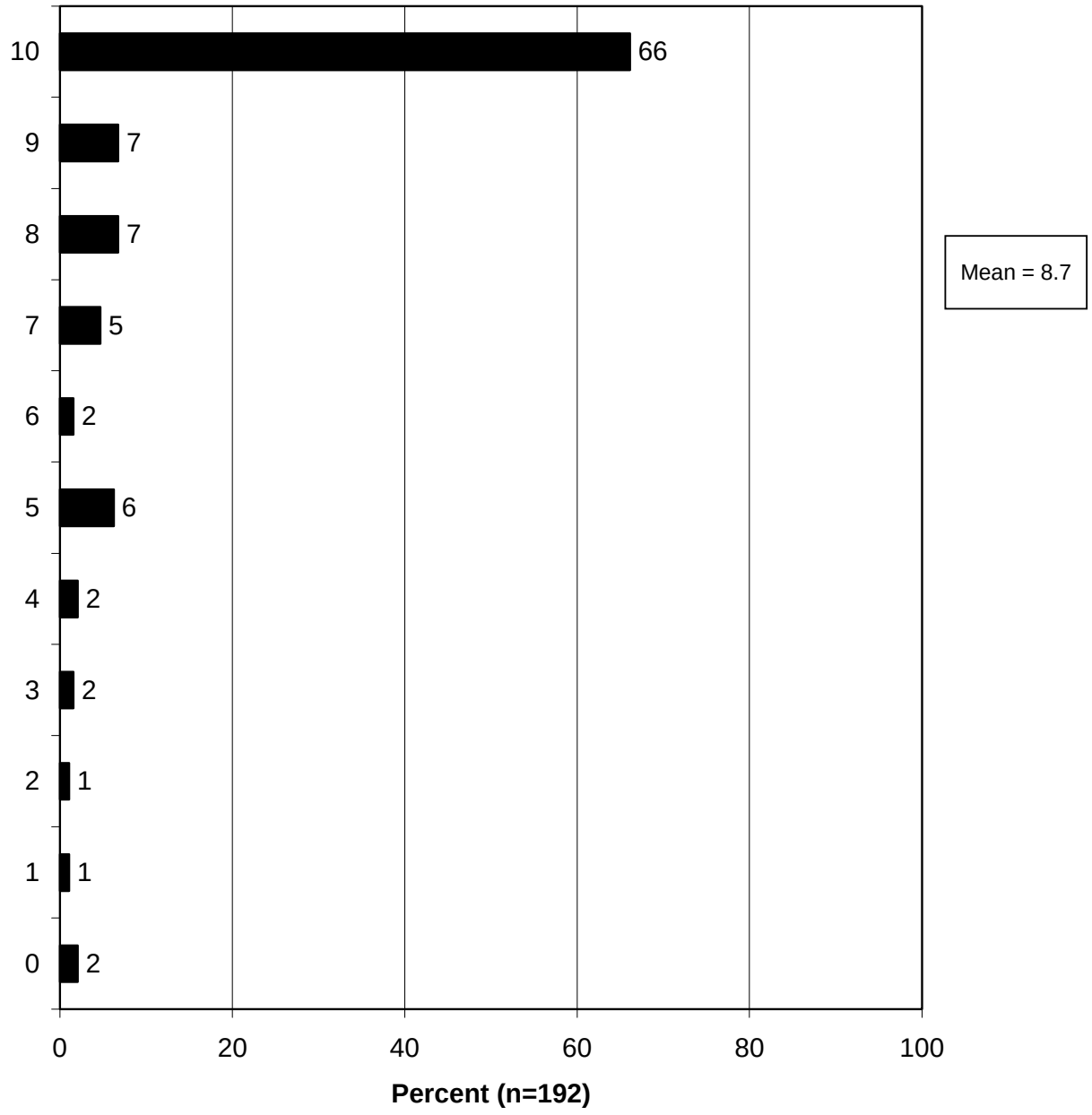
Q79. Please rate the importance of managing fish populations overall as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



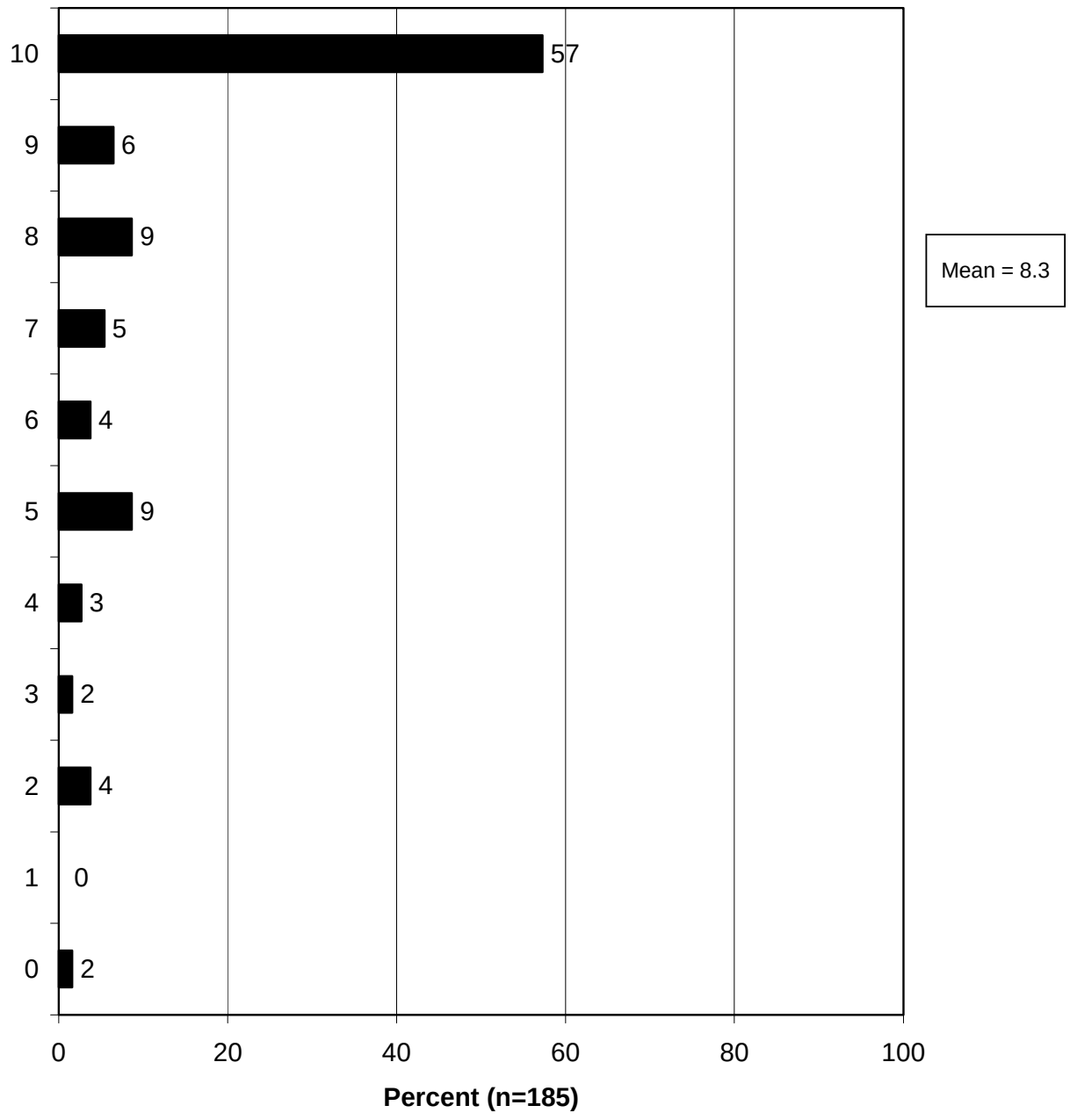
Q80. Please rate the importance of managing wildlife populations as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



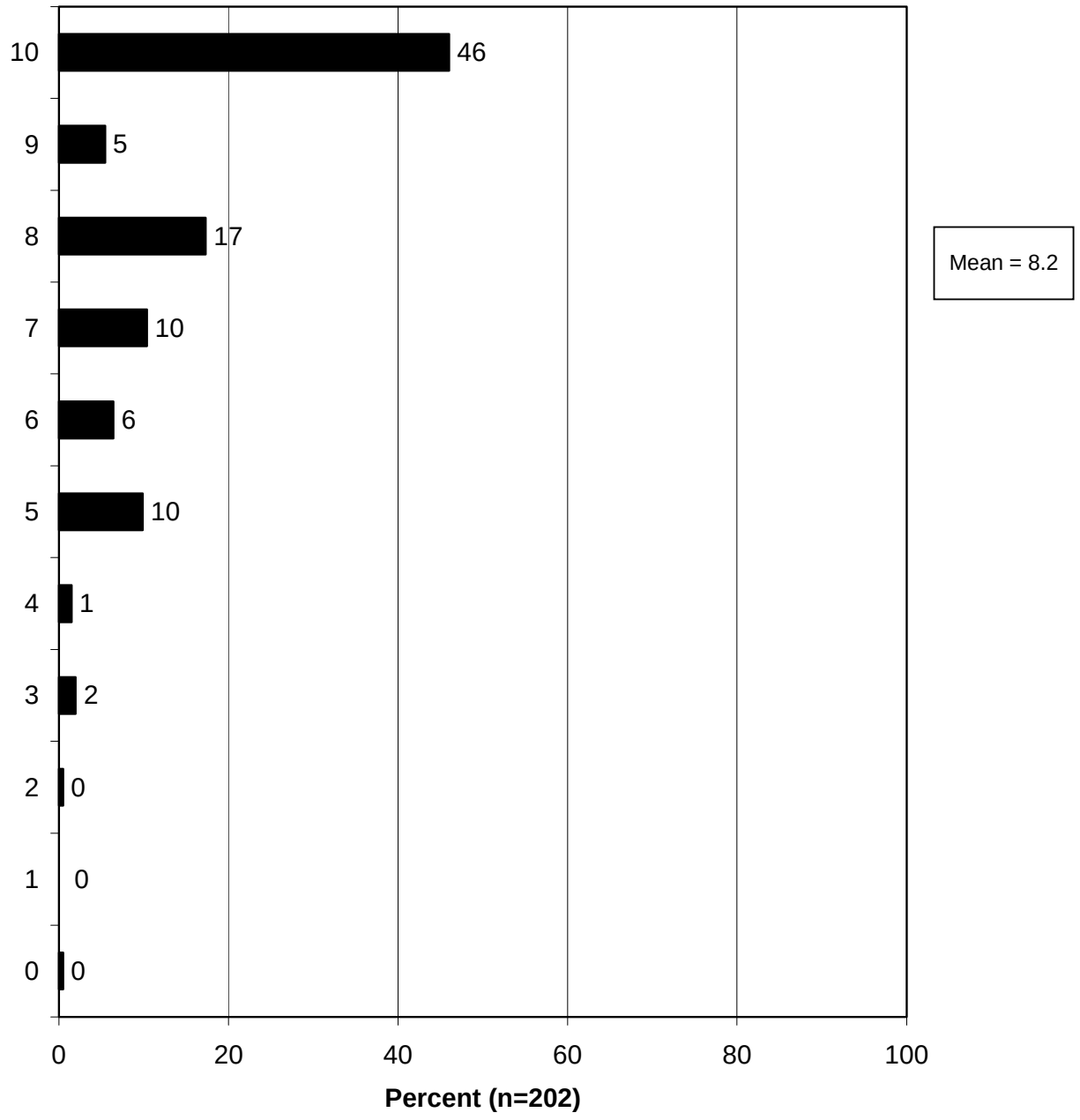
Q81. Please rate the importance of protecting residents against diseases from wild animals such as Lyme disease and rabies as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



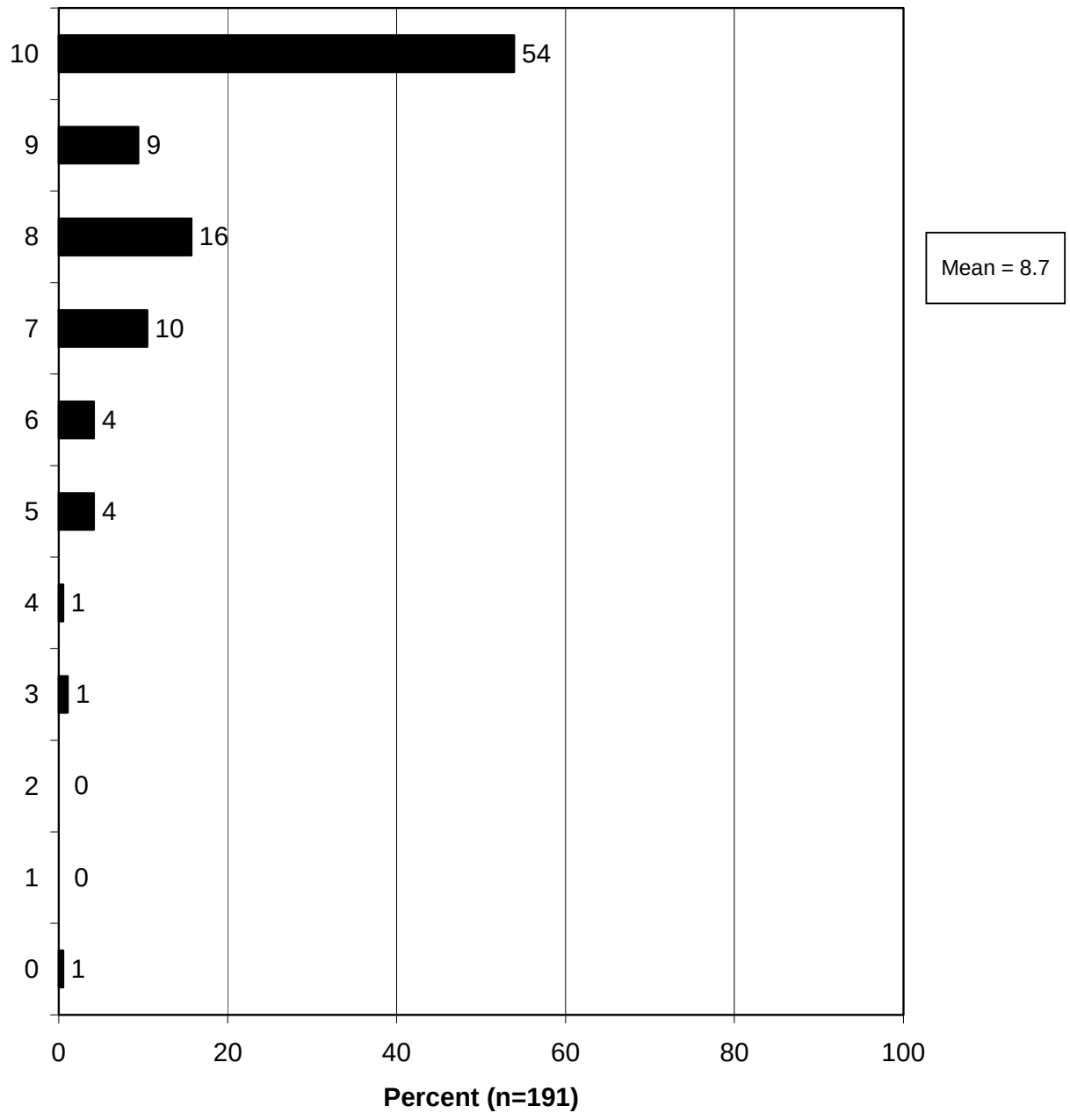
Q82. Please rate the importance of protecting residents from harm from wildlife that may be dangerous as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



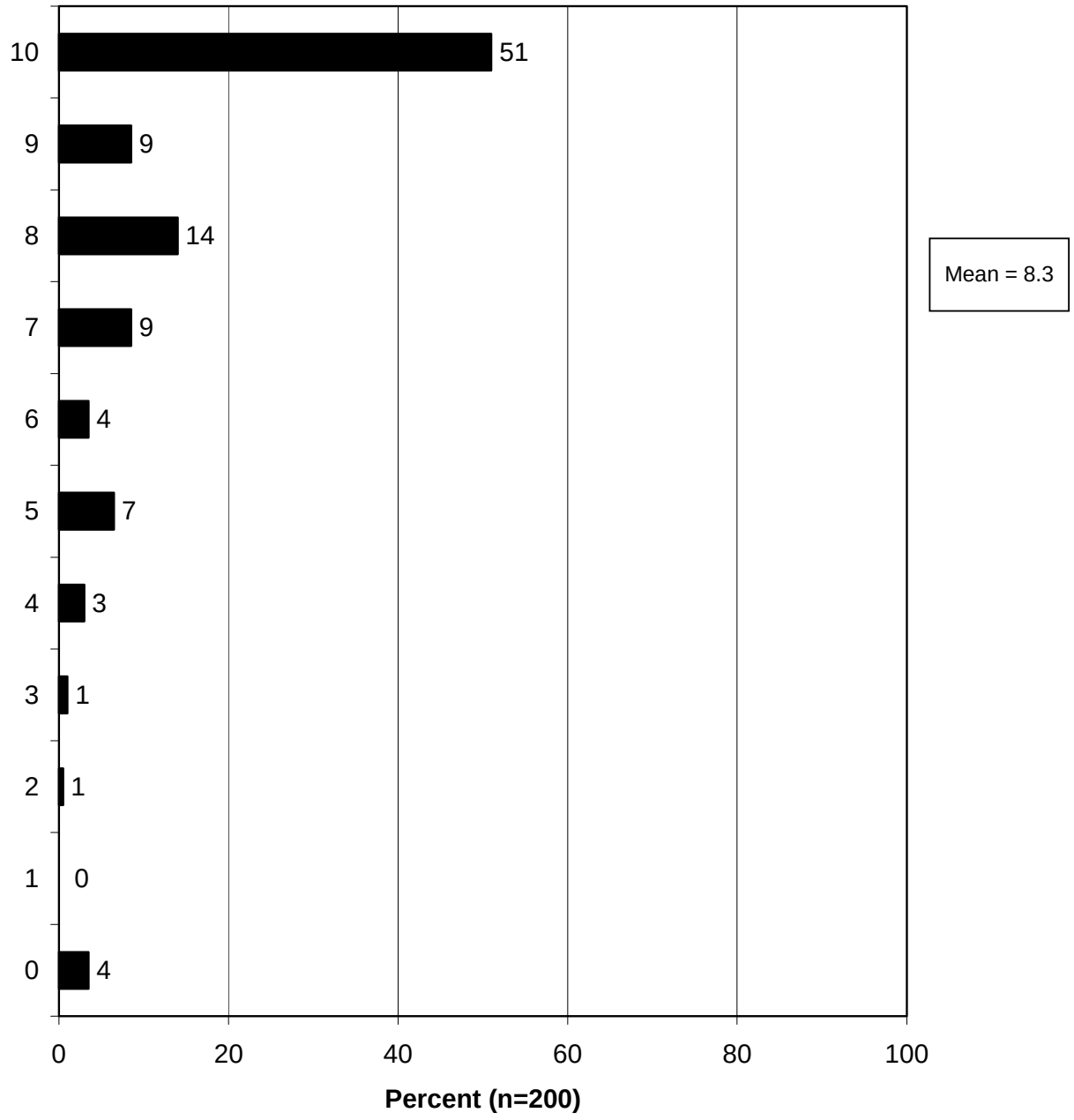
Q83. Please rate the importance of providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



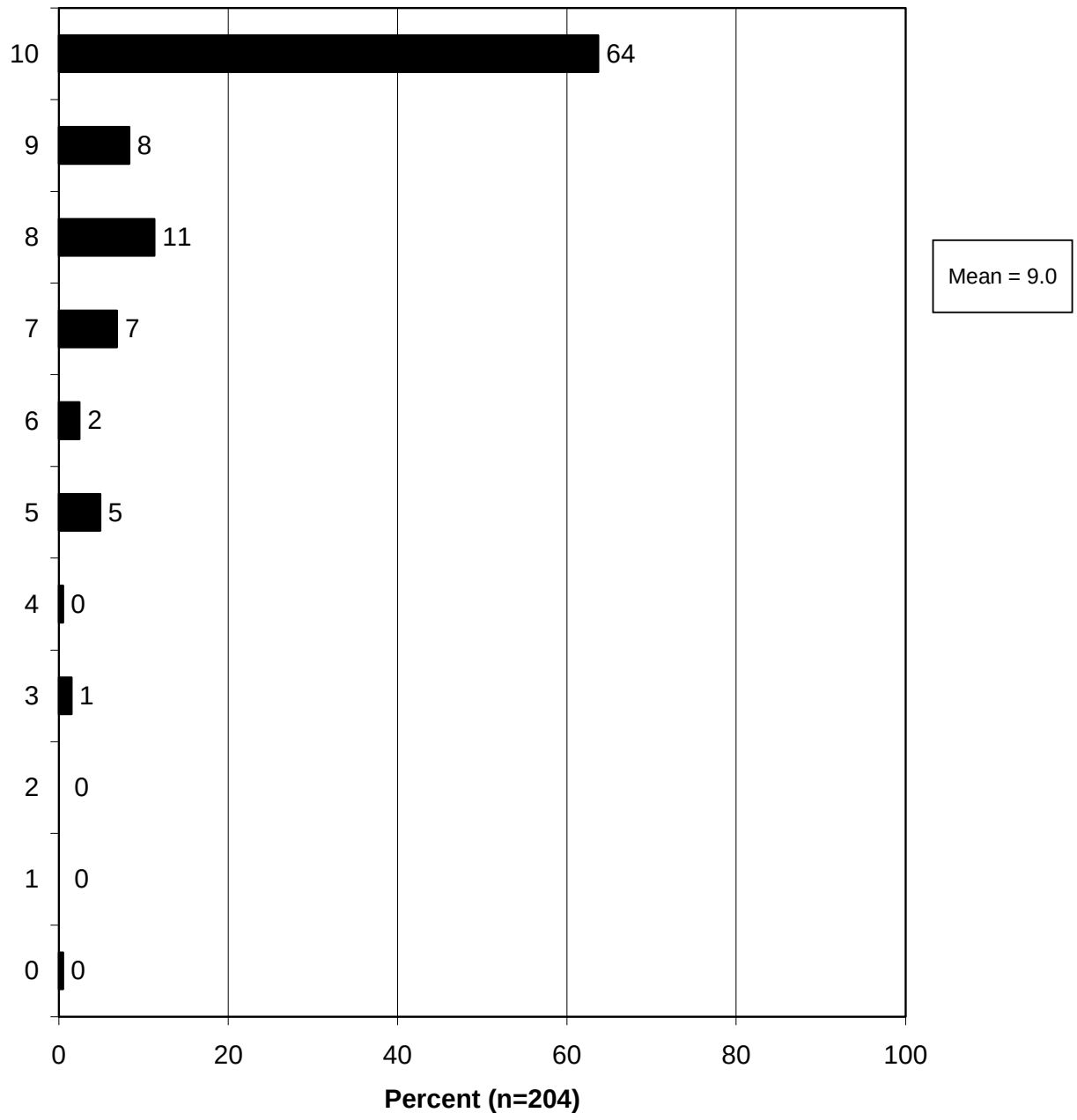
Q84. Please rate the importance of providing opportunities for recreational (i.e., not commercial) fishing as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



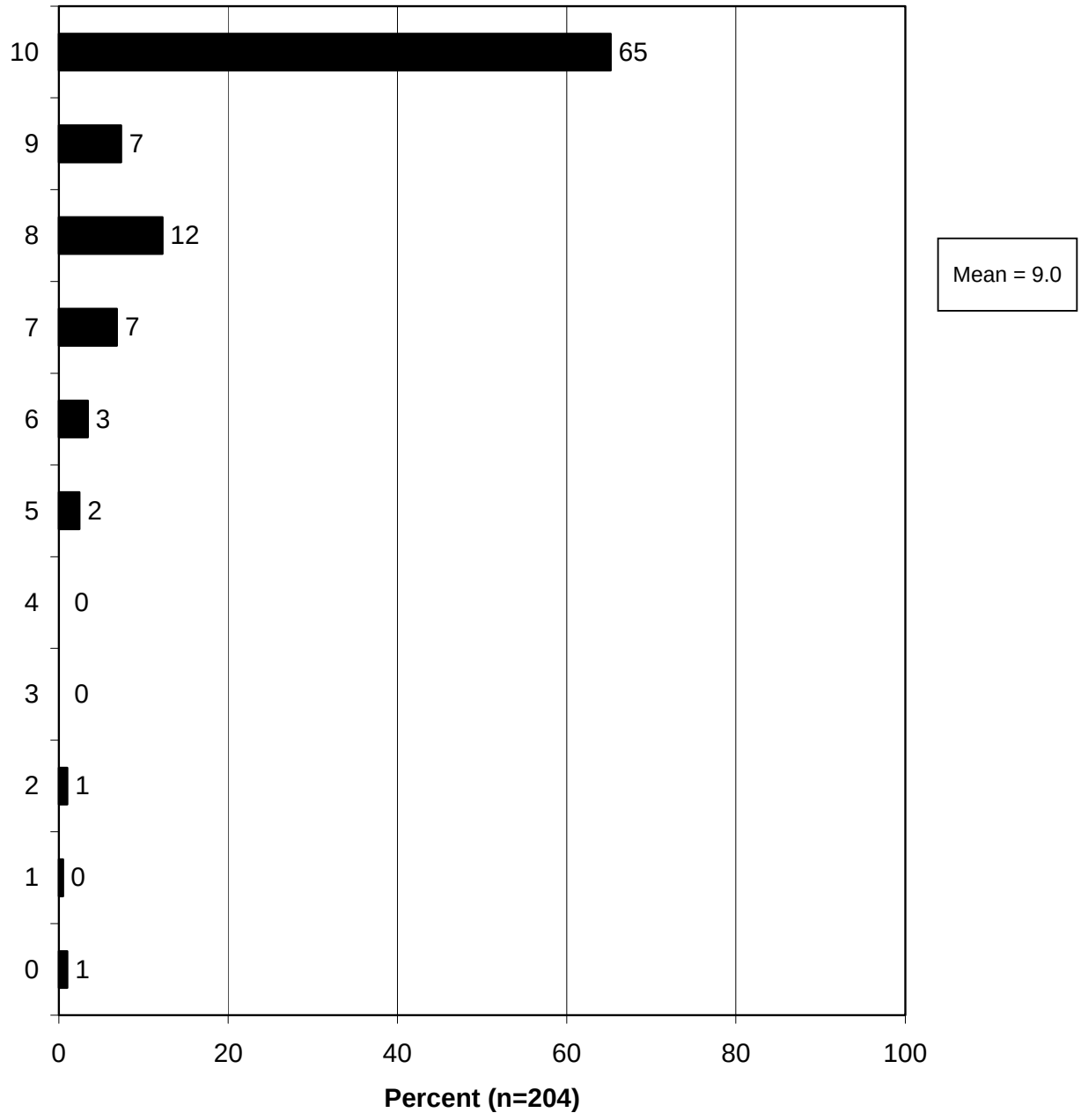
Q85. Please rate the importance of providing opportunities for legal hunting as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



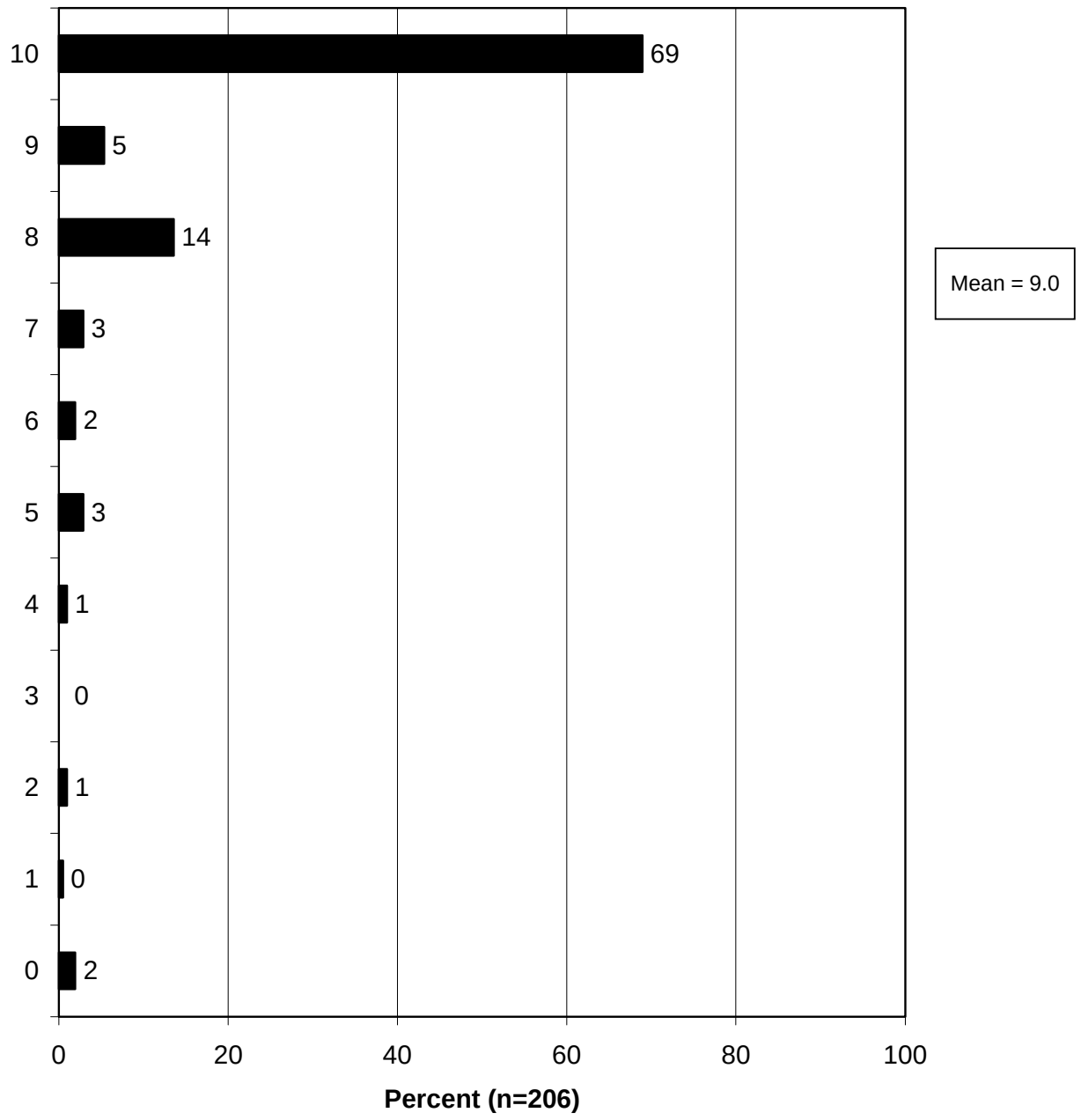
Q86. Please rate the importance of providing educational programs on the state's fish and wildlife as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



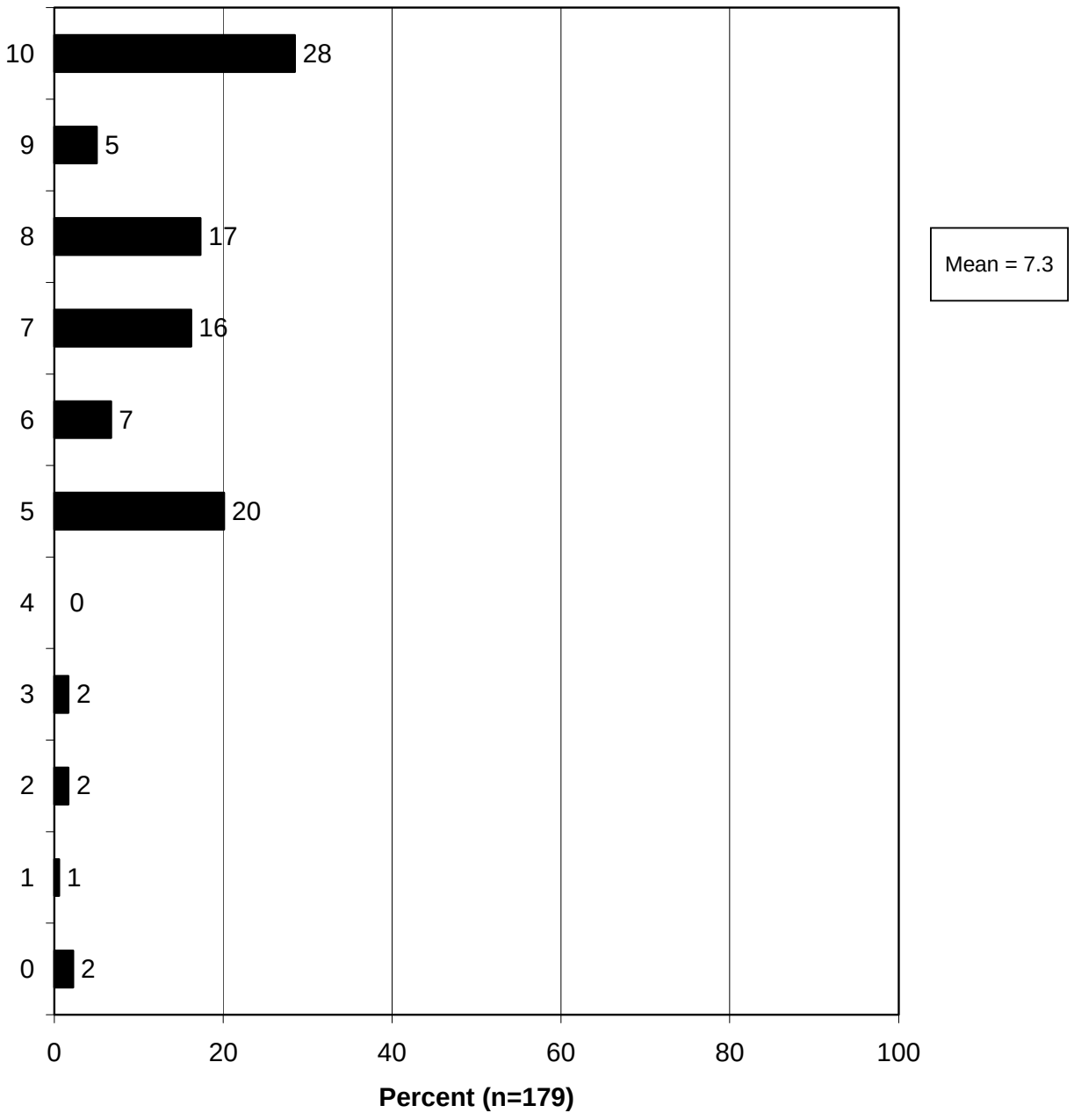
Q87. Please rate the importance of providing opportunities for boating safety education as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



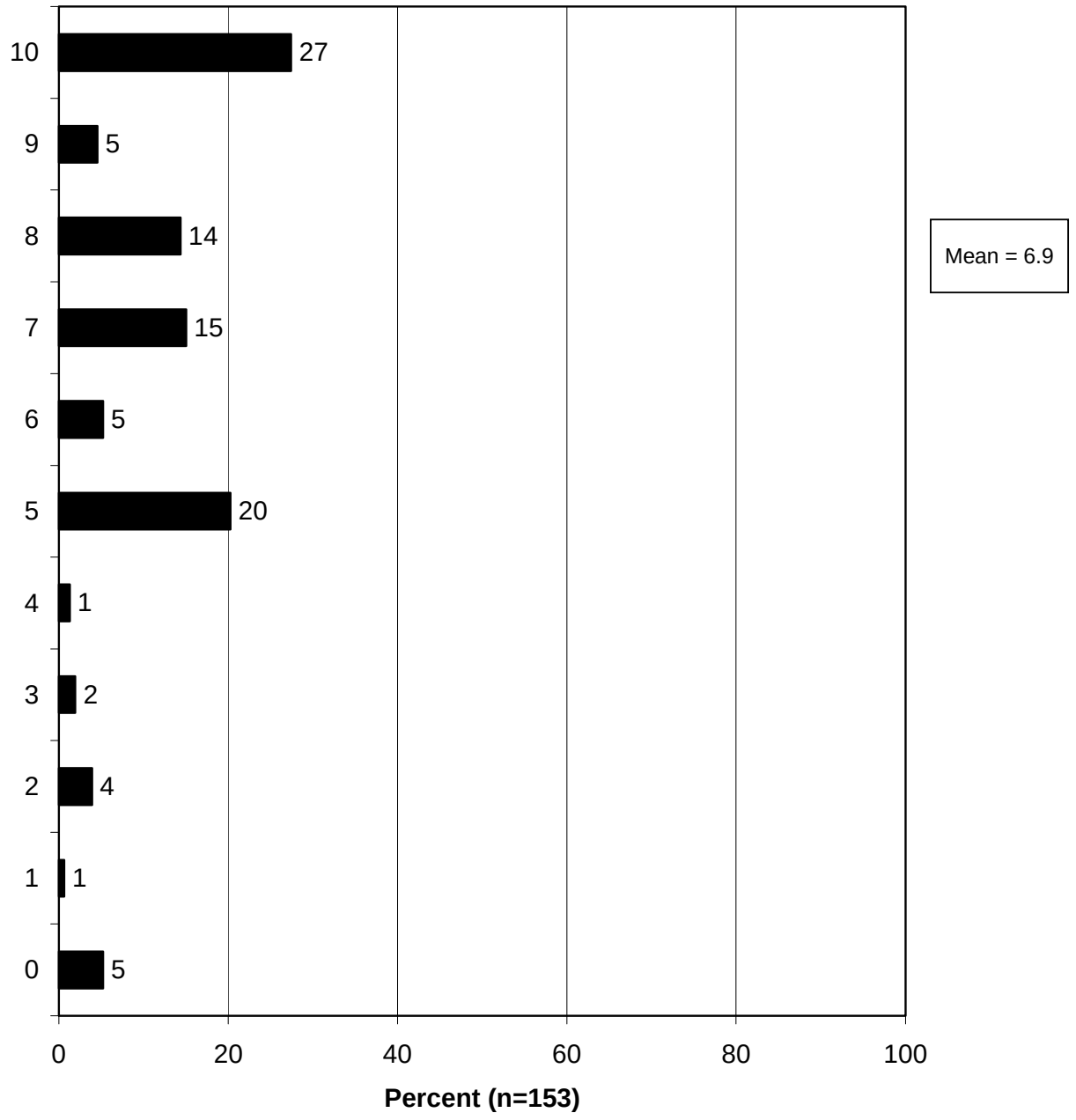
Q88. Please rate the importance of providing opportunities for hunting safety education as a LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries program.



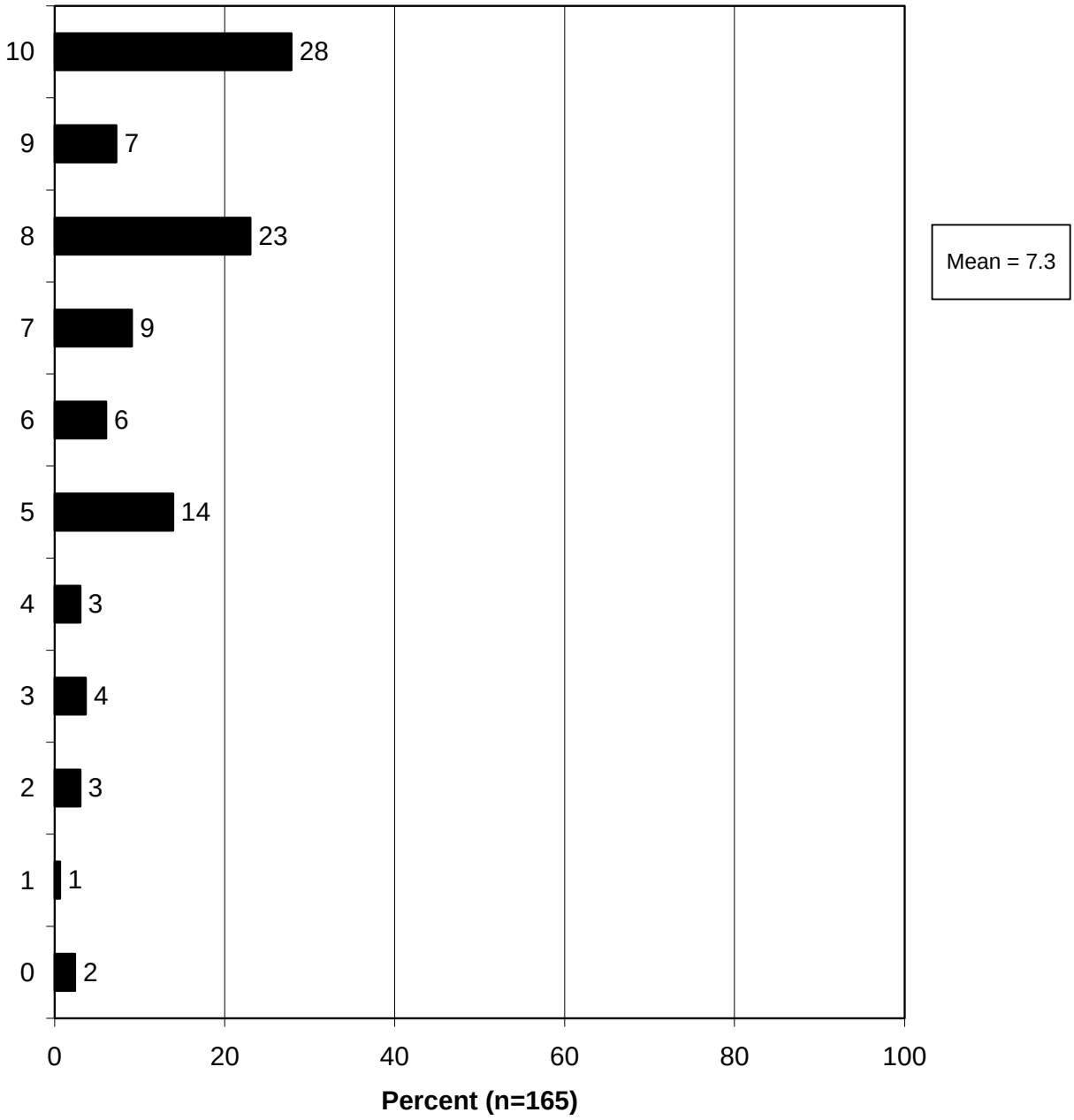
Q99. Please rate the performance of the agency in protecting threatened and endangered species.



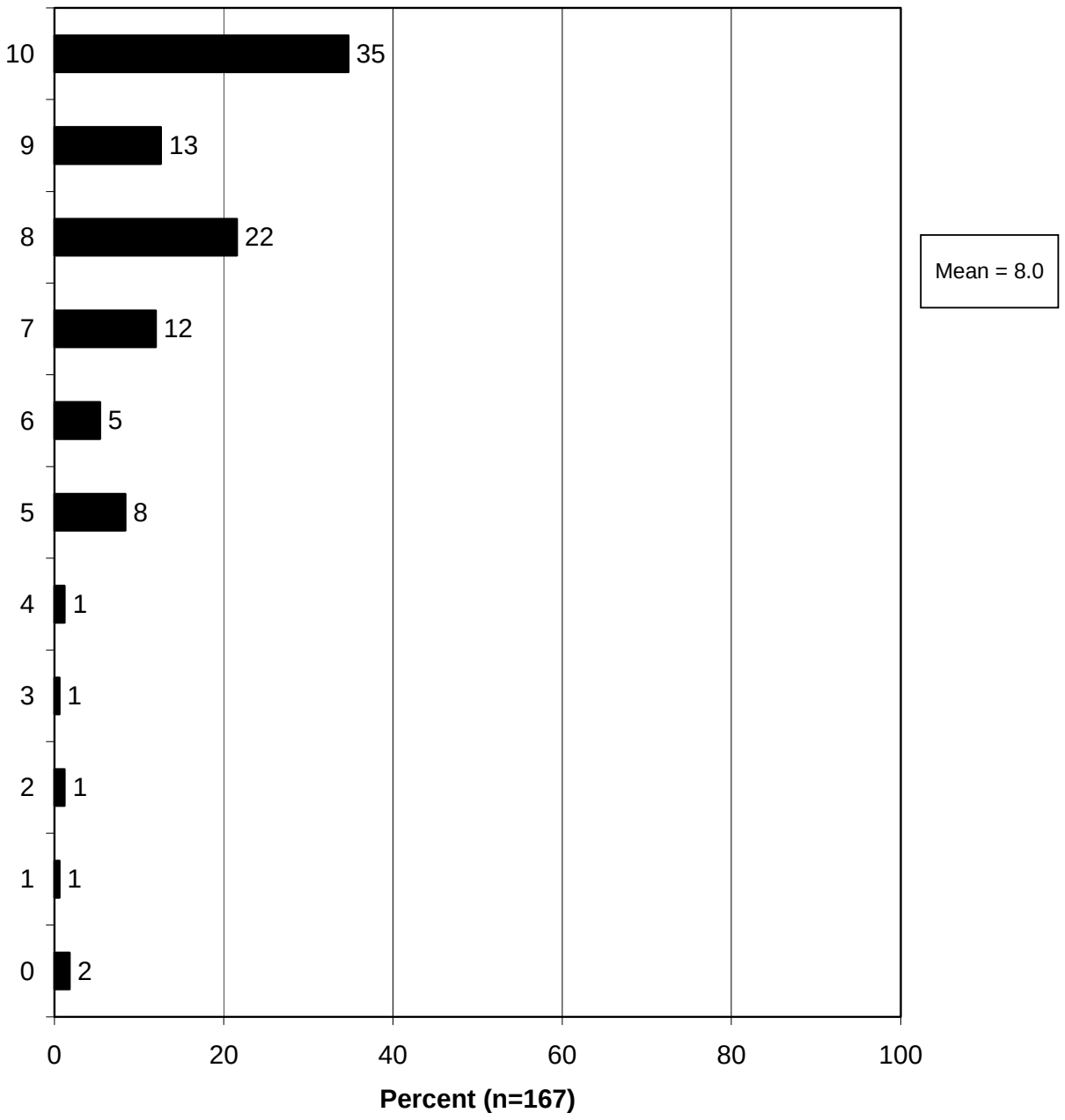
Q100. Please rate the performance of the agency in restoring native fish and wildlife species to the state.



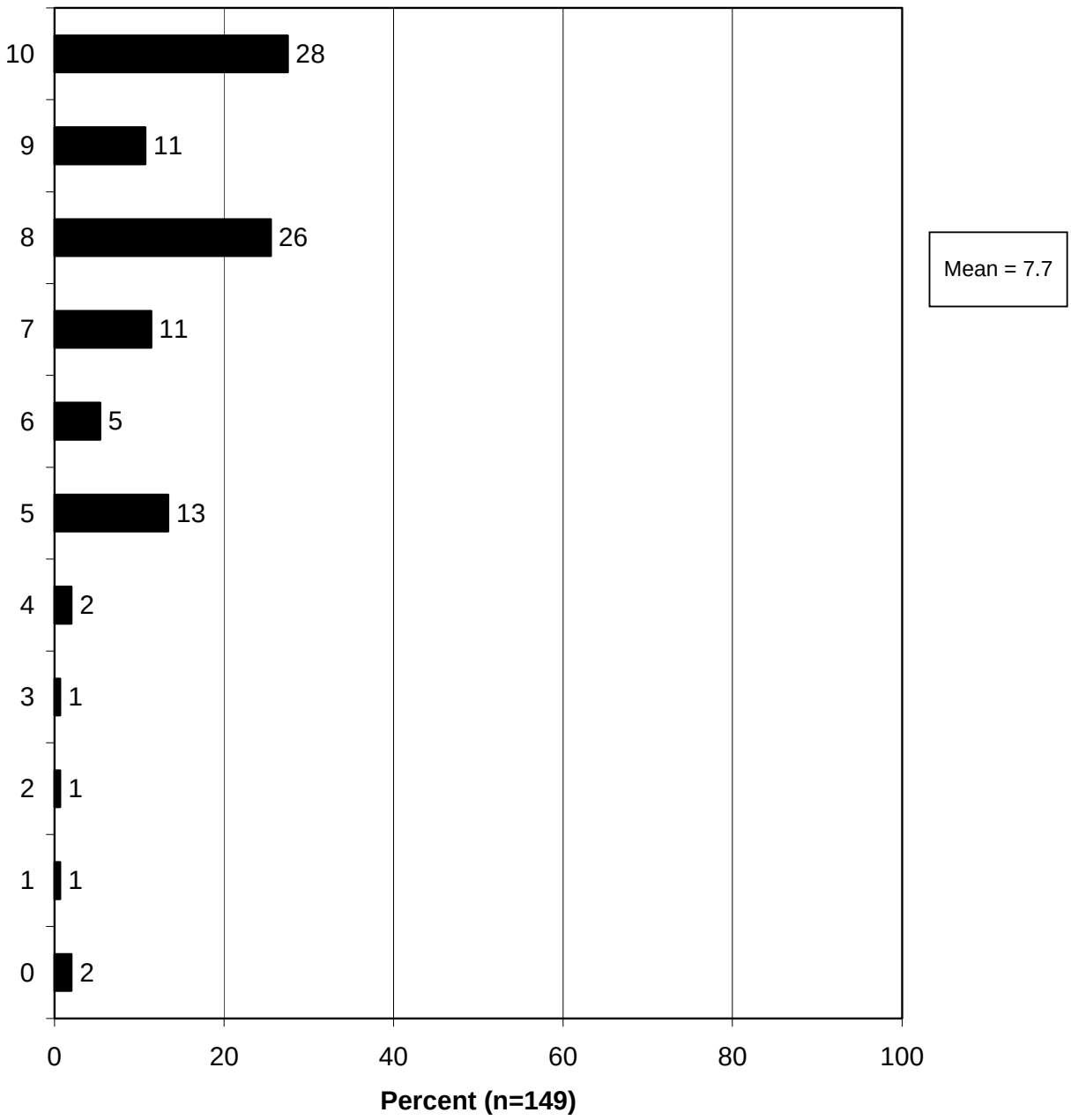
Q101. Please rate the performance of the agency in conserving fish and wildlife habitat.



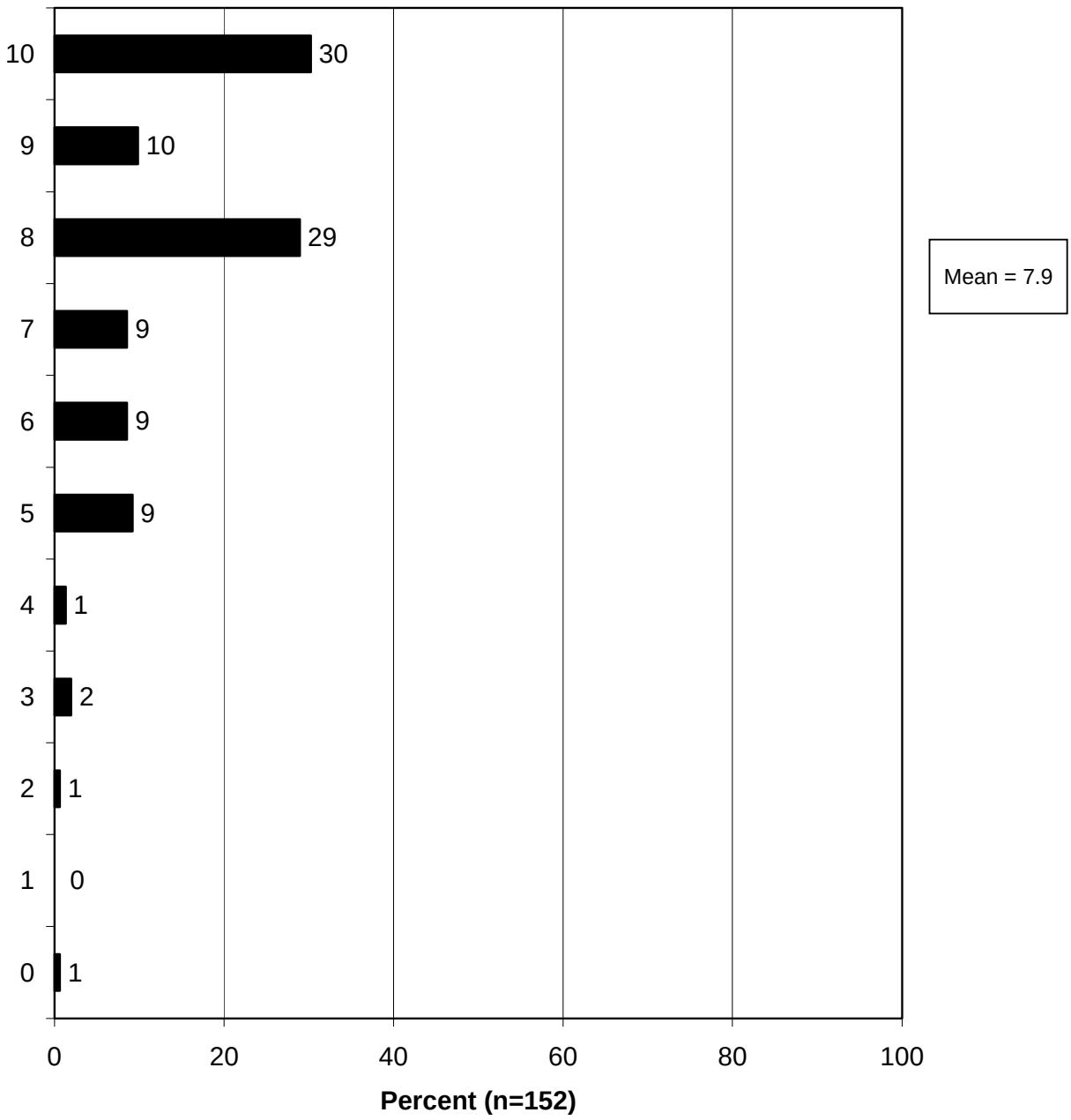
Q102. Please rate the performance of the agency in enforcing fish and game laws.



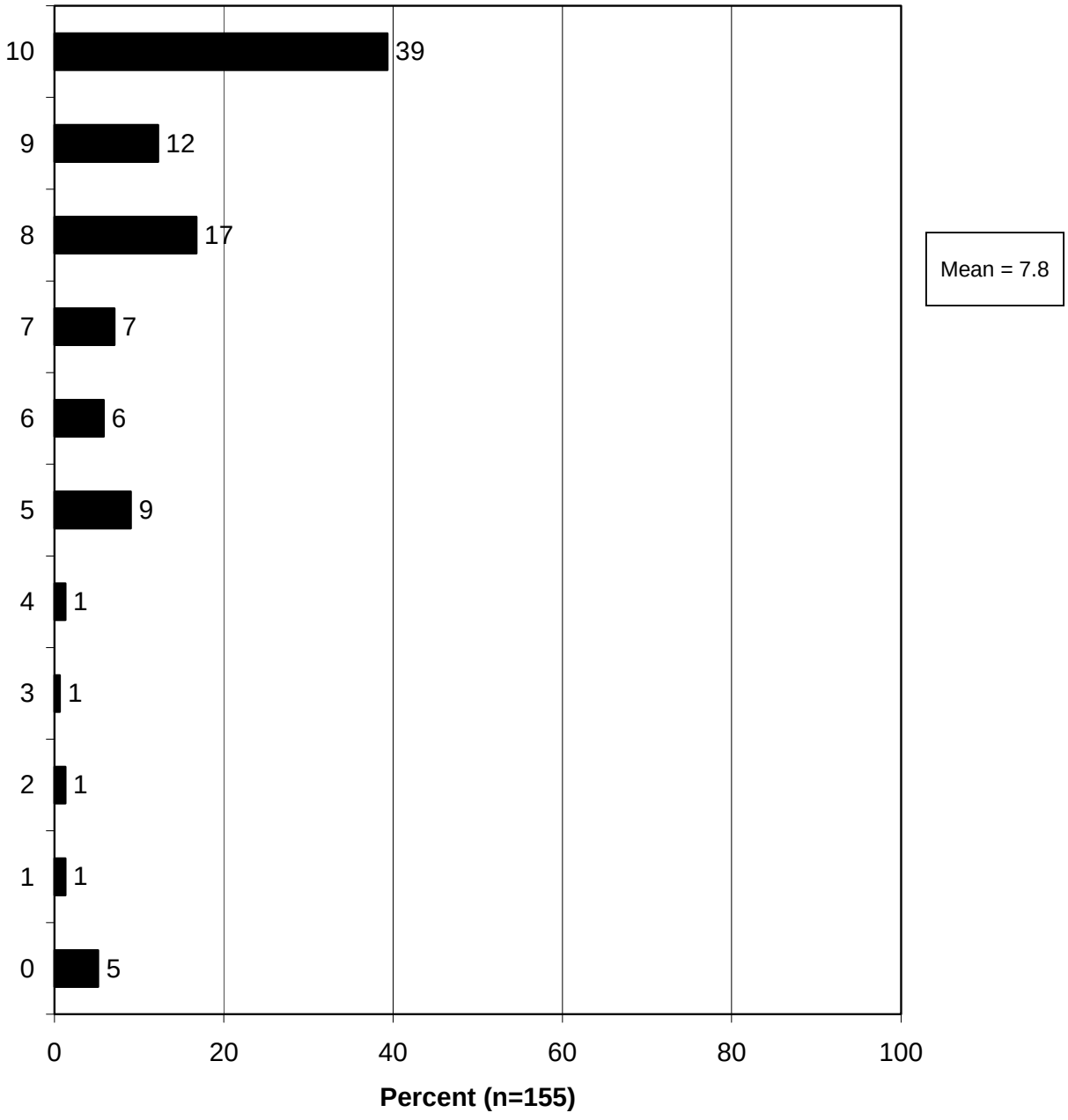
Q103. Please rate the performance of the agency in managing fish populations overall.



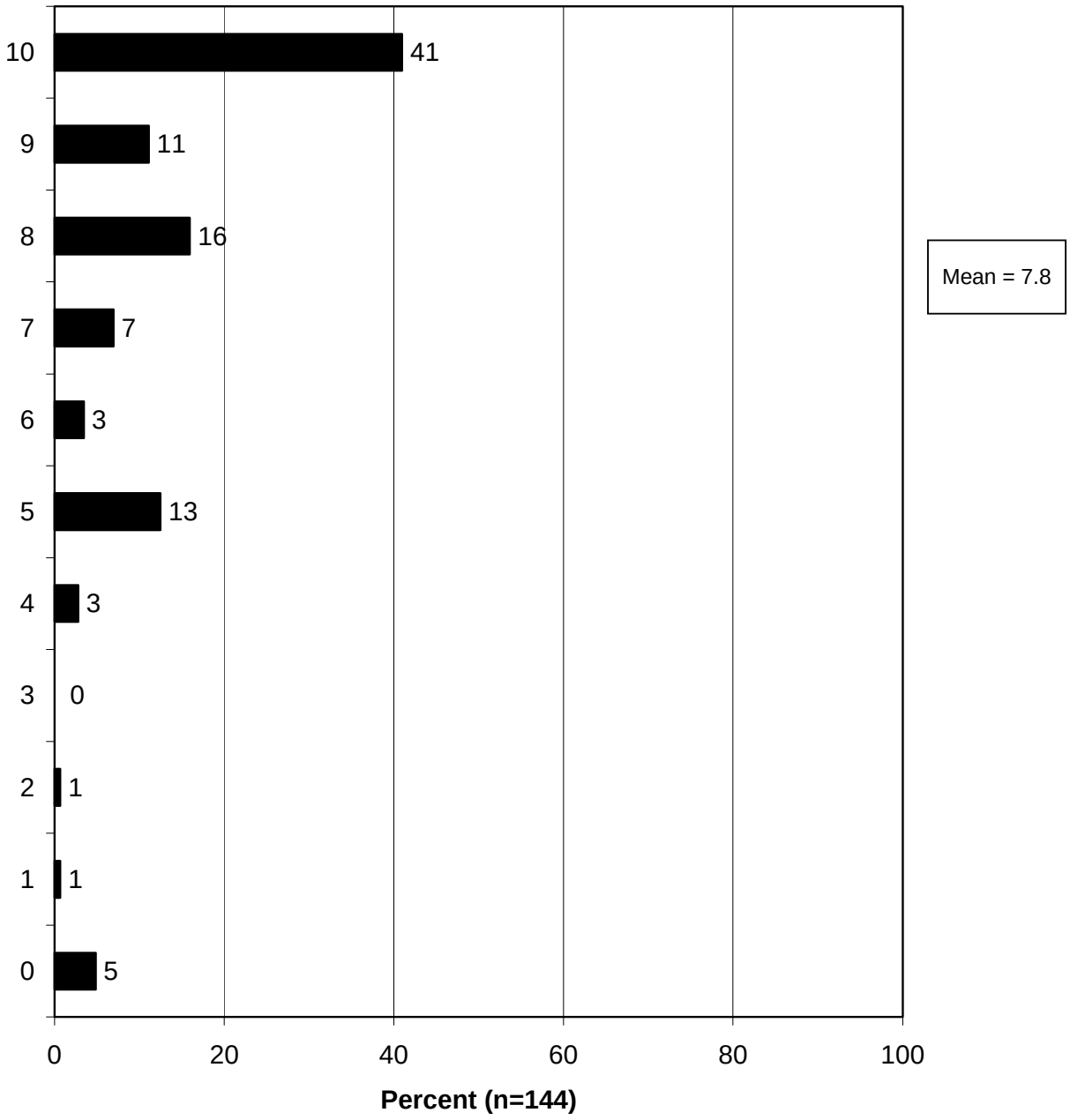
Q104. Please rate the performance of the agency in managing wildlife populations.



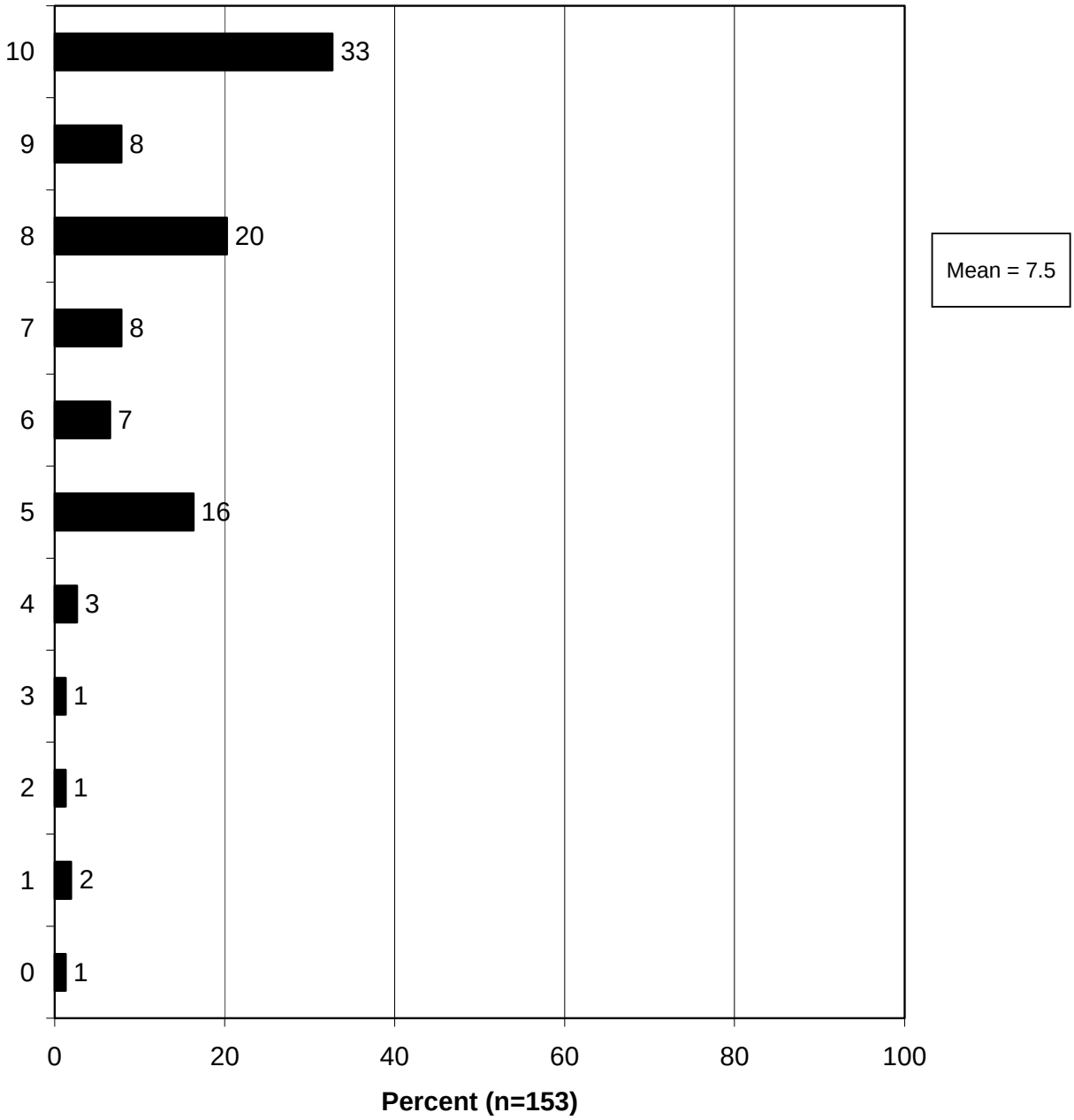
Q105. Please rate the performance of the agency in protecting residents against diseases from wild animals such as Lyme disease and rabies.



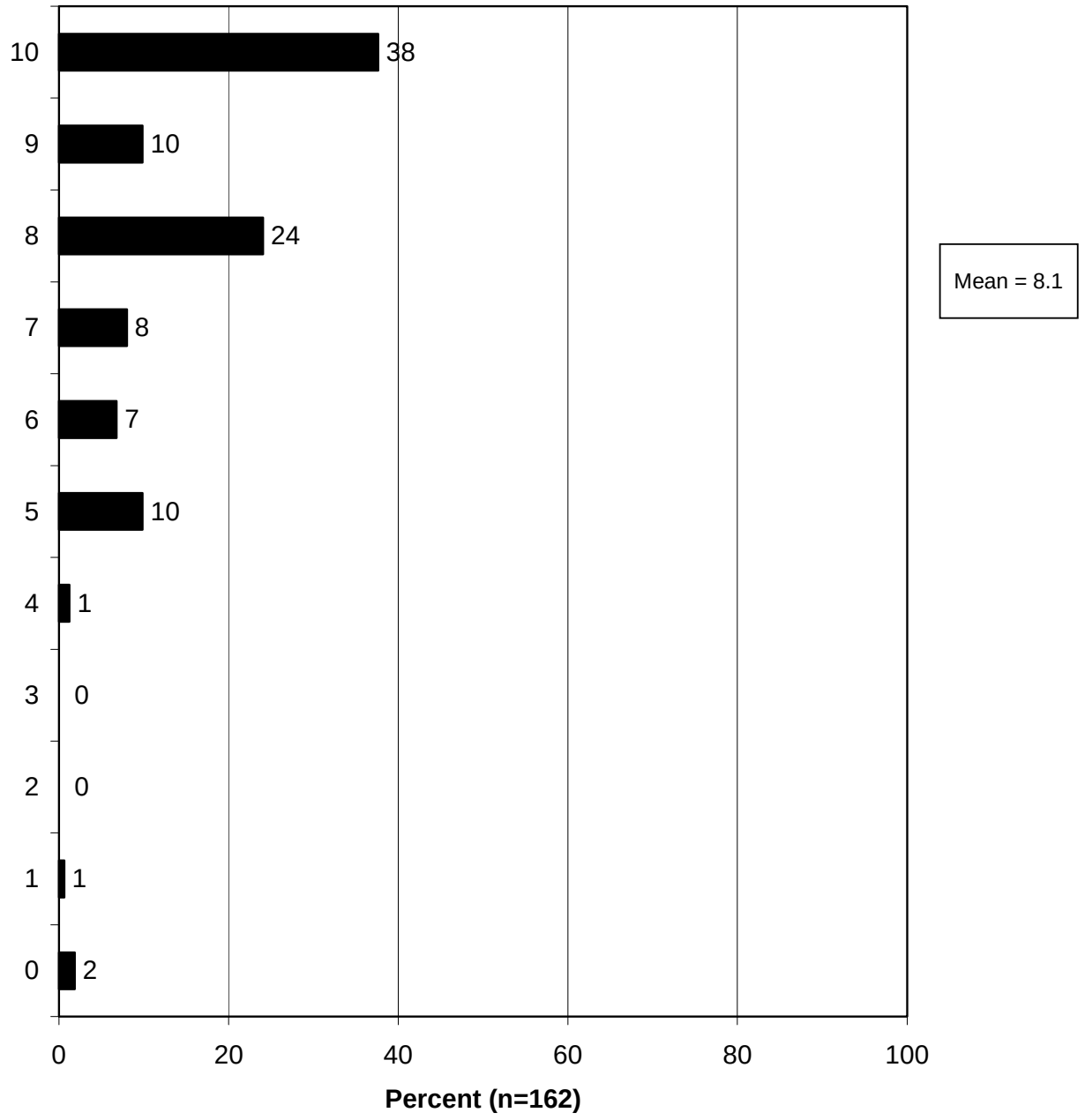
Q106. Please rate the performance of the agency in protecting residents from harm from wildlife that may be dangerous.



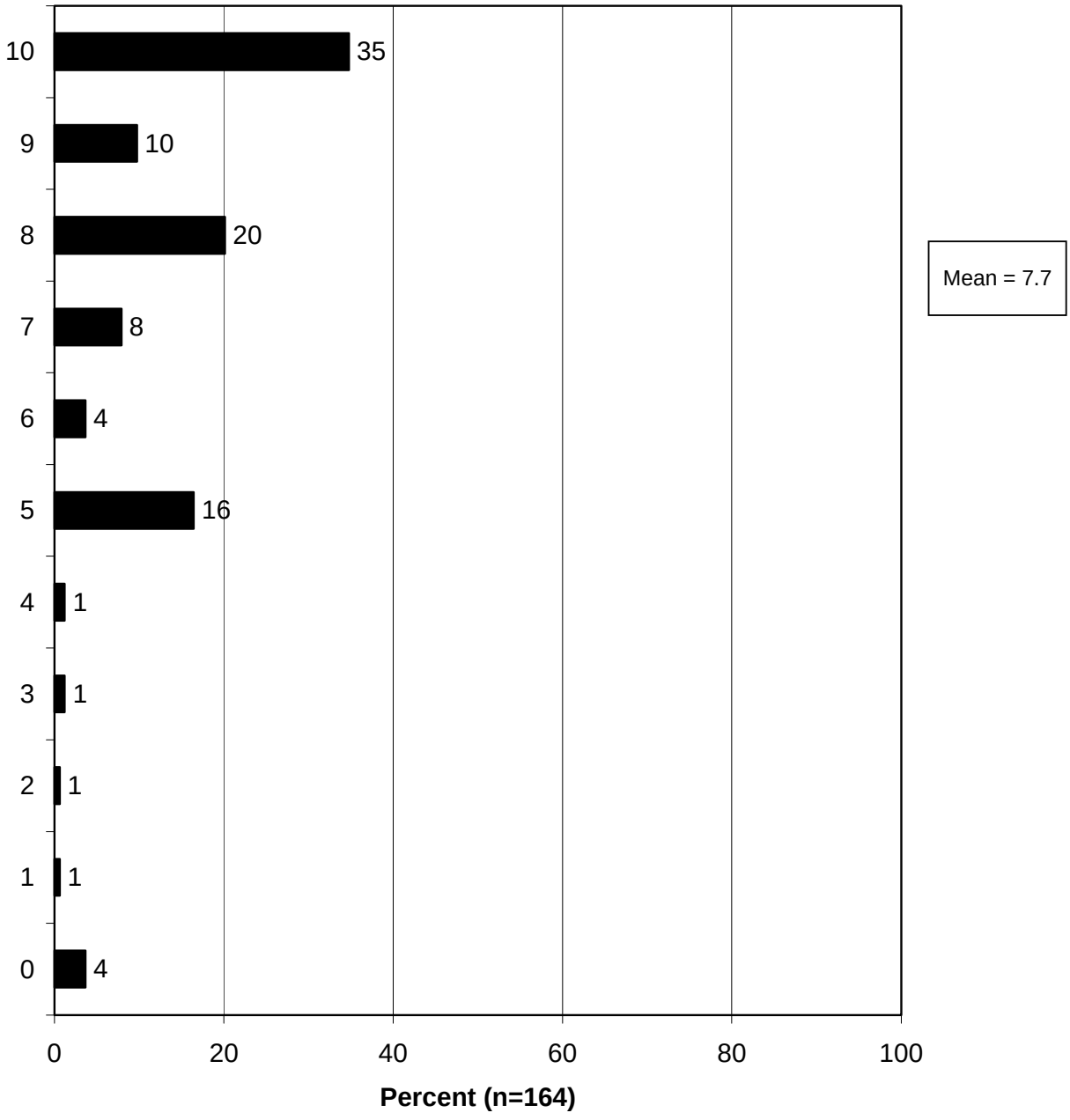
Q107. Please rate the performance of the agency in providing opportunities for the general public to view wildlife.



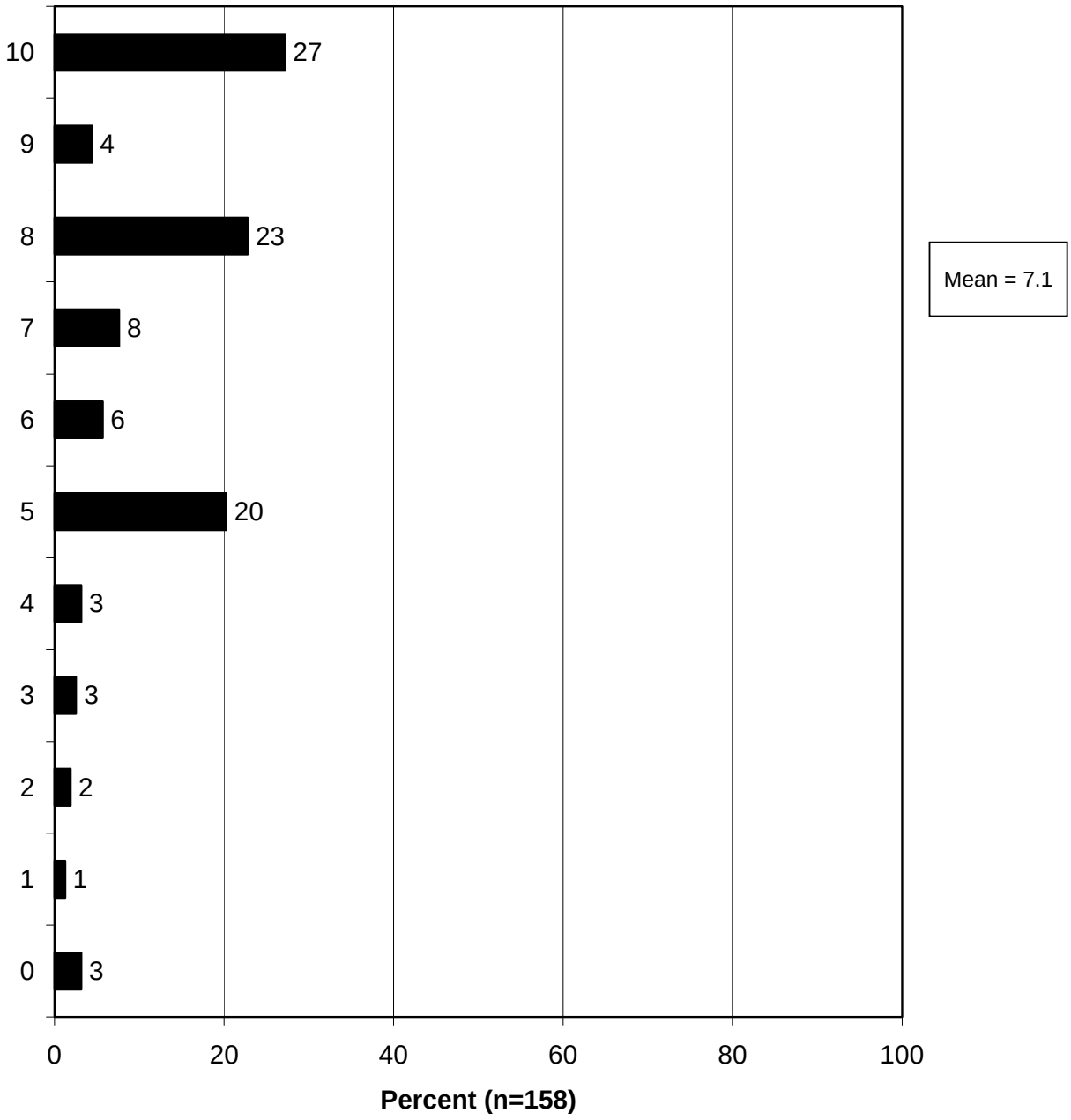
Q108. Please rate the performance of the agency in providing recreational fishing opportunities.



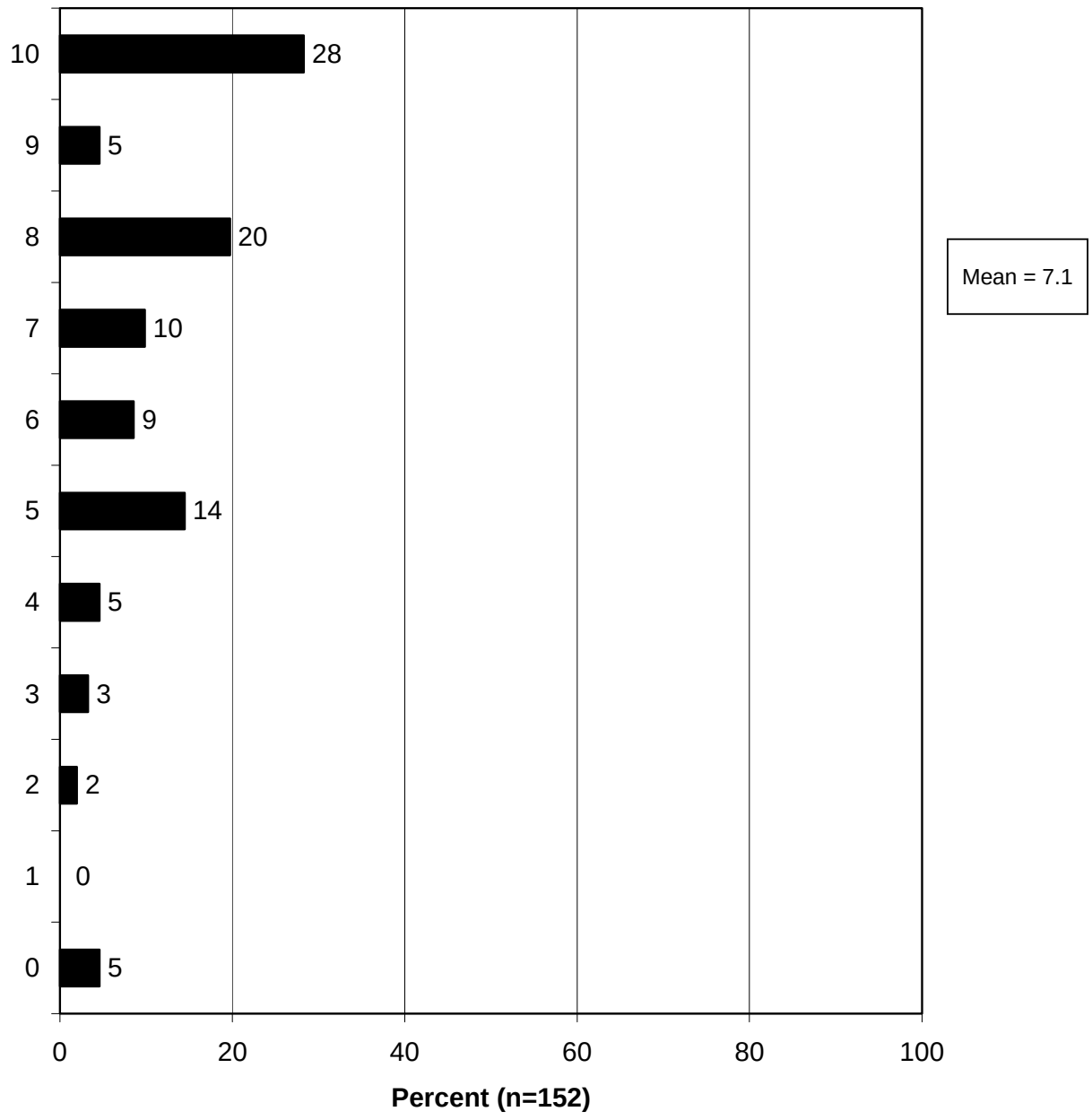
Q109. Please rate the performance of the agency in providing legal hunting opportunities.



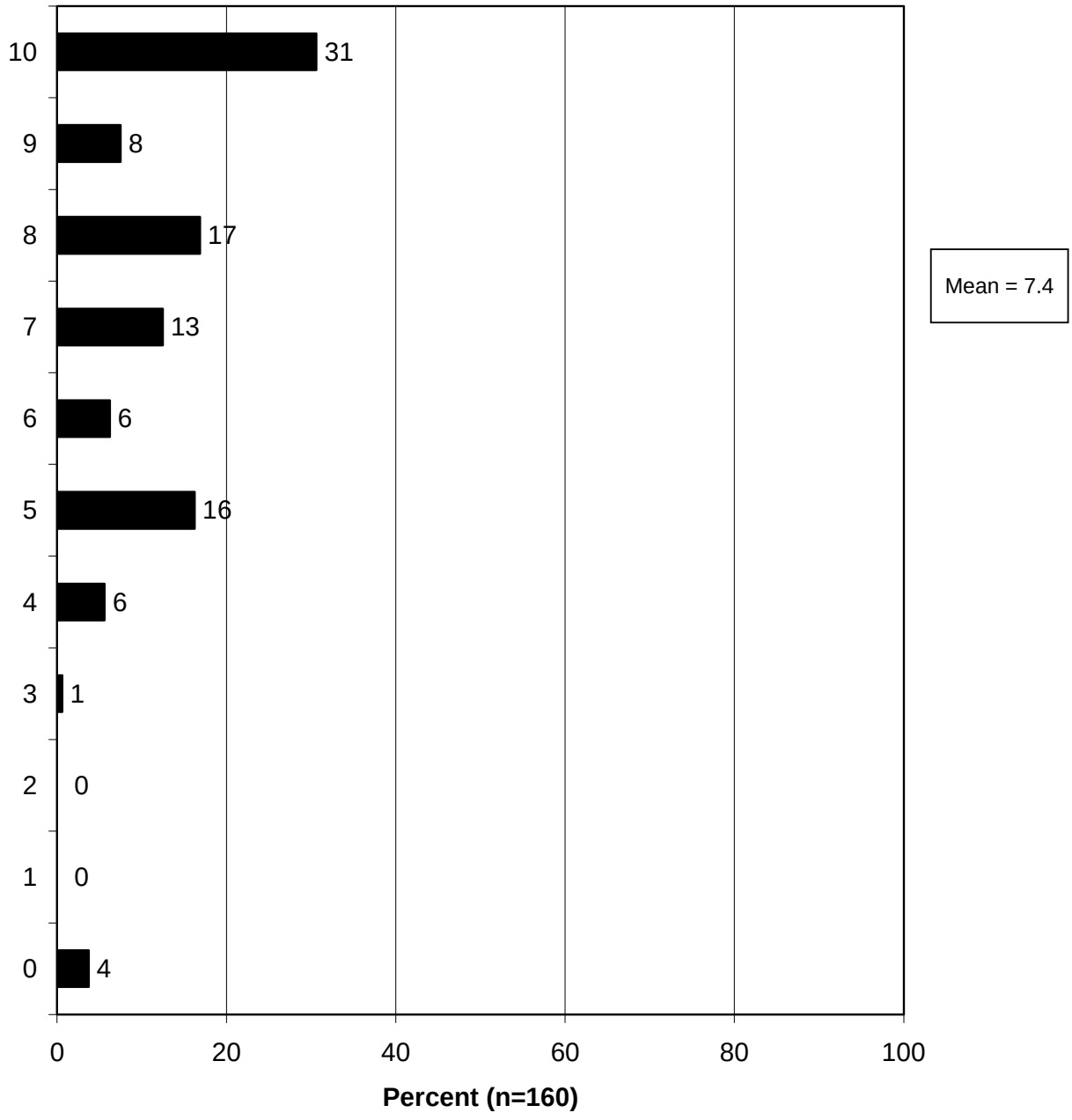
Q110. Please rate the performance of the agency in providing educational programs regarding fish and wildlife.



Q111. Please rate the performance of the agency in providing opportunities for boating safety education.



Q112. Please rate the performance of the agency in providing opportunities for hunting safety education.



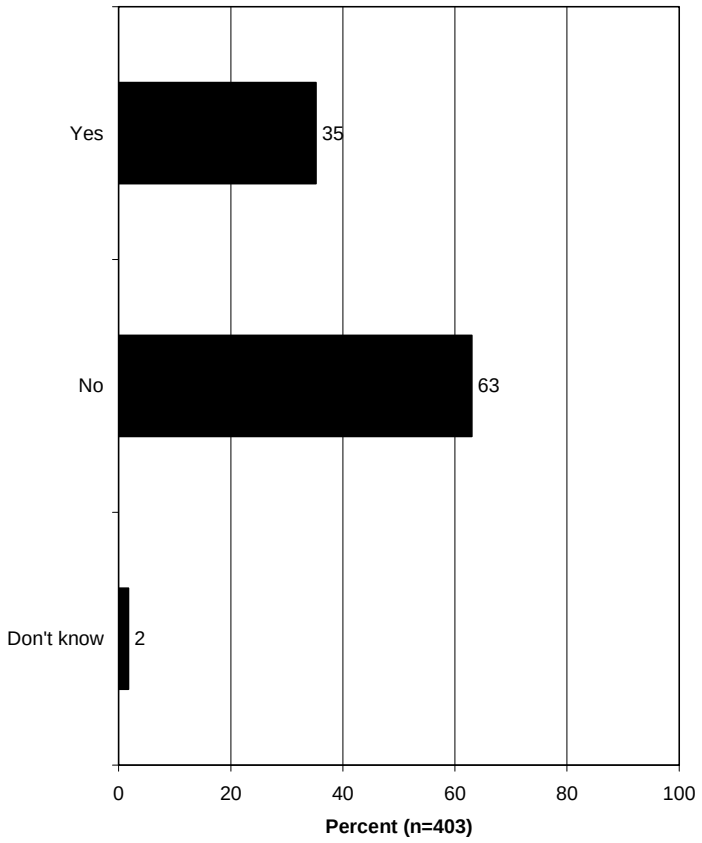
CONTACTS WITH THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

- More than one third (35%) of residents had contacted the Department for information or assistance, typically doing so by telephone. Most typically, residents sought information about hunting, fishing, license application, or nuisance wildlife.

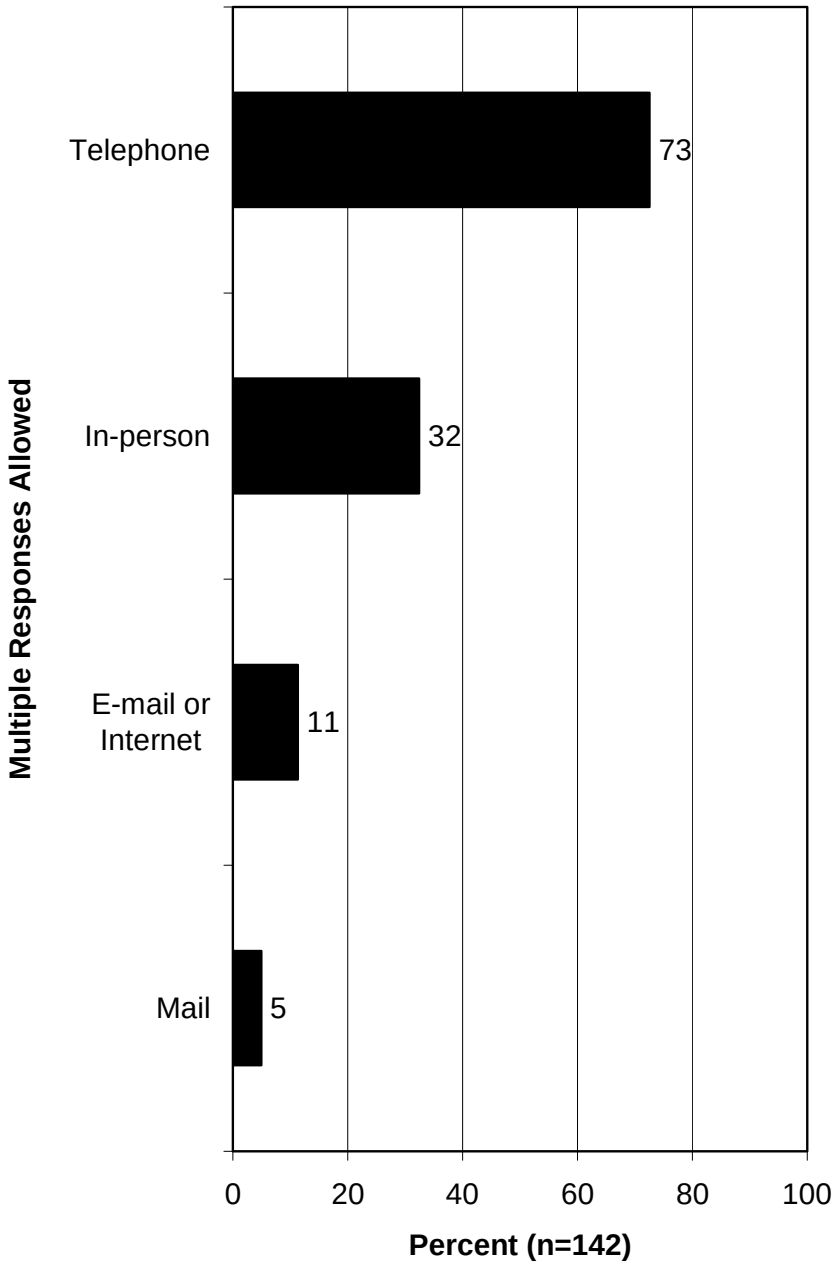
- Of those who contacted the Department, the majority (76%) were very satisfied with their contact, and another 14% were somewhat satisfied, for an overall satisfaction rate of 90%.
  - 10% were dissatisfied with their contact.

- The majority (55%) of residents who had contacted the Department indicated that they would be likely to contact the Department for information or assistance in the future.

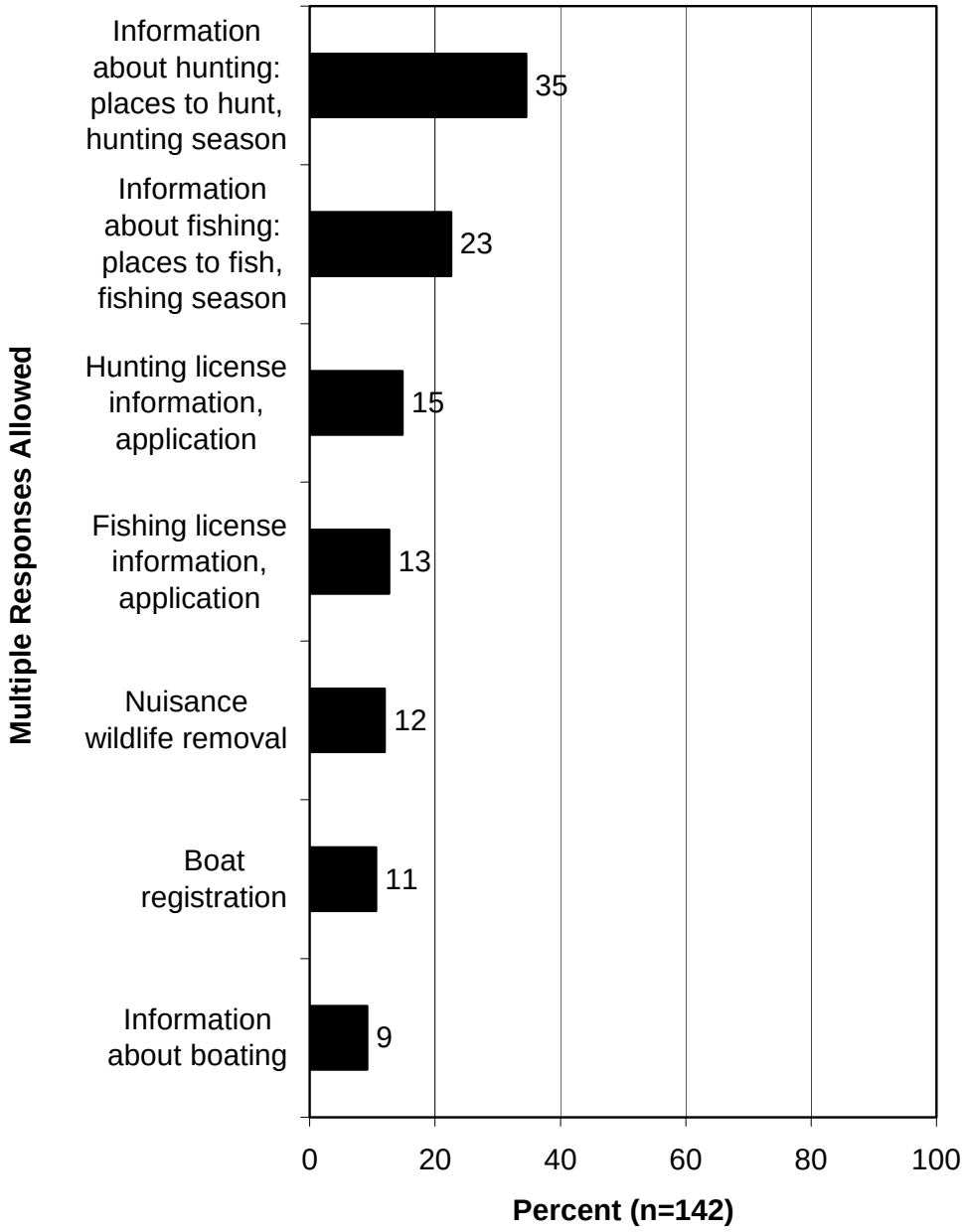
Q183. Have you ever contacted the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries for information or assistance?



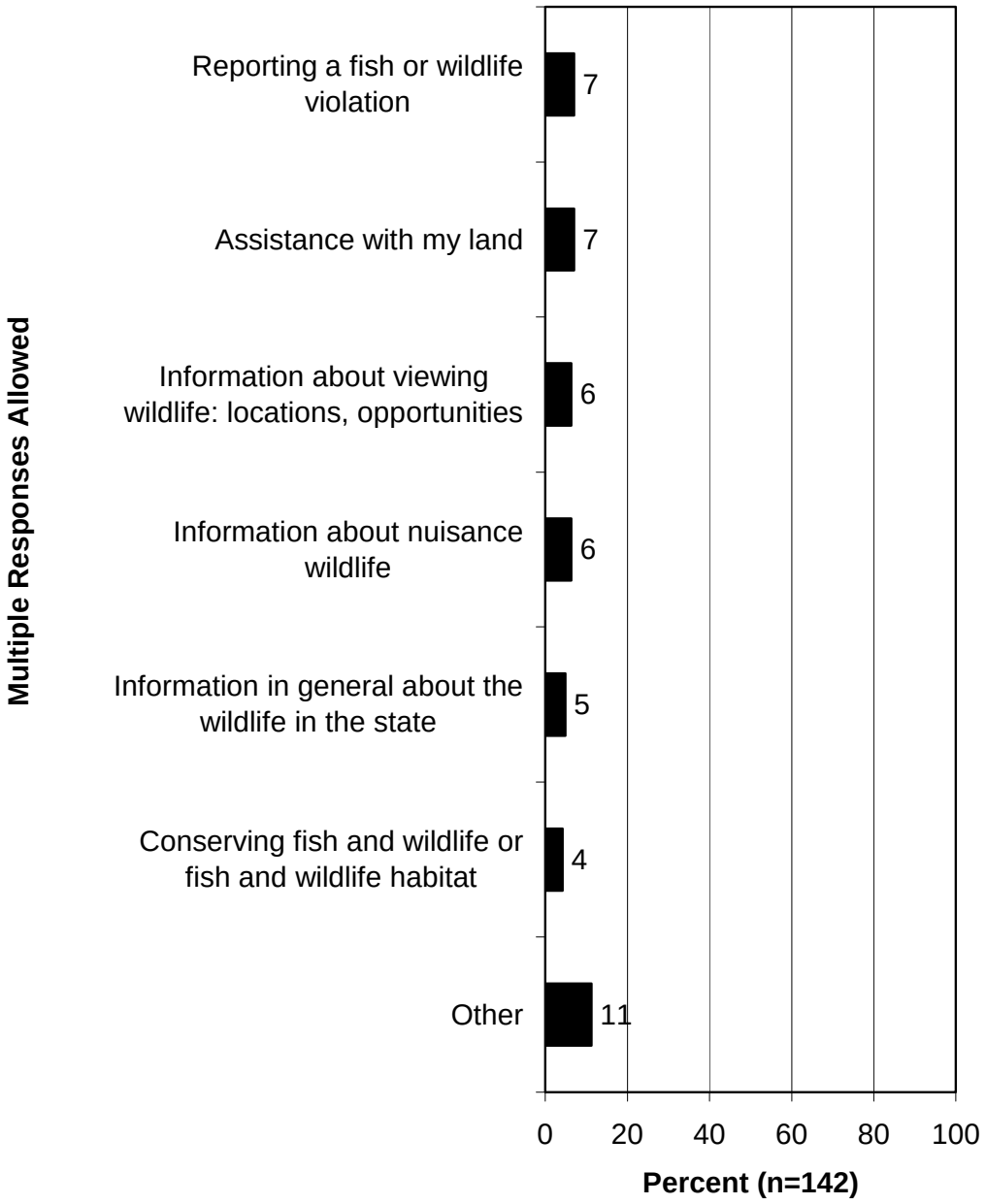
Q185. How did you contact the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries? (Asked of those who contacted the agency.)



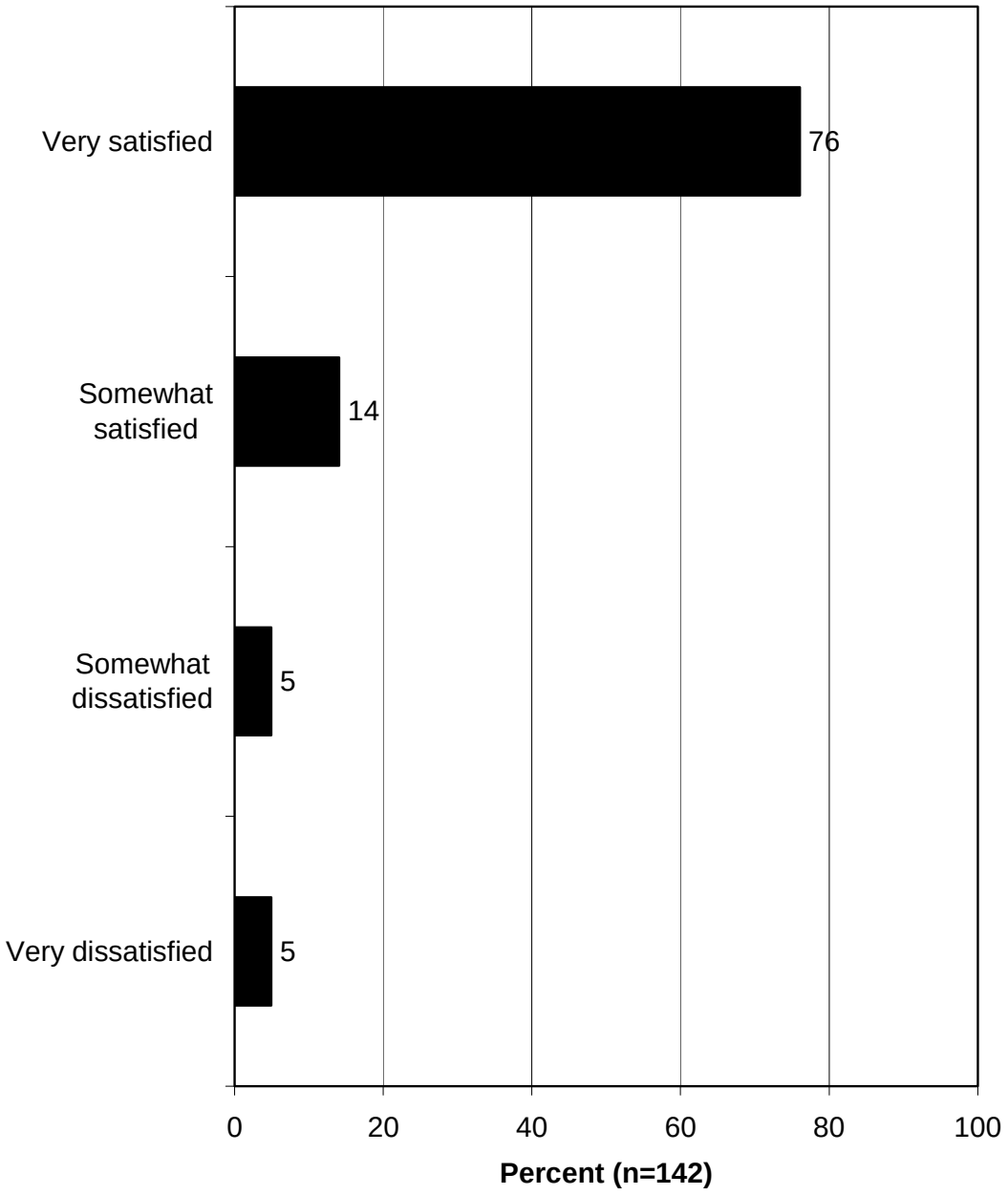
Q188. What type of assistance or information were you seeking? (Asked of those who contacted the agency.)
Part 1.



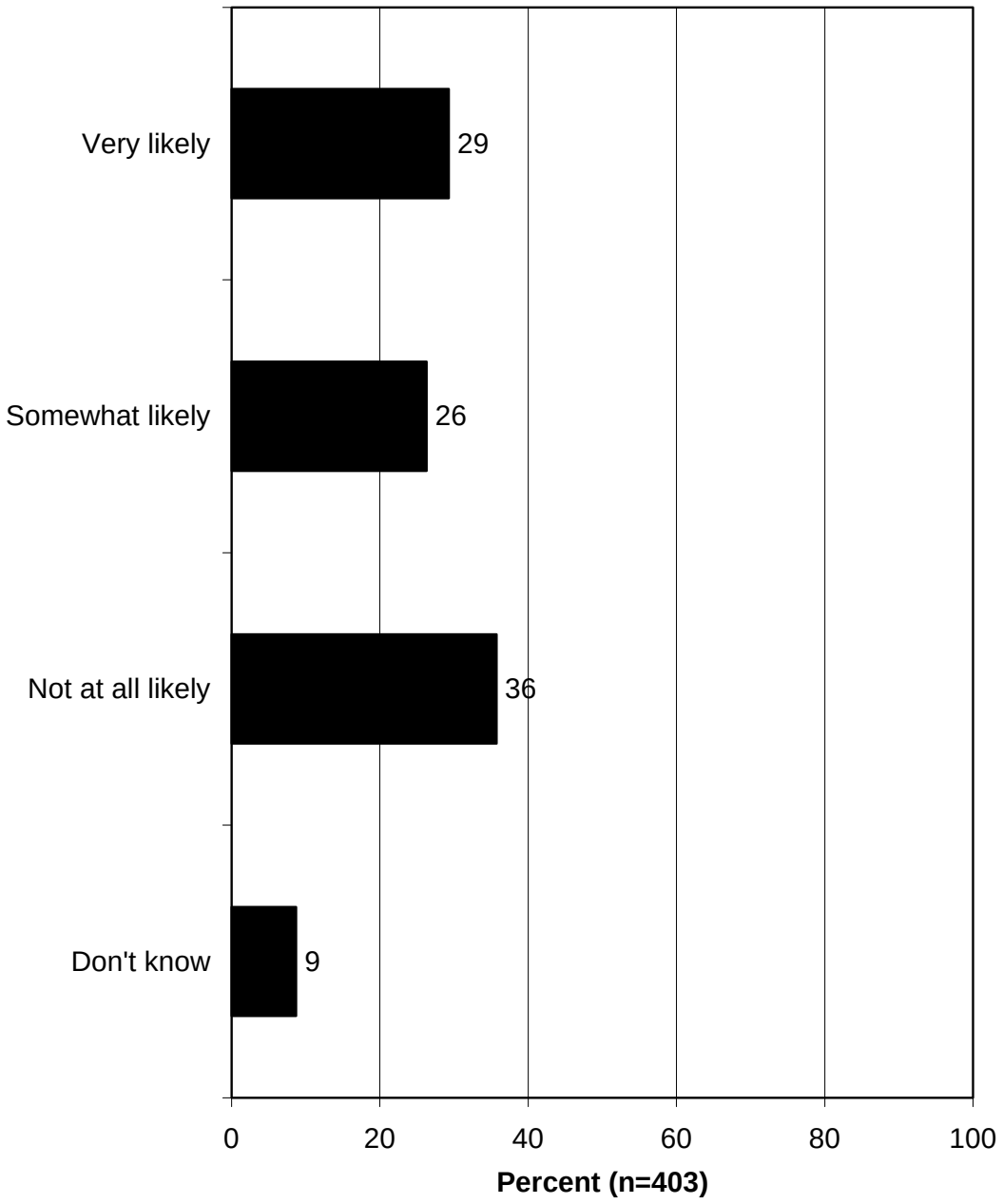
Q188. What type of assistance or information were you seeking? (Asked of those who contacted the agency.)
Part 2.



Q190. Overall, would you say you were satisfied or dissatisfied with the contact with the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries? (Asked of those who contacted the agency.)



Q191. How likely are you to contact the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries for information or assistance in the future? (Asked of those who contacted the agency.)



FUNDING FOR THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES, FISHING/HUNTING LICENSE FEES, AND USER FEES

- Most commonly, residents attribute funding for the Department to come from taxes: 31% answered taxes without further elaboration, 24% said general state taxes, and 14% said general federal taxes. Nearly a quarter named the important sources of hunting licenses (23%) and fishing licenses (22%).
  - Those who consider themselves to be hunters or anglers were more likely to attribute funding to hunting and fishing licenses.
  - Very low percentages knew of excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment and taxes on motorboat fuel.

- Most typically, residents think the current fees for hunting and fishing licenses are about the right price.
  - 46% think hunting licenses are about the right price; 14% think they are too high or too low.
  - 53% think fishing licenses are about the right price; 14% think they are too high or too low.
  - While a majority of hunters and anglers think licenses are about the right price, hunters and anglers are more likely than the general population to say too high.

- Although residents most commonly think current license fees are about right, a large majority (58%) of residents, nonetheless, would support increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, to cover the costs of conserving and managing fish and wildlife; a substantial percentage (21%) would oppose increases in user fees for that reason. On this question, hunters and anglers were more likely than the general population to oppose.

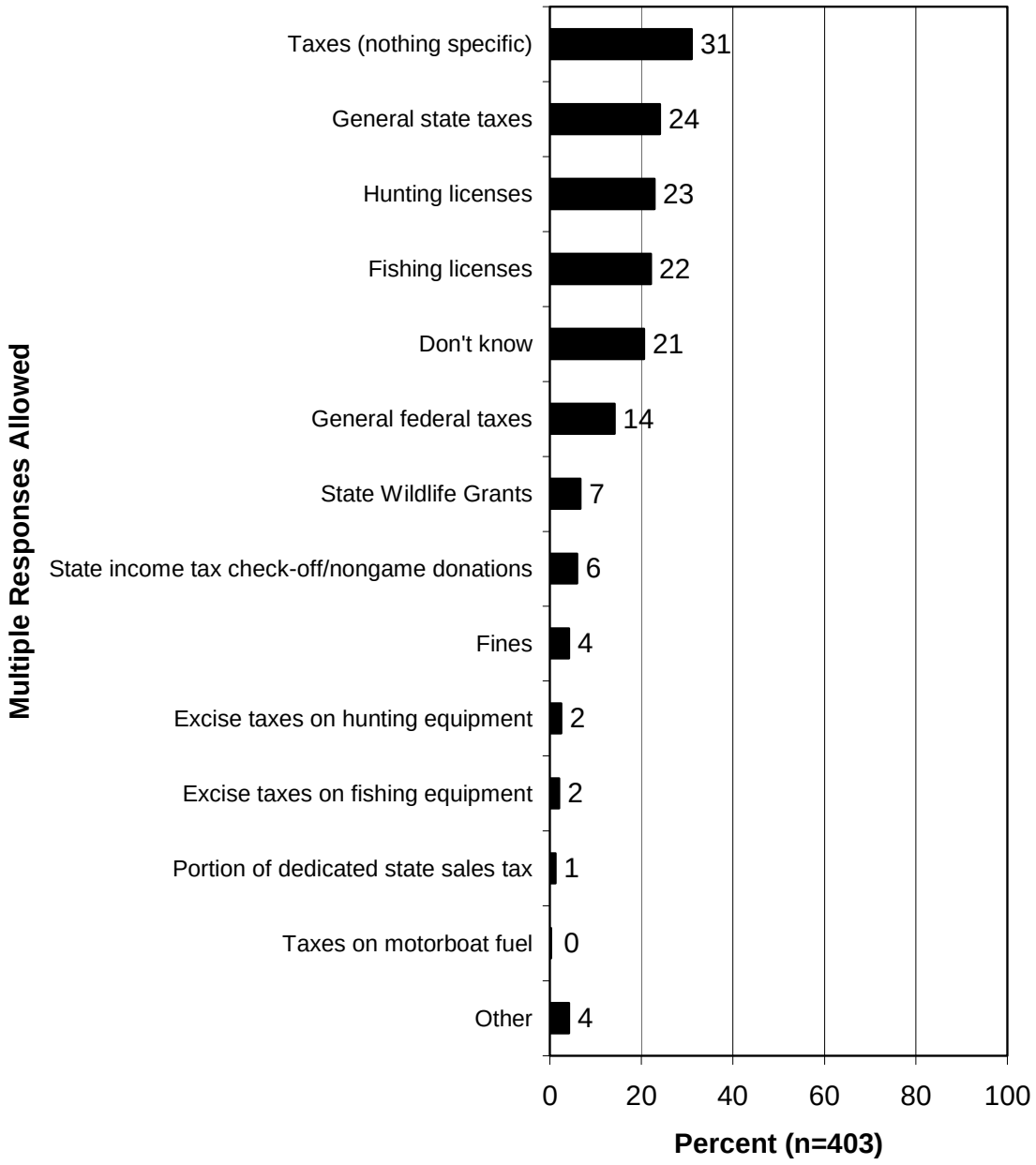
- Residents would also support increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, if it means there would be more opportunities for these activities: 63% would support increases in user fees for more opportunities, but 17% would oppose. Hunters and anglers were not much different than the general population on this question.

- Finally, a majority (57%) of residents overall agreed that the costs for managing fish and wildlife should be paid for with specific user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses; 25% disagreed. Hunters and anglers were more likely than the general population to disagree.

- A majority (61%) of residents would support the use of a portion of Louisiana's state gasoline tax to fund aquatic vegetation control.

- A majority (61%) of residents would support the use of a portion of Louisiana's state general fund to support a non-game wildlife program.

Q90. How do you think the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is funded?



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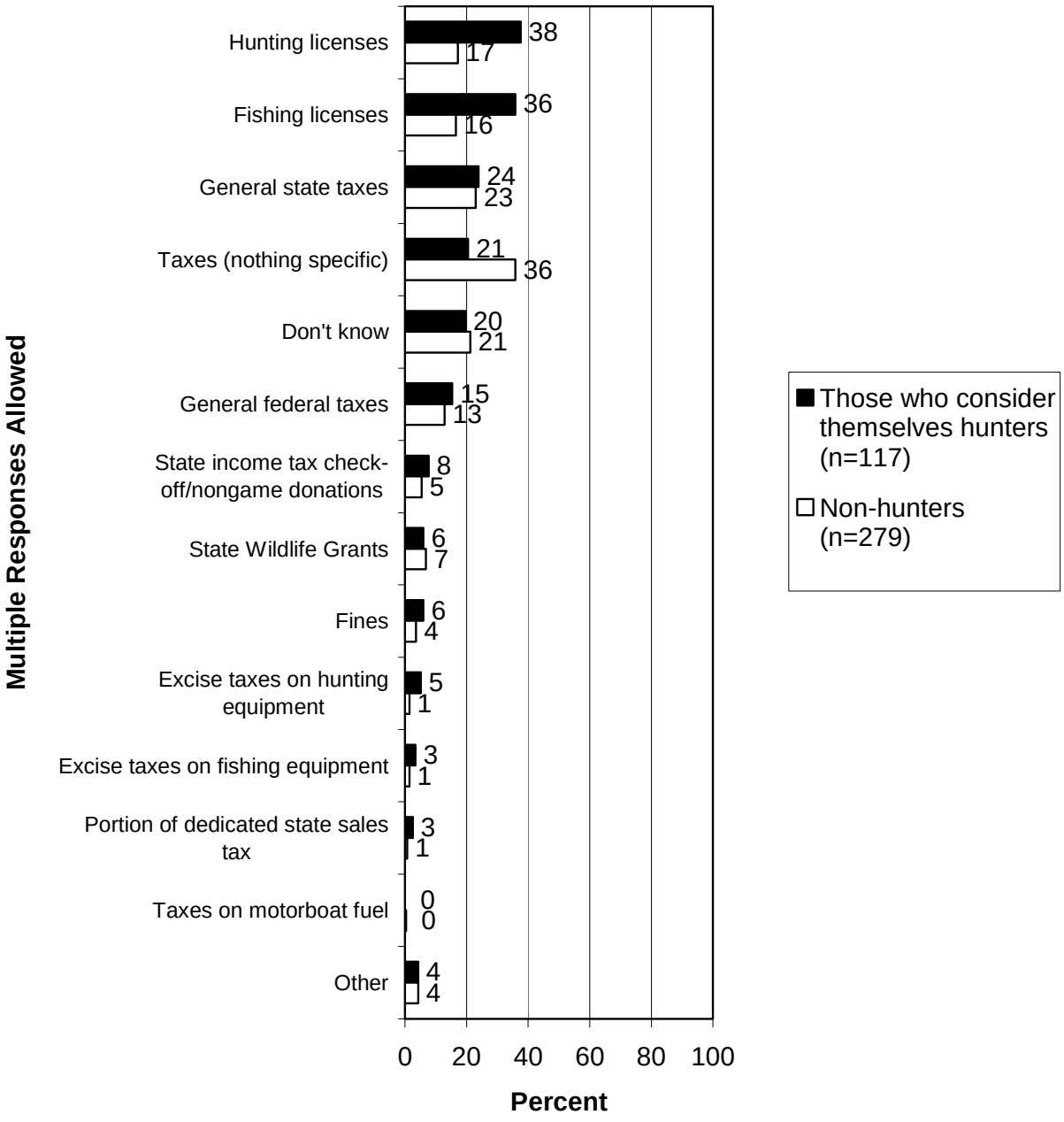

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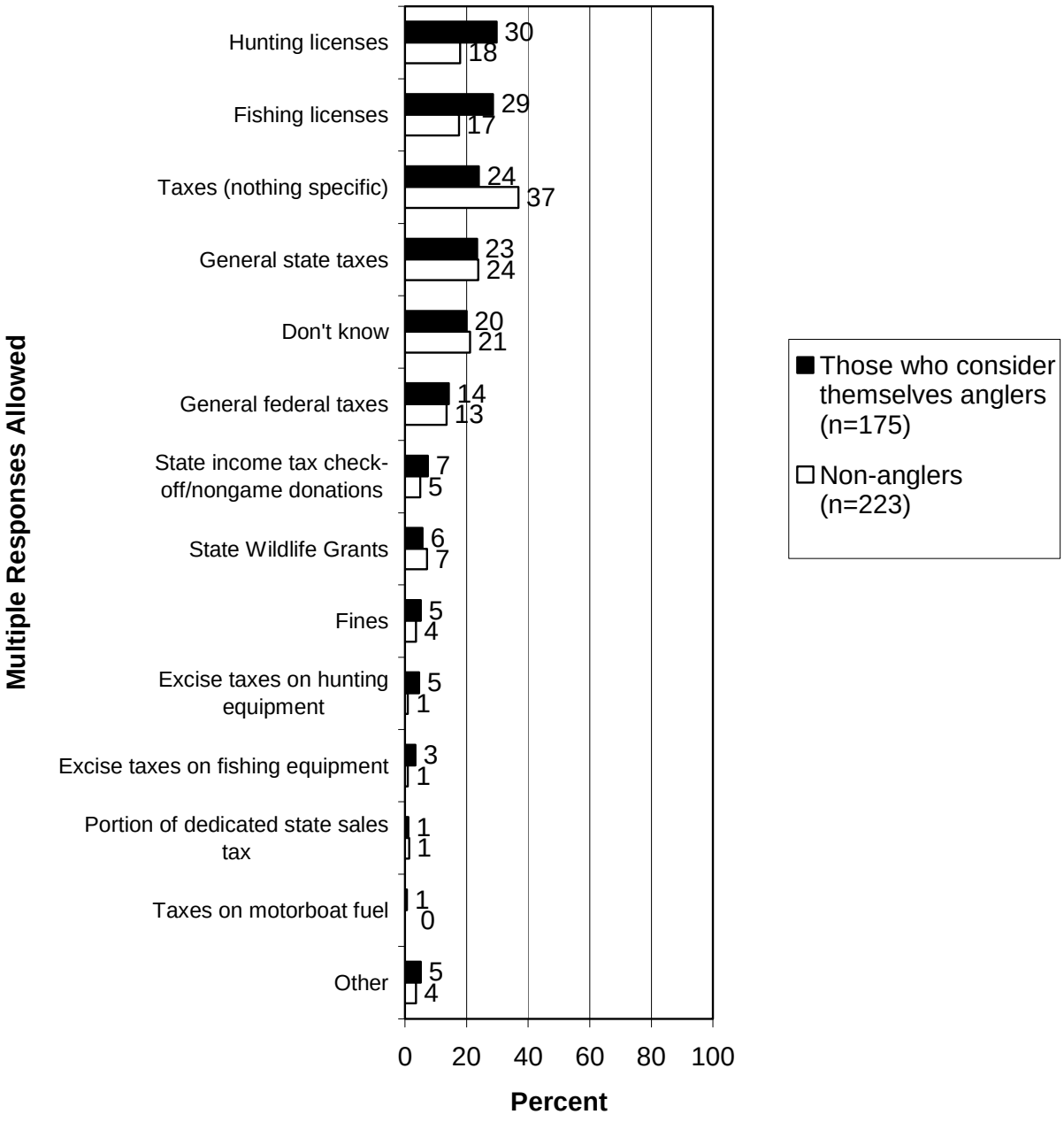
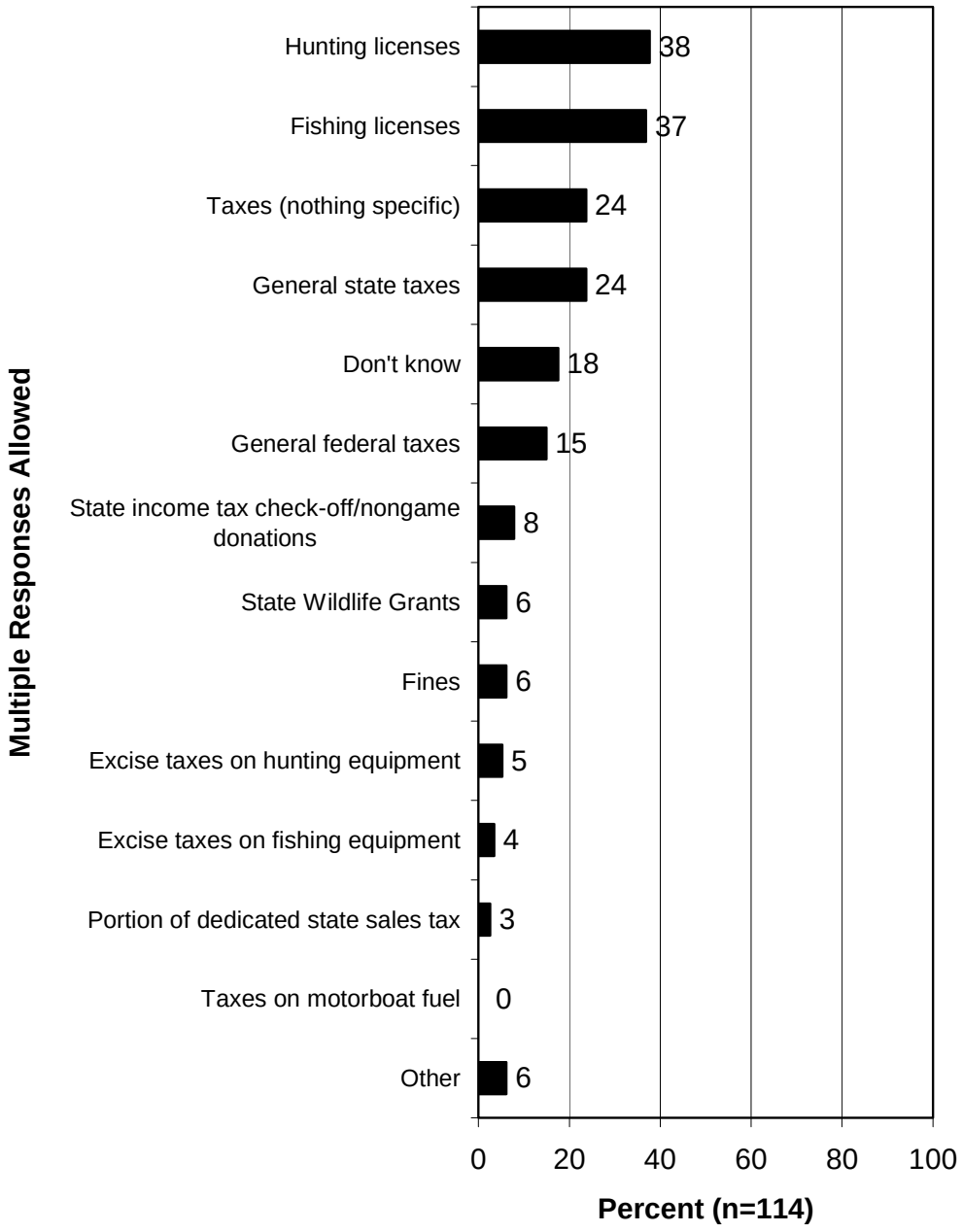
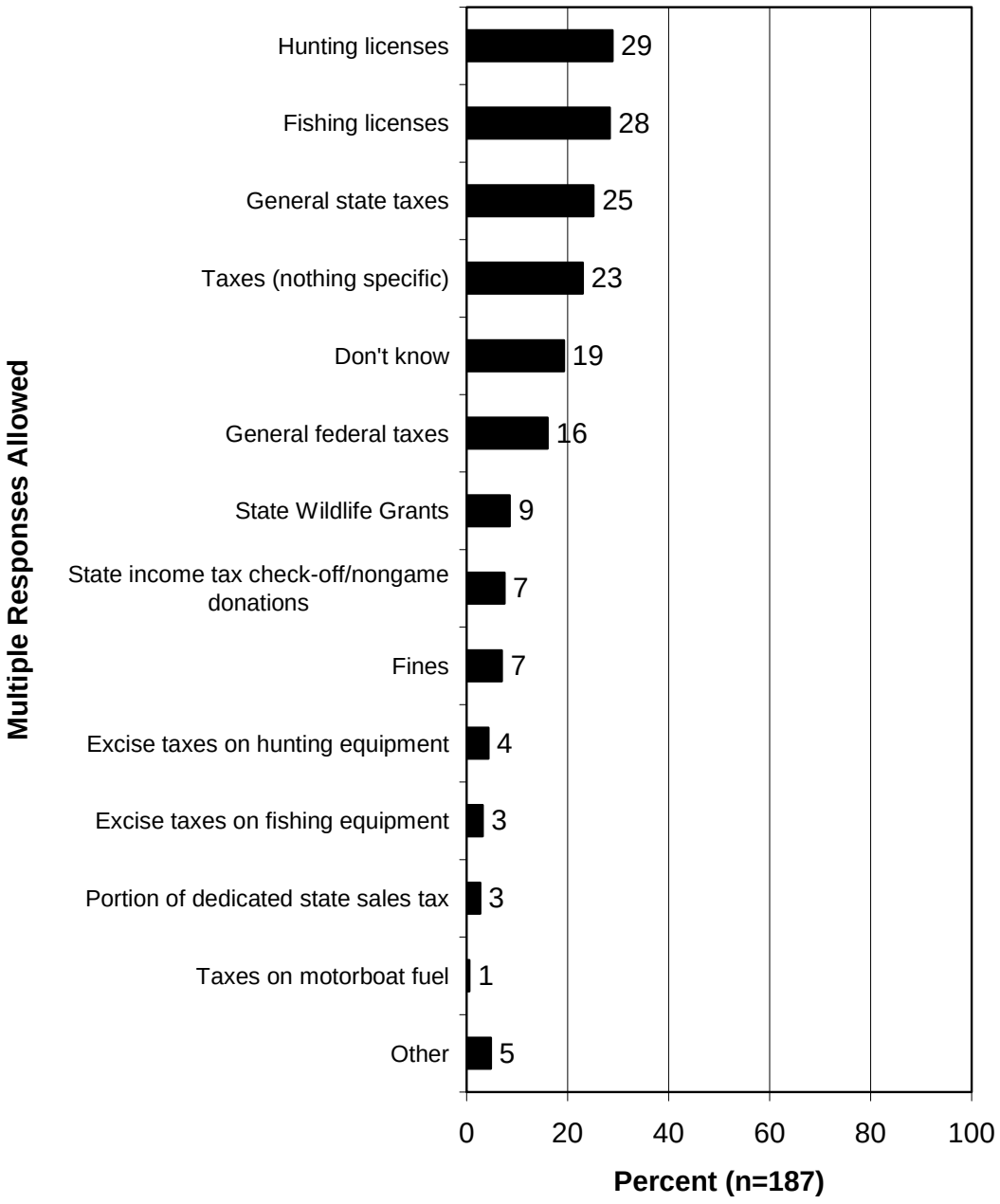


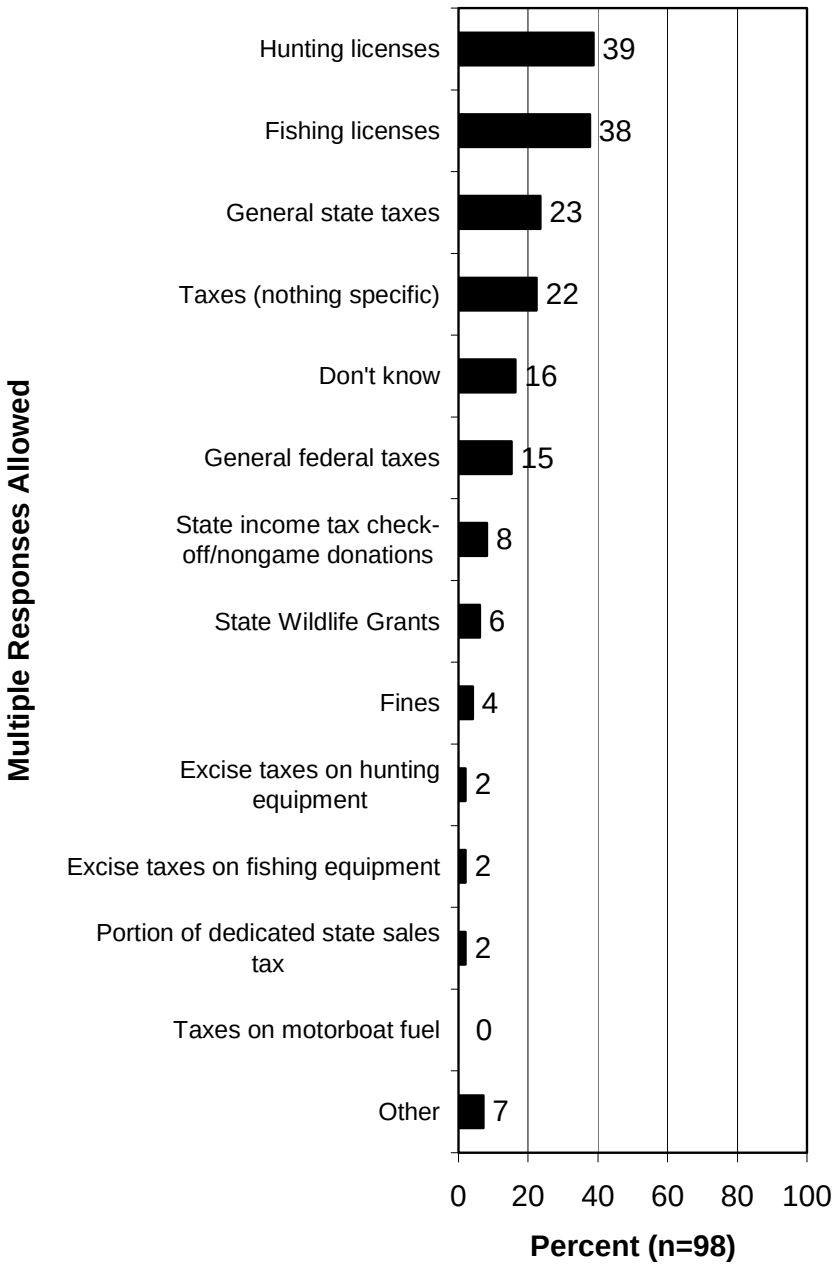
Q90. How do you think the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is funded? (Among those who have hunted in the past 12 months.)



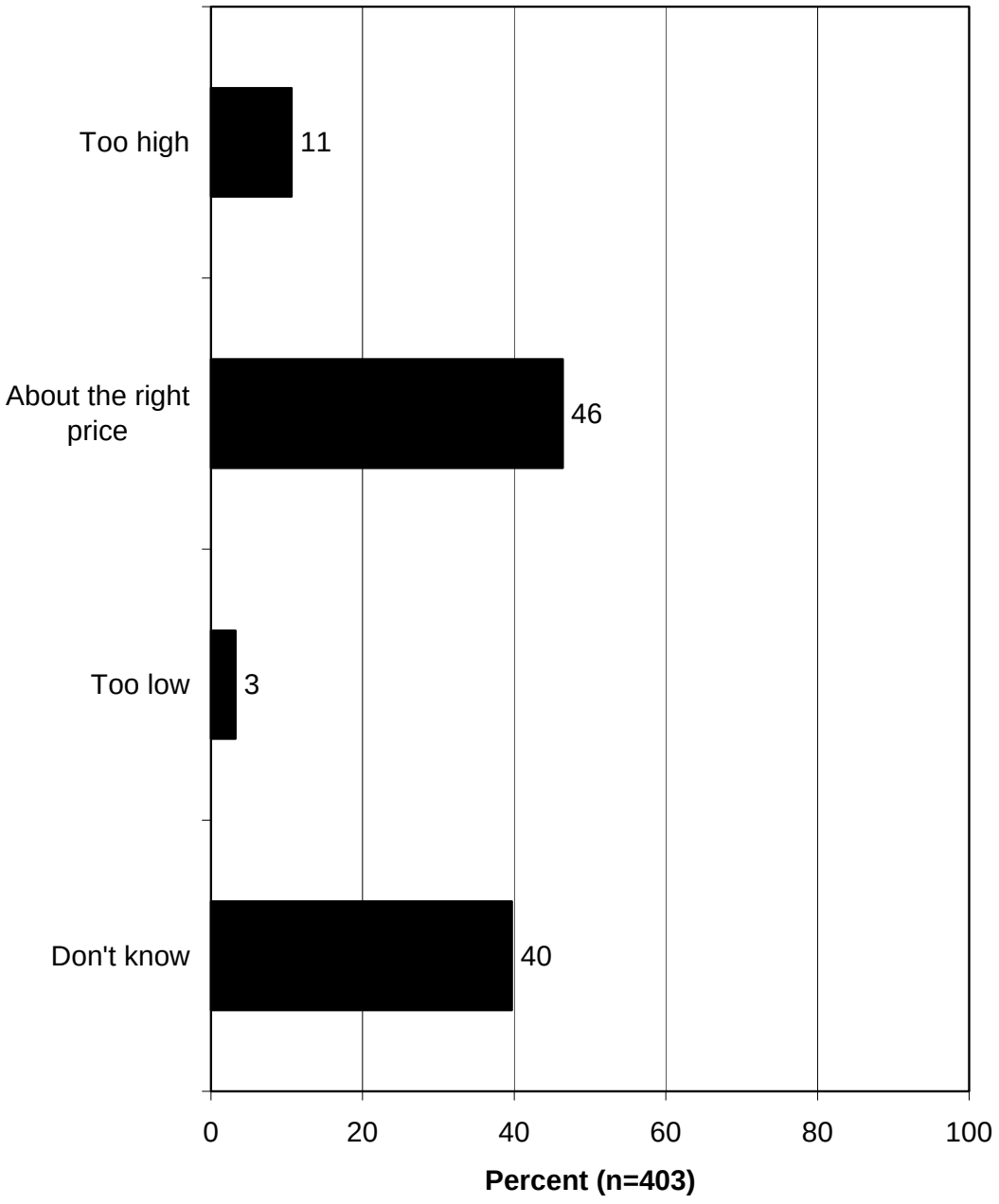
Q90. How do you think the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is funded? (Among those who have gone freshwater fishing in the past 12 months.)



Q90. How do you think the LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries is funded? (Among those who have gone saltwater fishing in the past 12 months.)



Q92. Overall, do you think the current fees for hunting licenses are too high, too low, or about the right price in Louisiana?



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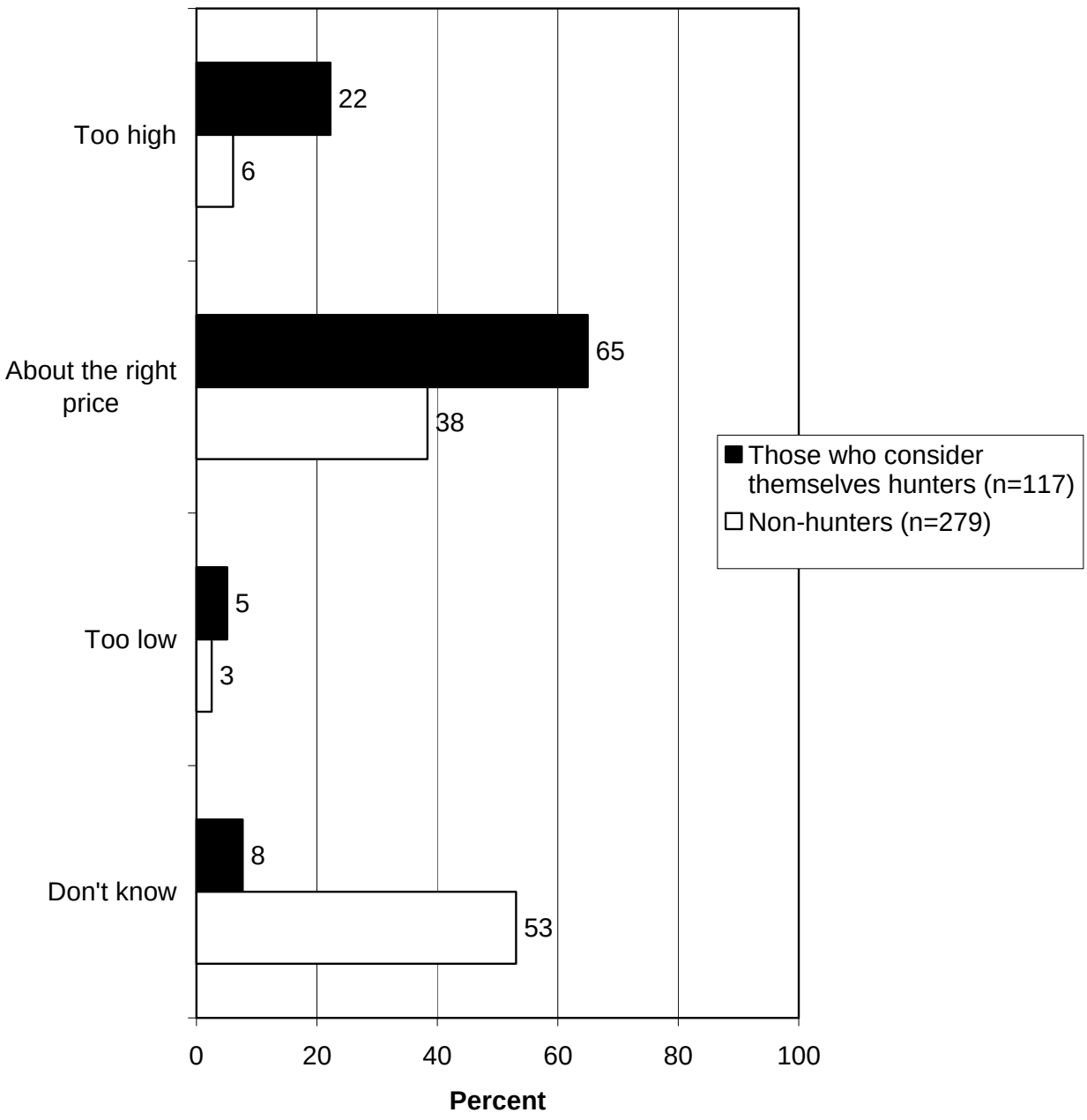
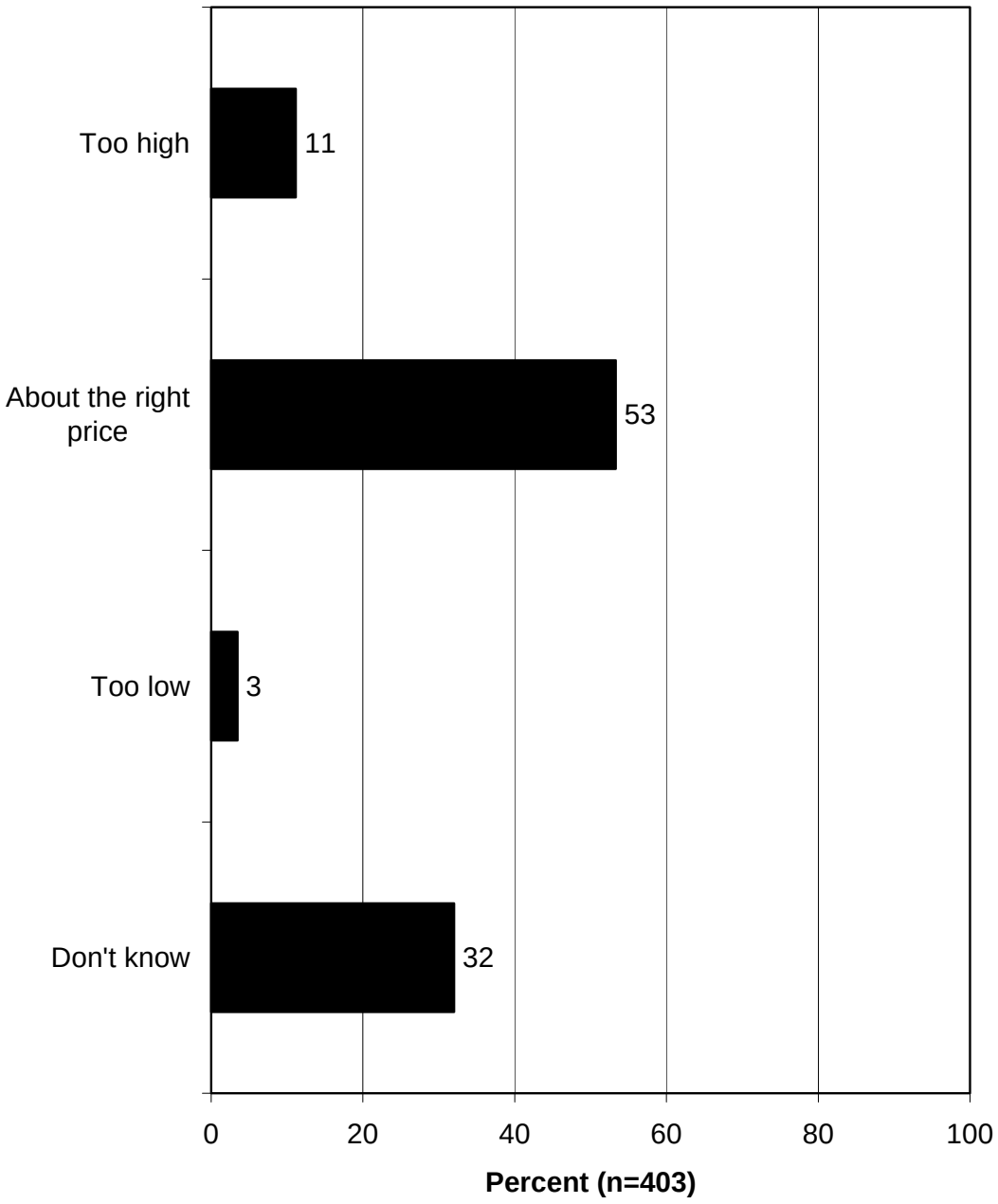
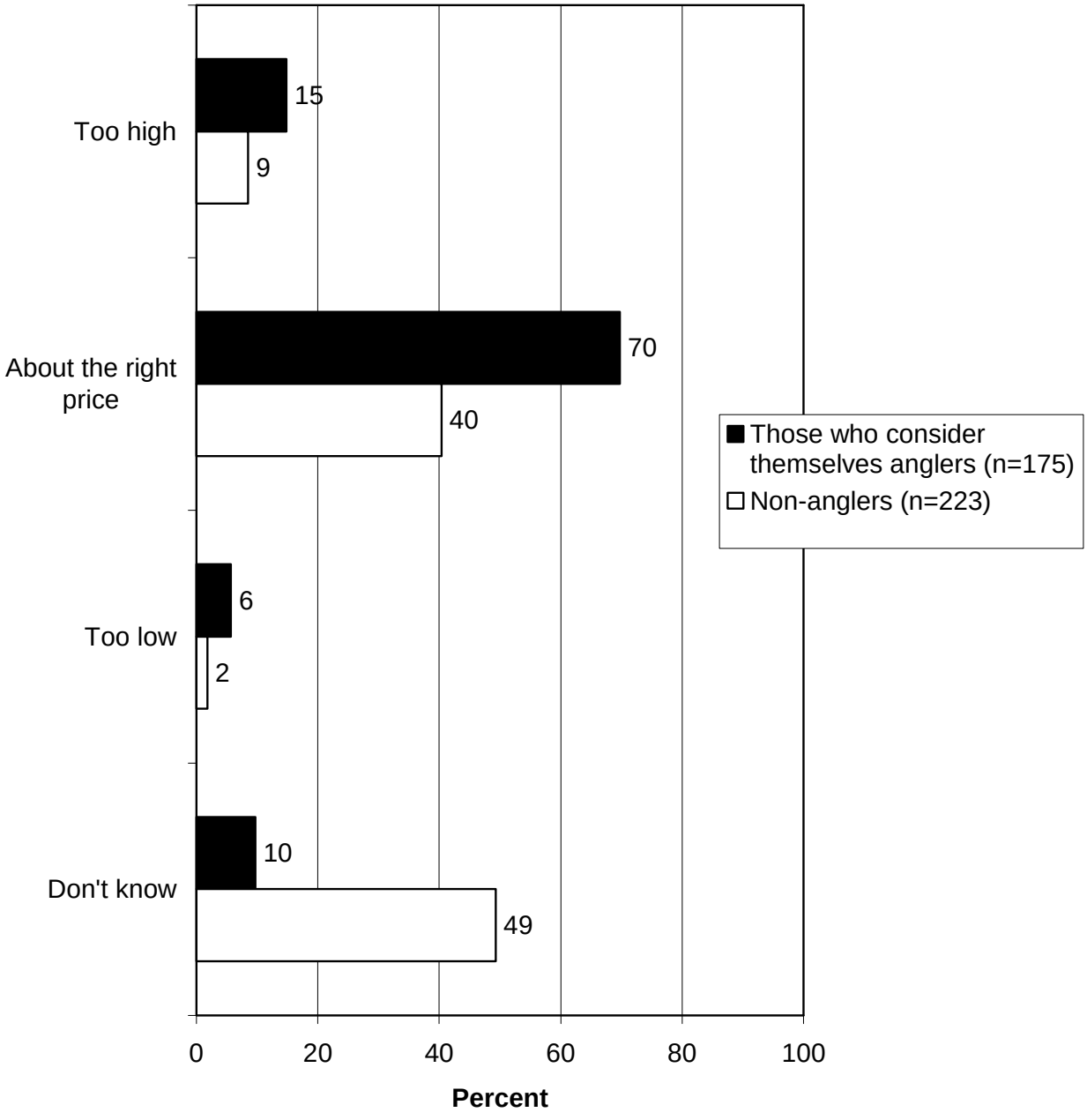


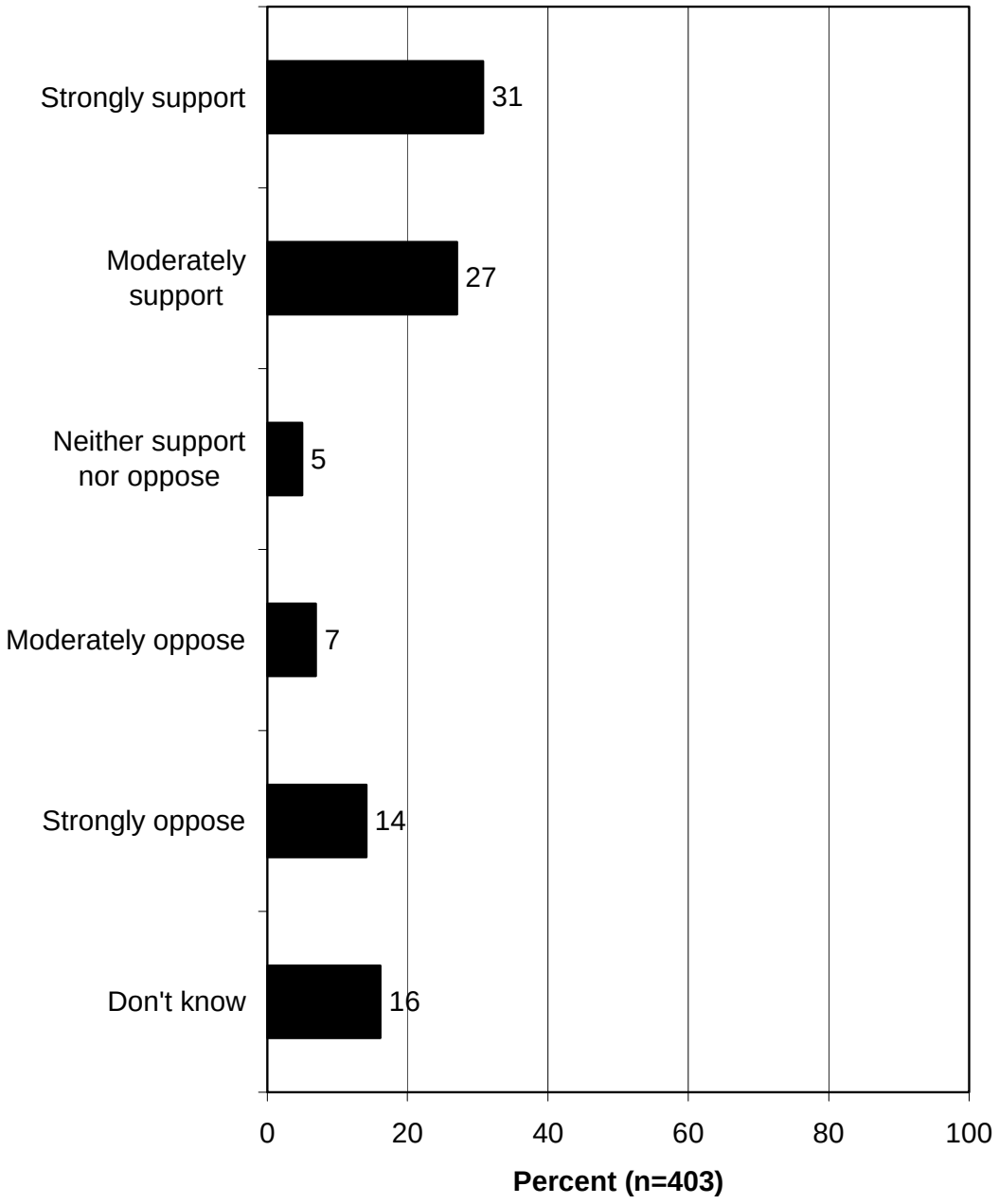
Q93. Overall, do you think the fees for fishing licenses are too high, too low, or about the right price in Louisiana?



Q93. Overall, do you think the fees for fishing licenses are too high, too low, or about the right price in Louisiana?



Q94. Would you support or oppose increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, to cover the costs of conserving and managing fish and wildlife?



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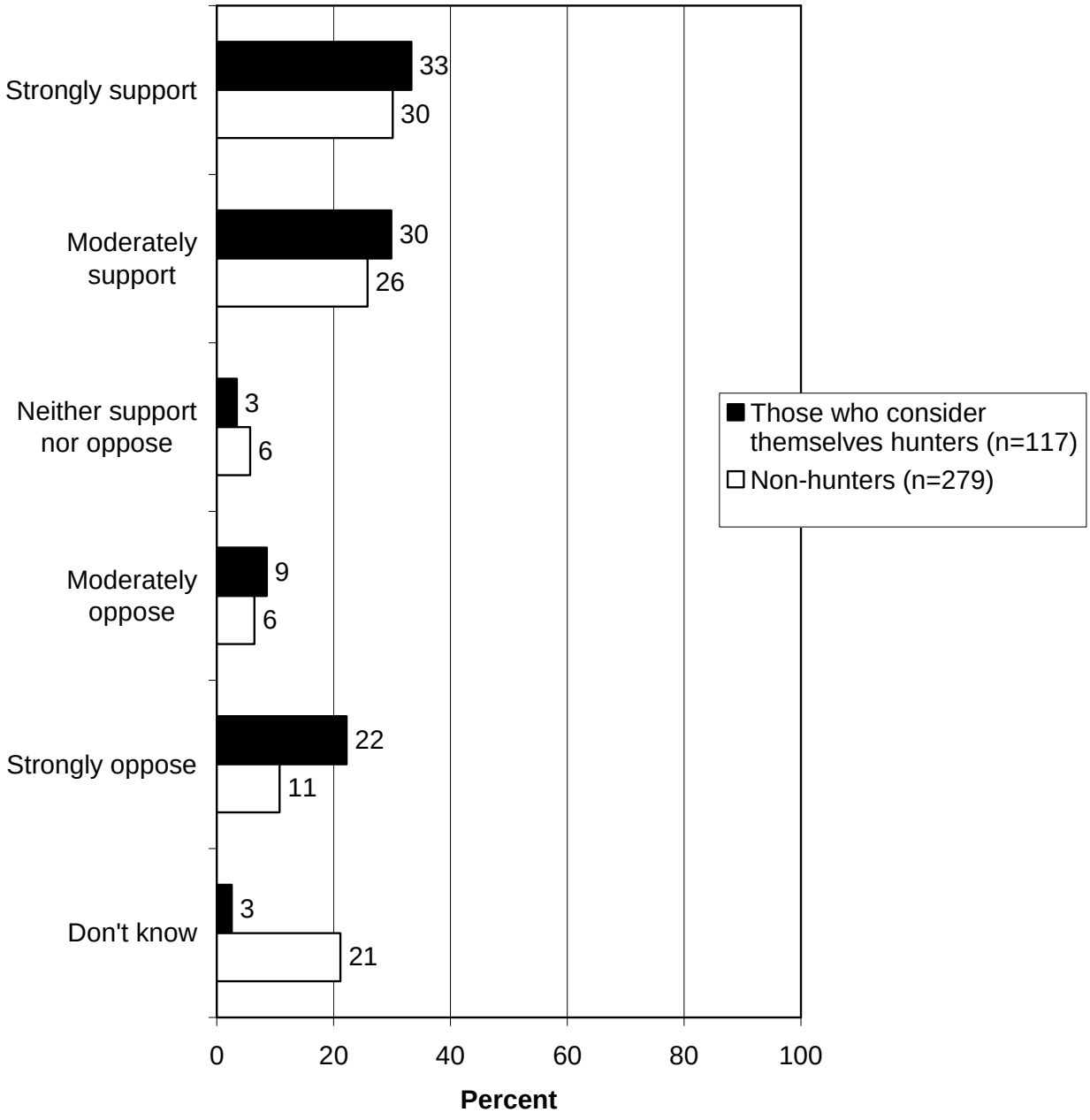

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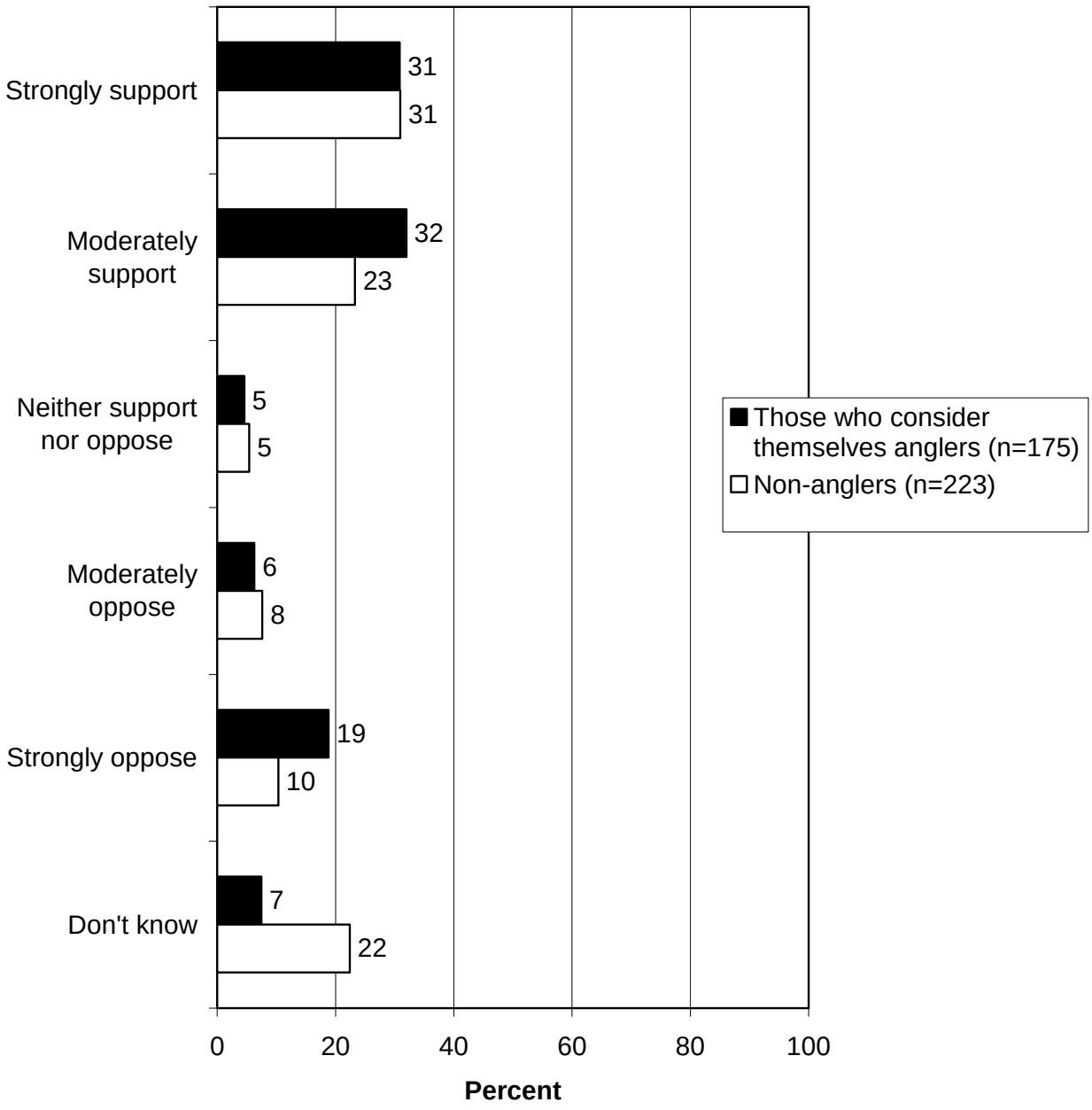
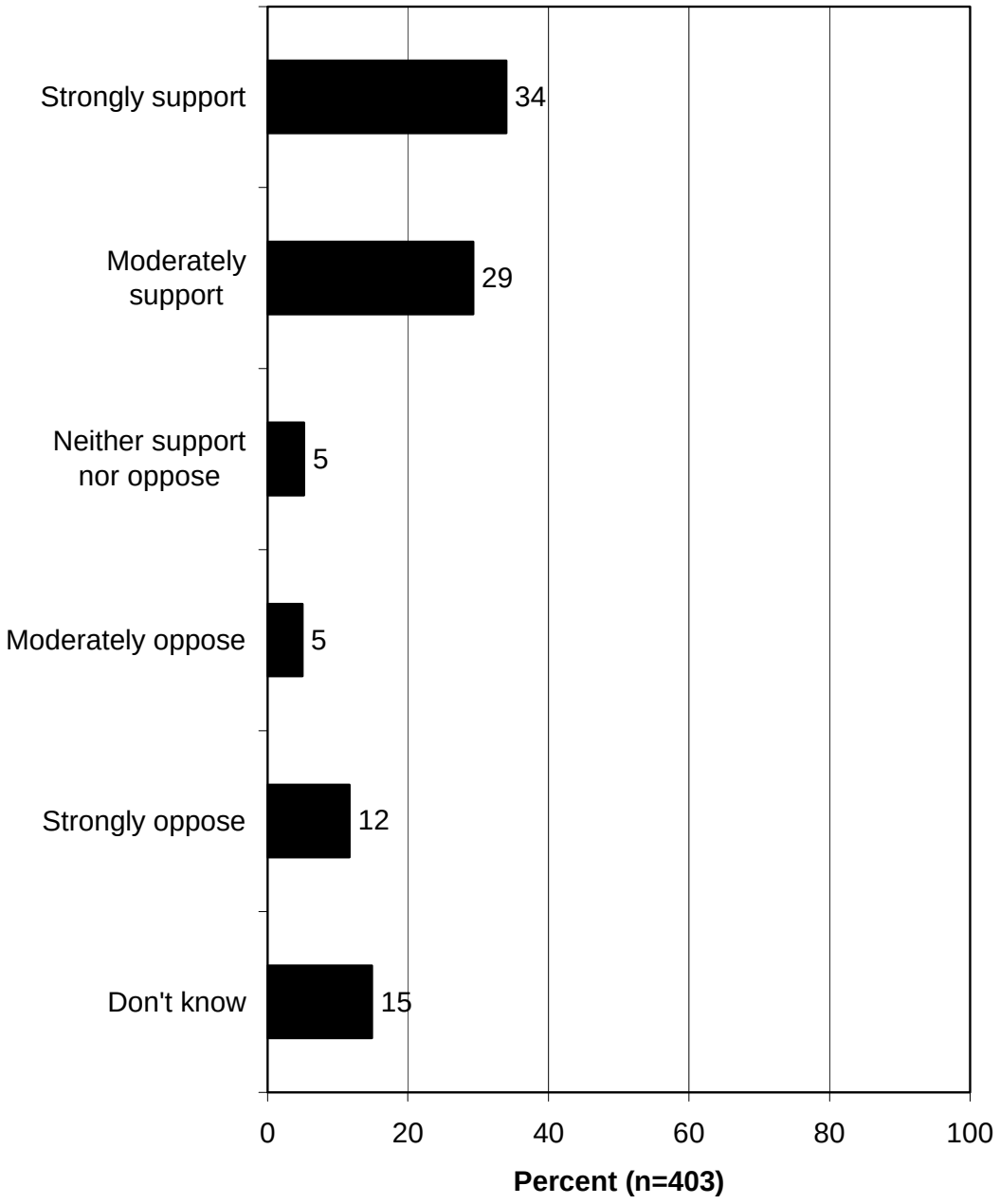


Q95. Would you support or oppose increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, if it meant more opportunities for these activities?



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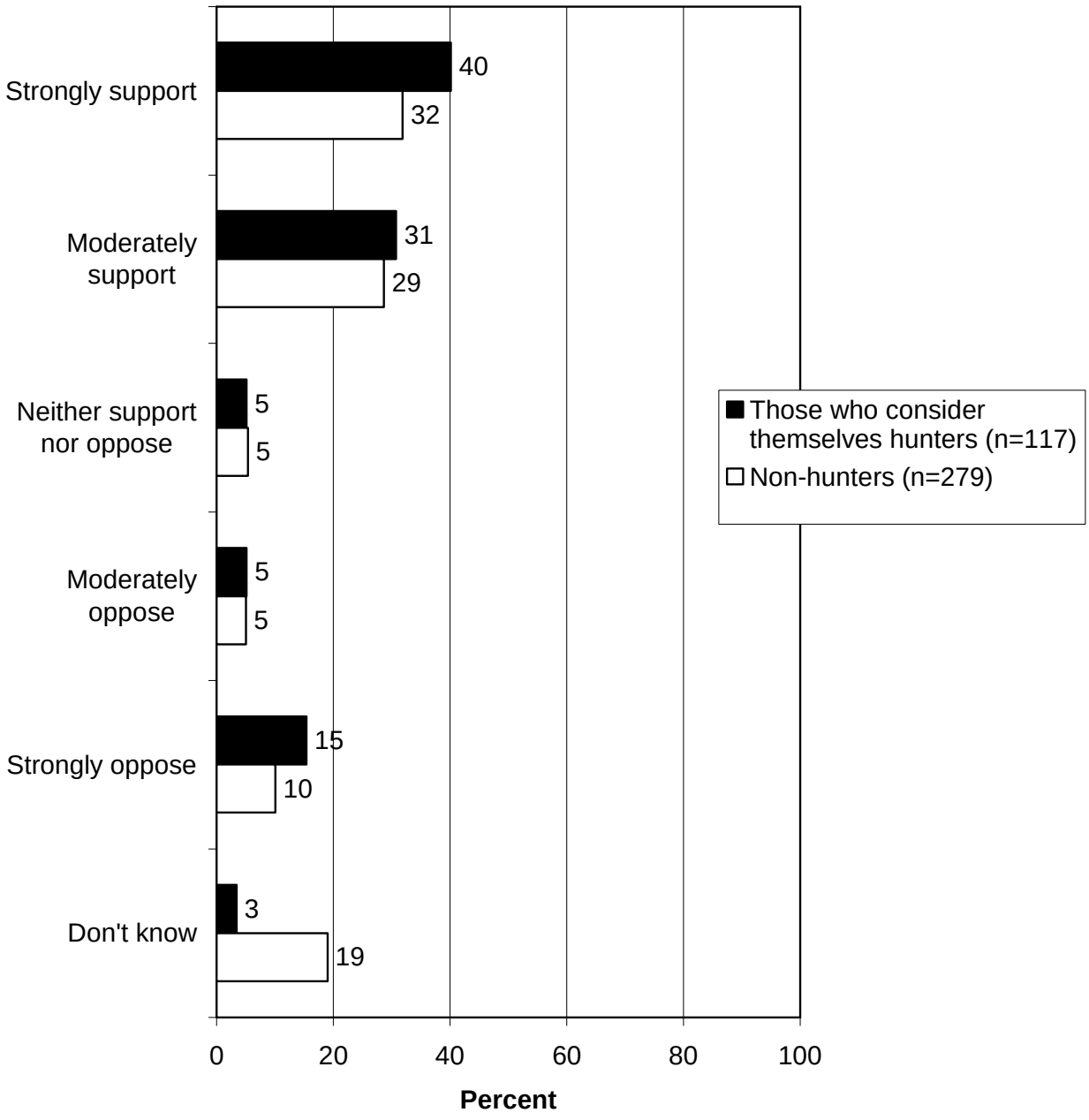

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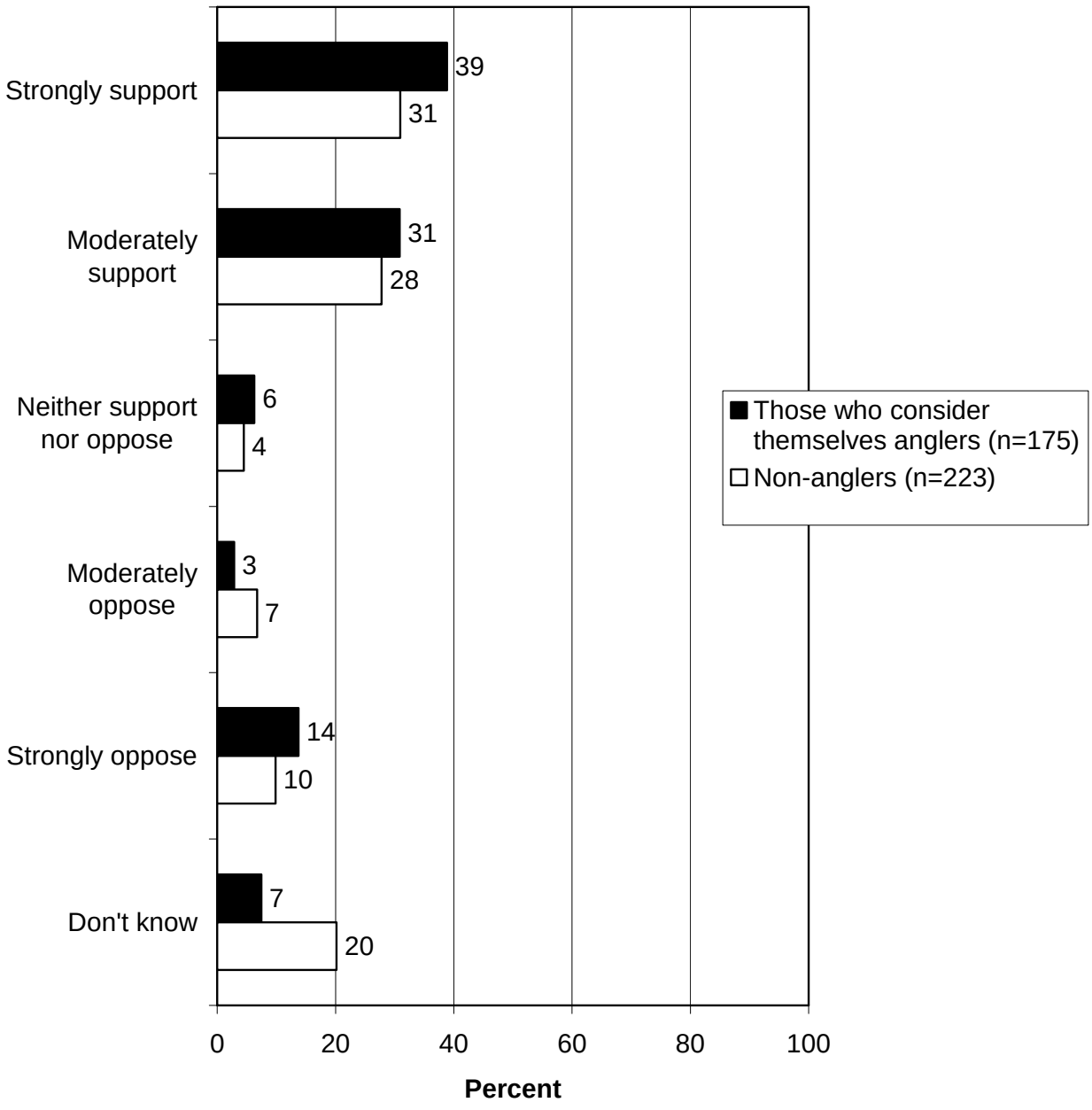
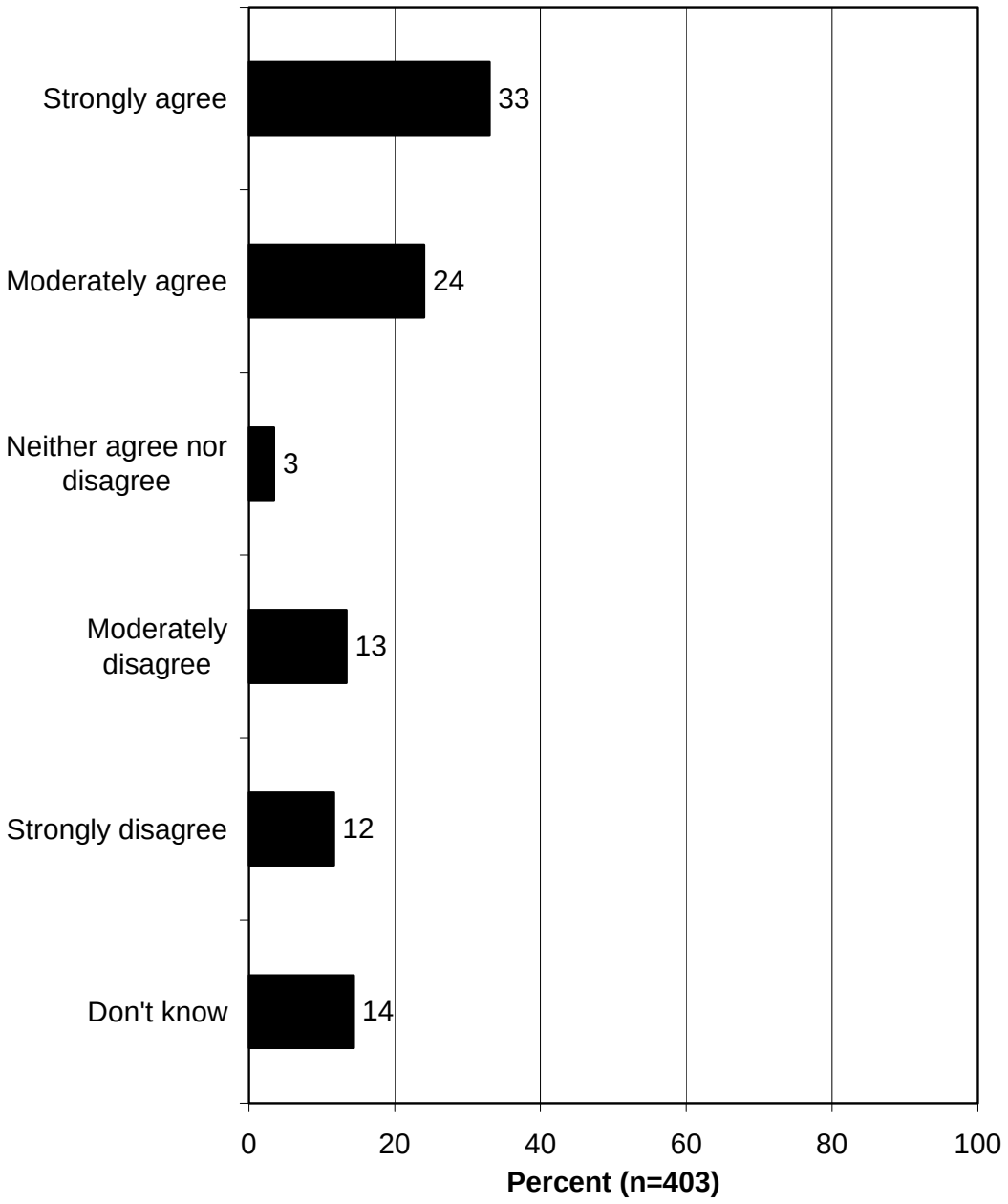


Q96. Do you agree or disagree that costs for managing fish and wildlife should be paid for with specific user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses?



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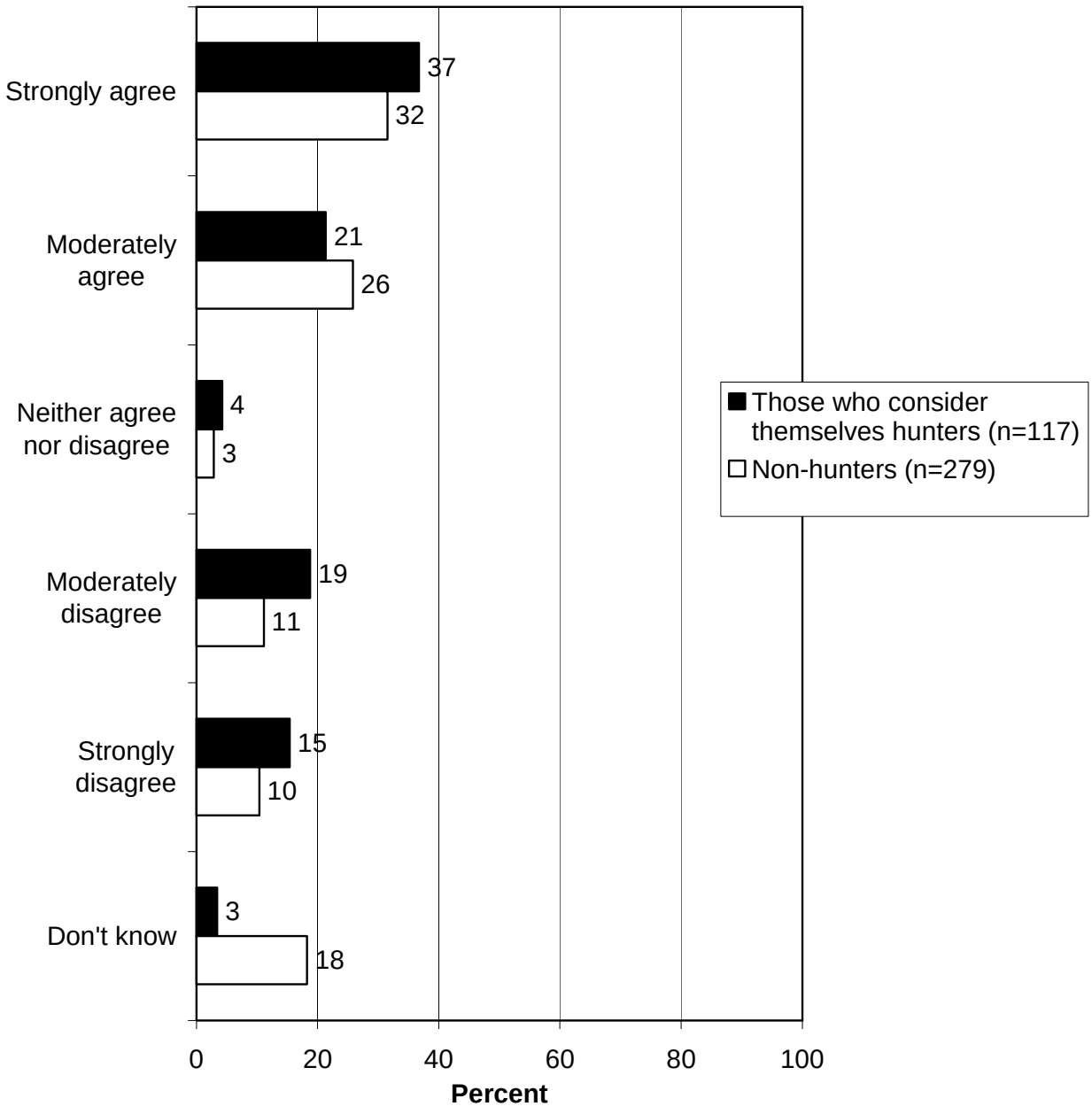

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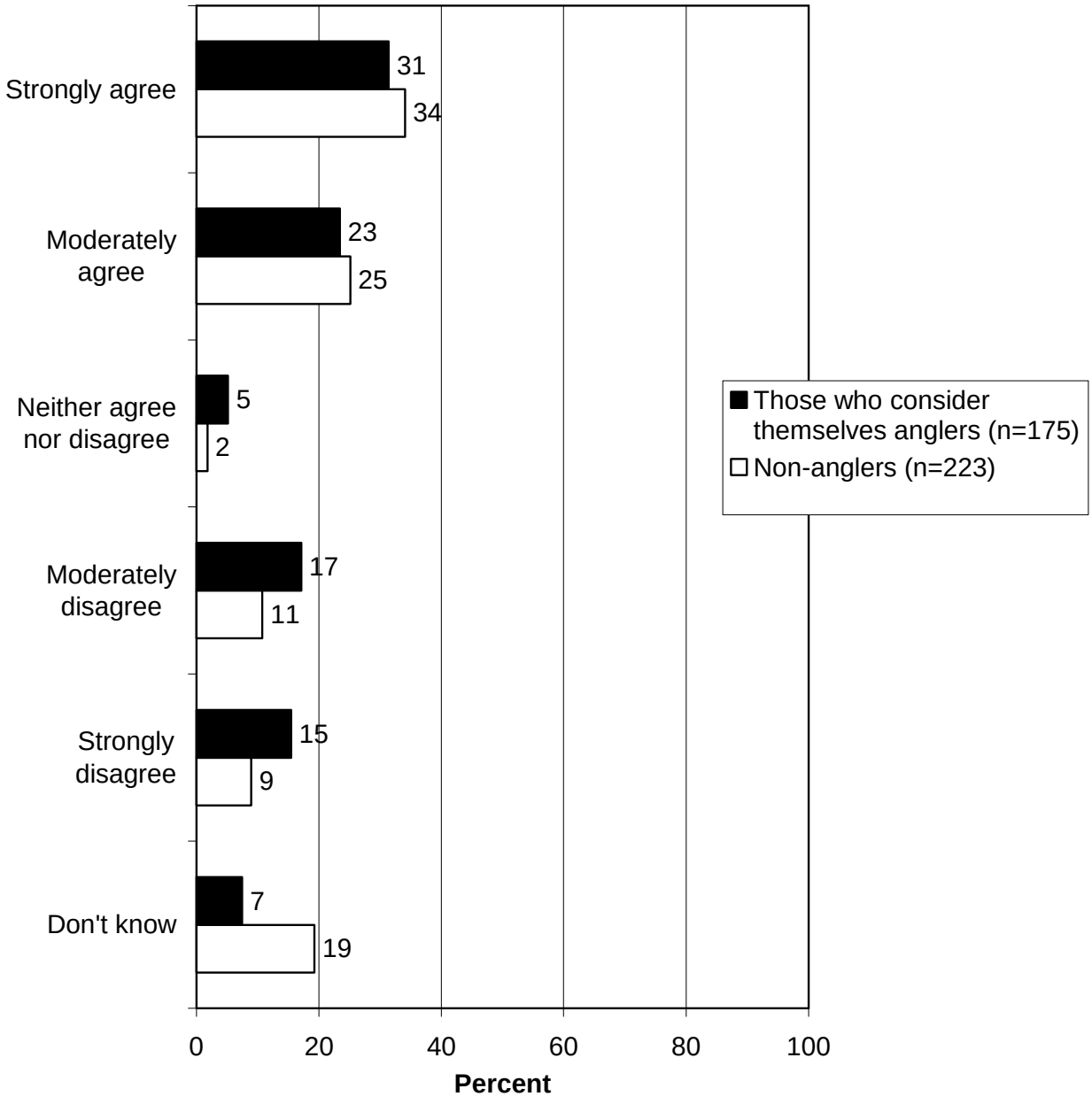
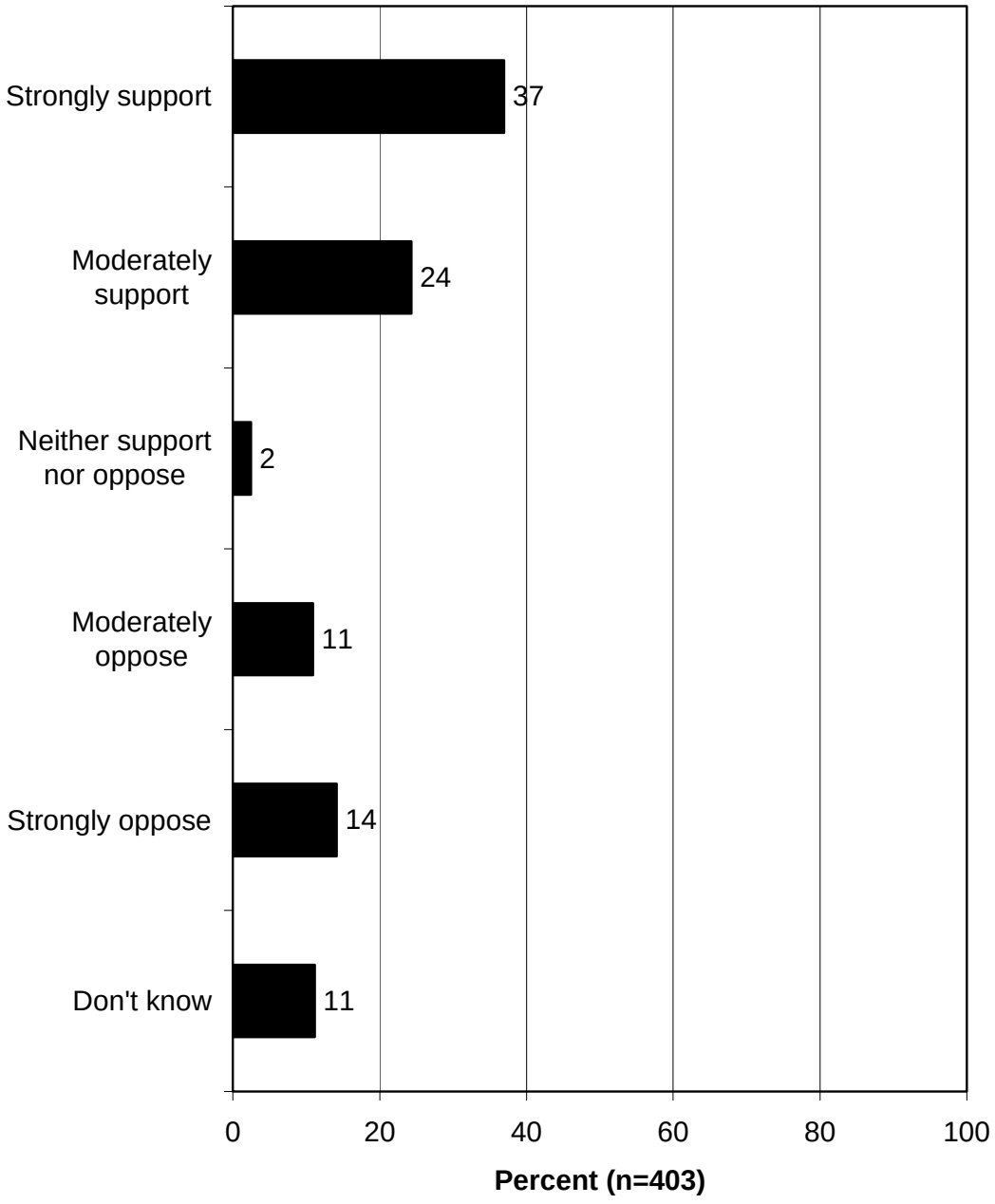
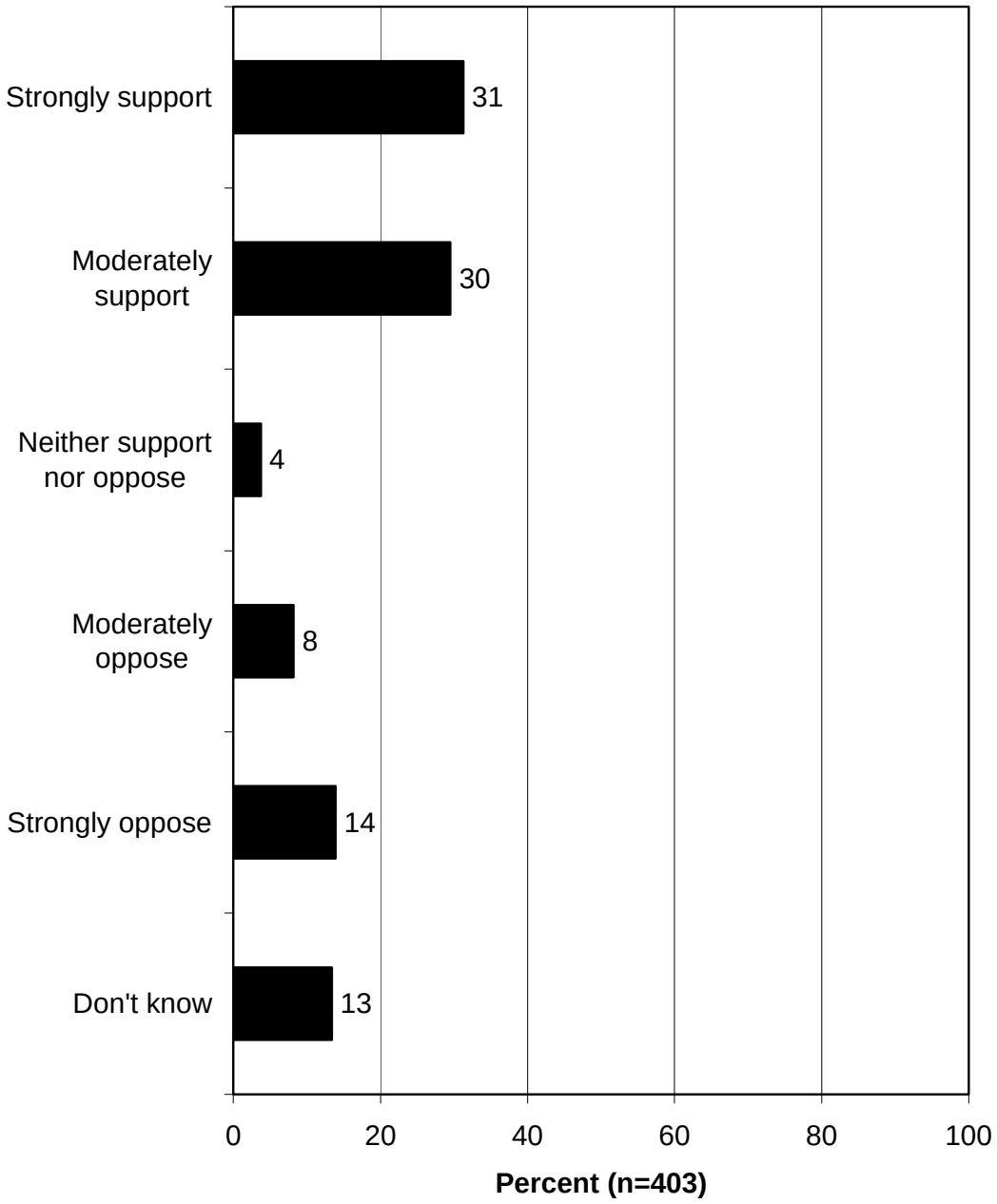


Q127. Would you support or oppose the use of a portion of Louisiana's state gasoline tax to fund aquatic vegetation control?



Q128. Would you support or oppose the use of a portion of Louisiana's state general fund to support a non-game wildlife program?

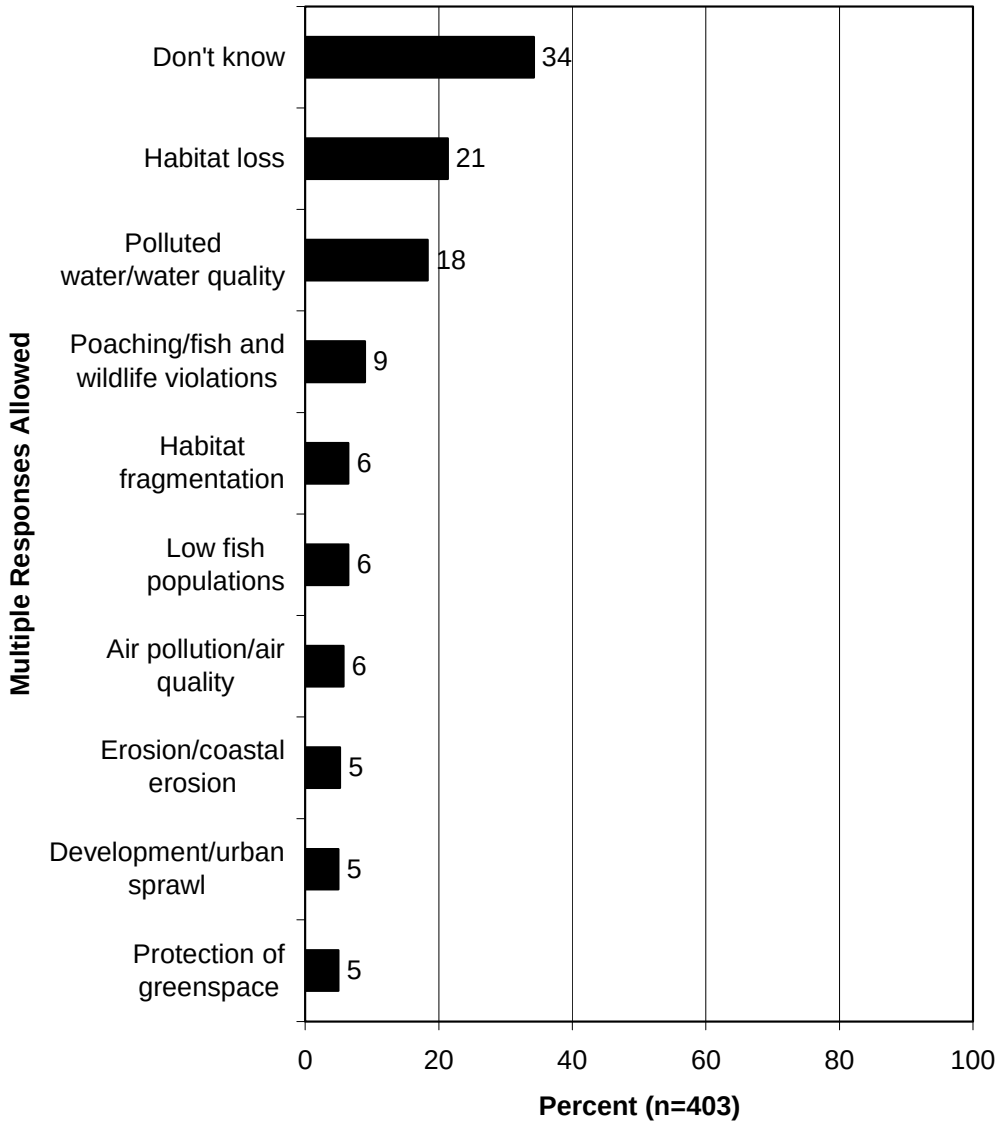


FISH AND WILDLIFE ISSUES

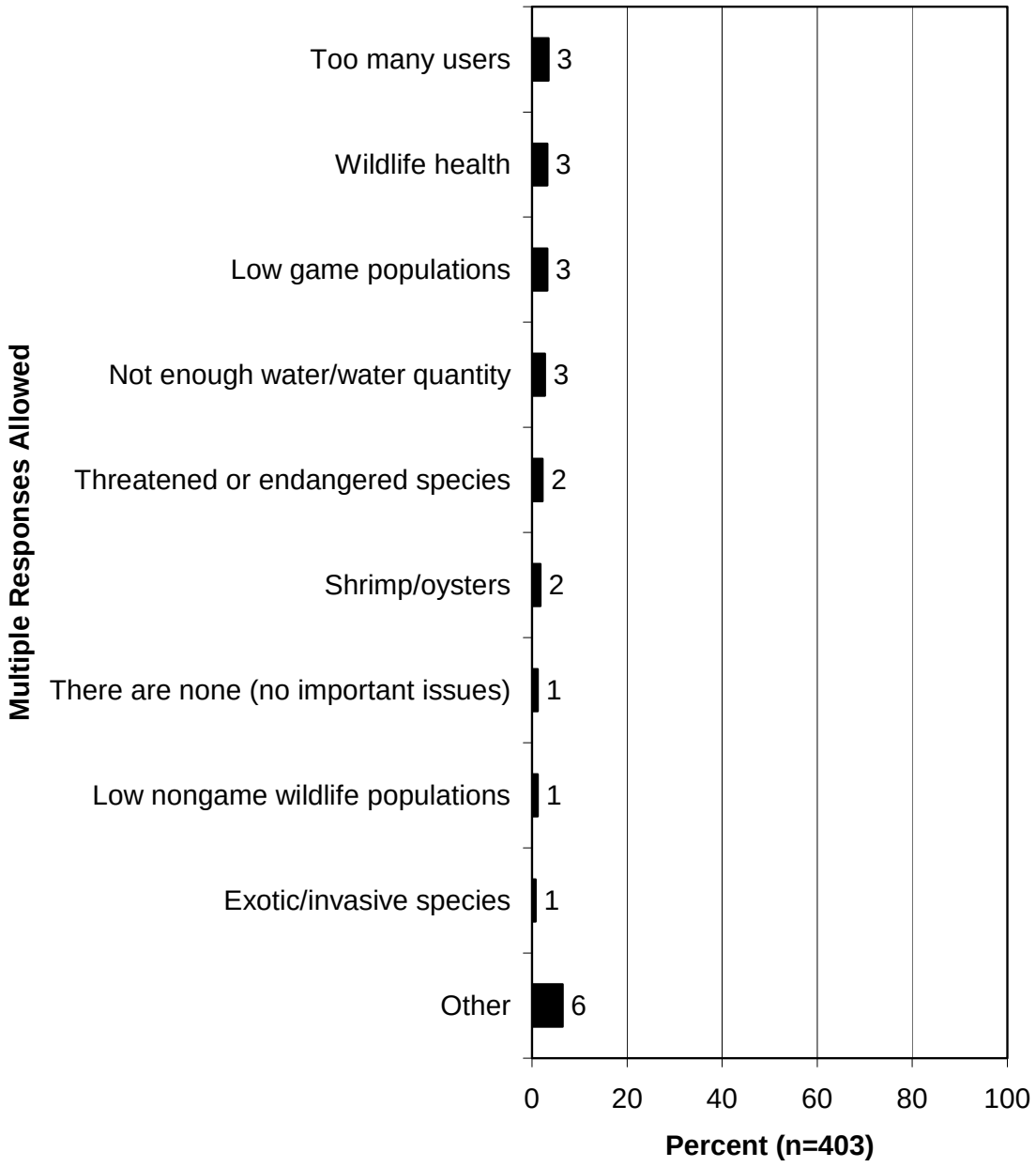
FISH AND WILDLIFE ISSUES FACING LOUISIANA

- Habitat loss (21%) was the top-named fish and wildlife issue facing the state, followed by polluted water/water quality (18%) and poaching/fish and wildlife violations (9%).

Q37. What would you say are the most important fish or wildlife issues facing Louisiana today? Part 1.



Q37. What would you say are the most important fish or wildlife issues facing Louisiana today? Part 2.

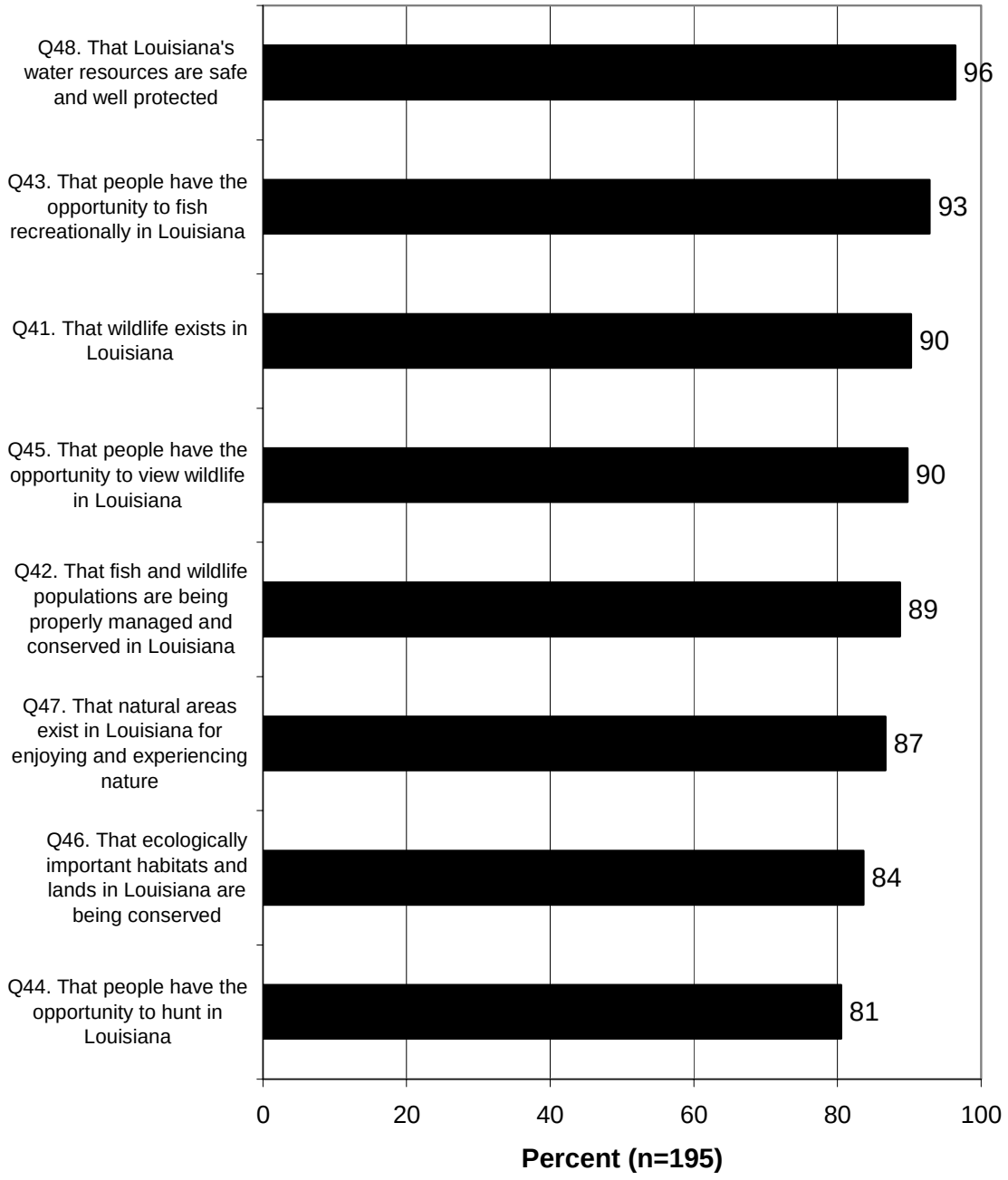


FISH AND WILDLIFE VALUES

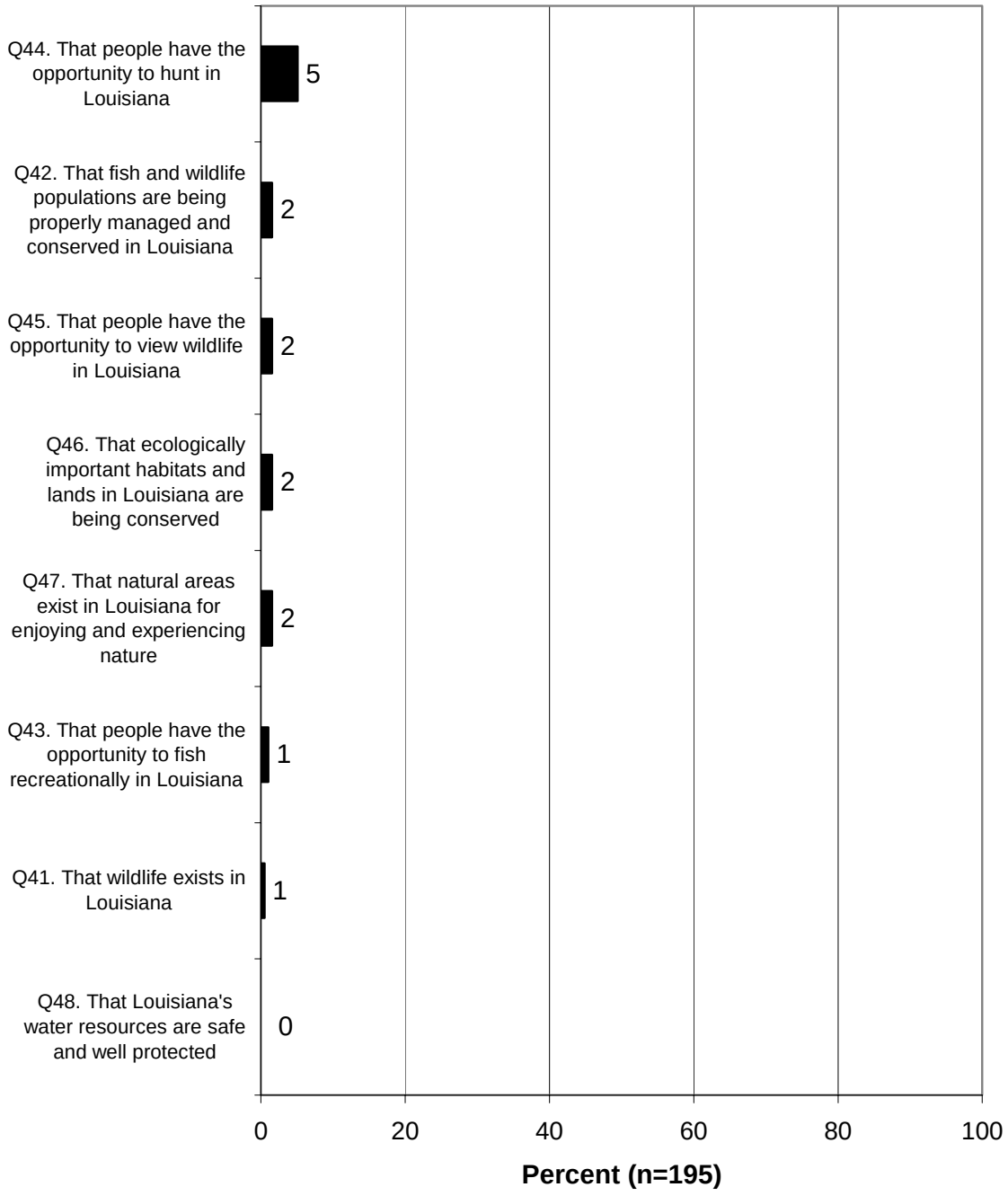
- Residents were asked about the importance of eight fish and wildlife values, and the results for the questions were then ranked. Note that for each value, a majority indicated it as being very important. The top-named value was that Louisiana's water resources are safe and well protected (96% rated this value as very important), followed by that people have the opportunity to fish recreationally in Louisiana (93% rated this as very important).
  - That people have the opportunity to hunt was at the bottom of the ranking: 81% said the opportunity to hunt was very important.

- A substantial percentage (29%) of residents consider themselves to be hunters, and more than two-fifths (43%) consider themselves to be anglers or fishermen.

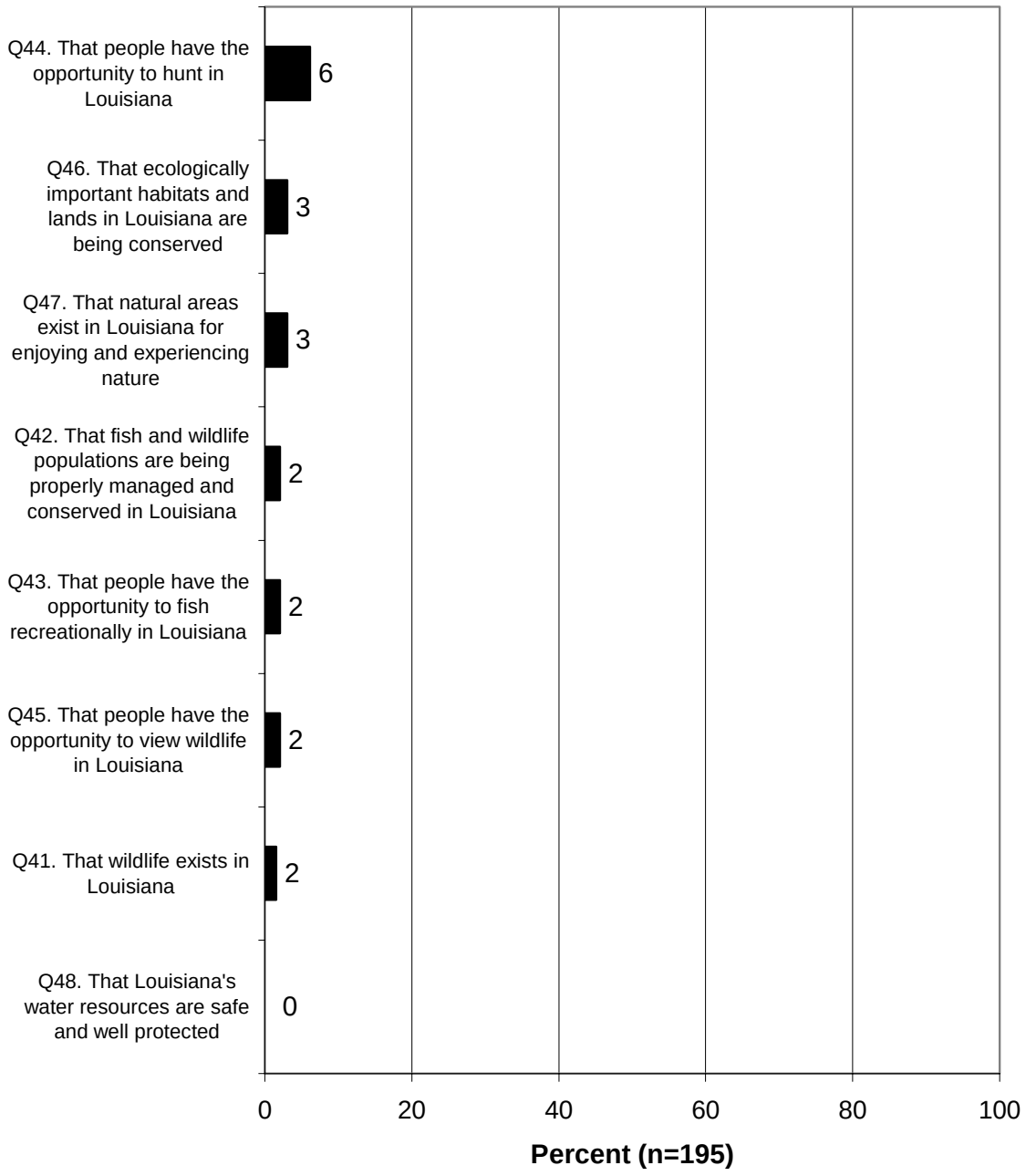
Q41-Q48. Percent who rate the following as very important.



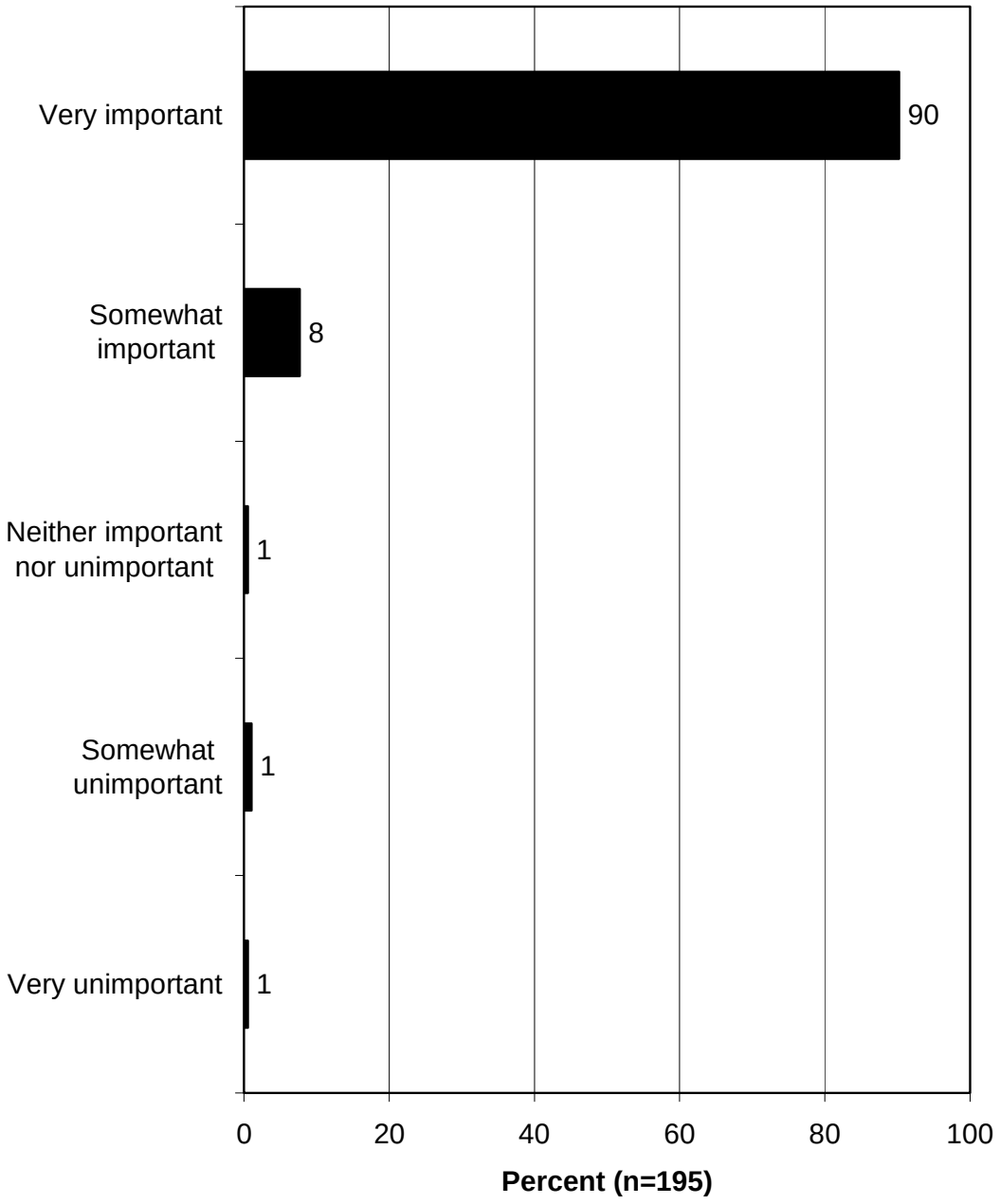
Q41-Q48. Percent who rate the following as very unimportant.



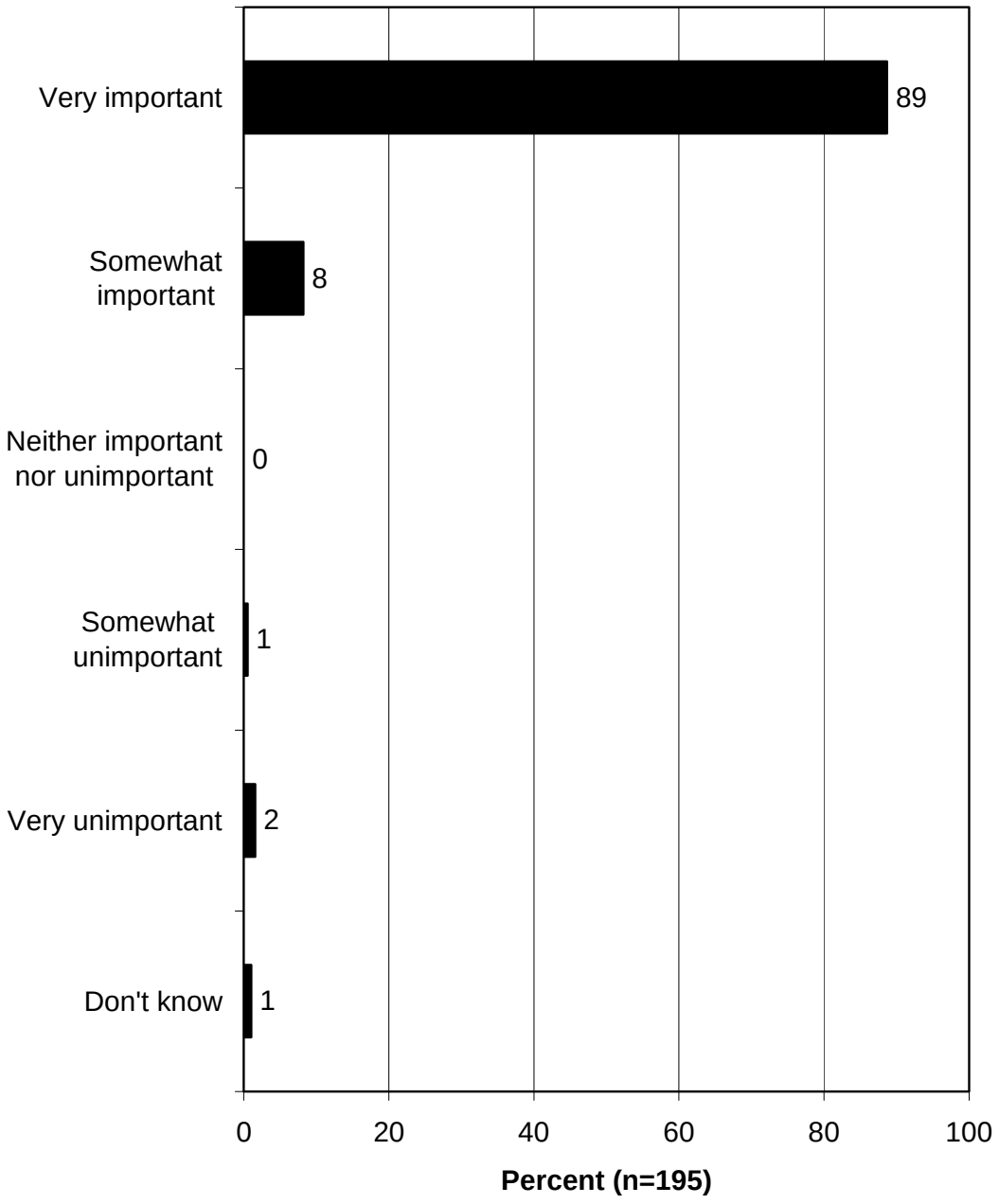
Q41-Q48. Percent who rate the following as very or somewhat unimportant.



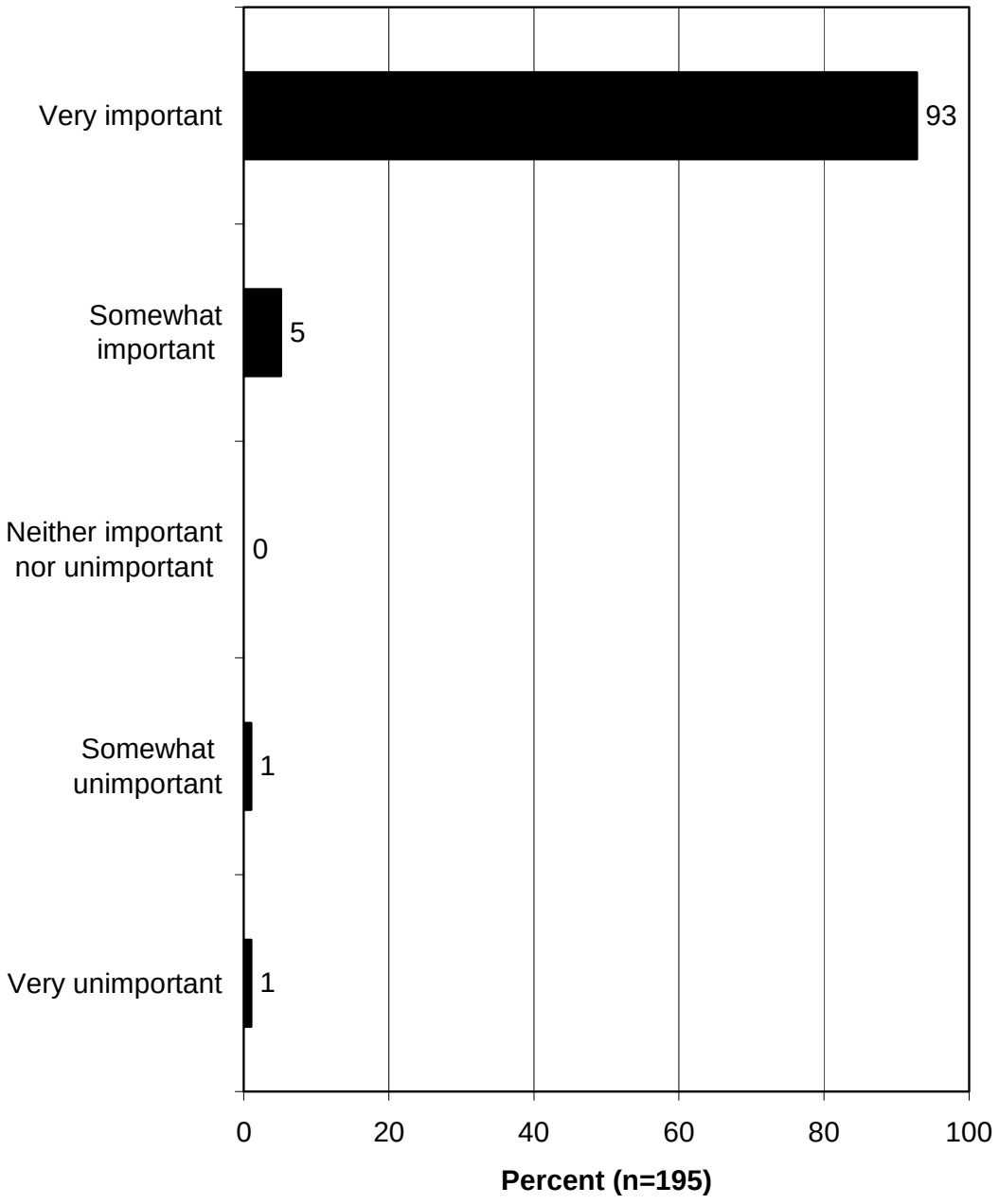
Q41. Is it important or unimportant to you that wildlife exists in Louisiana?



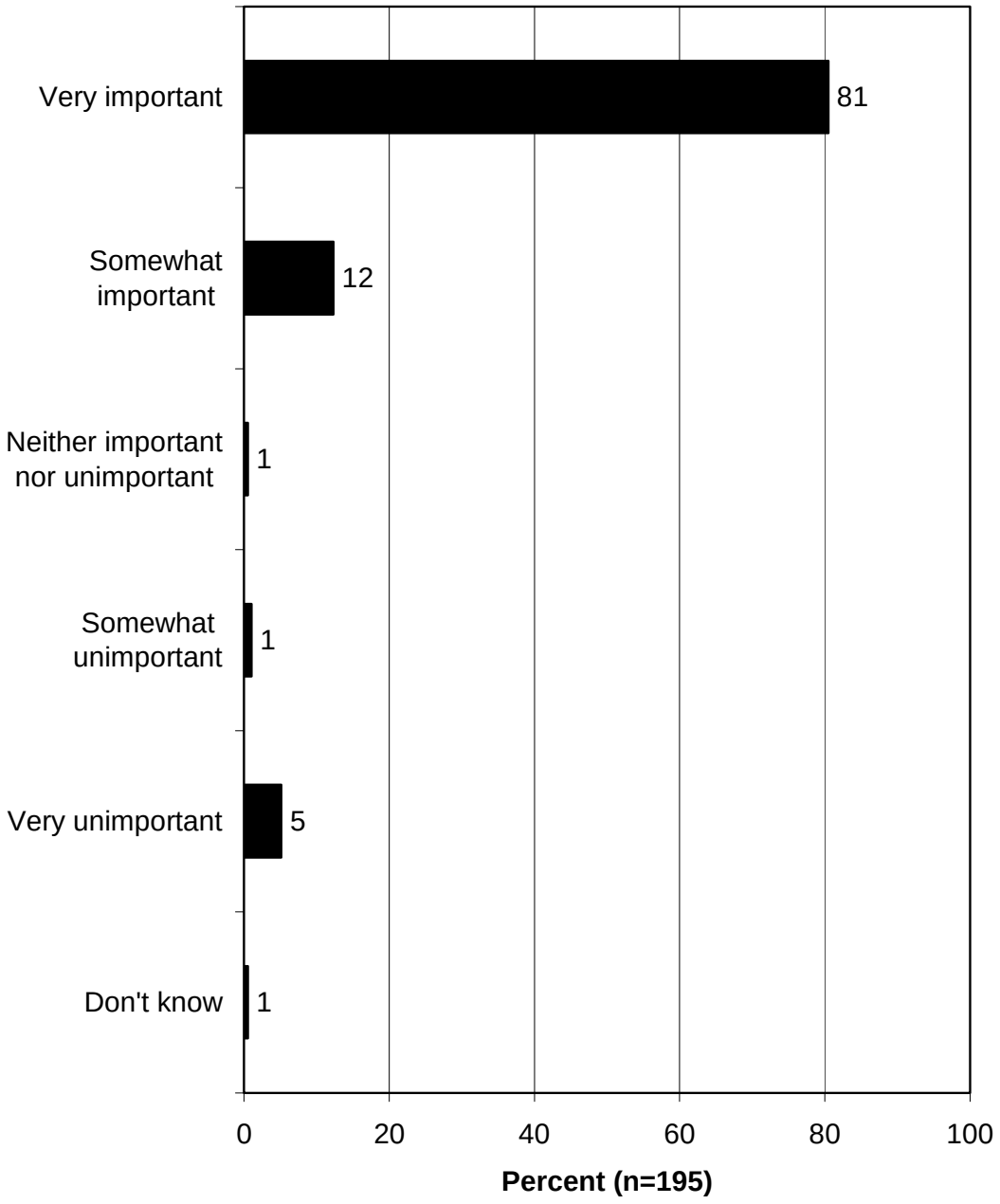
Q42. Is it important or unimportant to you that fish and wildlife populations are being properly managed and conserved in Louisiana?



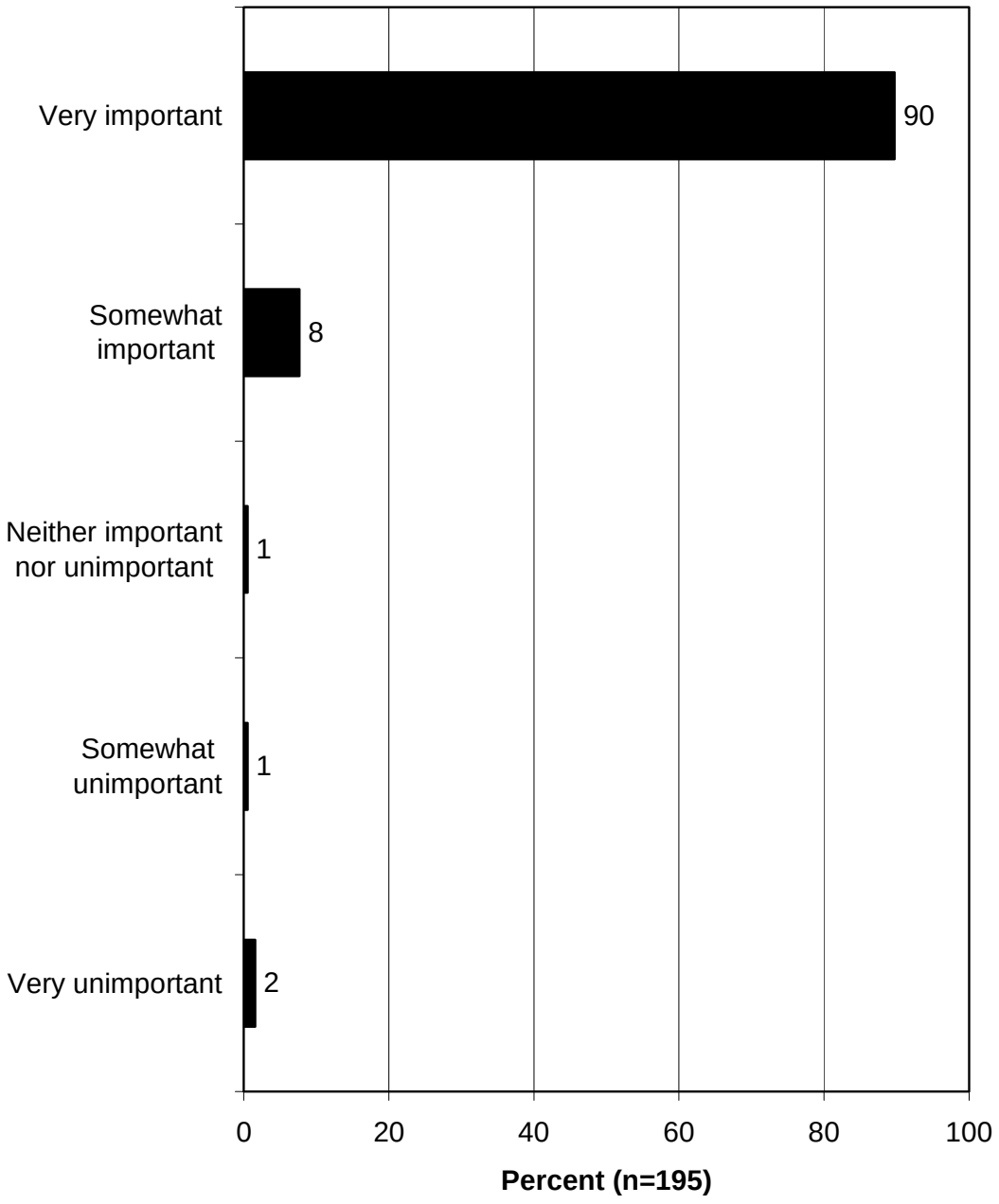
Q43. Is it important or unimportant to you that people have the opportunity to fish recreationally in Louisiana?



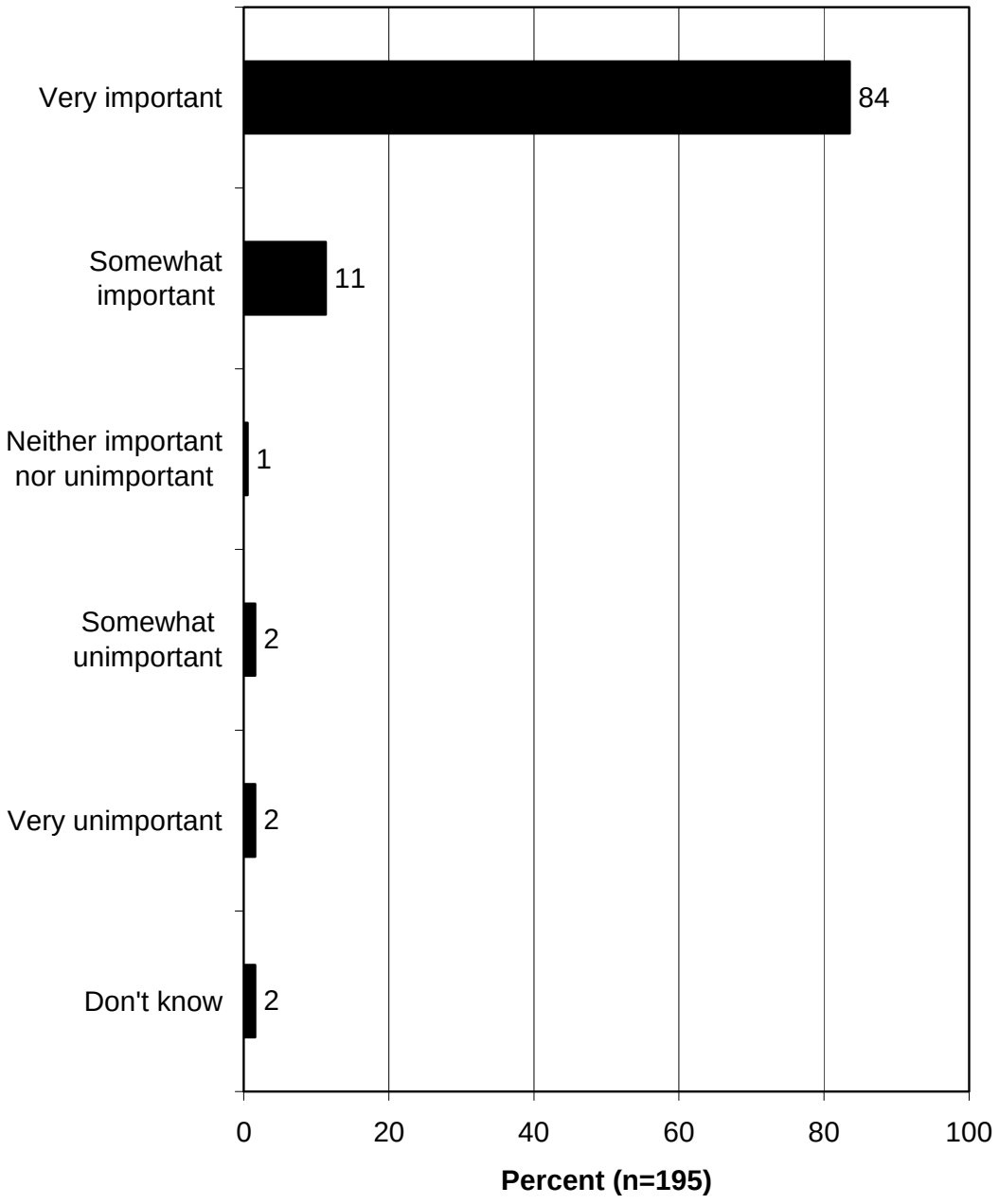
Q44. Is it important or unimportant to you that people have the opportunity to hunt in Louisiana?



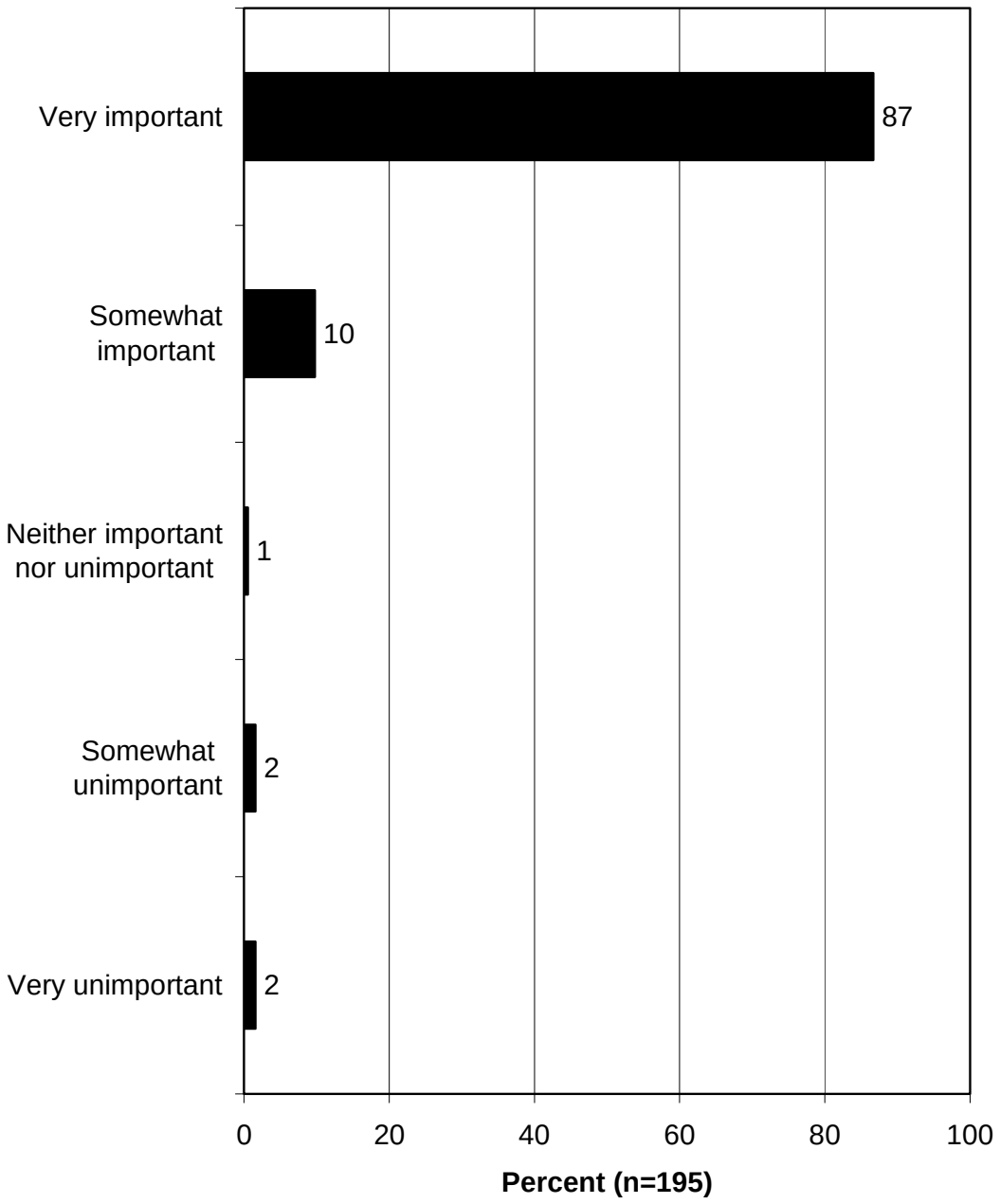
Q45. Is it important or unimportant to you that people have the opportunity to view wildlife in Louisiana?



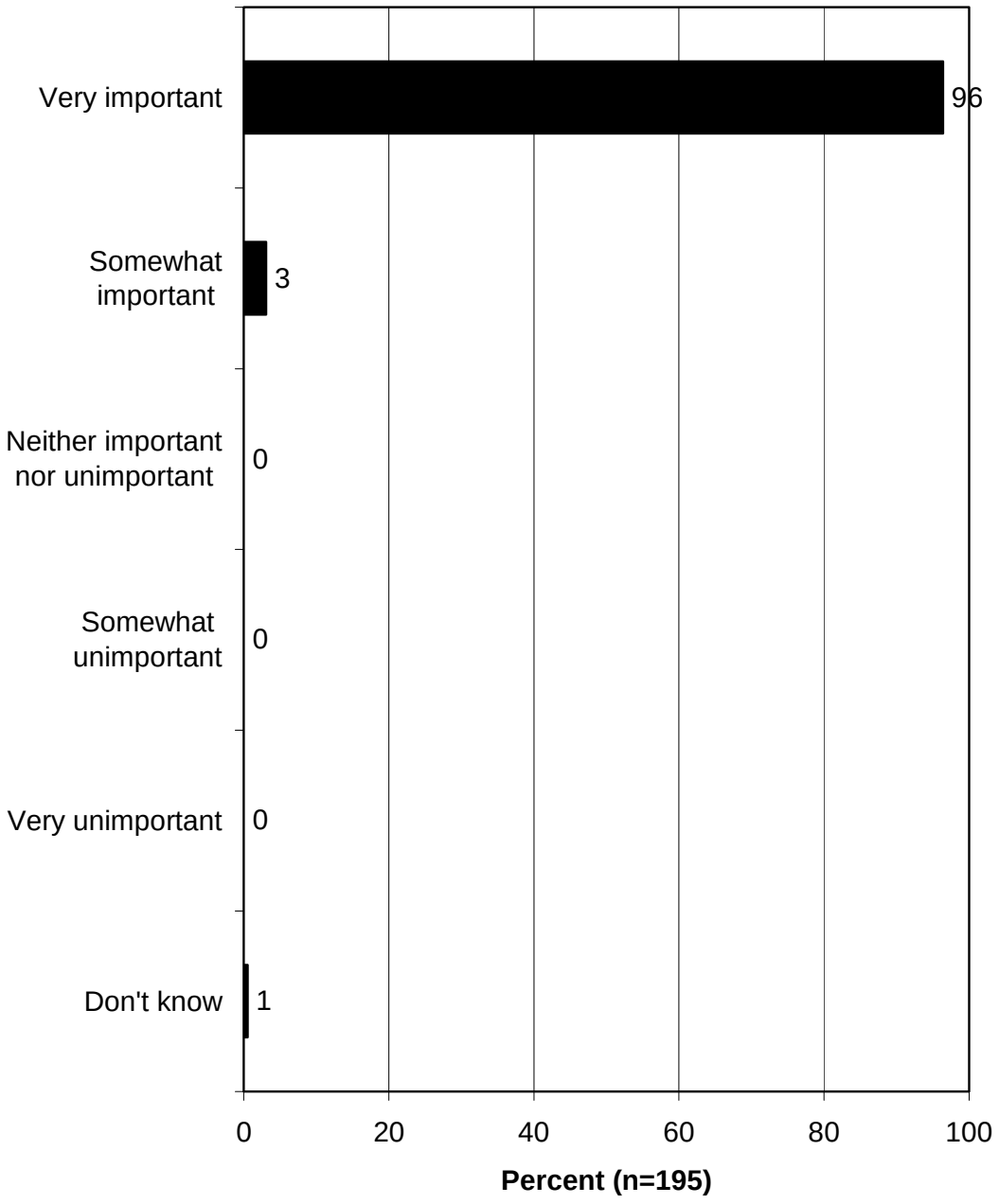
Q46. Is it important or unimportant to you that ecologically important habitats and lands in Louisiana are being conserved?



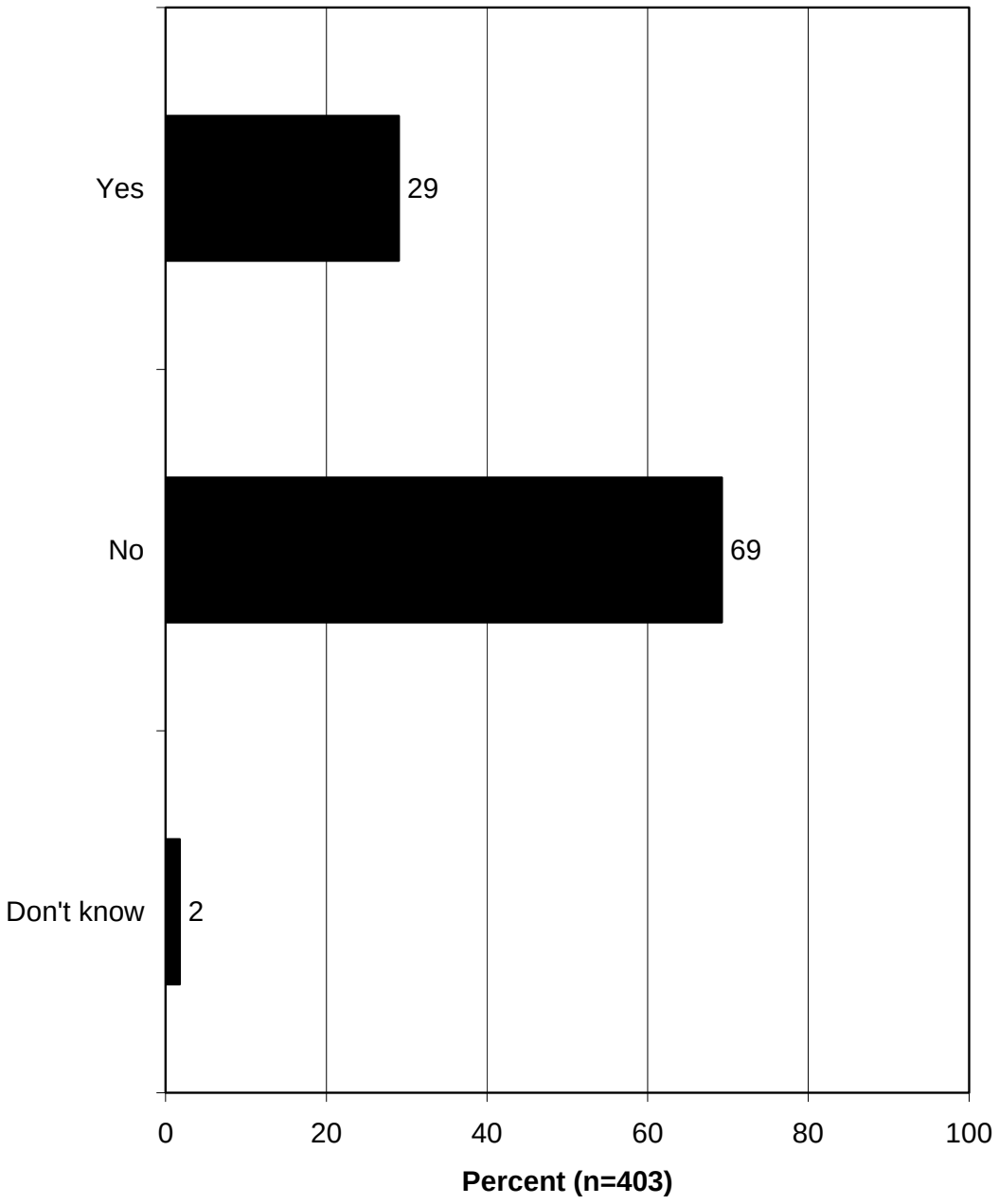
Q47. Is it important or unimportant to you that natural areas exist in Louisiana for enjoying and experiencing nature?



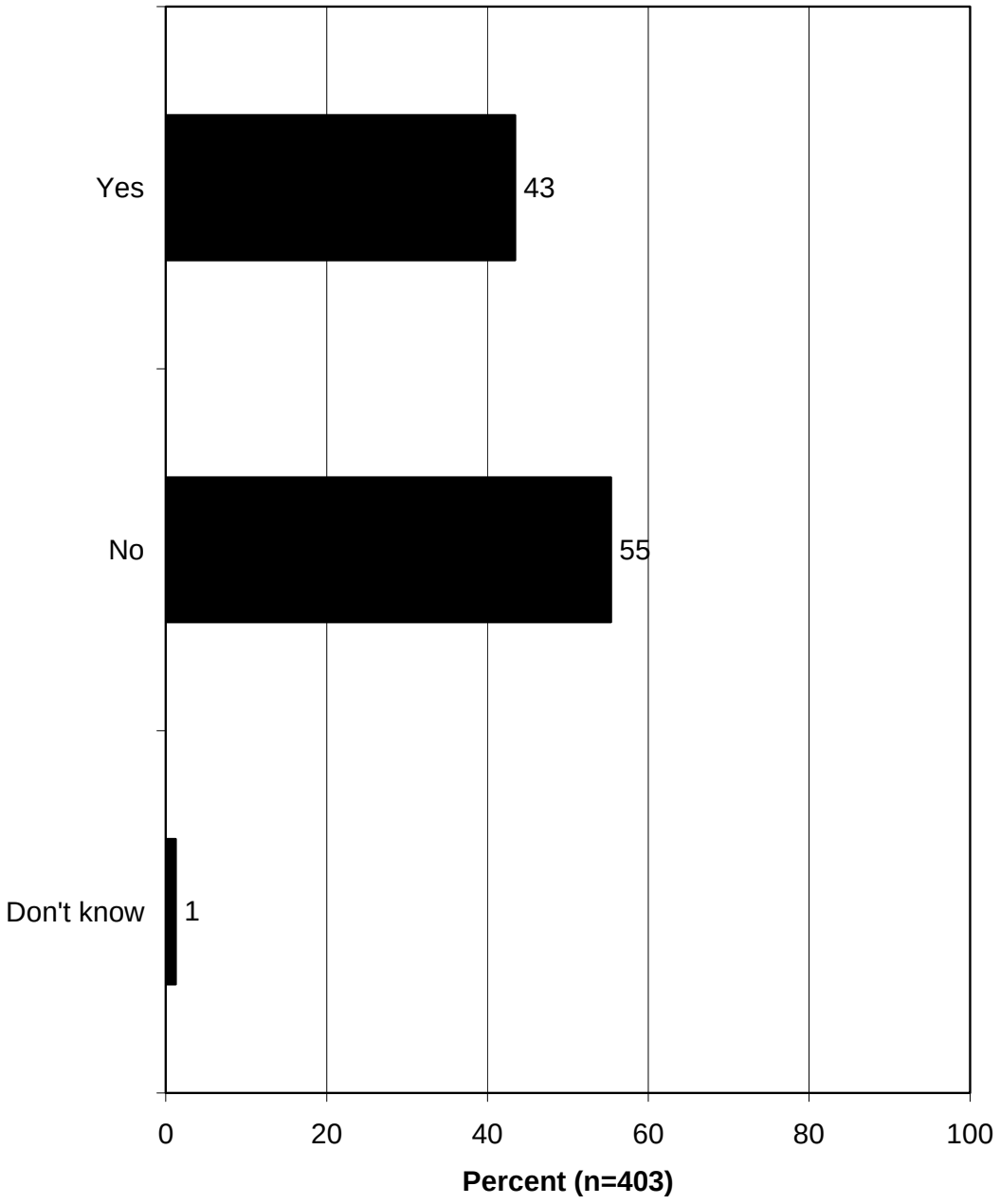
Q48. Is it important or unimportant to you that Louisiana's water resources are safe and well protected?



Q194. Do you consider yourself a hunter?



Q192. Do you consider yourself an angler or fisherman?



OPINIONS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY ISSUES

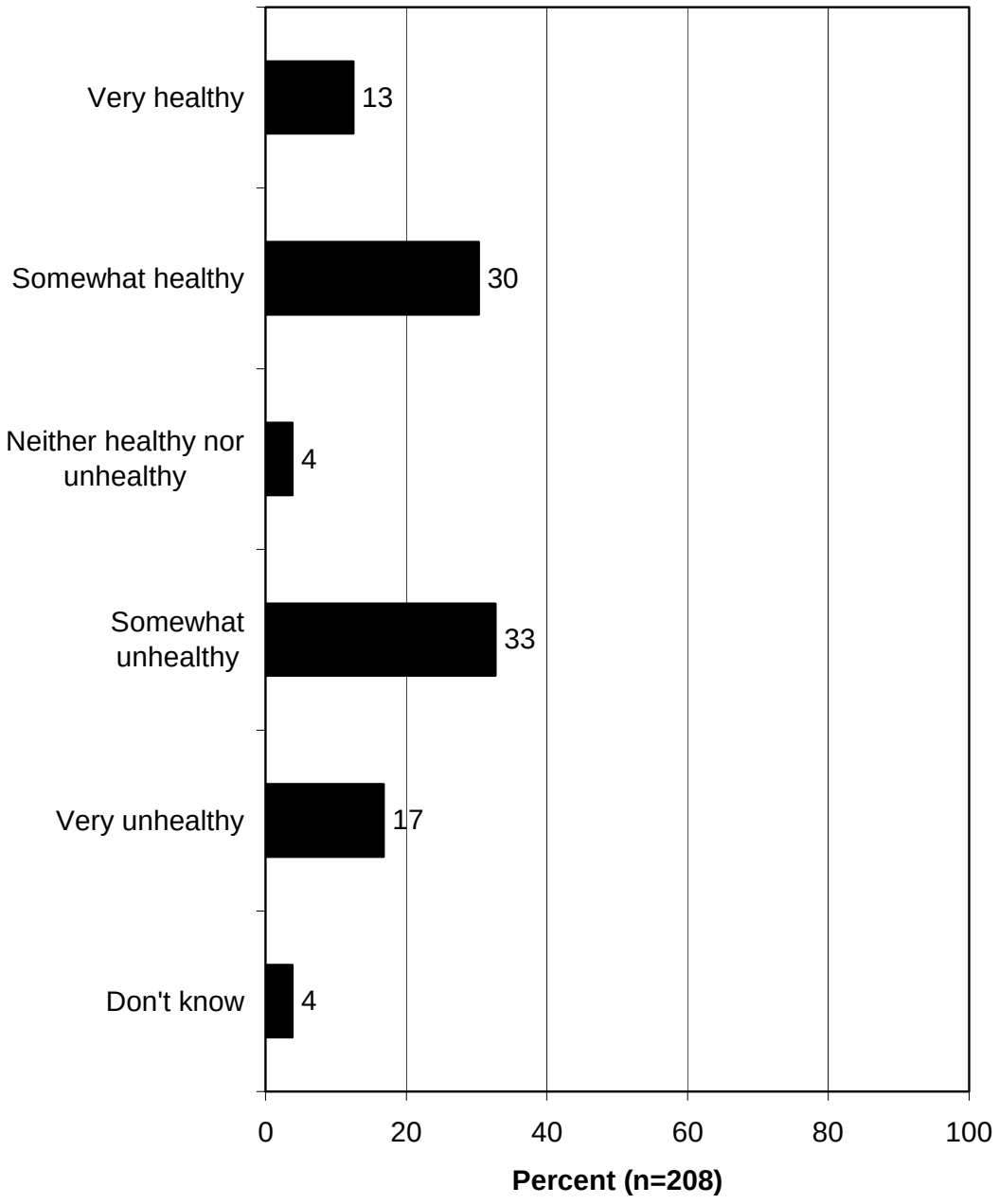
- While 43% of residents think that Louisiana's waters are healthy, half (50%) think the waters are unhealthy. Hunters and anglers are more likely to say that Louisiana's waters are very healthy.
  - On a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being not concerned and 10 being extremely concerned about water quality, the mean of residents' answers is 7.8; for water quantity, the mean regarding respondents' concern is 6.0.

- The majority (78%) of residents were concerned about water resources for people and fish/wildlife about equally; otherwise, concern for people (15%) was higher than concern for fish and wildlife (4%) regarding water resources. A majority of hunters and anglers were also concerned about water resources for people and fish/wildlife about equally.

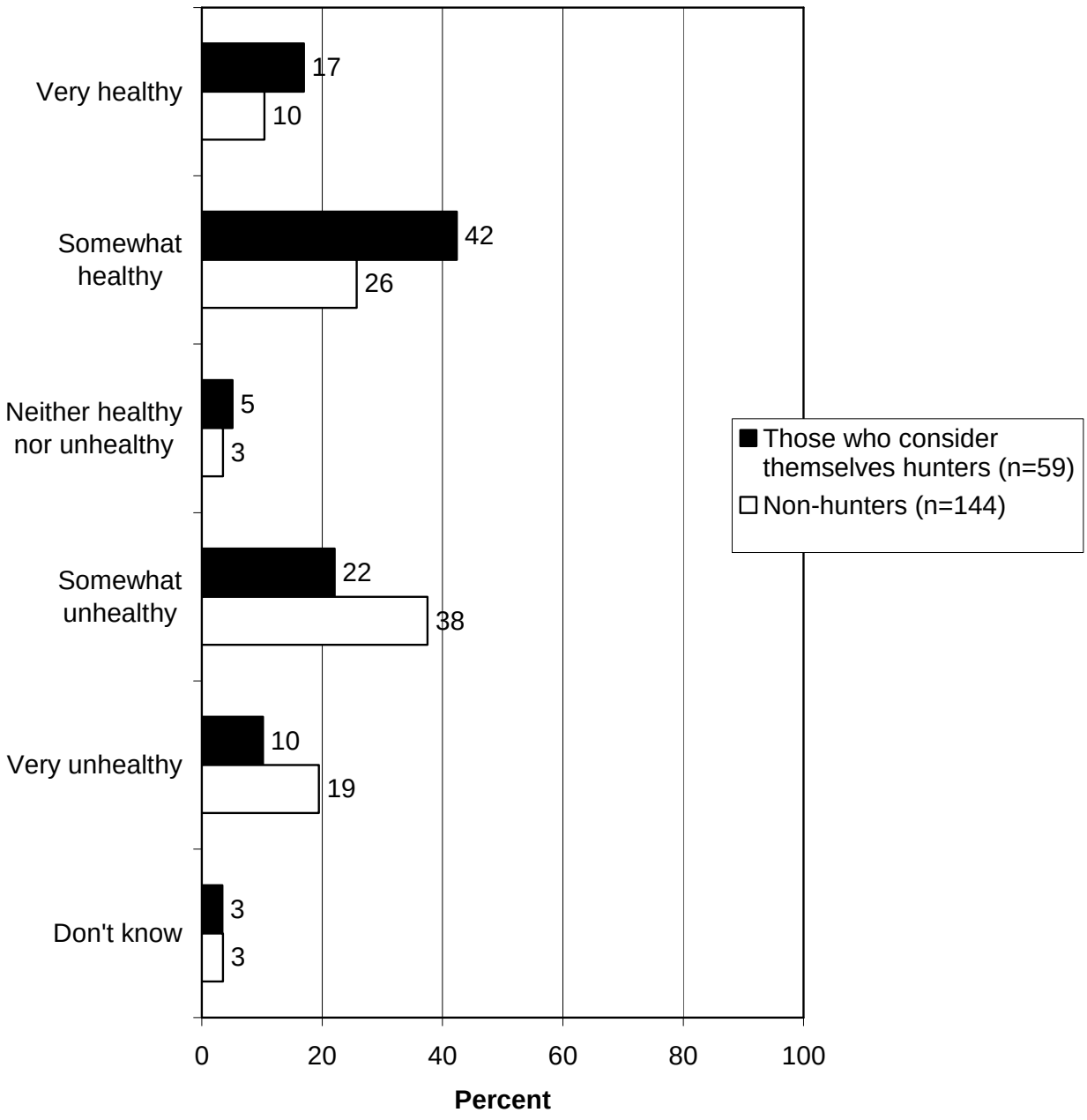
- The major factors that respondents consider to be contributing to water quality issues include industrial waste (the top answer at 49%), wastewater treatment plants/sewage (21%), litter and trash (17%), and agricultural runoff (13%).

- The major factors that respondents consider to be contributing to water quantity issues include industrial and commercial use (18%), residential use including lawn watering (9%), and agricultural use/irrigation (8%).

Q49. Do you think Louisiana's waters, that is rivers, lakes, streams, and underground aquifers, are healthy or unhealthy?



Q49. Do you think Louisiana's waters, that is rivers, lakes, streams, and underground aquifers, are healthy or unhealthy?



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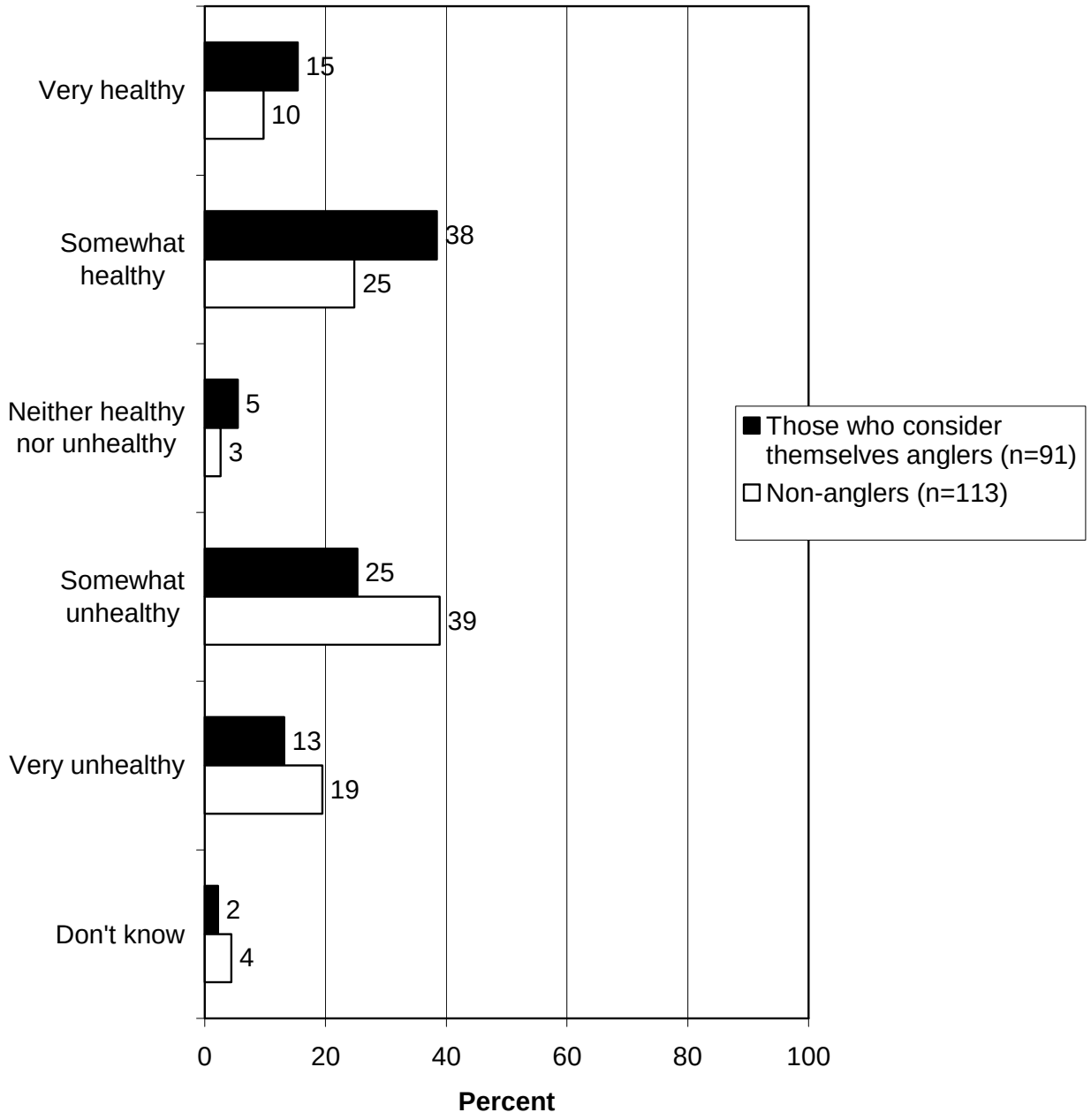
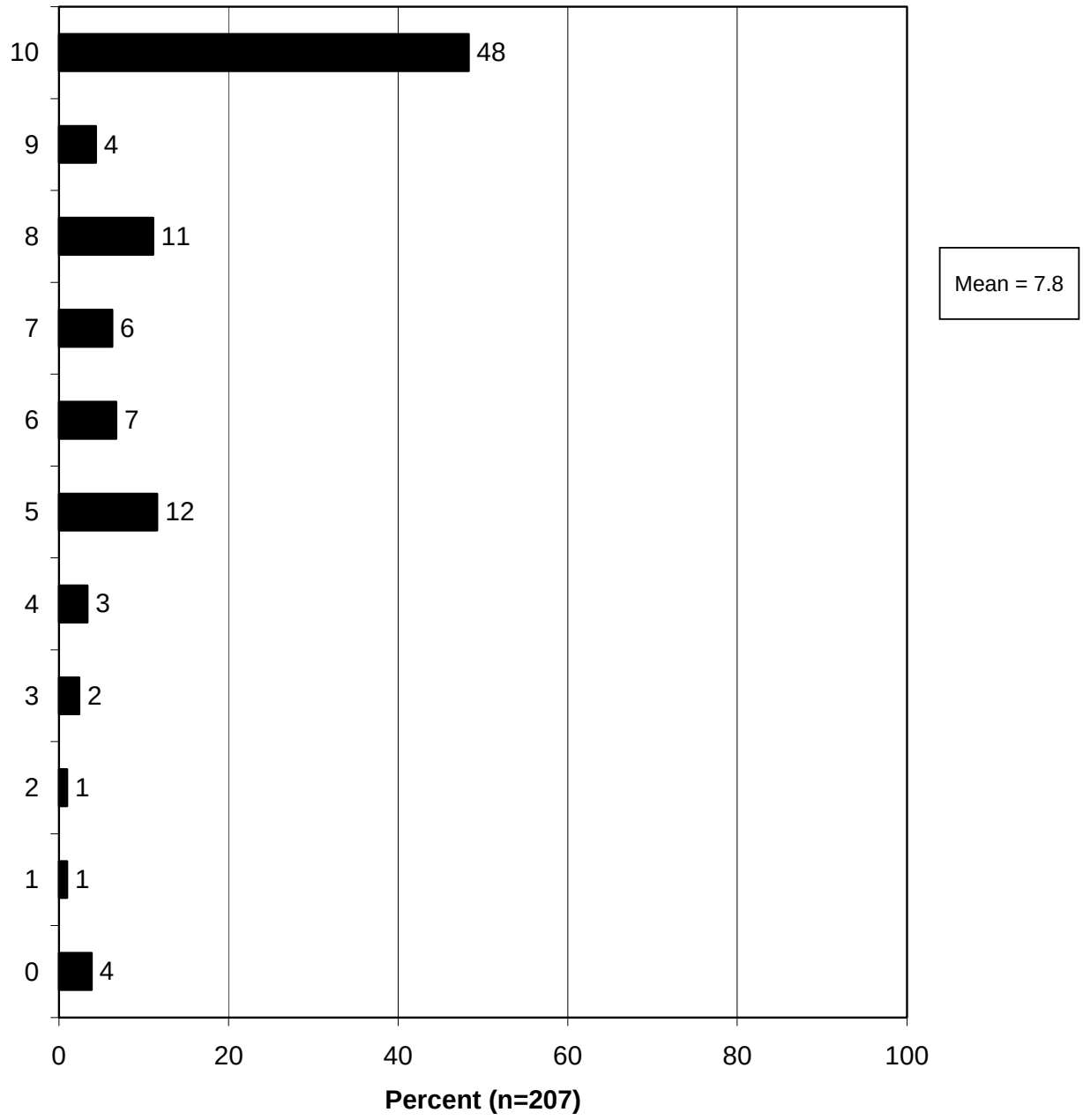
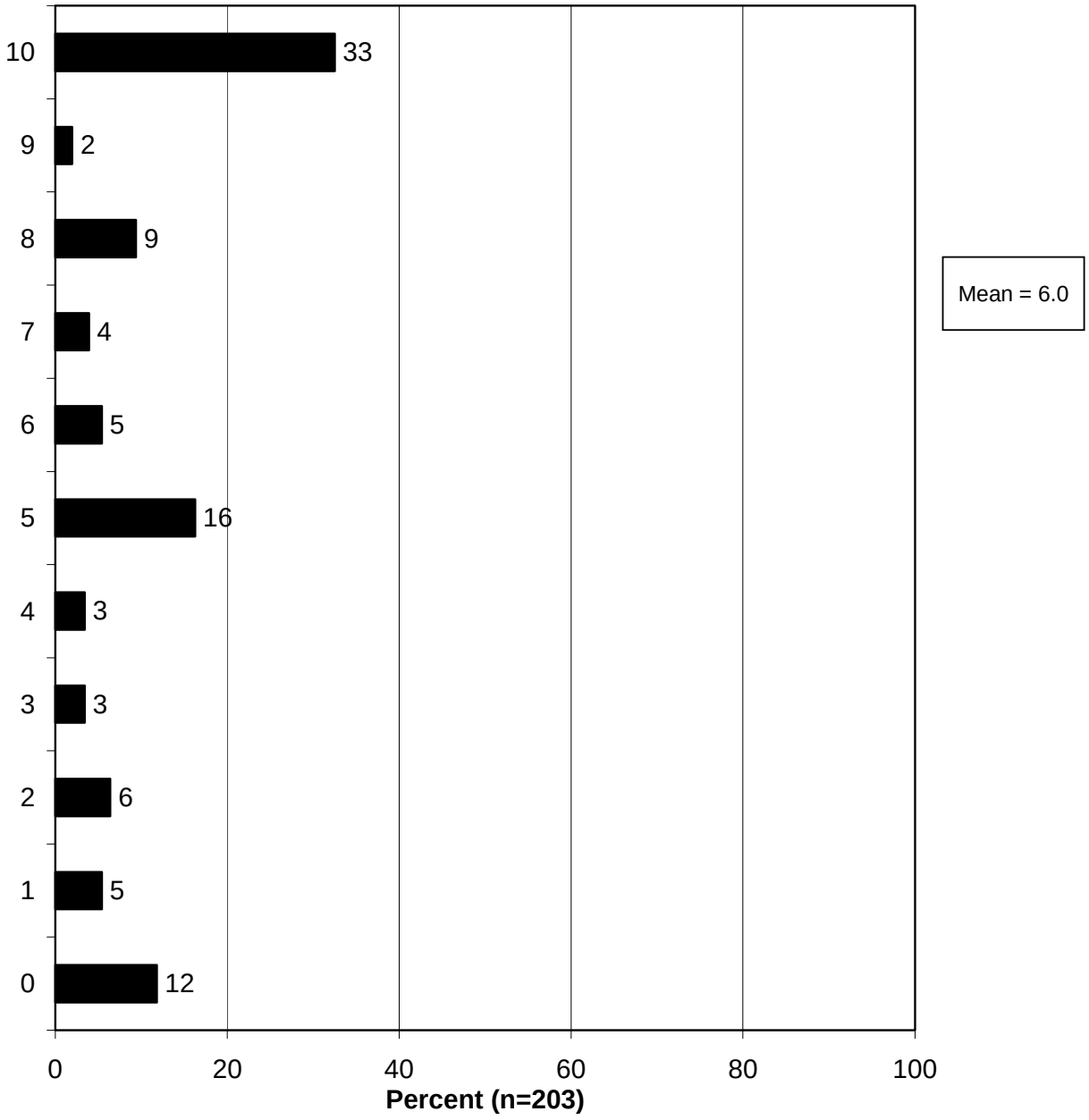


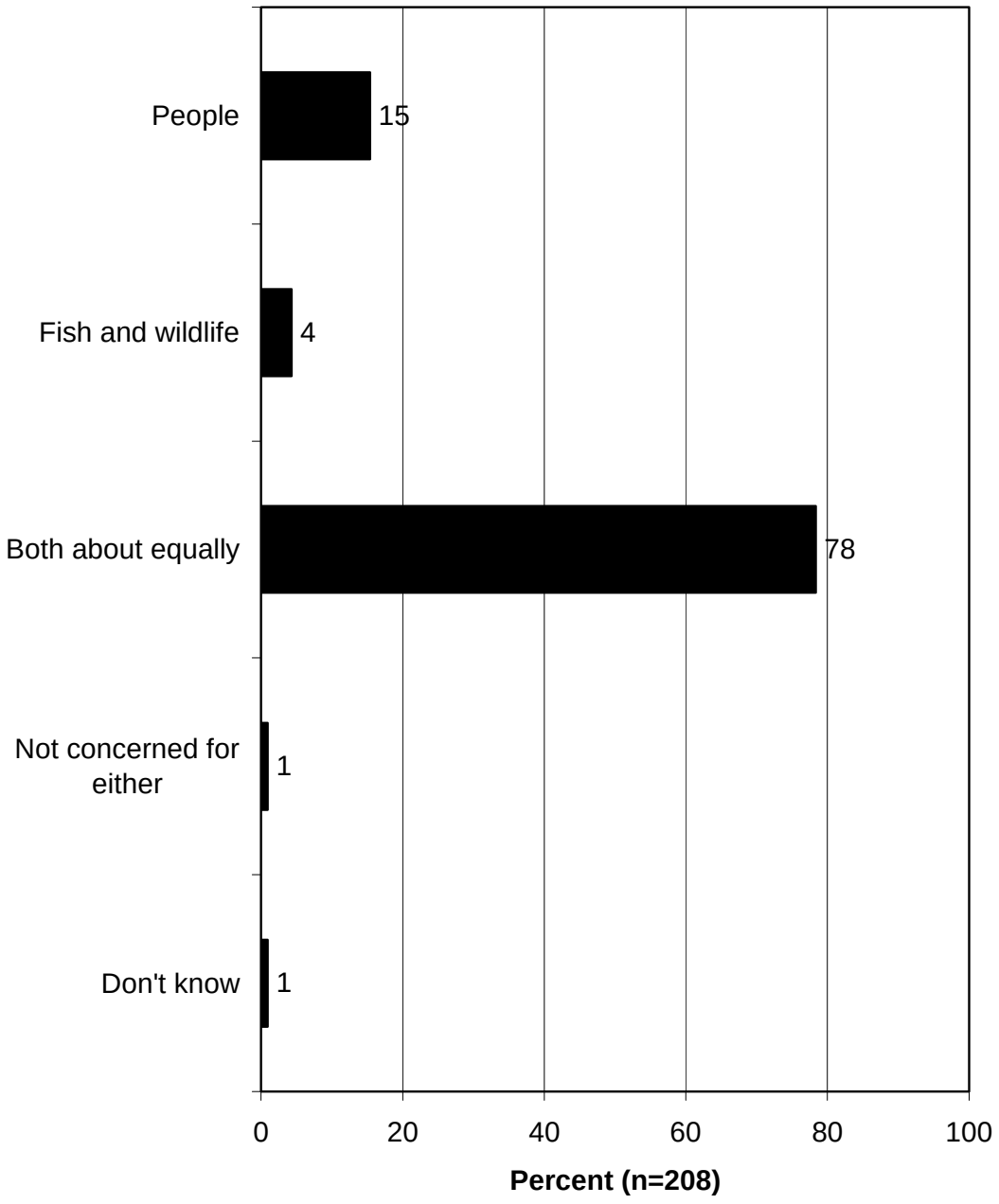
Q50. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not concerned and 10 is extremely concerned, how concerned are you about water quality in Louisiana?



Q51. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not concerned and 10 is extremely concerned, how concerned are you about water quantity, that is, the amount of water, in Louisiana?



Q52. Are you more concerned about water resources in Louisiana for people, for fish and wildlife, or both about equally?



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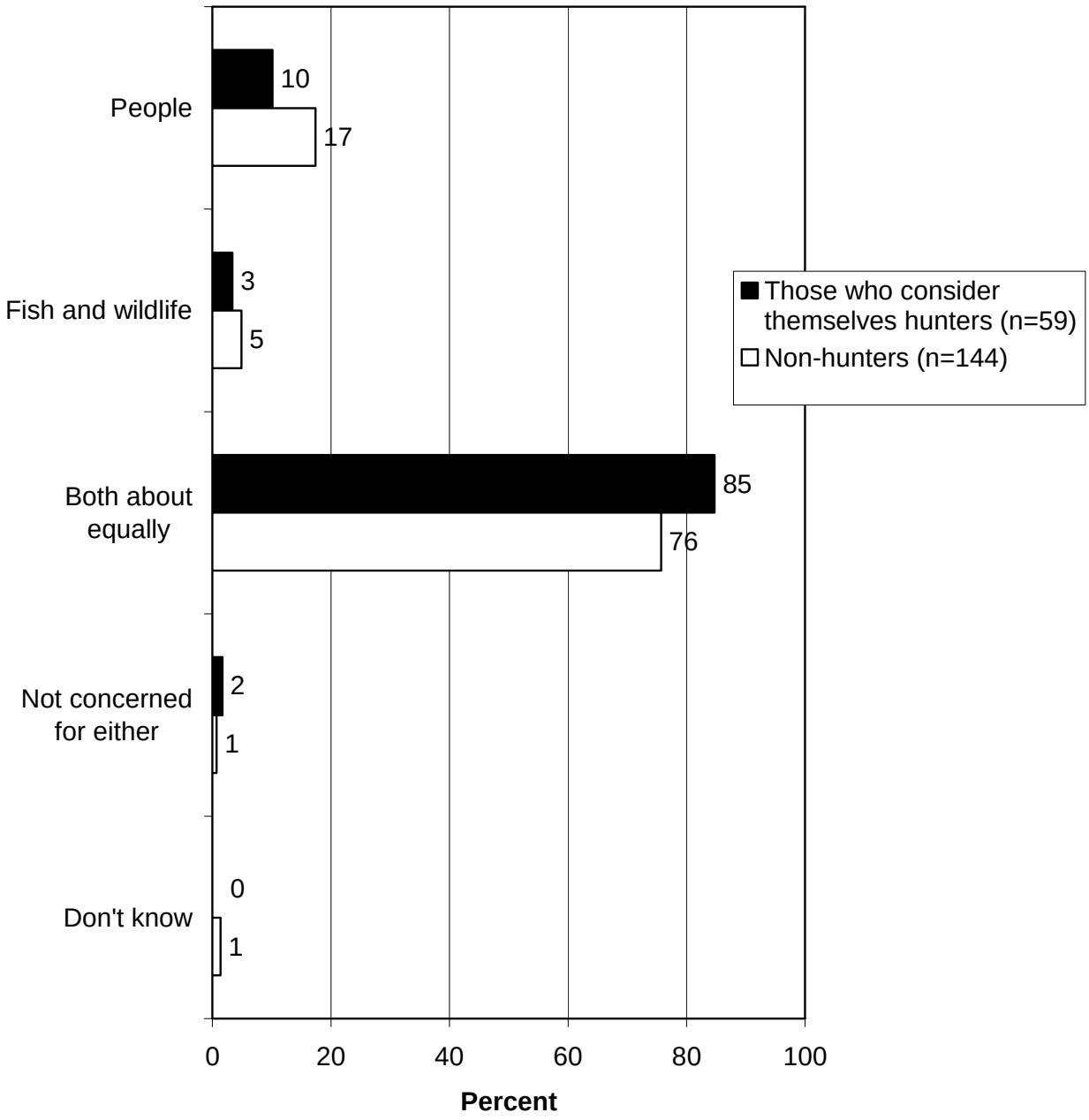

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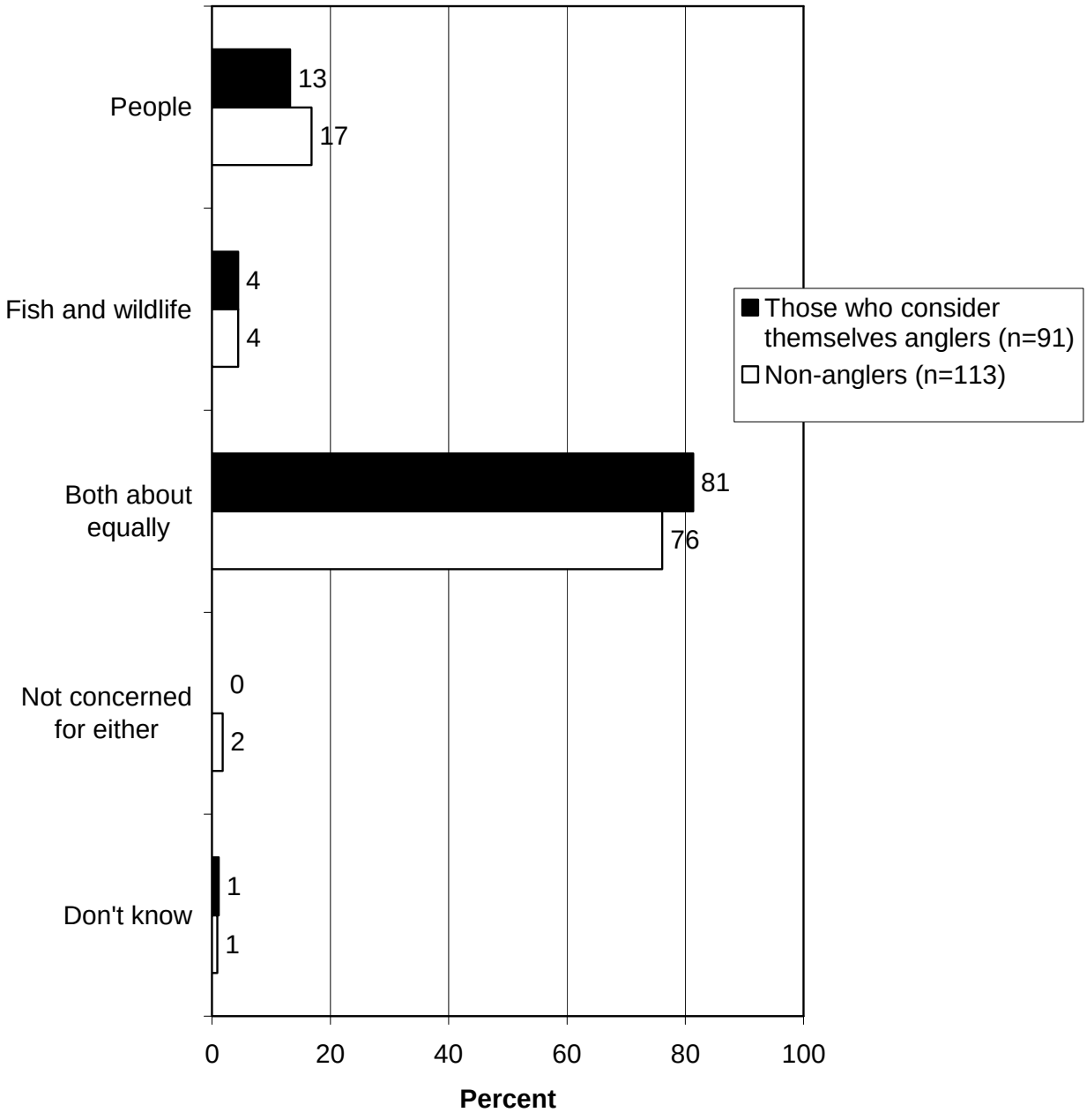
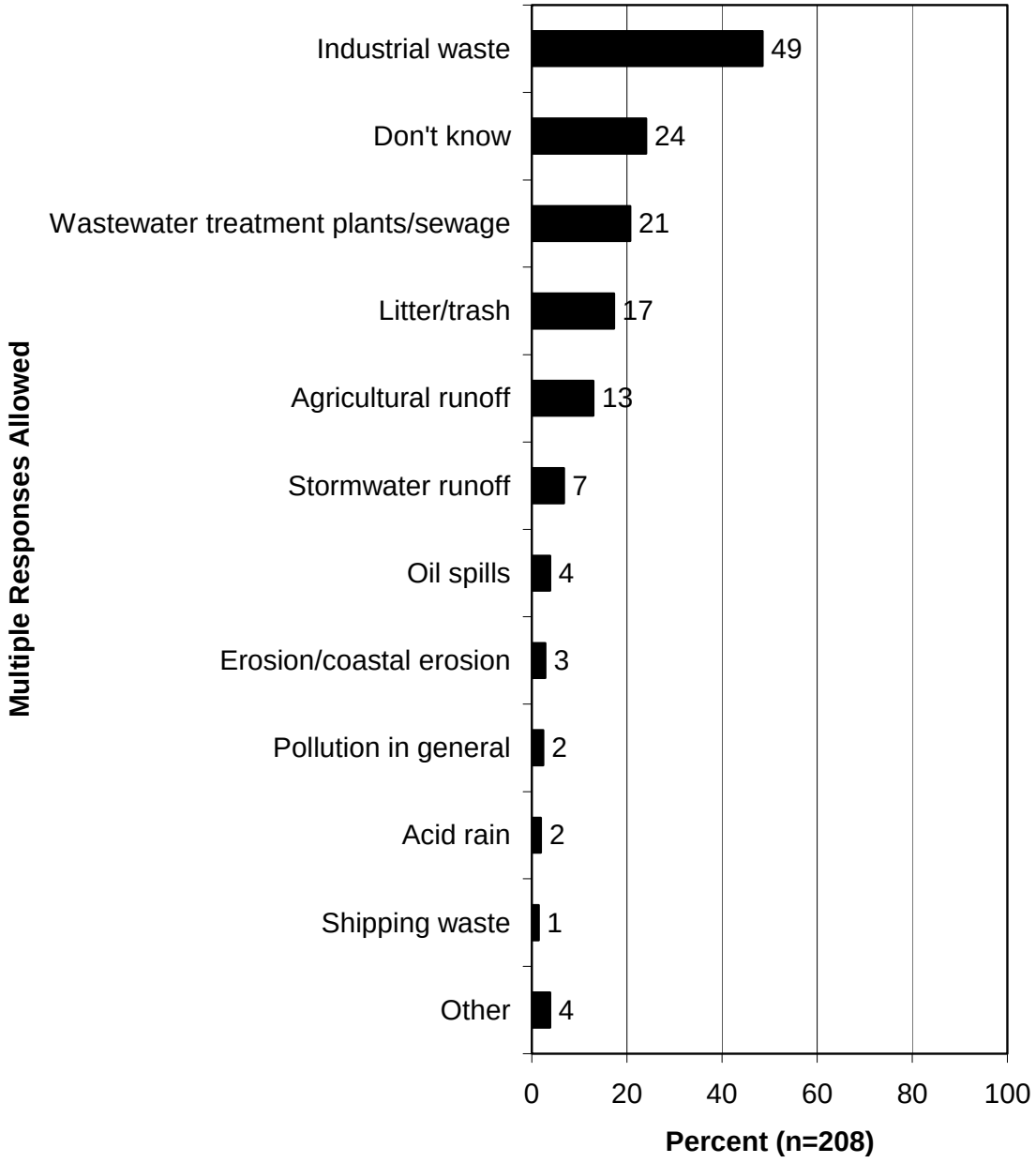
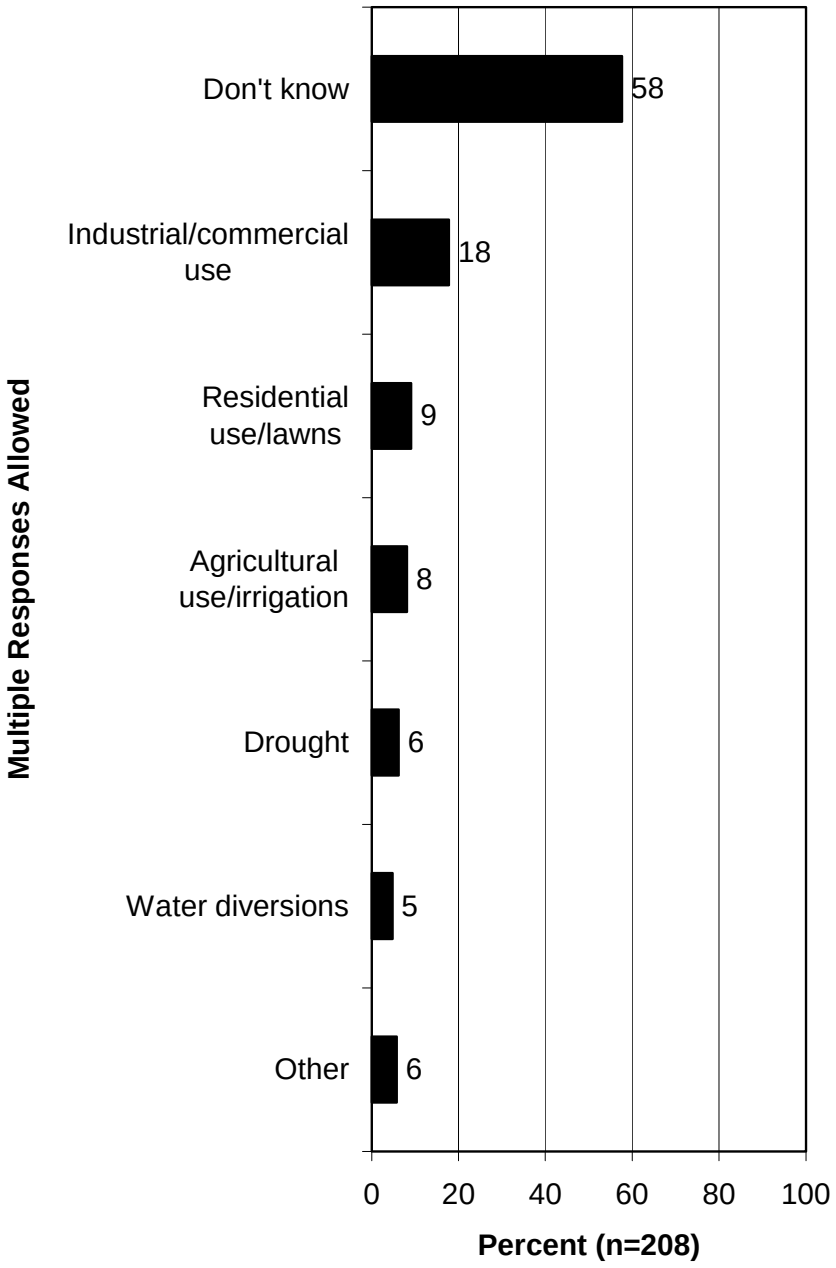


Q54. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to water quality issues in Louisiana?



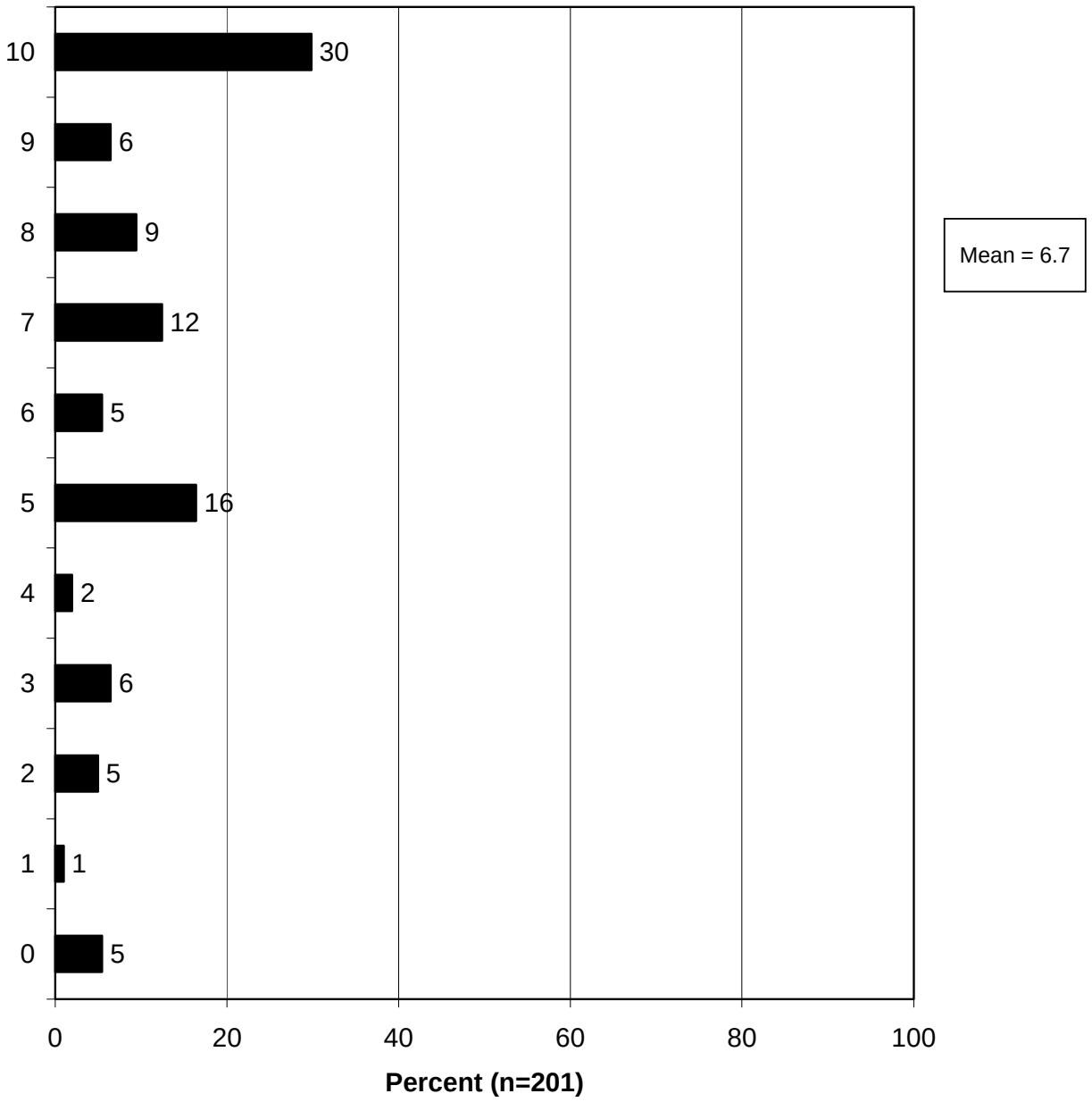
Q57. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to water quantity issues in Louisiana?



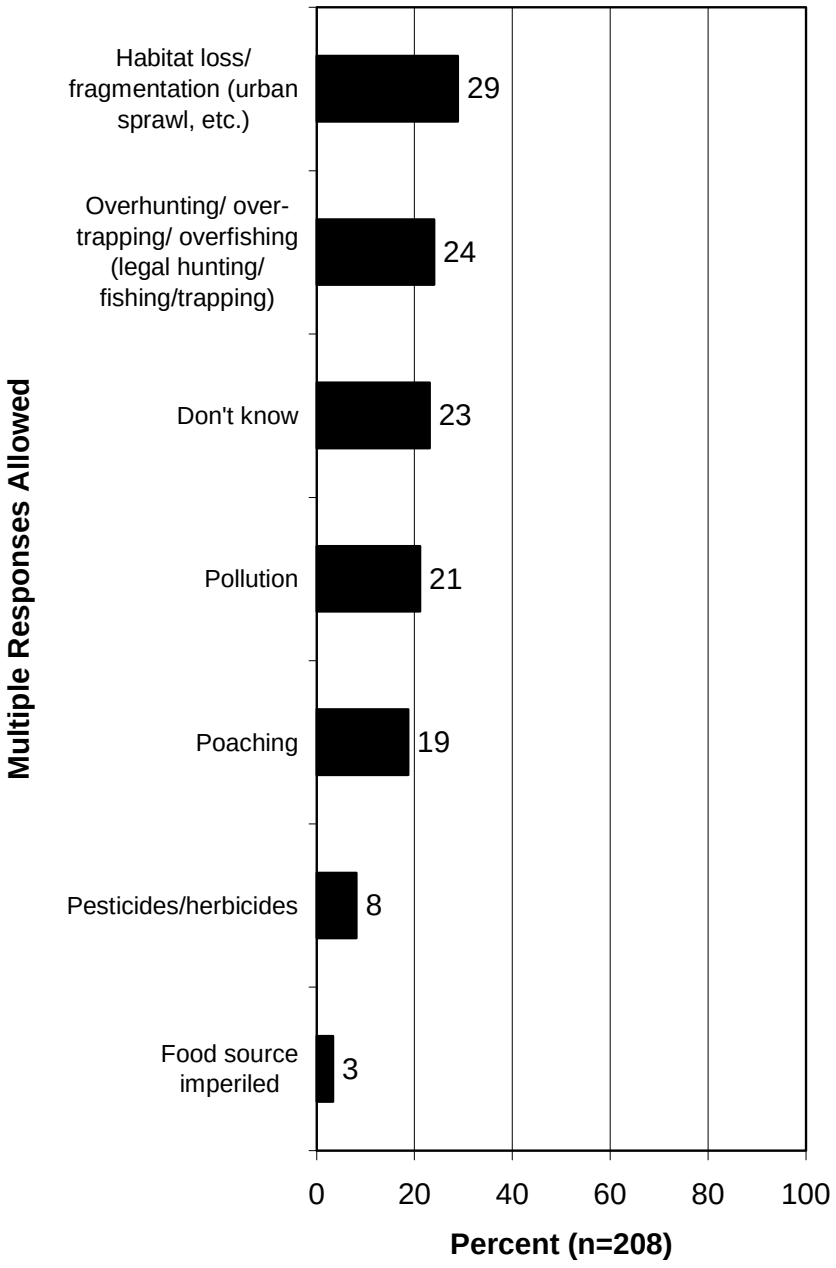
OPINIONS ON THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

- A majority (58%) of Louisiana residents rated their concern for threatened and endangered species at 7 or higher on a scale from 0 to 10; the mean was at 6.7. The major factors that residents feel contribute to species becoming threatened or endangered in Louisiana are habitat loss and/or fragmentation (29%); overhunting/overtrapping/overfishing (24%); pollution (21%); and poaching (19%).

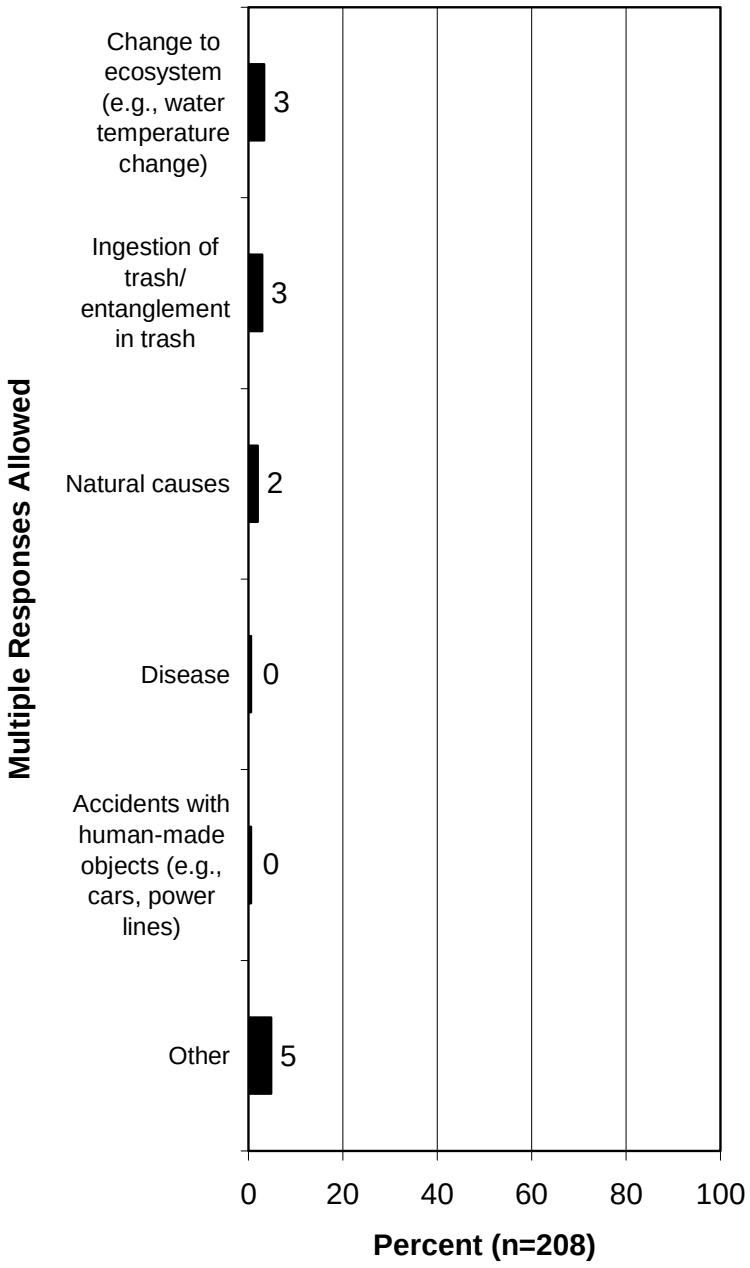
Q59. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not concerned and 10 is extremely concerned, how concerned are you about threatened and endangered species in Louisiana?



Q61. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to species becoming threatened or endangered in Louisiana? Part 1.



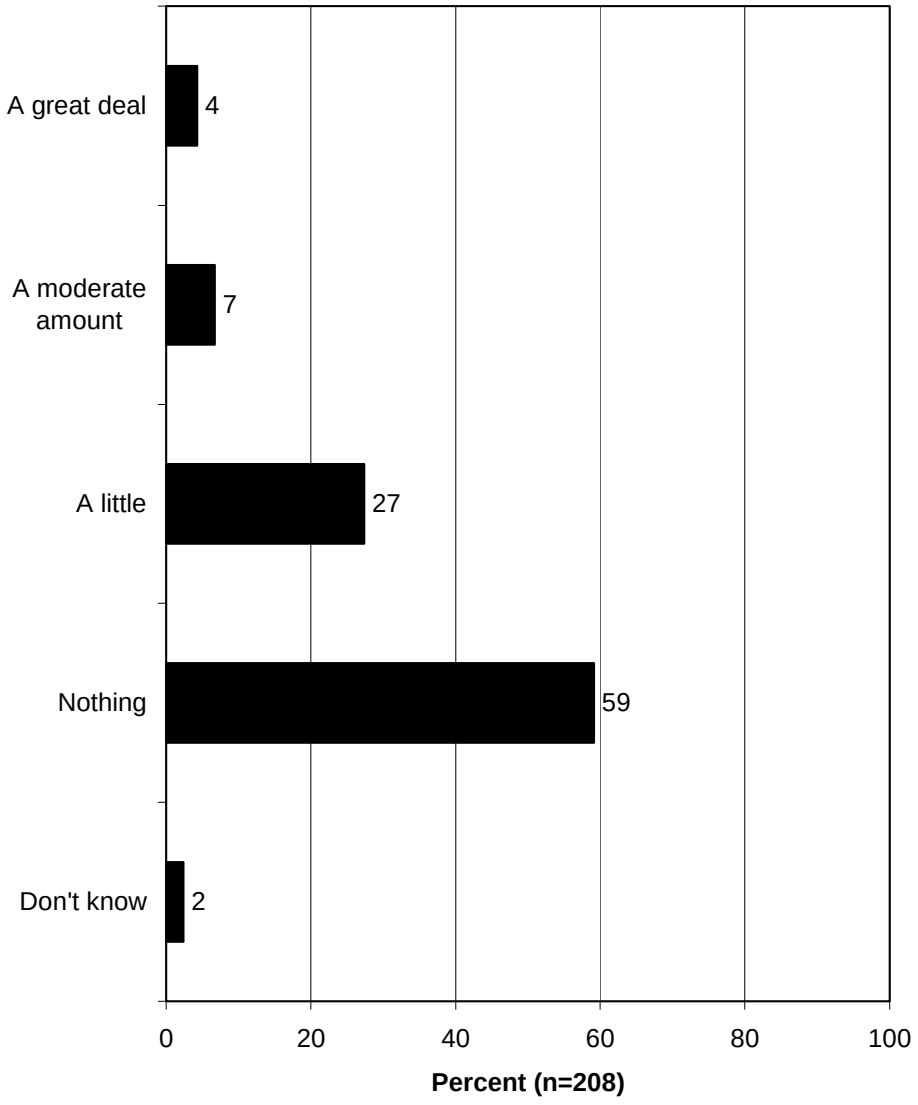
Q61. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to species becoming threatened or endangered in Louisiana? Part 2.



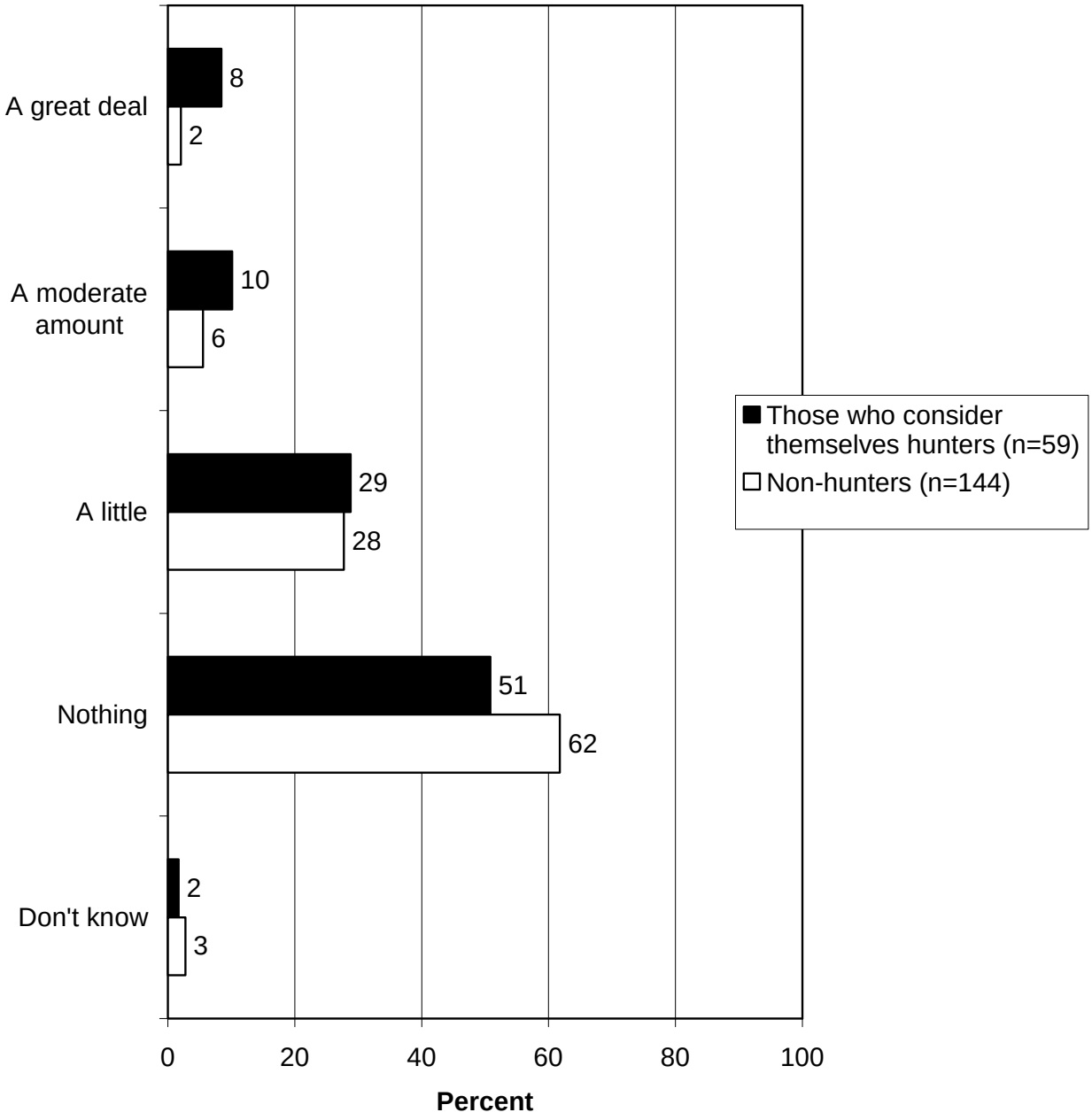
CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

- A majority (86%) of Louisiana residents heard a little or nothing about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in the past year; 11% heard a great deal or a moderate amount about CWD.
  - Hunters and anglers were more likely than the general population to say they heard a great deal or moderate amount about CWD.

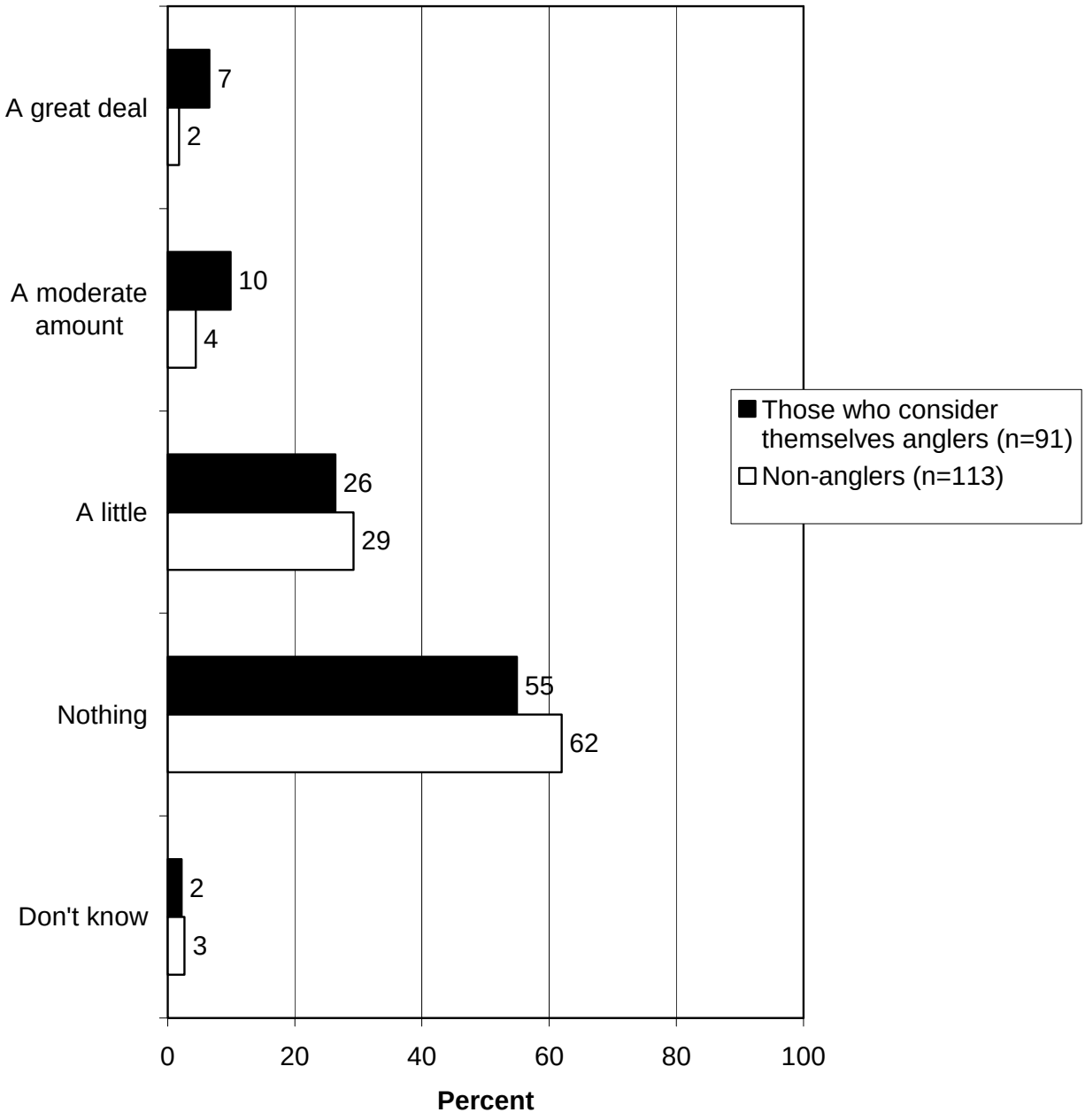
Q63. In the past year, would you say you've heard a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)?



Q63. In the past year, would you say you've heard a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)?



Q63. In the past year, would you say you've heard a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)?

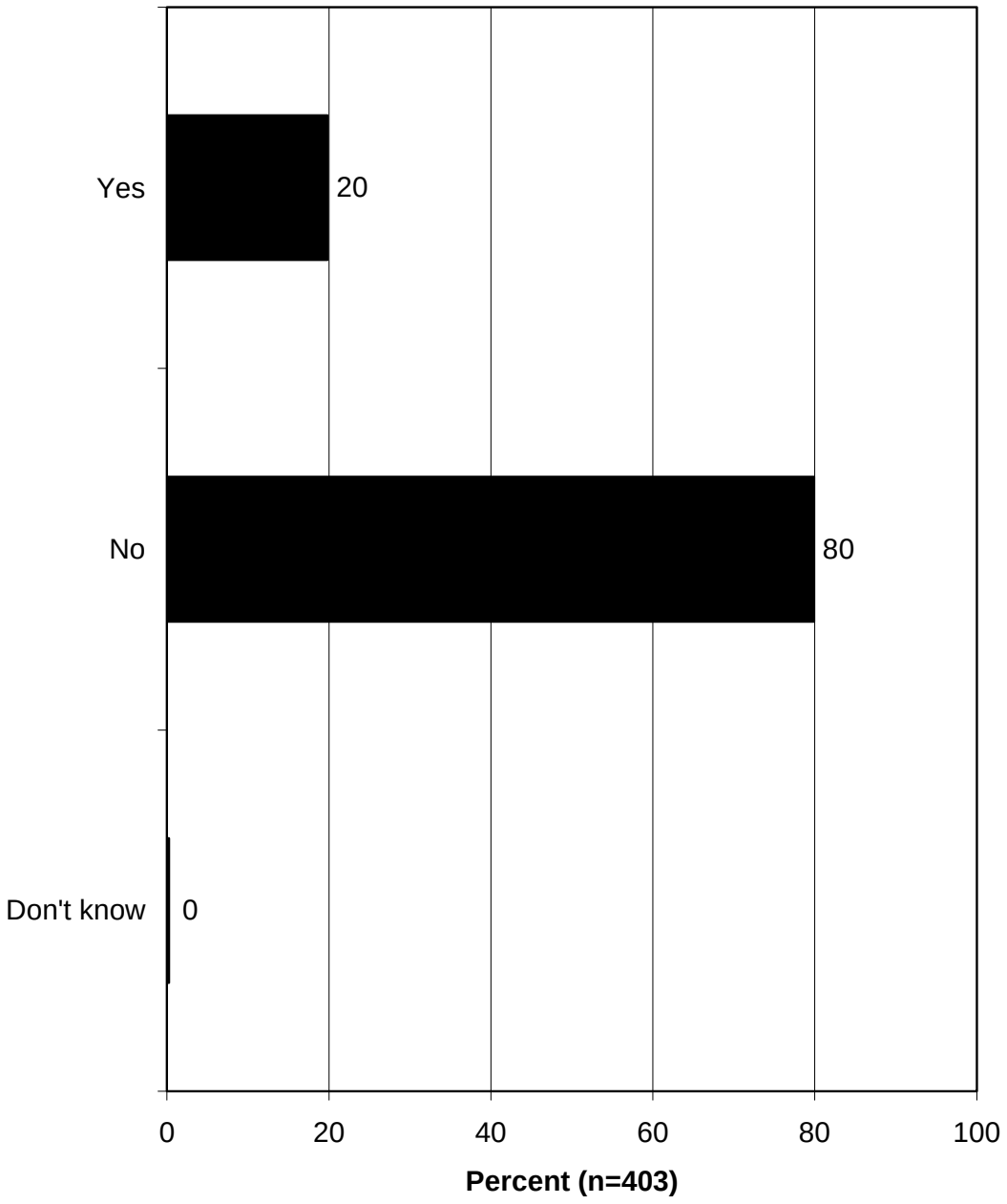


NUISANCE WILDLIFE AND DEER-VEHICLE COLLISIONS

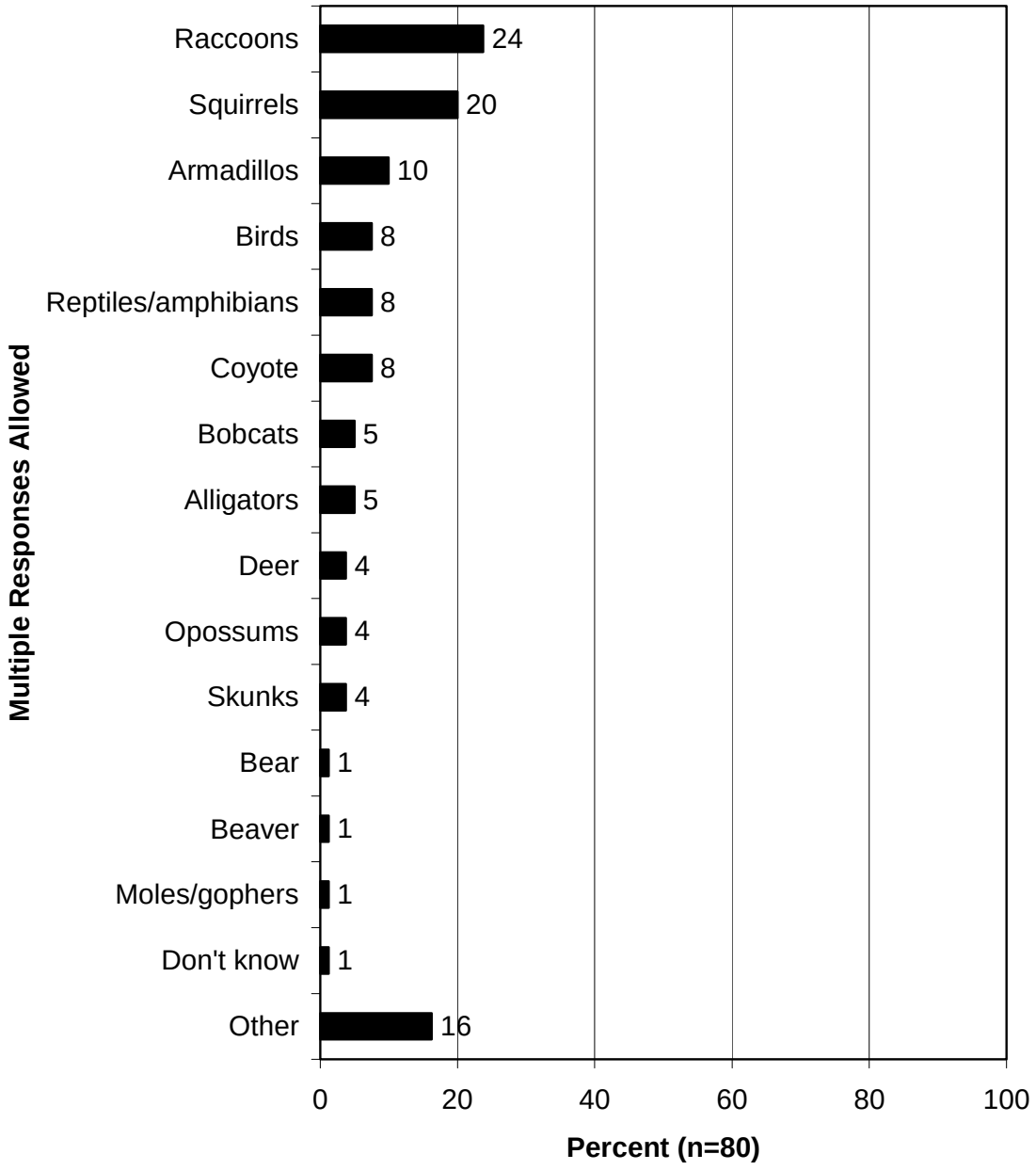
- A substantial percentage (20%) of respondents have had problems with wild animals, including birds, in the past 2 years, and most commonly the problems were caused by raccoons, squirrels, and armadillos. Most commonly, the problems were with yards or gardens, although substantial percentages of those who had problems named a threat to humans and a threat to pets as problems, as well as structural damage to their home.

- An overwhelming majority (96%) of Louisiana residents have *not* experienced a vehicle-deer collision in the past 12 months, either as a driver or passenger; 3% have experienced a collision while driving.

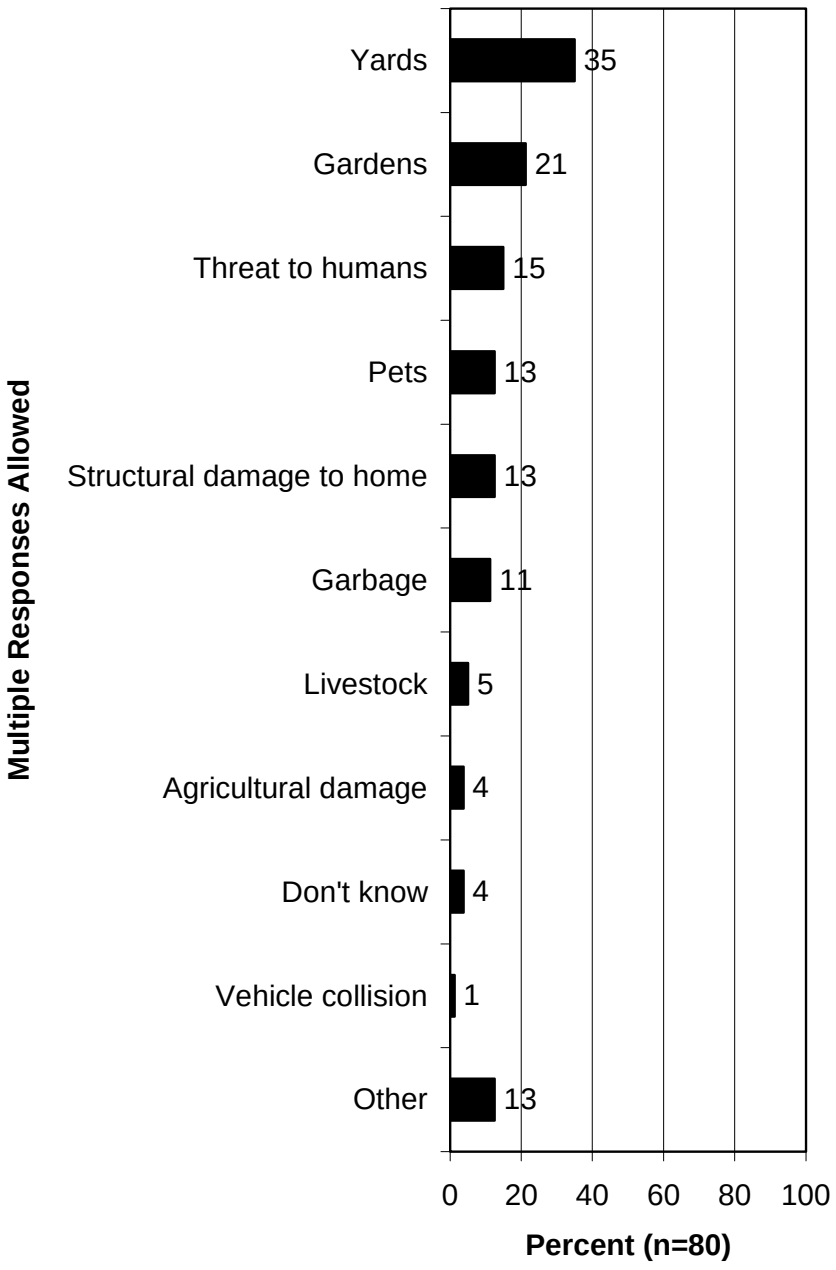
Q64. Sometimes people have problems with wildlife in their neighborhoods or around their homes. Have you had any problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years?



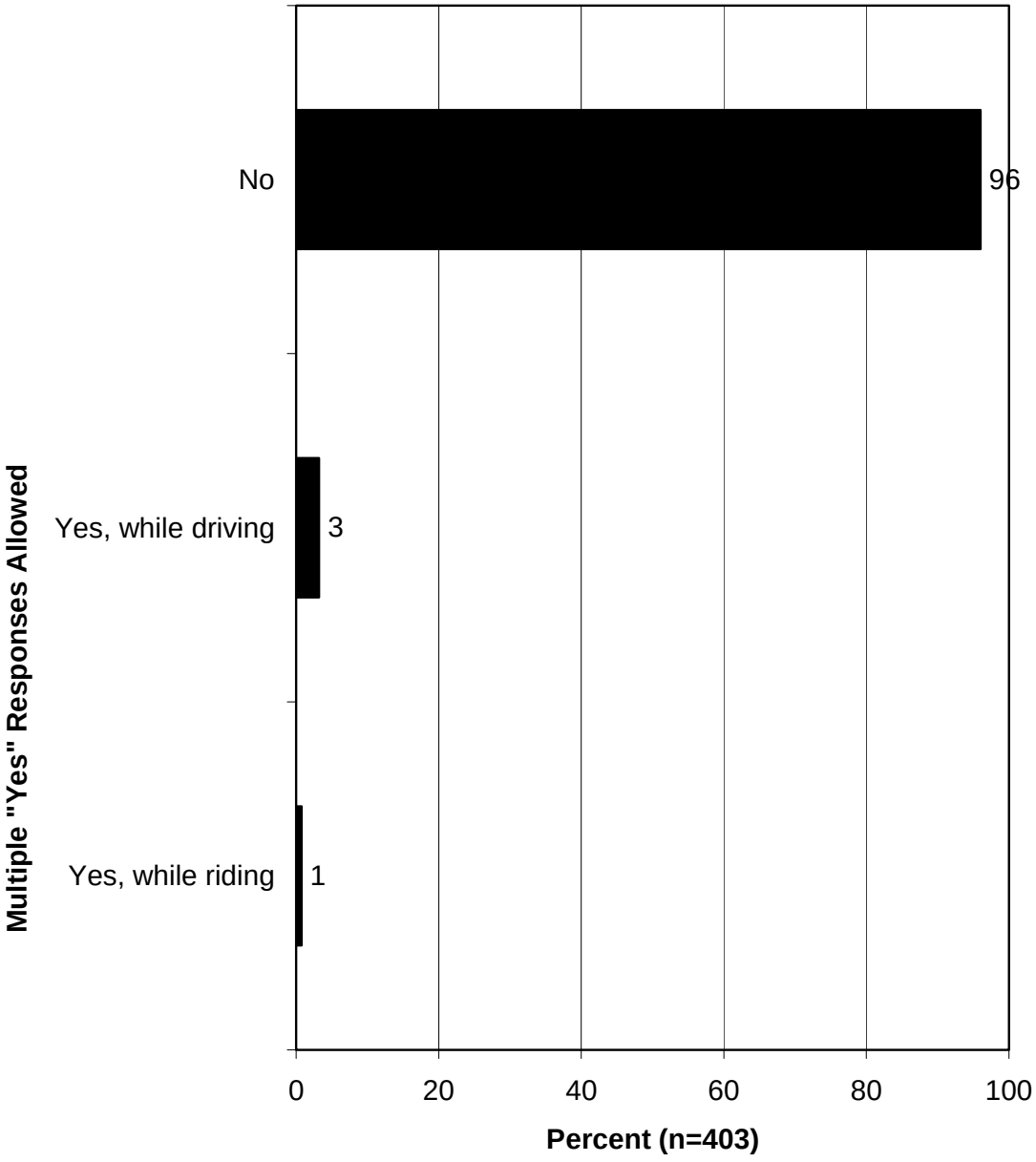
Q66. Which wild animals have caused you problems? (Asked of those who had problems with wild animals and/or birds within the past 2 years.)



Q69. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause? (Asked of those who had problems with wild animals and/or birds within the past 2 years.)



Q72. In the past 12 months, have you personally had a vehicle collision with a deer while riding or driving on Louisiana's roads or highways?



OPINIONS ON LAND USE AND FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

- Louisiana residents were asked about their opinion on six statements regarding land use and fish and wildlife management. The statement with which the most agreed was that hunting and fishing are part of the scientific management of fish and wildlife populations (84%). Additionally, Louisiana residents showed deference for fish and wildlife habitat over human use of land: more respondents thought that the use and development of land should be restricted to protect fish and wildlife (49% strongly agreed) than thought either that landowners should be allowed to develop their land regardless of its impact on wildlife (17% strongly agreed) or that development for new home sites should take precedence over preserving wildlife habitat (13% strongly agreed).

- A large majority (84%) of Louisiana residents agree that hunting and fishing are part of the scientific management of fish and wildlife populations, with more strongly agreeing than moderately agreeing.

- A large majority (79%) of Louisiana residents agree that the use and development of land should be restricted to protect fish and wildlife, with more strongly agreeing than moderately agreeing.

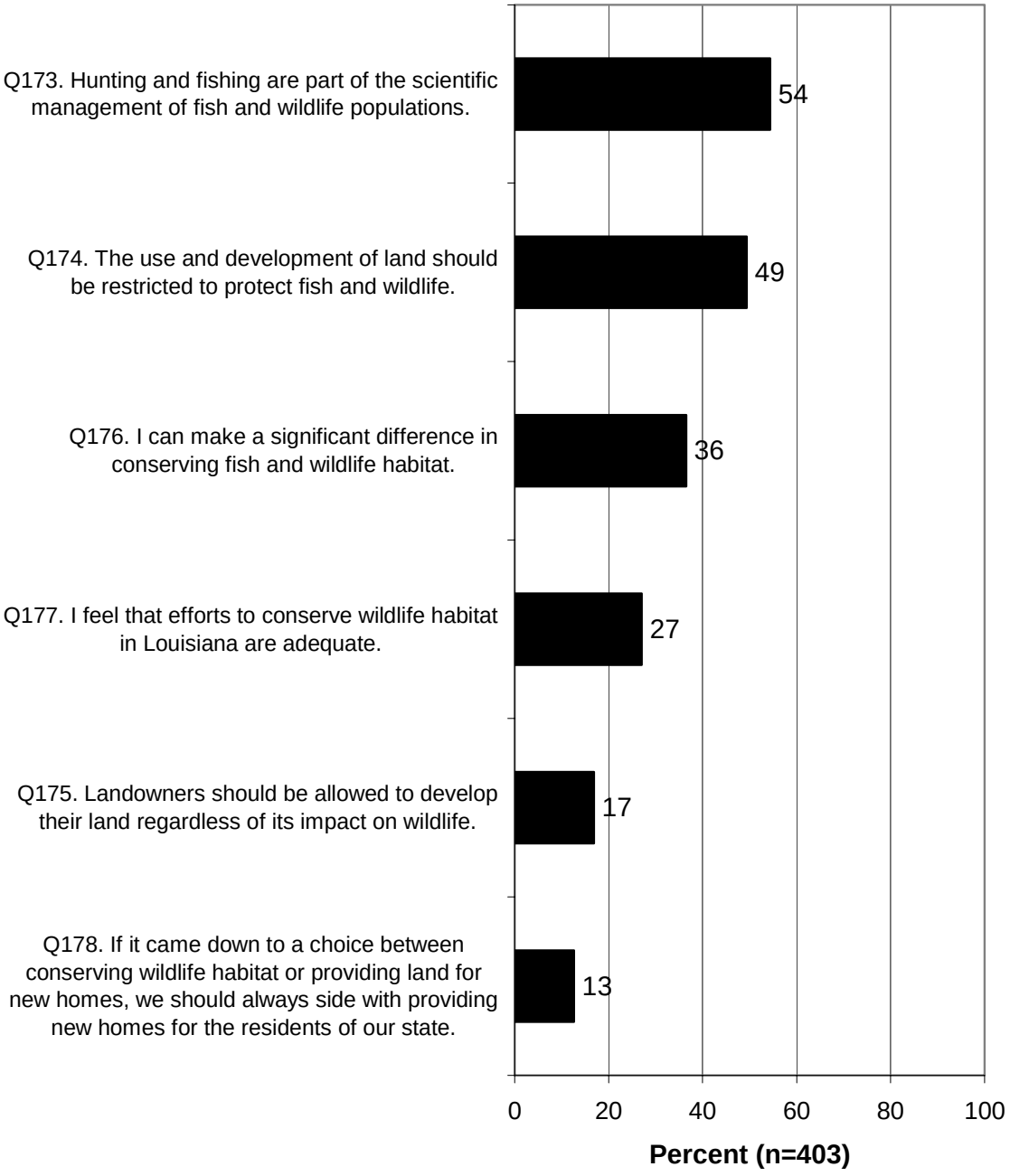
- Louisiana residents are split over allowing landowners to develop their land regardless of its impact on wildlife: although a majority (53%) disagree with allowing landowners to do so, a substantial percentage (35%) agree.

- A large majority (66%) of Louisiana residents agree that they can make a significant difference in conserving fish and wildlife habitat.

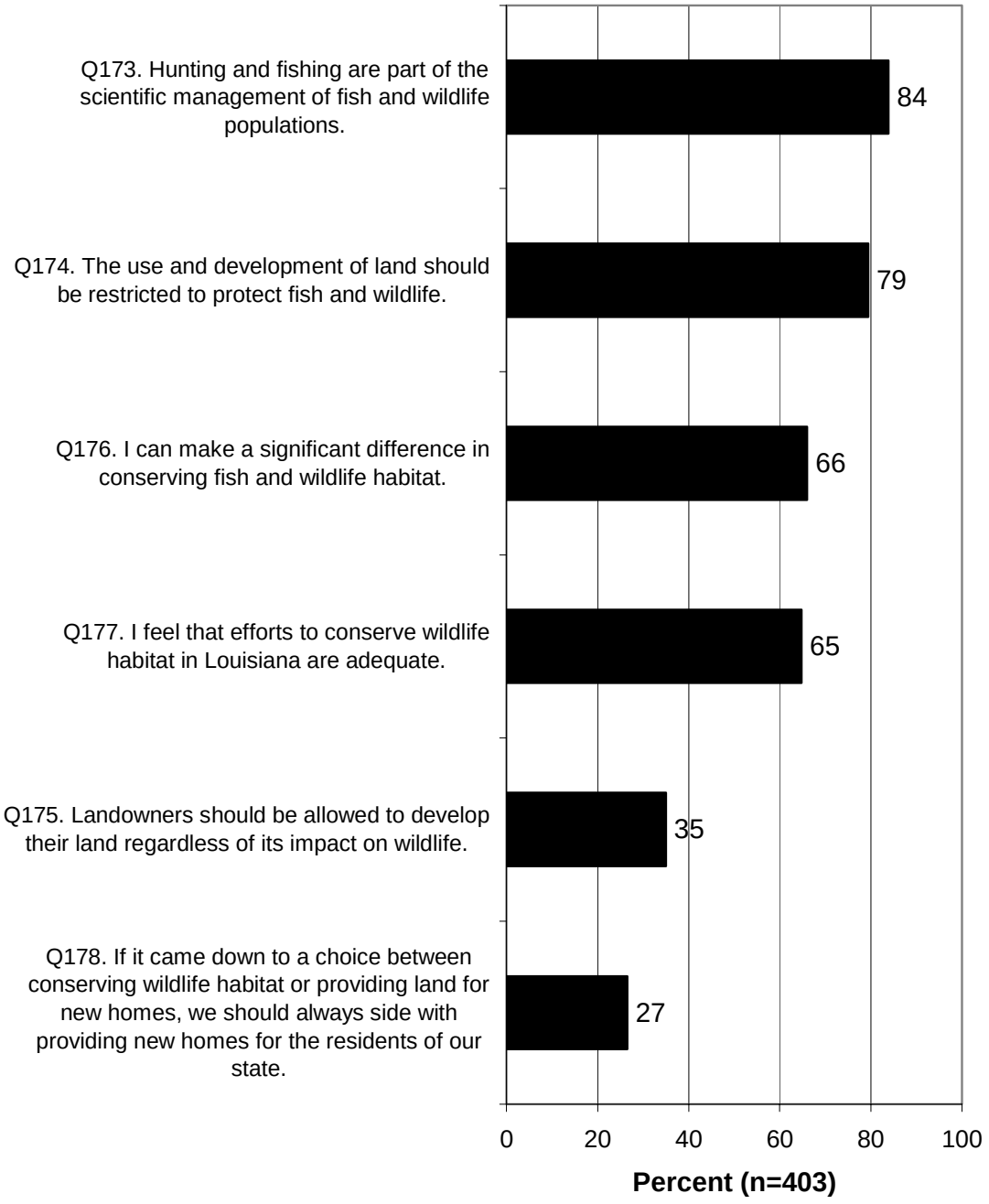
- A majority (65%) agree that efforts to conserve wildlife habitat in Louisiana are adequate, but a substantial percentage (25%) disagree.

- In a choice between the two, a majority (61%) of Louisiana residents disagree with always giving precedence to building new homes for residents over conserving wildlife habitat; 27% agree.

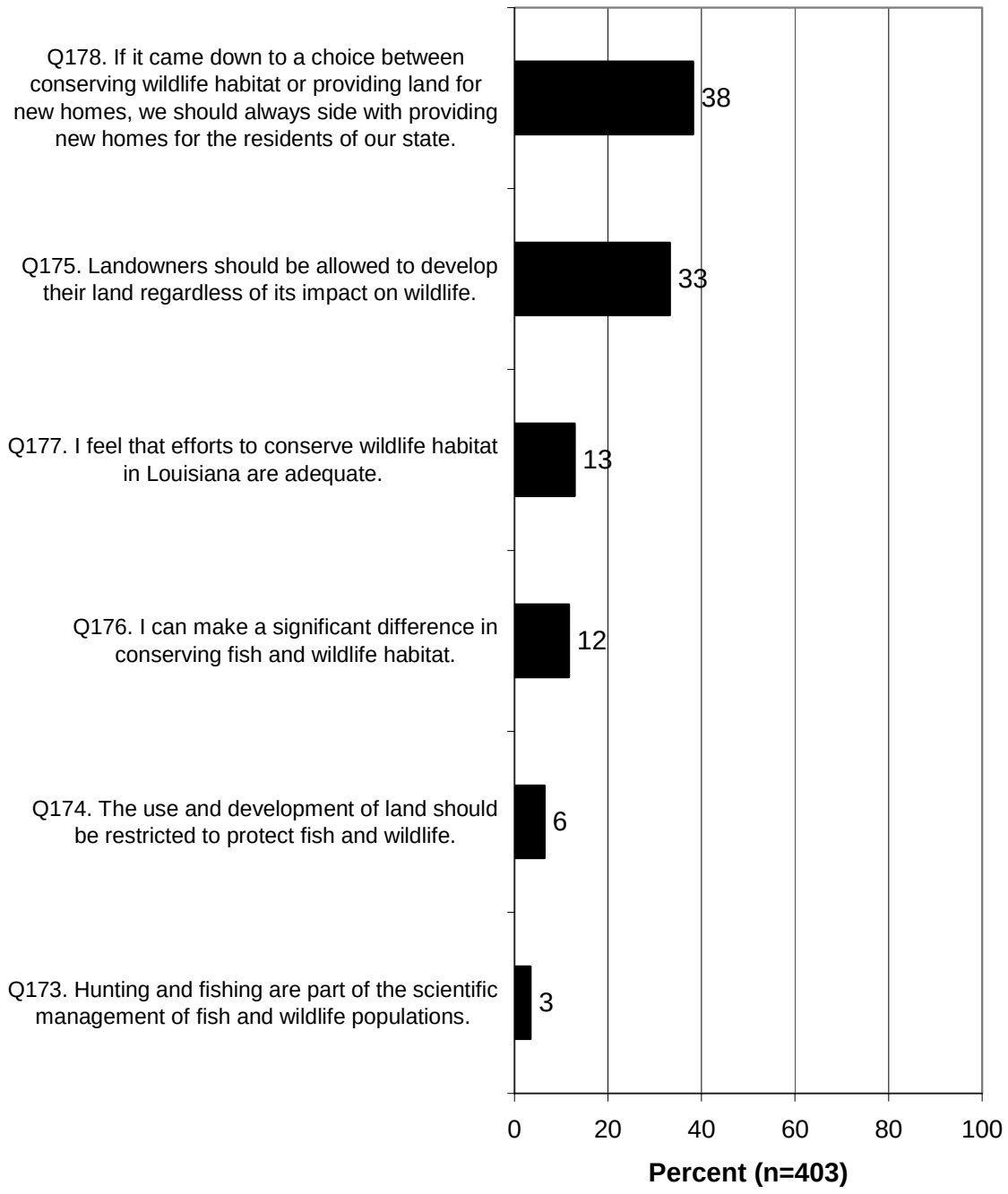
Q173-Q178. Percent who strongly agree with the following statements.



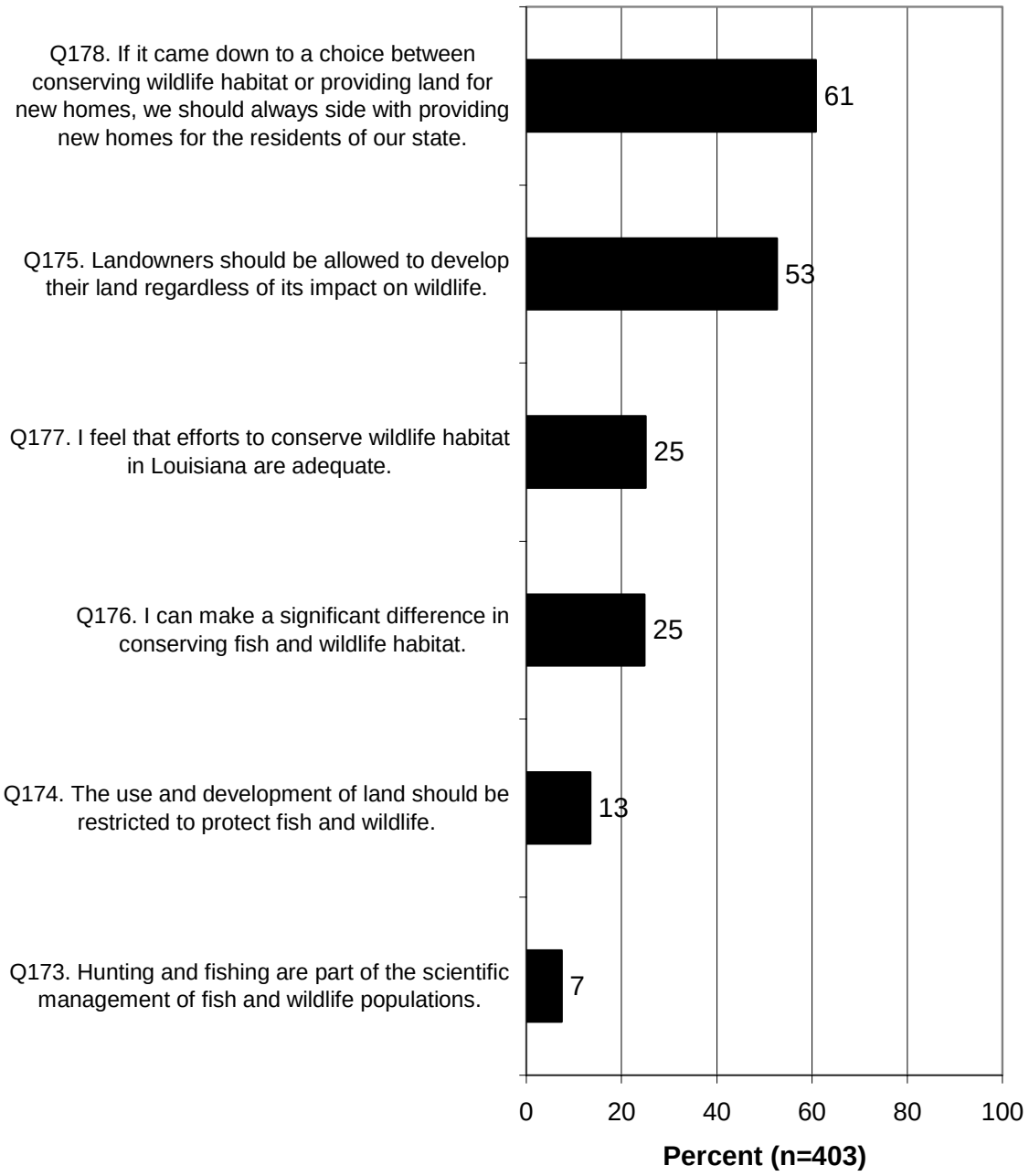
Q173-Q178. Percent who strongly or moderately agree with the following statements.



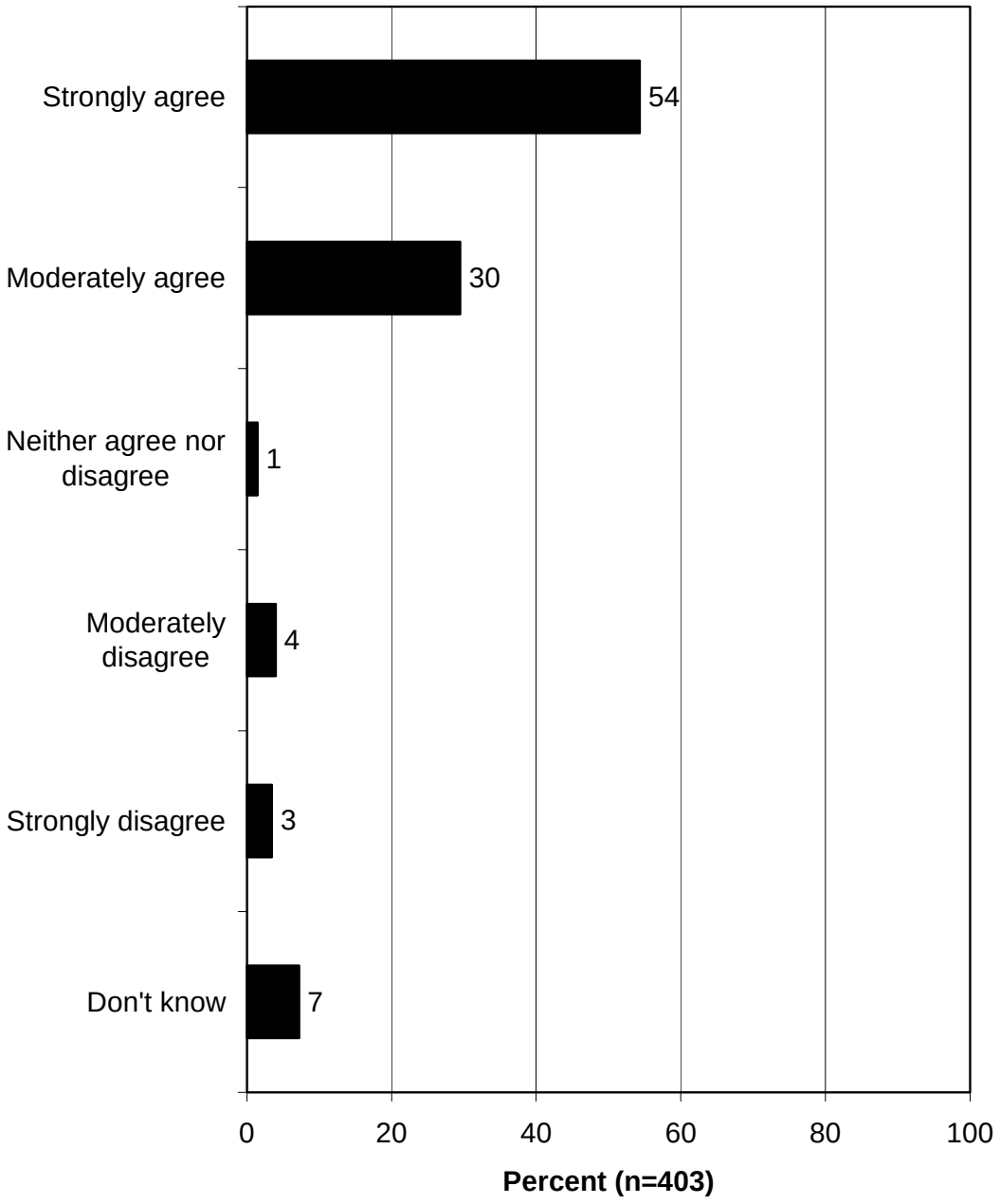
Q173-Q178. Percent who strongly disagree with the following statements.



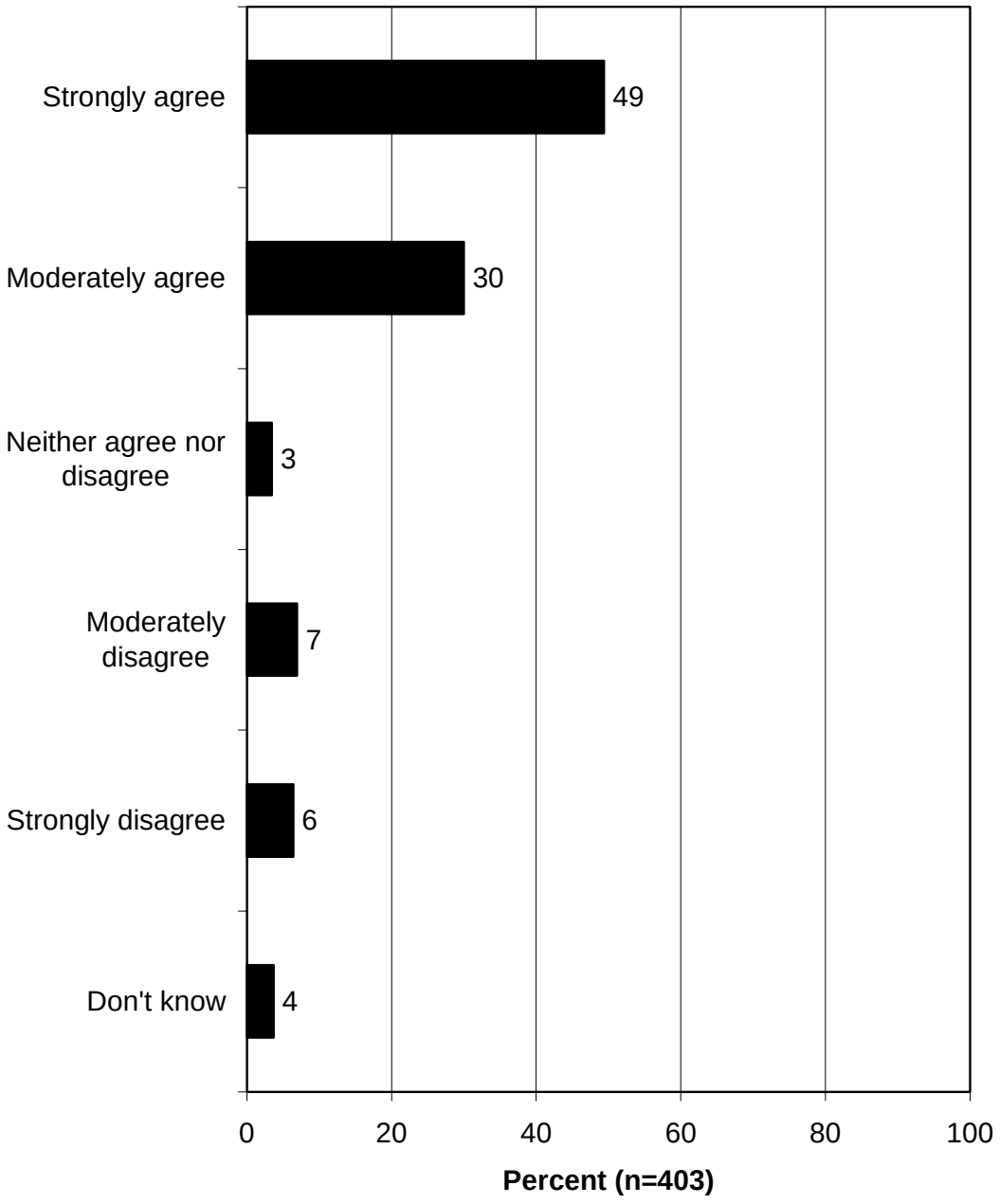
Q173-Q178. Percent who strongly or moderately disagree with the following statements.



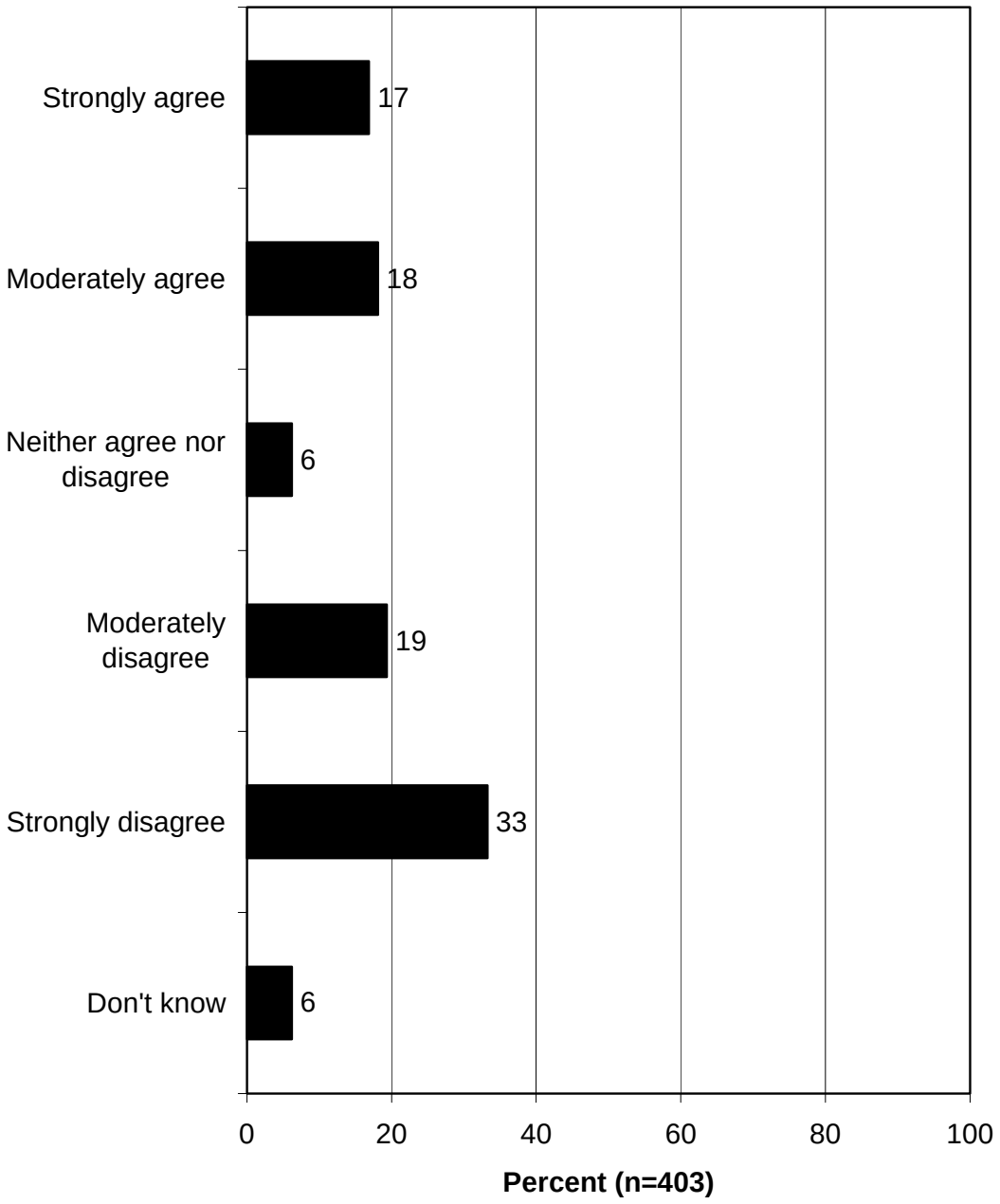
Q173. Hunting and fishing are part of the scientific management of fish and wildlife populations. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



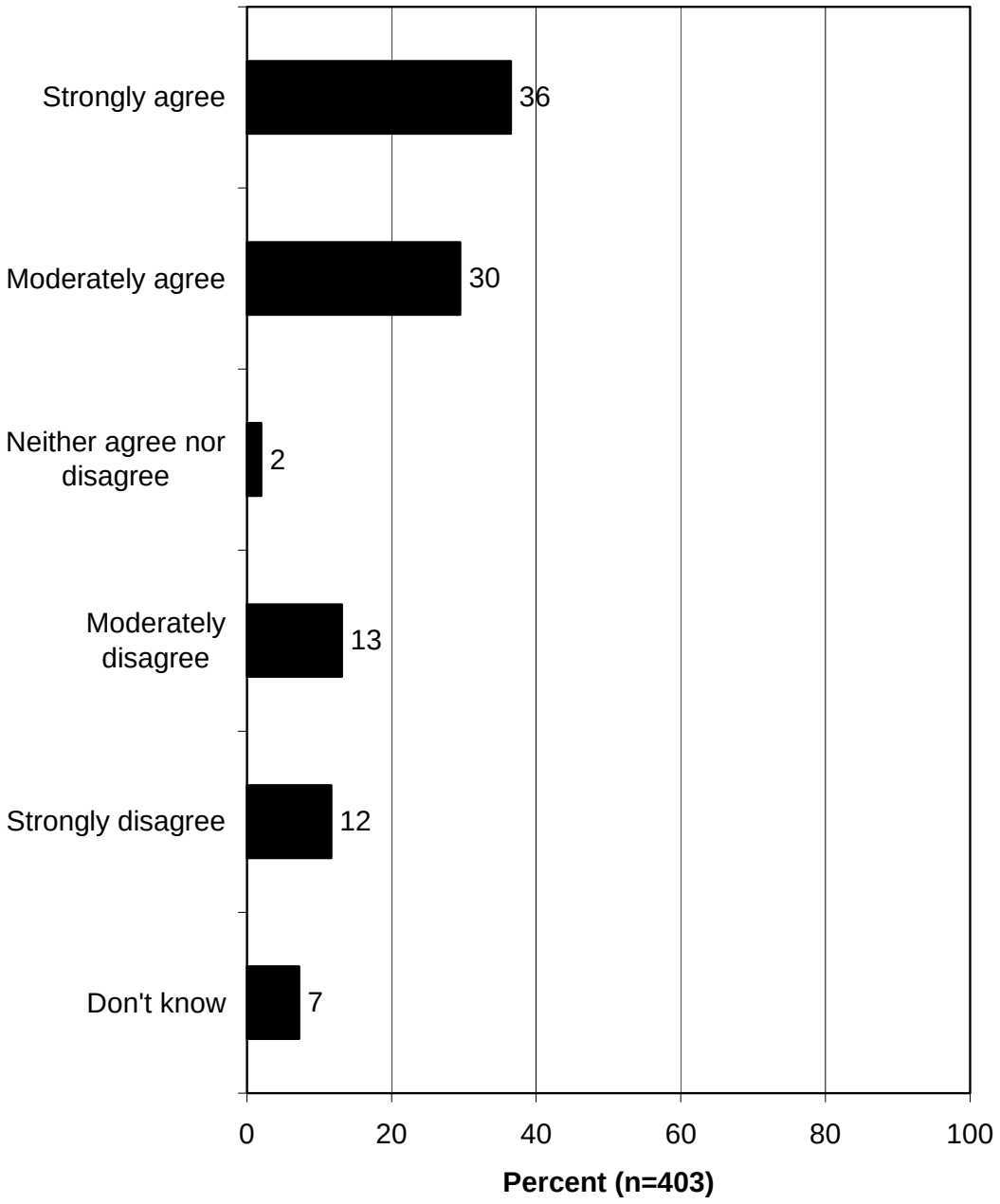
Q174. The use and development of land should be restricted to protect fish and wildlife. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



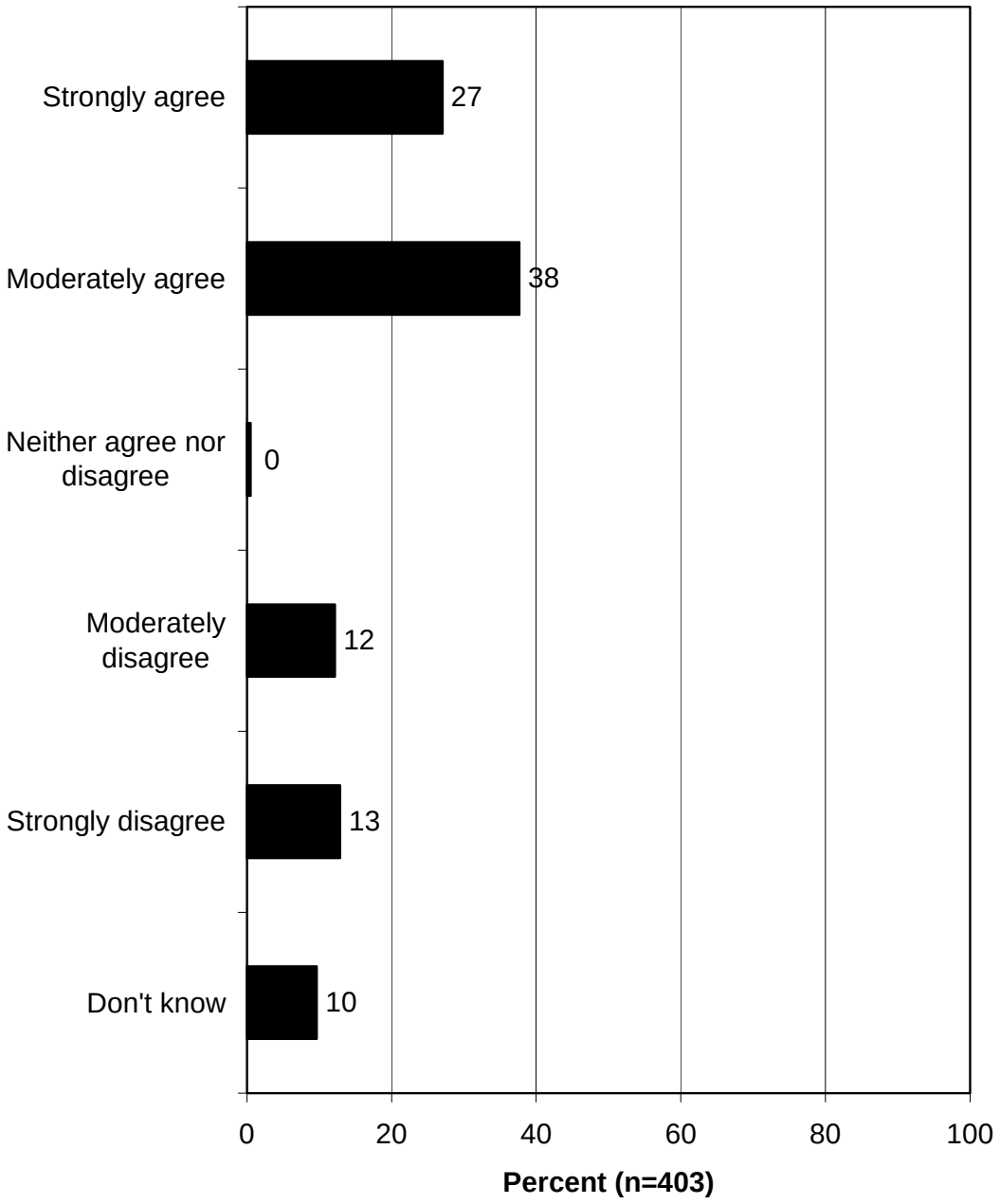
Q175. Landowners should be allowed to develop their land regardless of its impact on wildlife. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



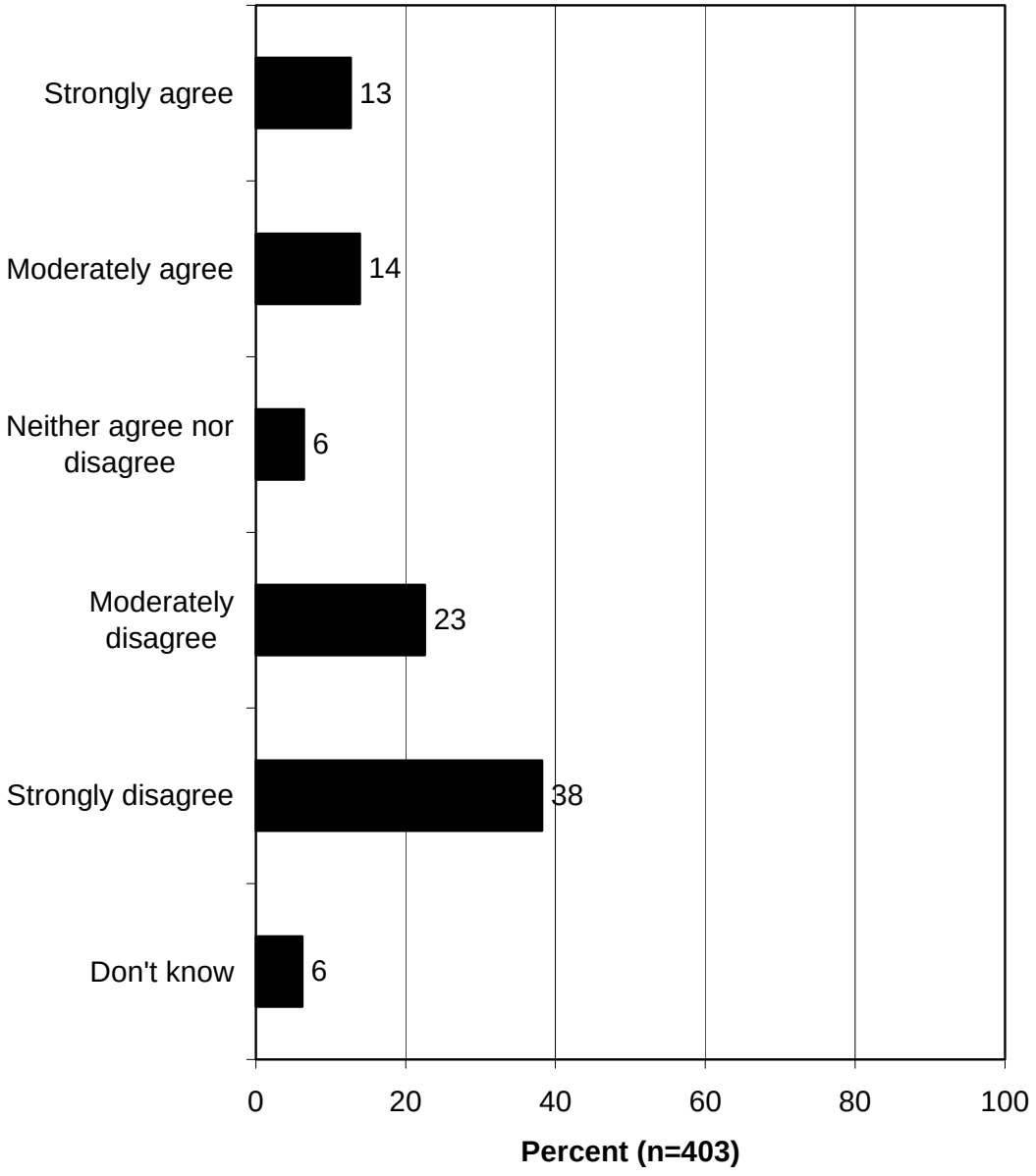
Q176. I can make a significant difference in conserving fish and wildlife habitat. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



Q177. I feel that efforts to conserve wildlife habitat in Louisiana are adequate. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



Q178. If it came down to a choice between conserving wildlife habitat or providing land for new homes, we should always side with providing new homes for the residents of our state. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?



SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FISH AND WILDLIFE AND CREDIBILITY OF SOURCES

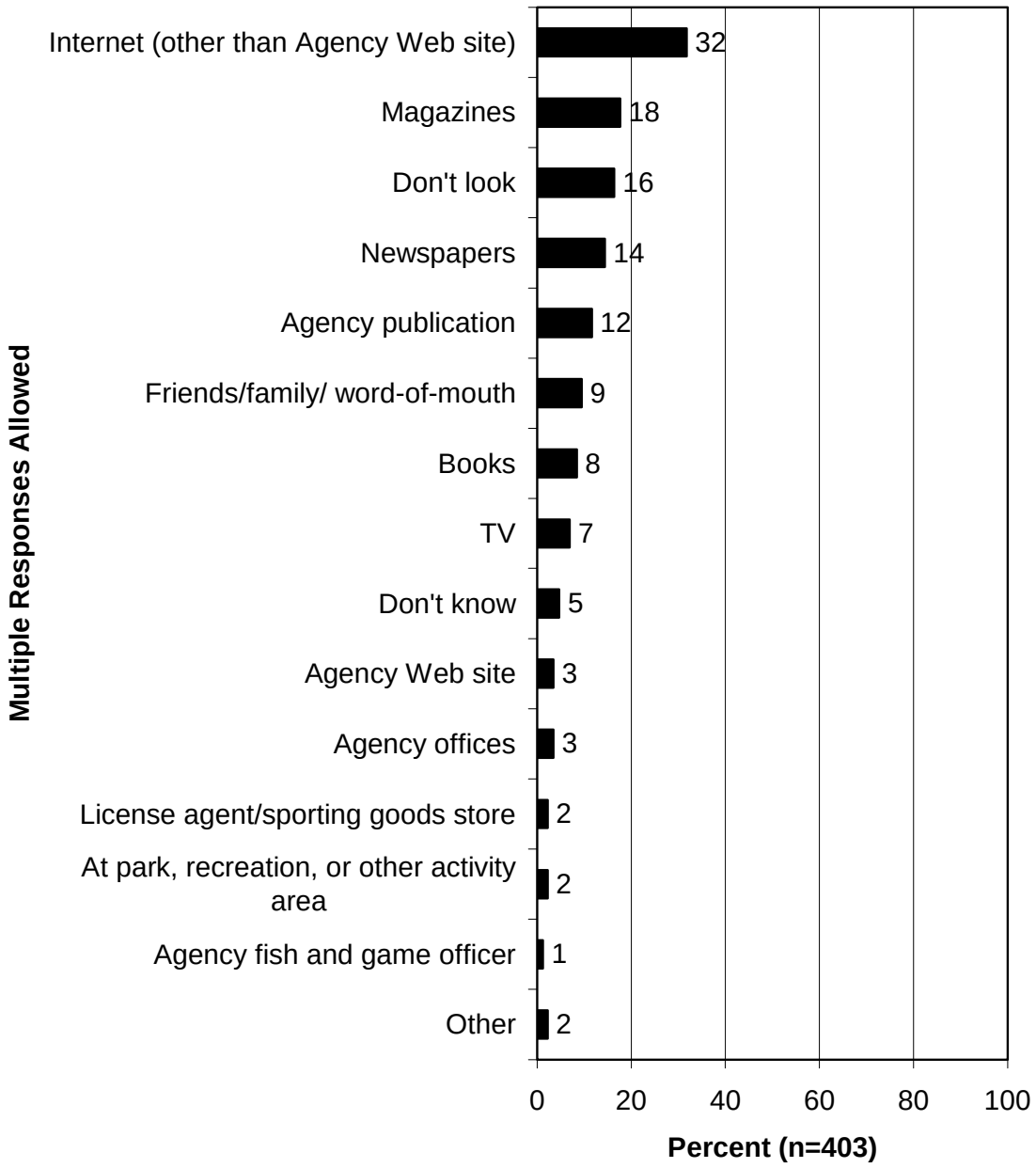
- Most commonly, Louisiana residents look for information on fish, wildlife, hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, and other forms of wildlife-related outdoor recreation on the Internet (32%), in magazines (18%), in newspapers (14%), or in agency publications (12%). Note that 63% of Louisiana residents said they access the Internet daily or sometimes.

- Louisiana residents were asked about the credibility of eleven different possible sources of information on fish and wildlife, and then the results were ranked. At the top of the ranking is the Department, closely followed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a Law Enforcement Officer with the Department. In general, governmental agencies and representatives had higher credibility than not-for-profit advocacy organizations, such as sportsmen's groups, environmental groups, or People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). The only not-for-profit organization considered to be very credible by at least half of respondents is the National Wildlife Federation. The highest scores for *not* credible were for PETA, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), local environmental organizations, and local sportsmen's organizations.

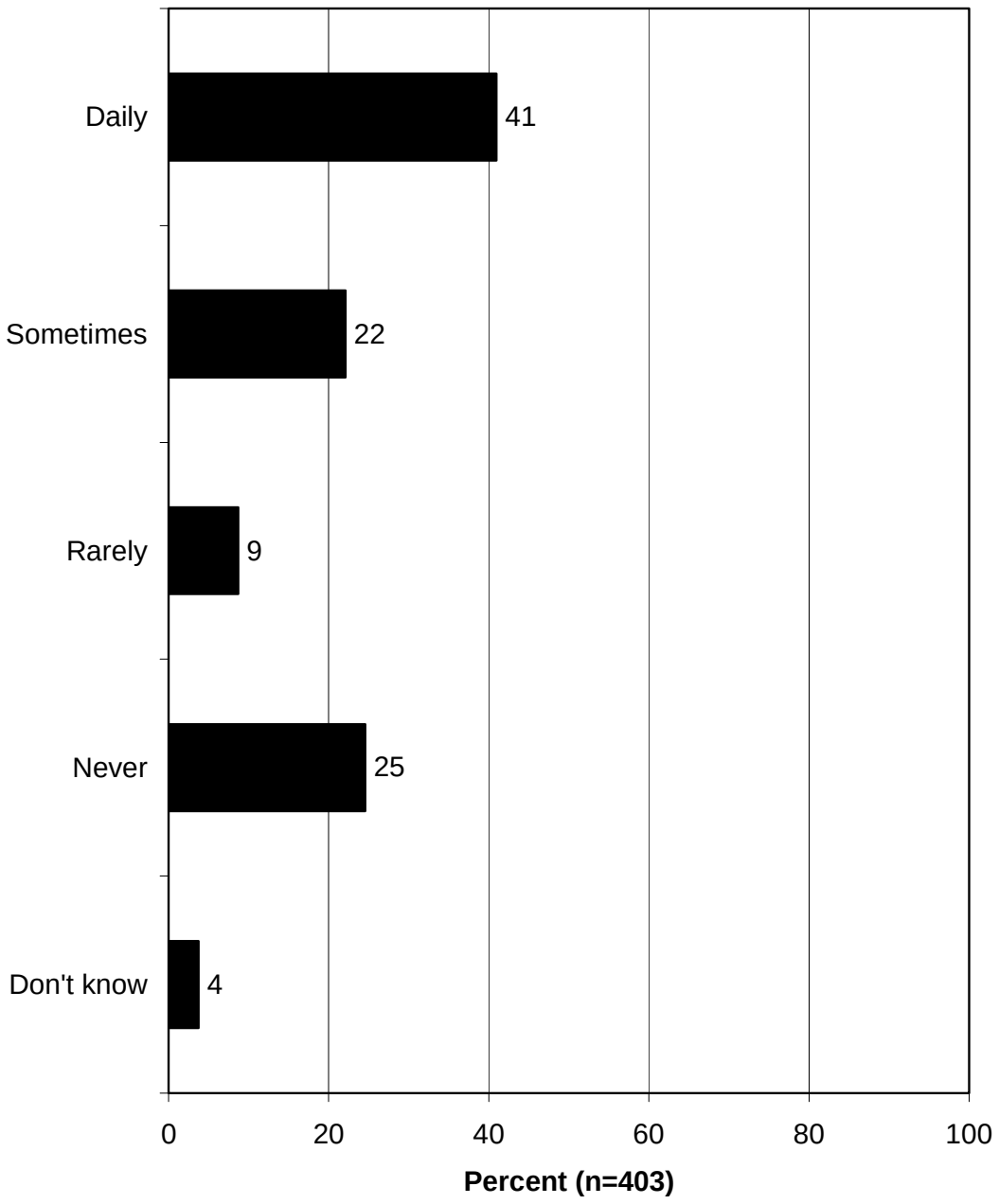
- Hunters were more likely than non-hunters to consider the Department and its agents, other state and federal agencies, and local sportsmen's organizations to be credible. Hunters were more likely than were non-hunters to consider PETA, the ASPCA, and local environmental organizations as *not* credible.

- Anglers were more likely than non-anglers to consider the Department and its law enforcement agents, a professor of biology at LSU, and local sportsmen's organizations to be credible. Anglers were more likely than were non-anglers to consider PETA, the ASPCA, and local environmental organizations as *not* credible.

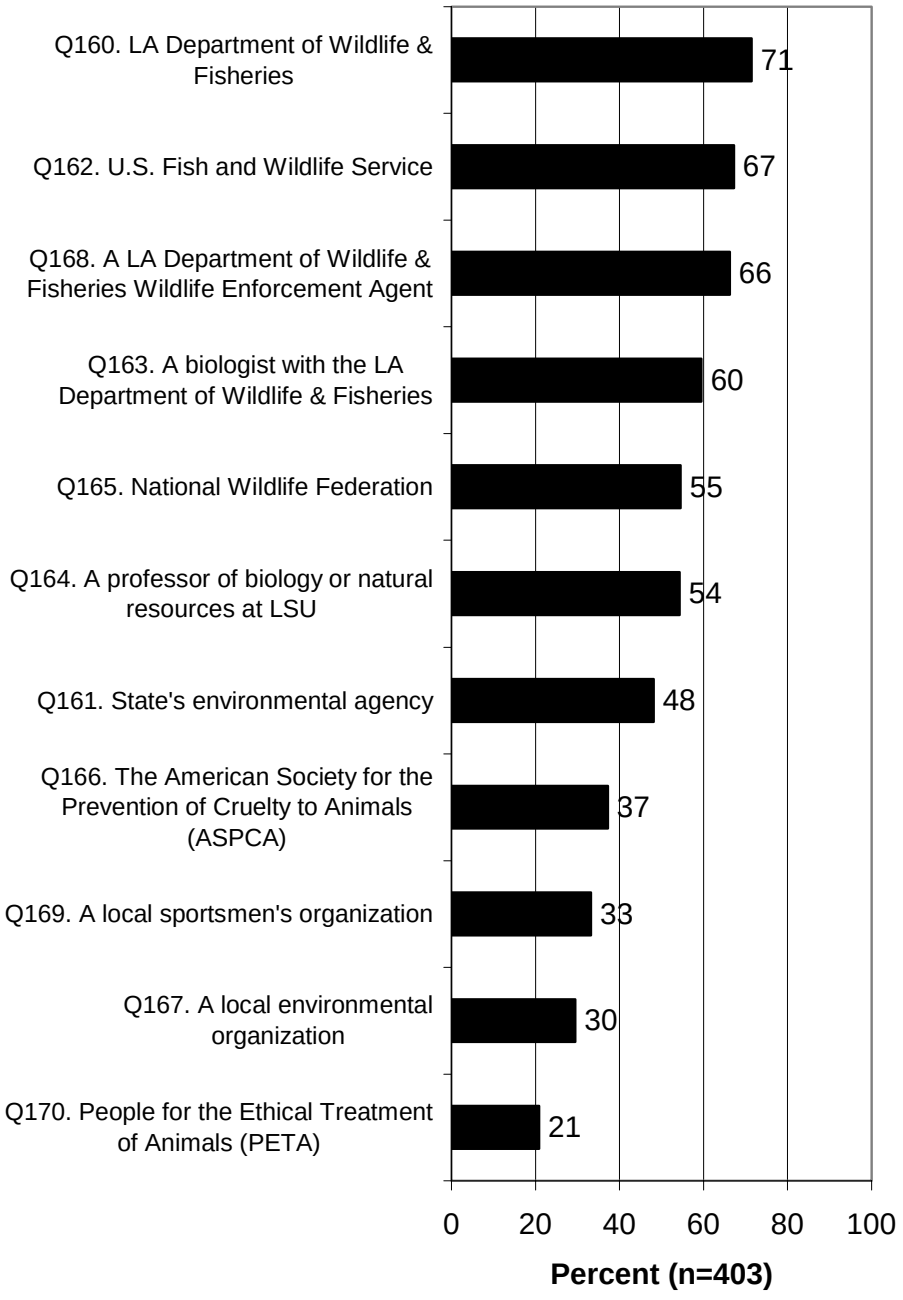
Q156. In general, where do you look for information on fish, wildlife, hunting, fishing, wildlife watching or other forms of wildlife-related outdoor recreation?



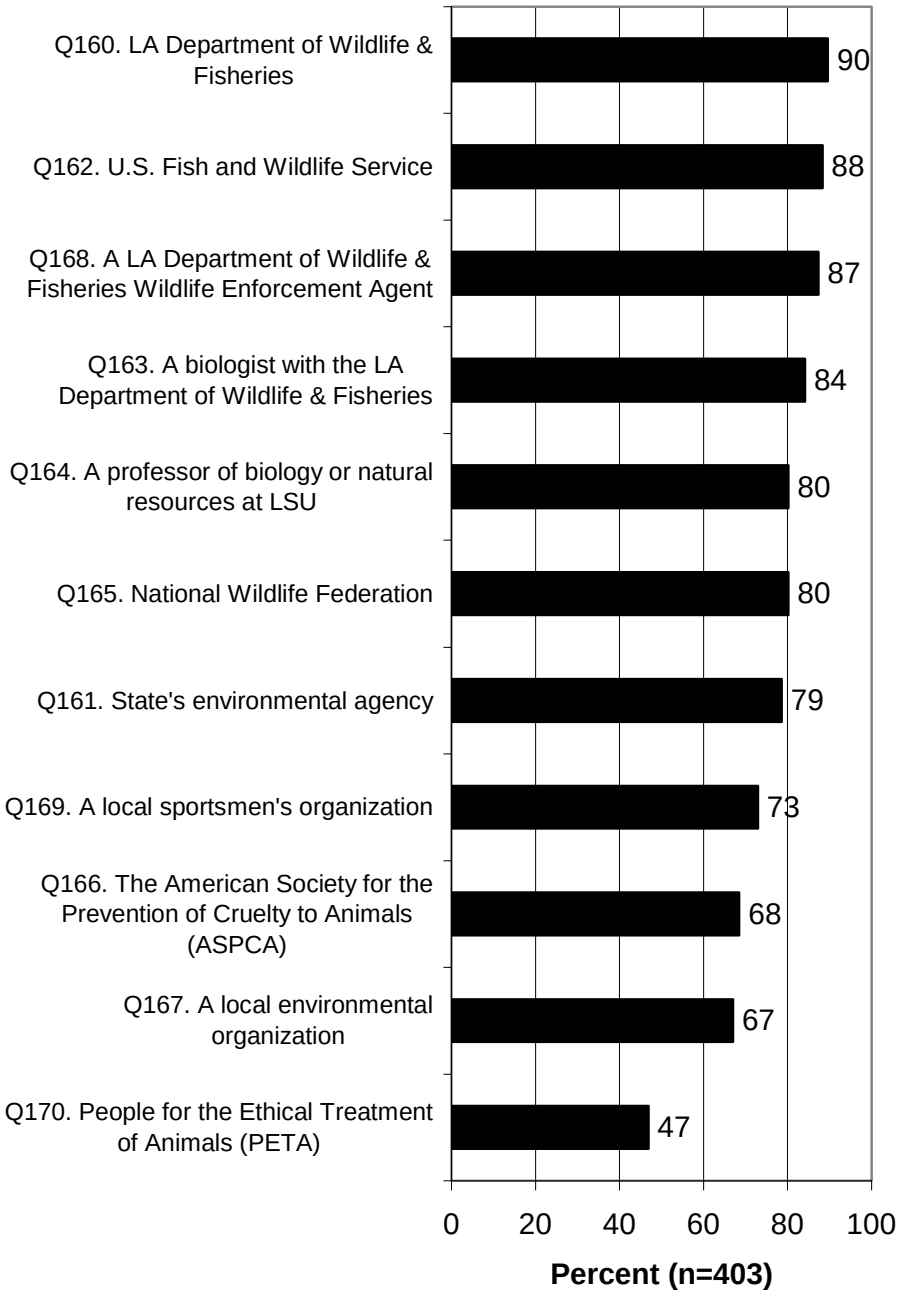
Q205. Do you access the Internet daily, sometimes, rarely, or never?



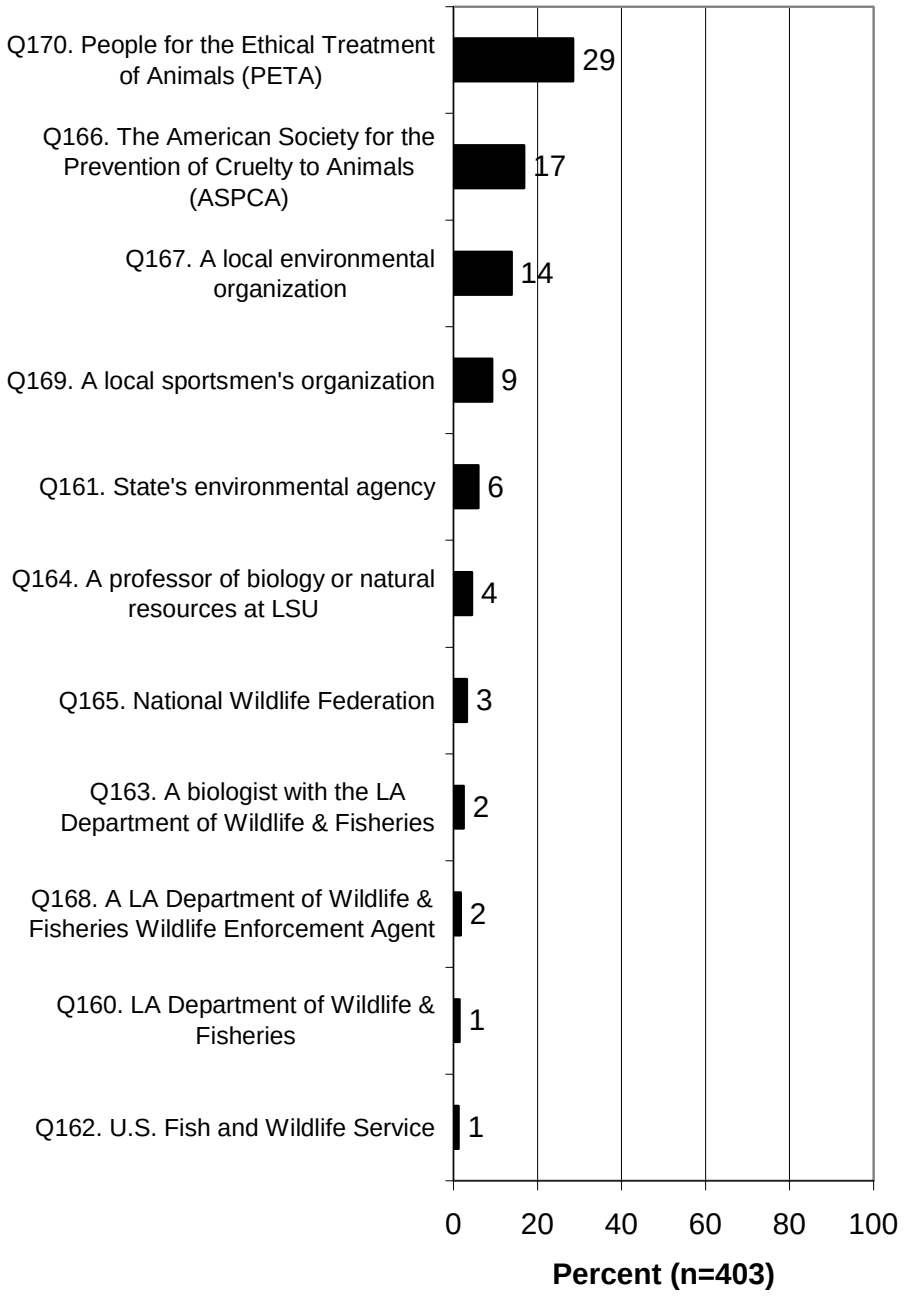
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are very credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



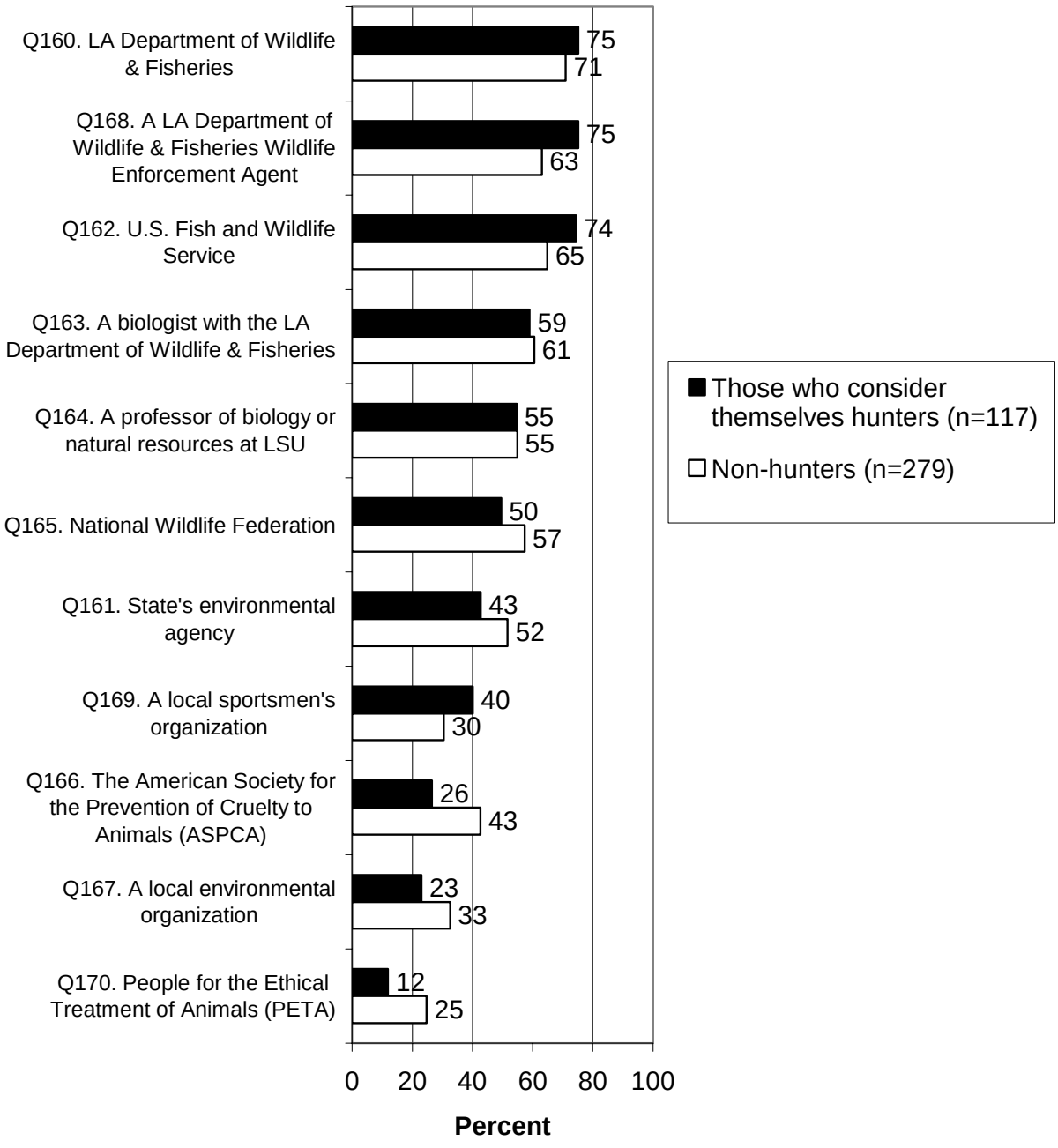
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are very or somewhat credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



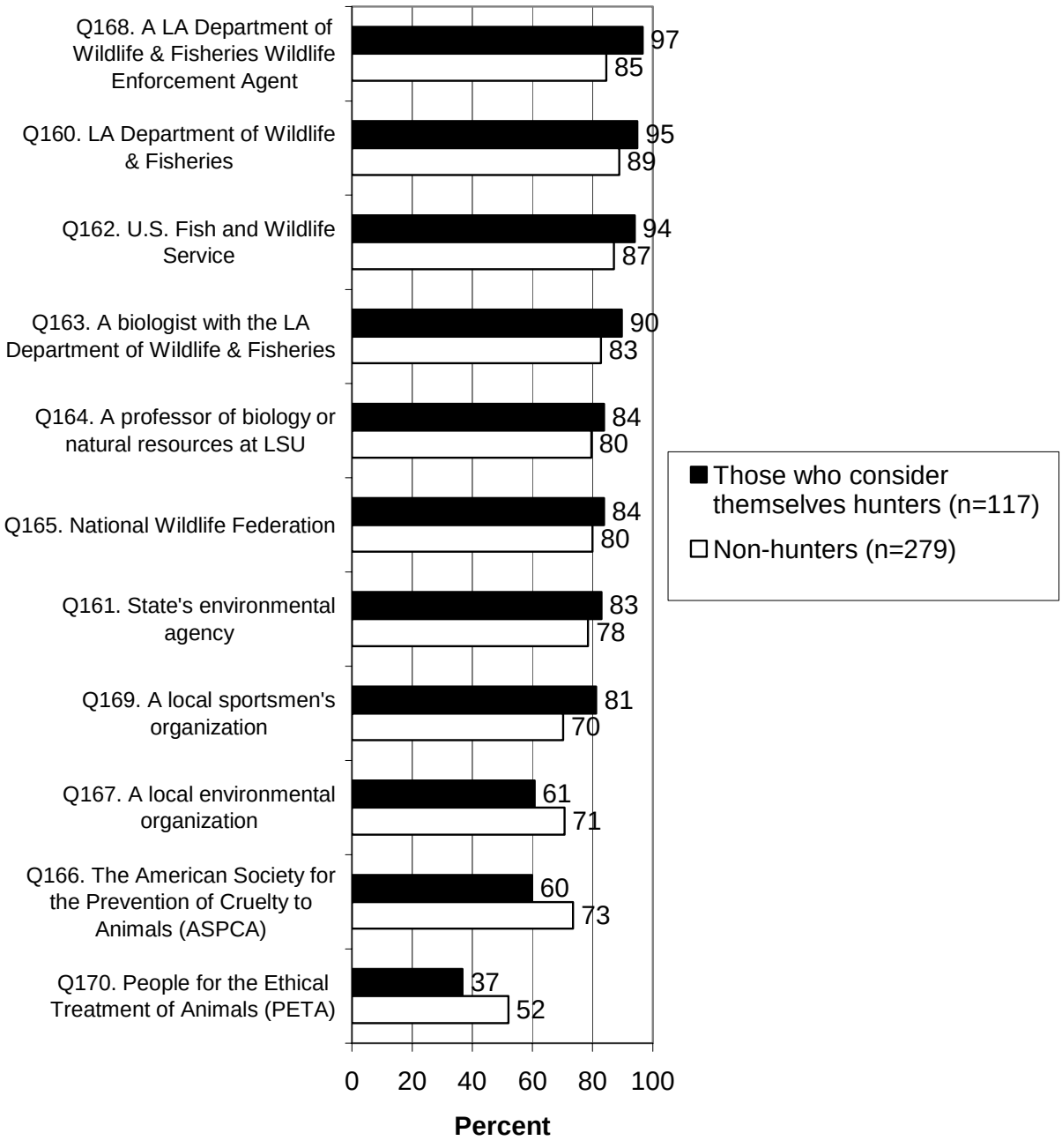
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are not credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



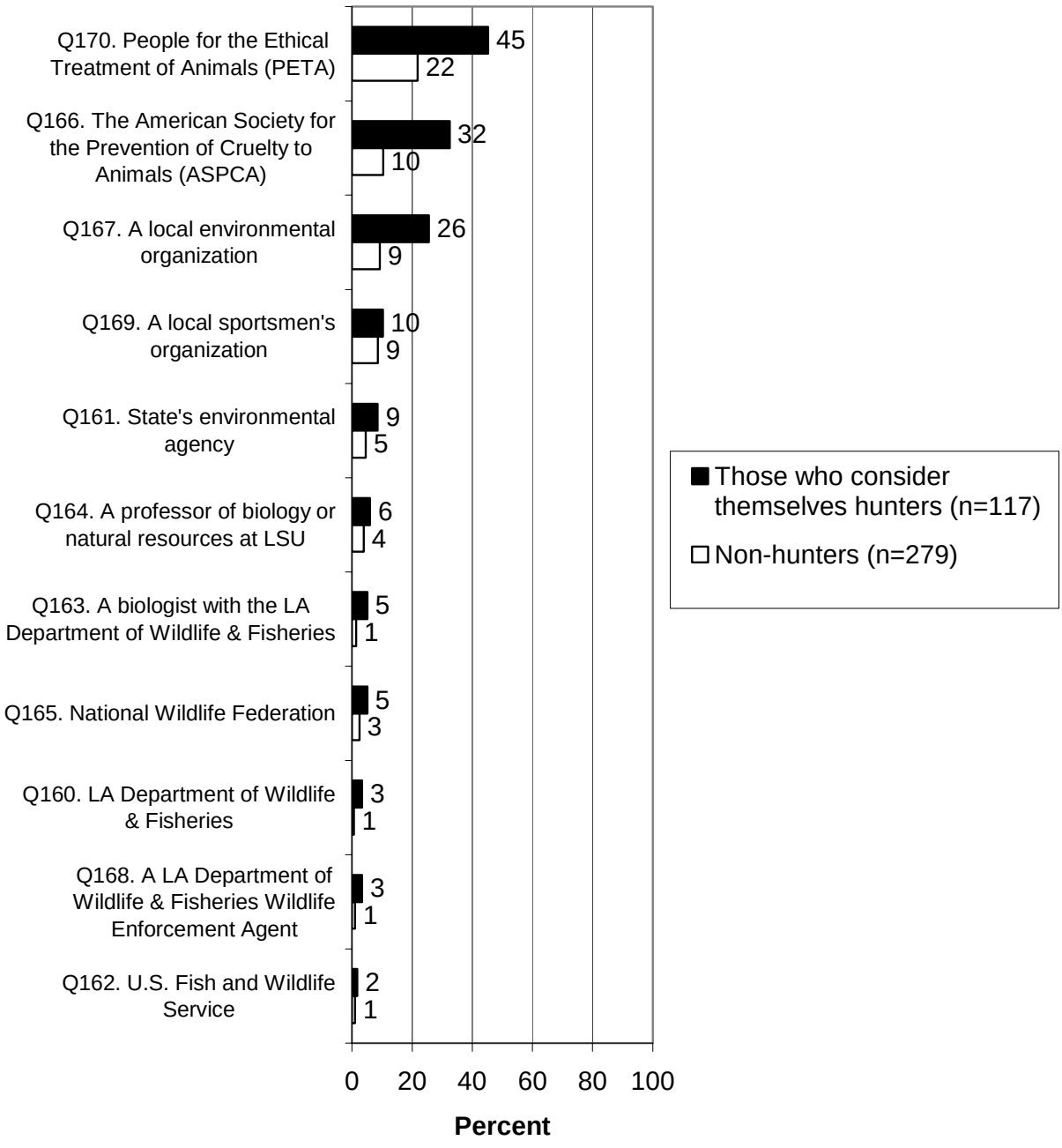
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are very credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



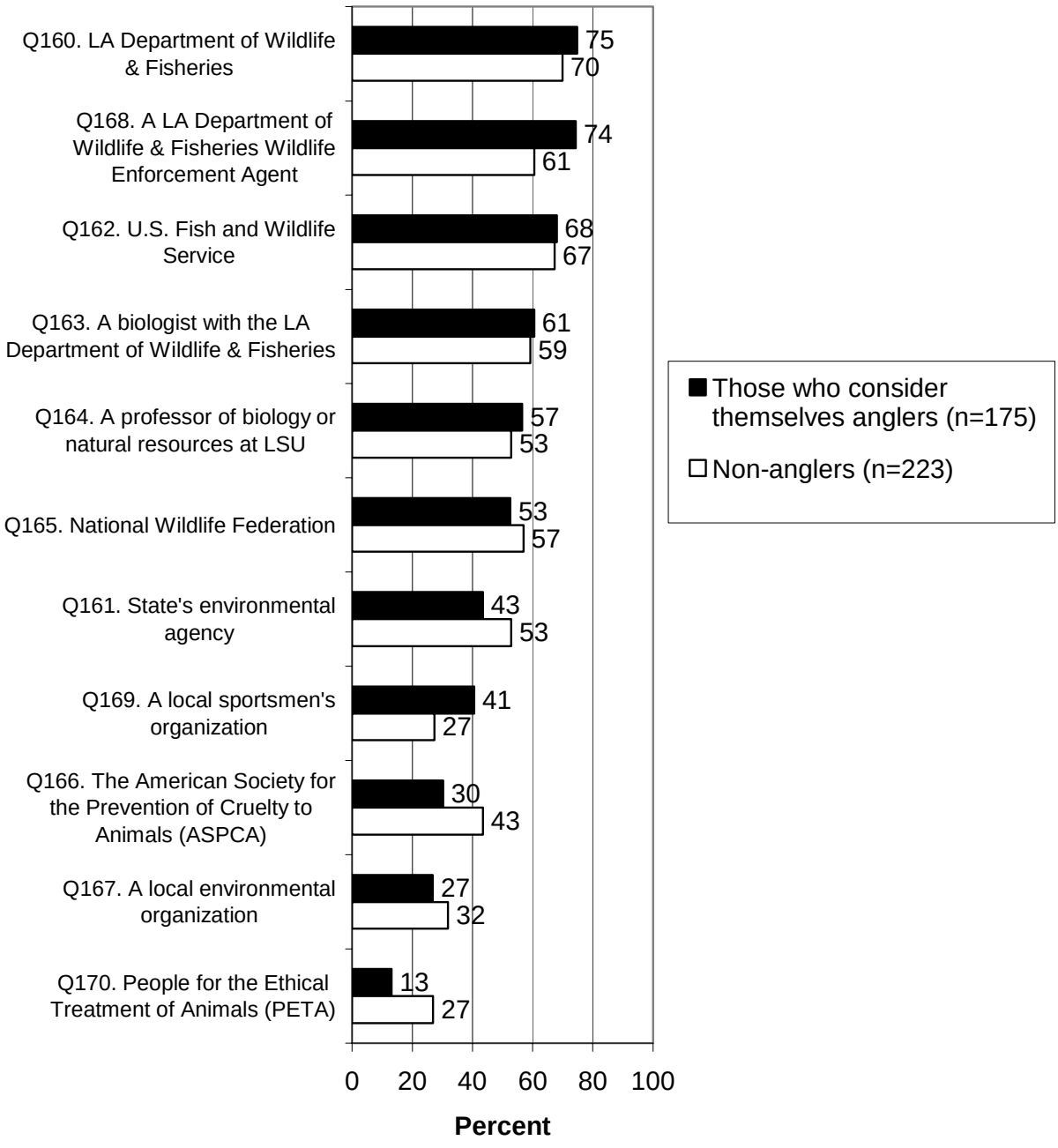
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are very or somewhat credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



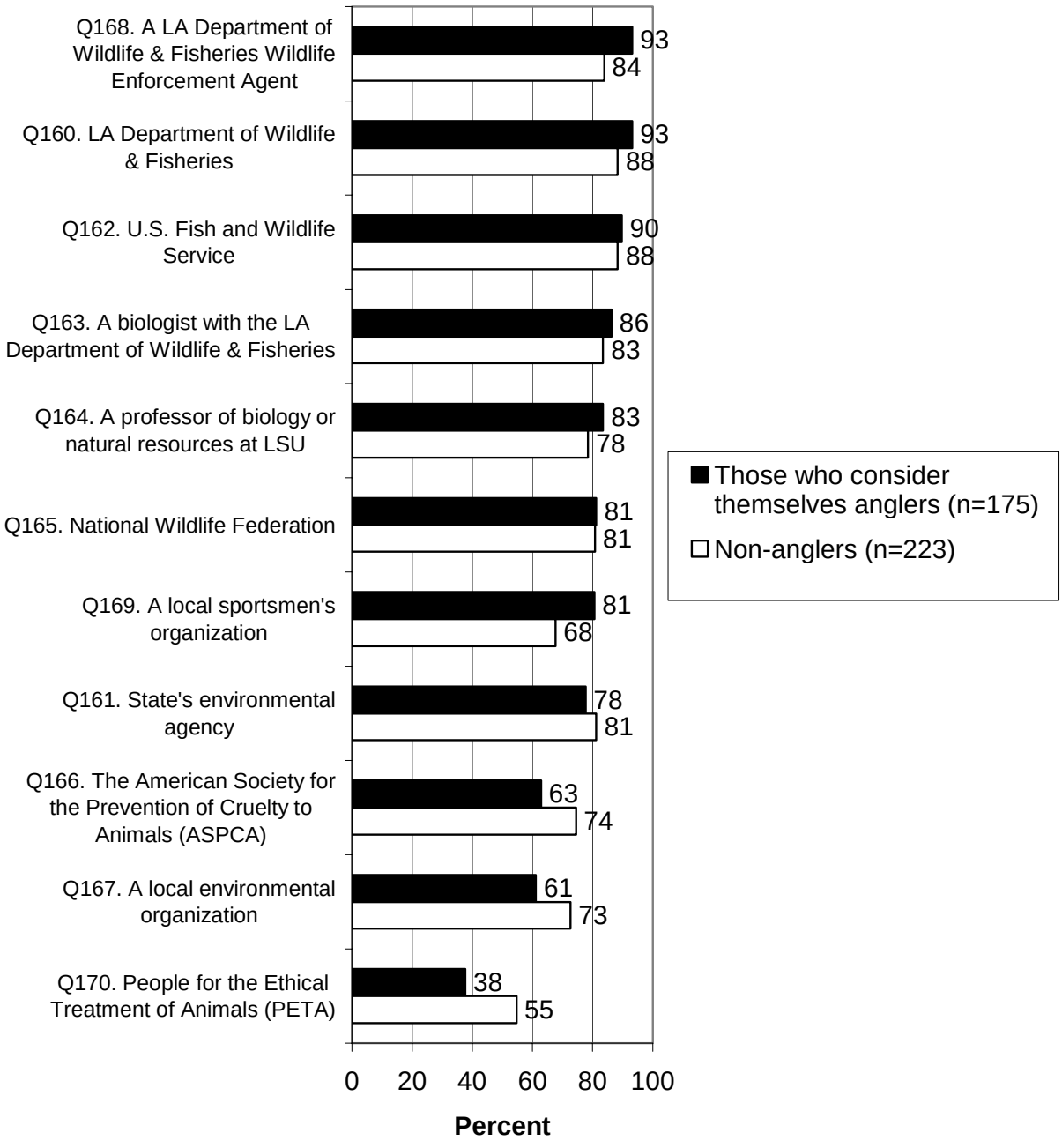
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are not credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



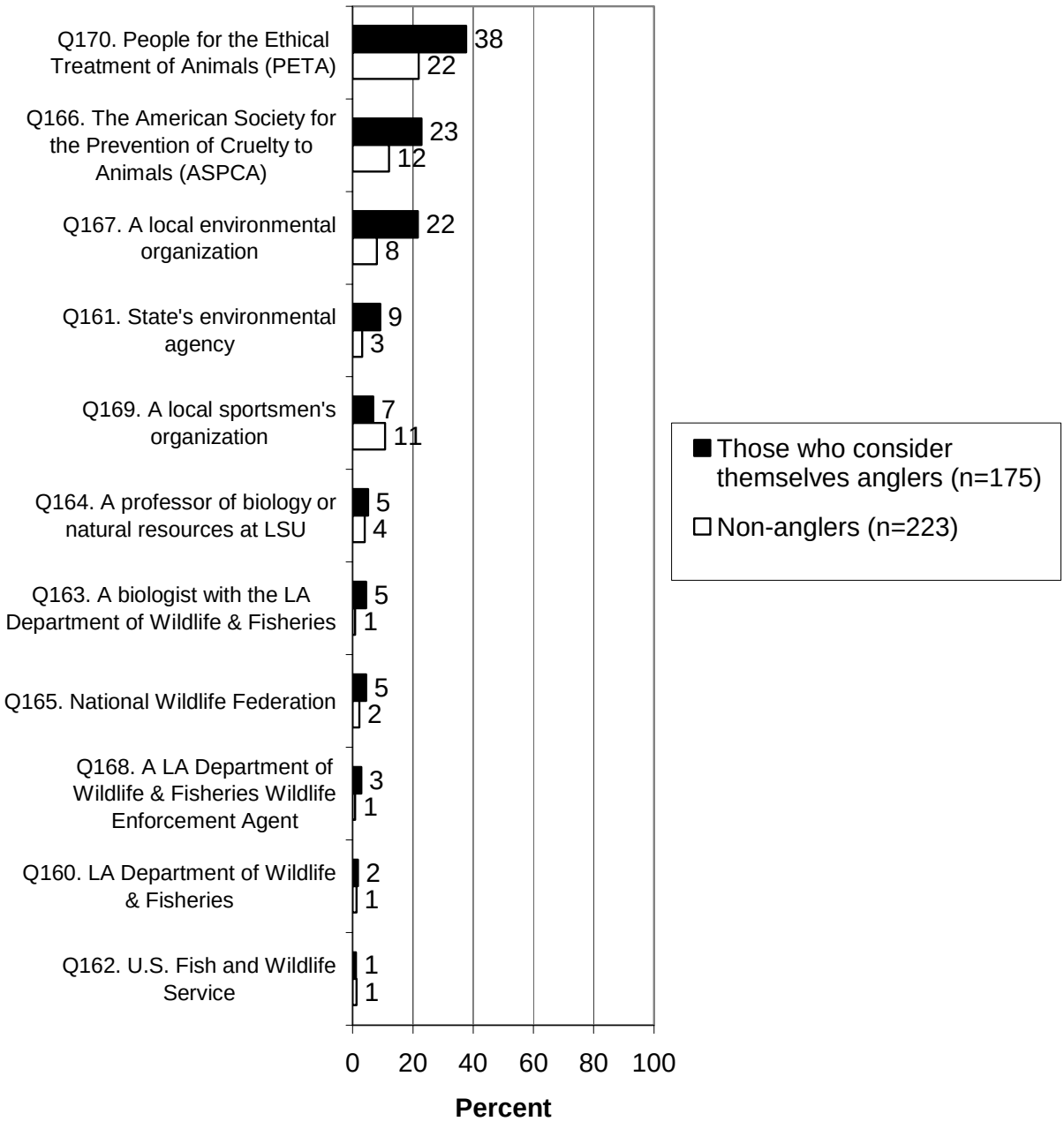
Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are very credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are very or somewhat credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



Q160-Q170. Percent who think the following are not credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife.



PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

- Louisiana residents were asked about their participation in 20 specific outdoor activities. Among the listed activities, residents most commonly fed birds or other wildlife on a regular basis (47%). Other outdoor recreation activities that had relatively high participation rates were freshwater fishing (46%) and visiting a state or national park (39%).

- Those who went camping were asked about the type of camping they did. Slightly less than half (47%) of all campers had camped in a tent in a campground; 34% had camped in a recreational vehicle (RV), and 14% had participated in wilderness camping. The rates of participation out of all respondents is also shown for each type of camping.

- Those who had hunted were asked how many days they had hunted in the past year: 26% had hunted for less than 1 week, and 44% had hunted for less than 2 weeks. The mean was 26.2 days; the median was 20 days.

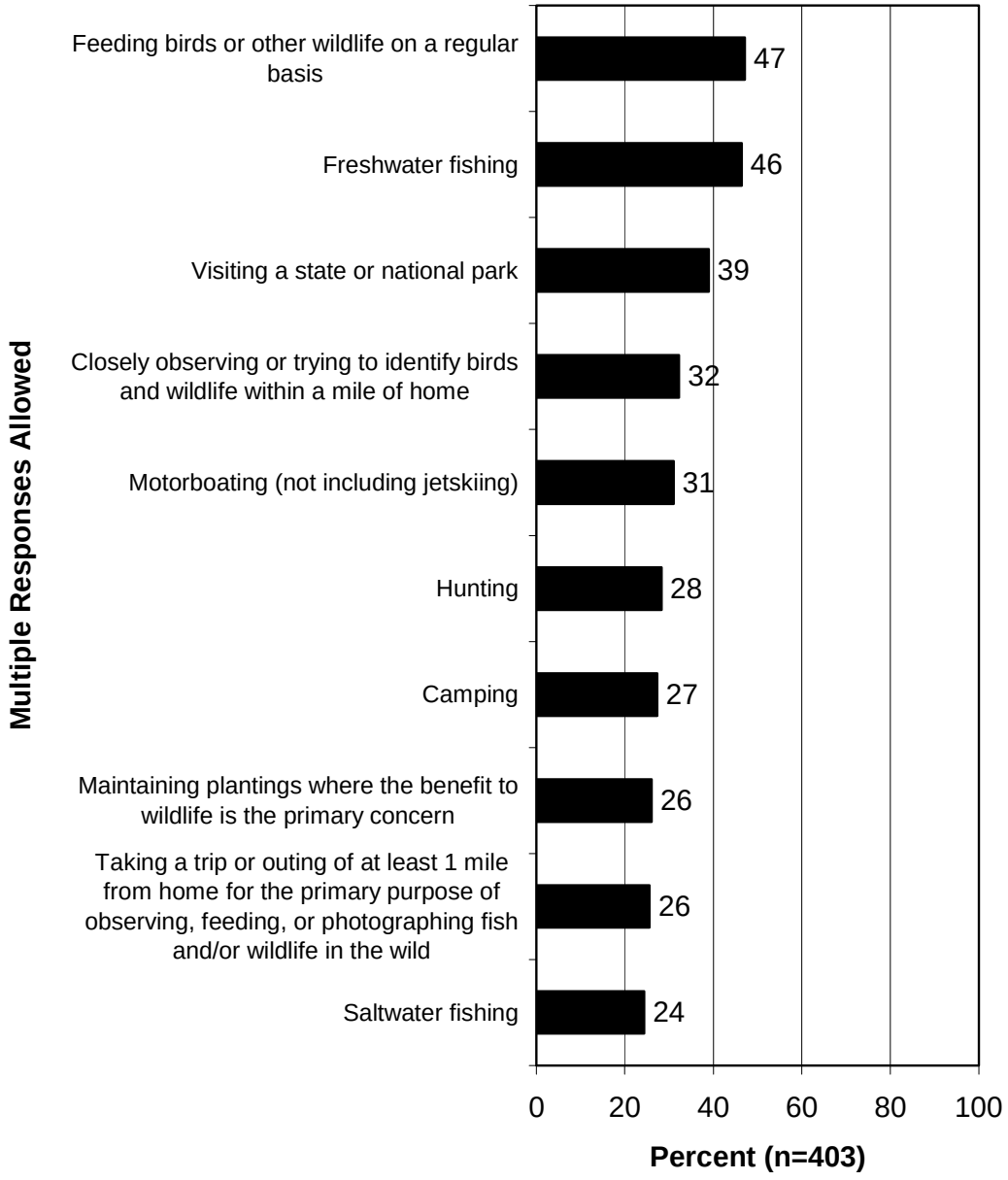
- Those who had freshwater or saltwater fished were asked how many days they had fished in the past year. Nearly half (49%) had fished for less than 2 weeks. The mean was 34.0 days; the median was 15 days.

- Those who had taken wildlife viewing trips were asked how many days they had done so in the past year. The majority (59%) had done so for less than 1 week. The mean was 18.6 days; the median was 5 days.

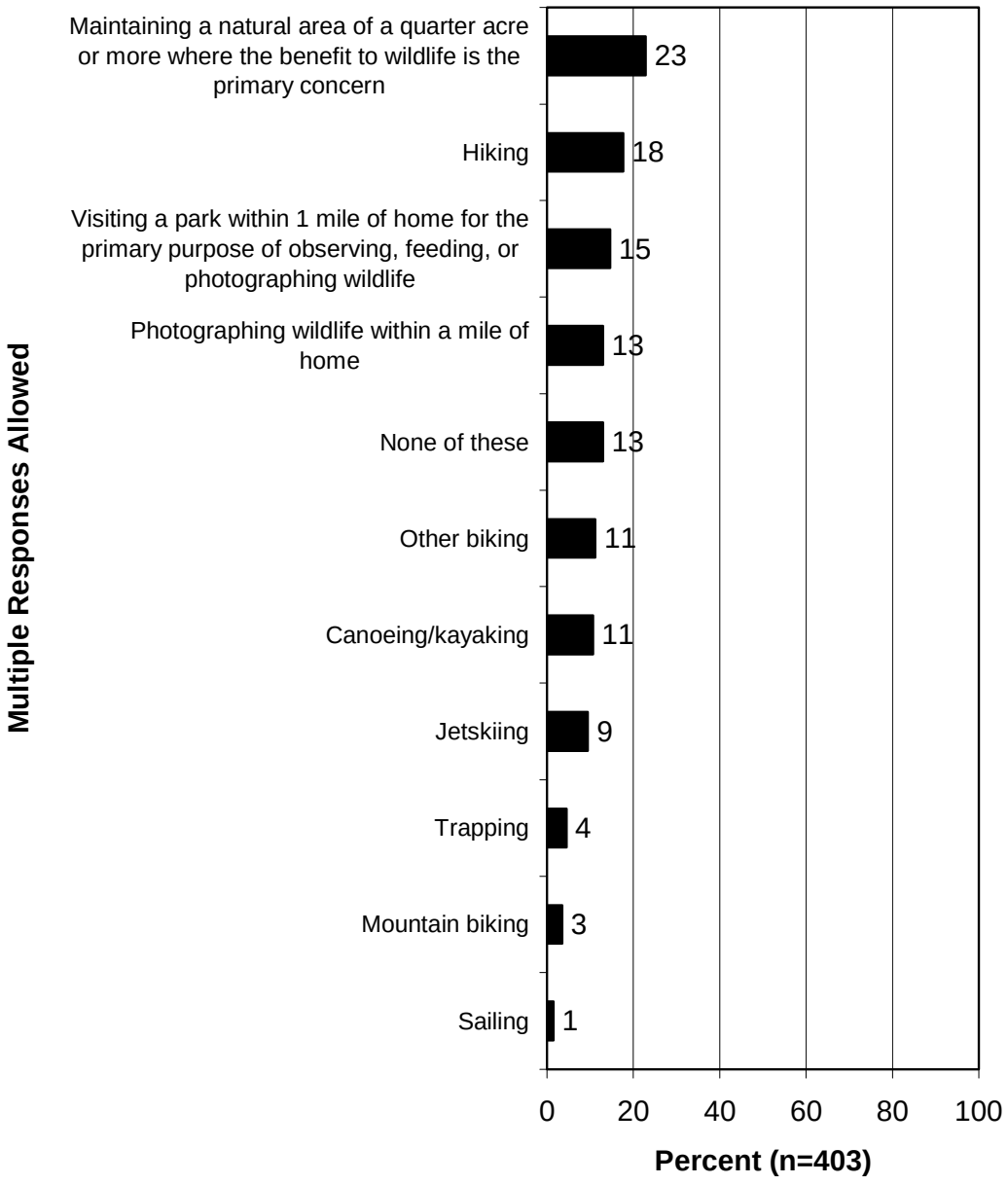
- Nearly half of households (48%) have a member who went hunting in the past 5 years in Louisiana; 72% have a member who went fishing in the past 5 years in Louisiana; 37% have a member who has taken a wildlife viewing trip.

- A substantial percentage of respondents (35%) have attended an educational program that dealt with fish and/or wildlife.
  - Hunters and anglers are more likely to have attended an educational program that dealt with fish and/or wildlife.

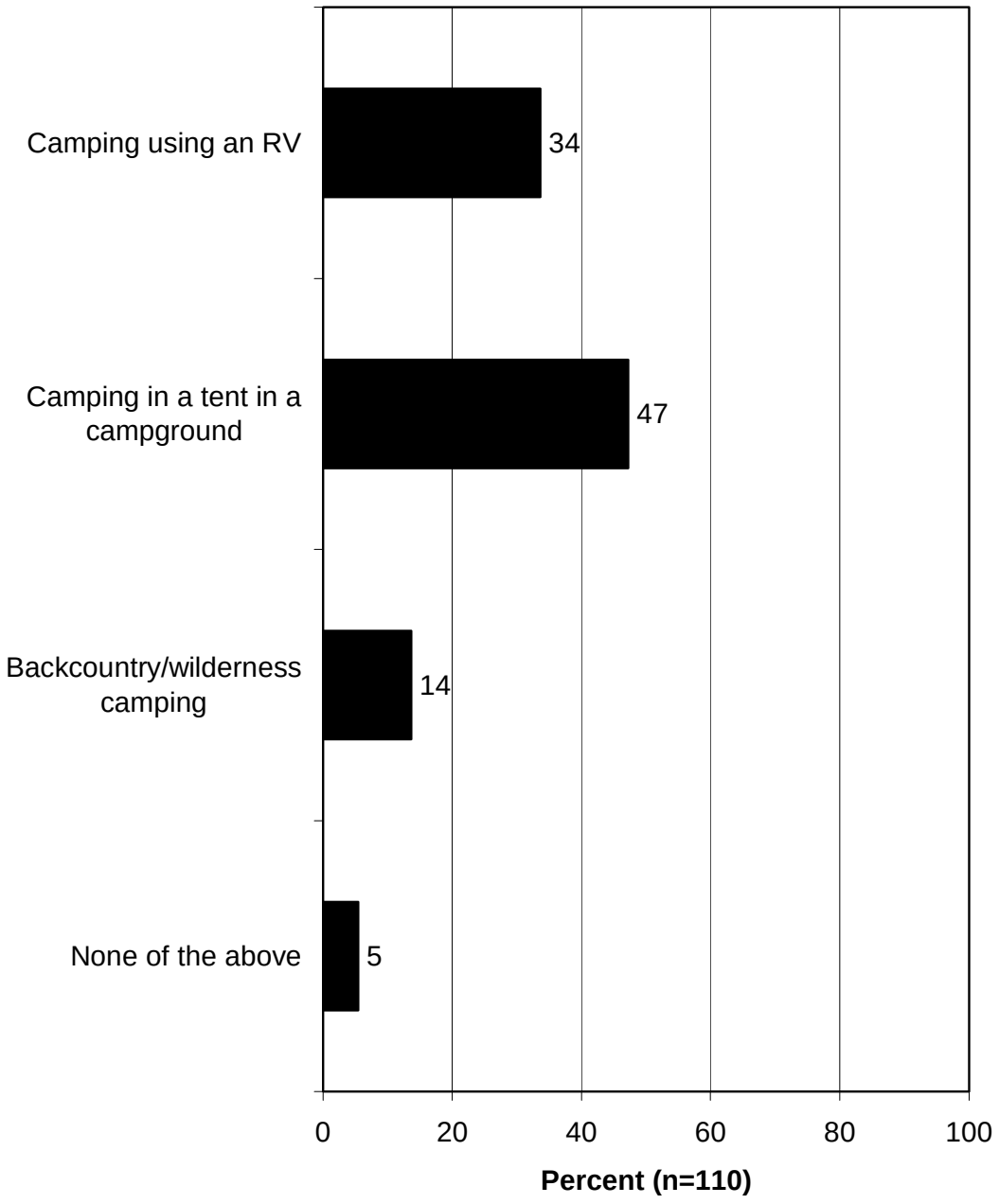
Q11/13. First, I'm going to read a list of outdoor activities, and I would like to know if you've participated in each in the past 12 months. Have you participated in...?
Part 1.



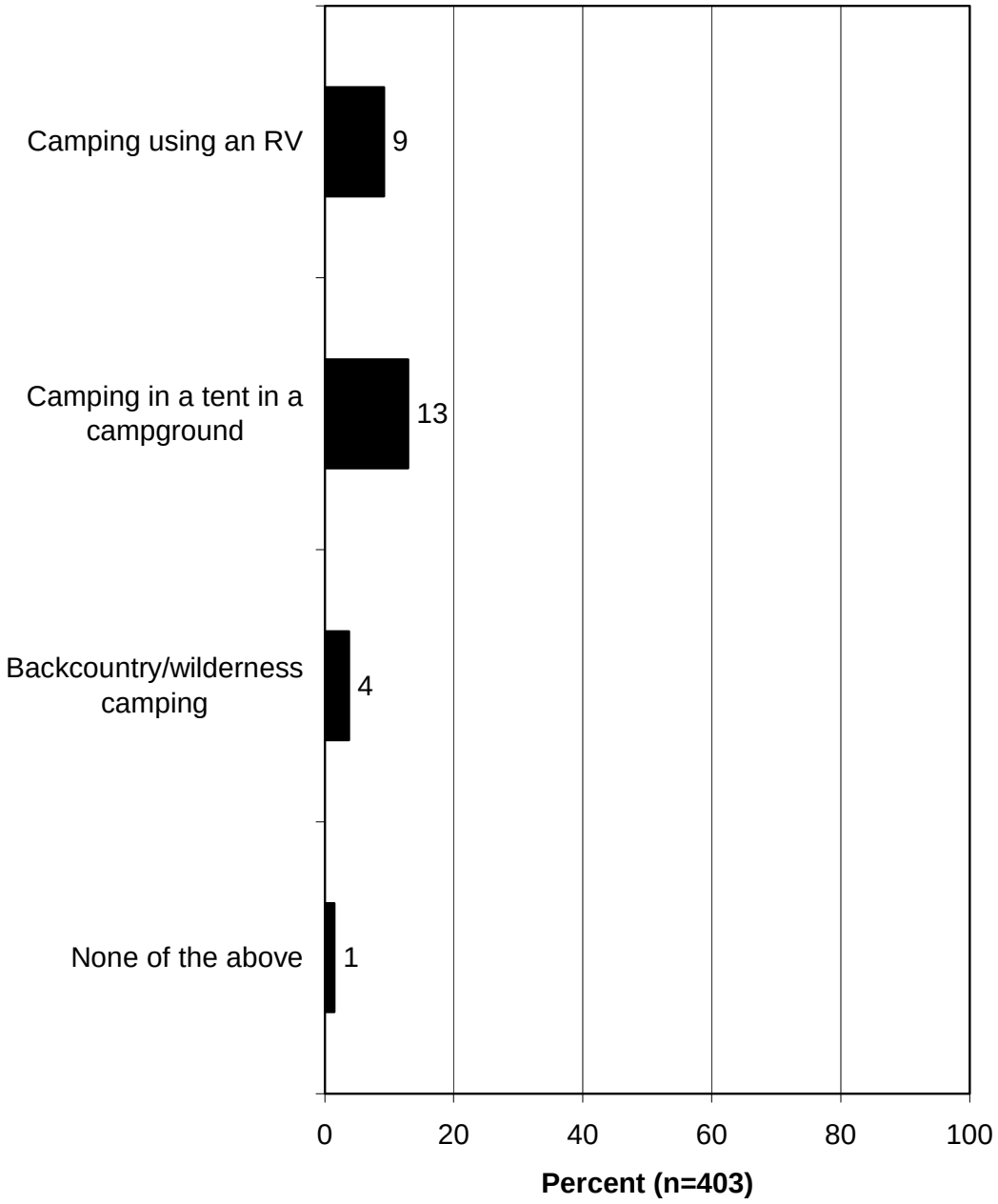
Q11/13. First, I'm going to read a list of outdoor activities, and I would like to know if you've participated in each in the past 12 months. Have you participated in...?
Part 2.



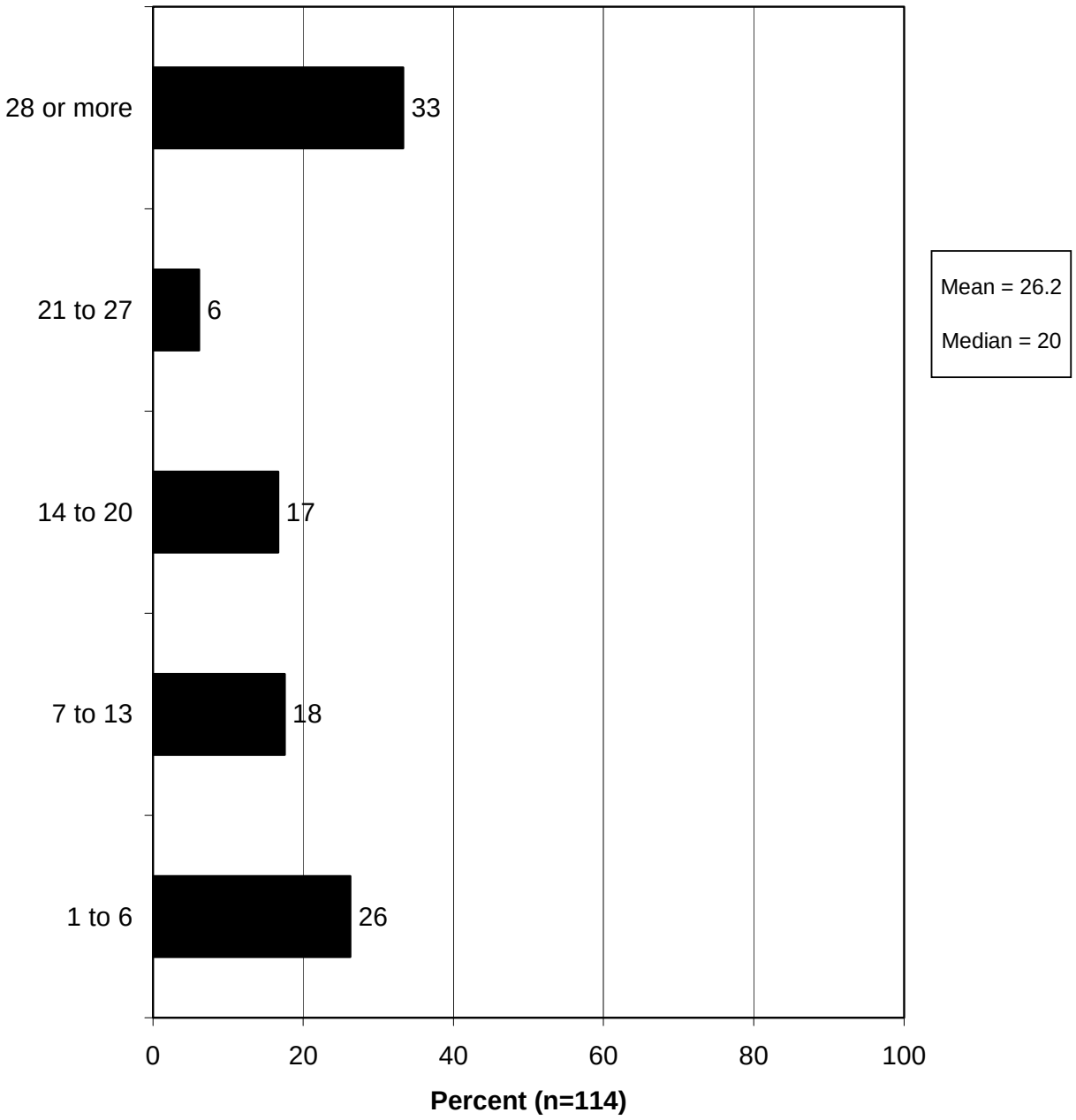
Q14. Which best describes the camping that you have done in the past 12 months? (Asked of those who camped in the past 12 months.)



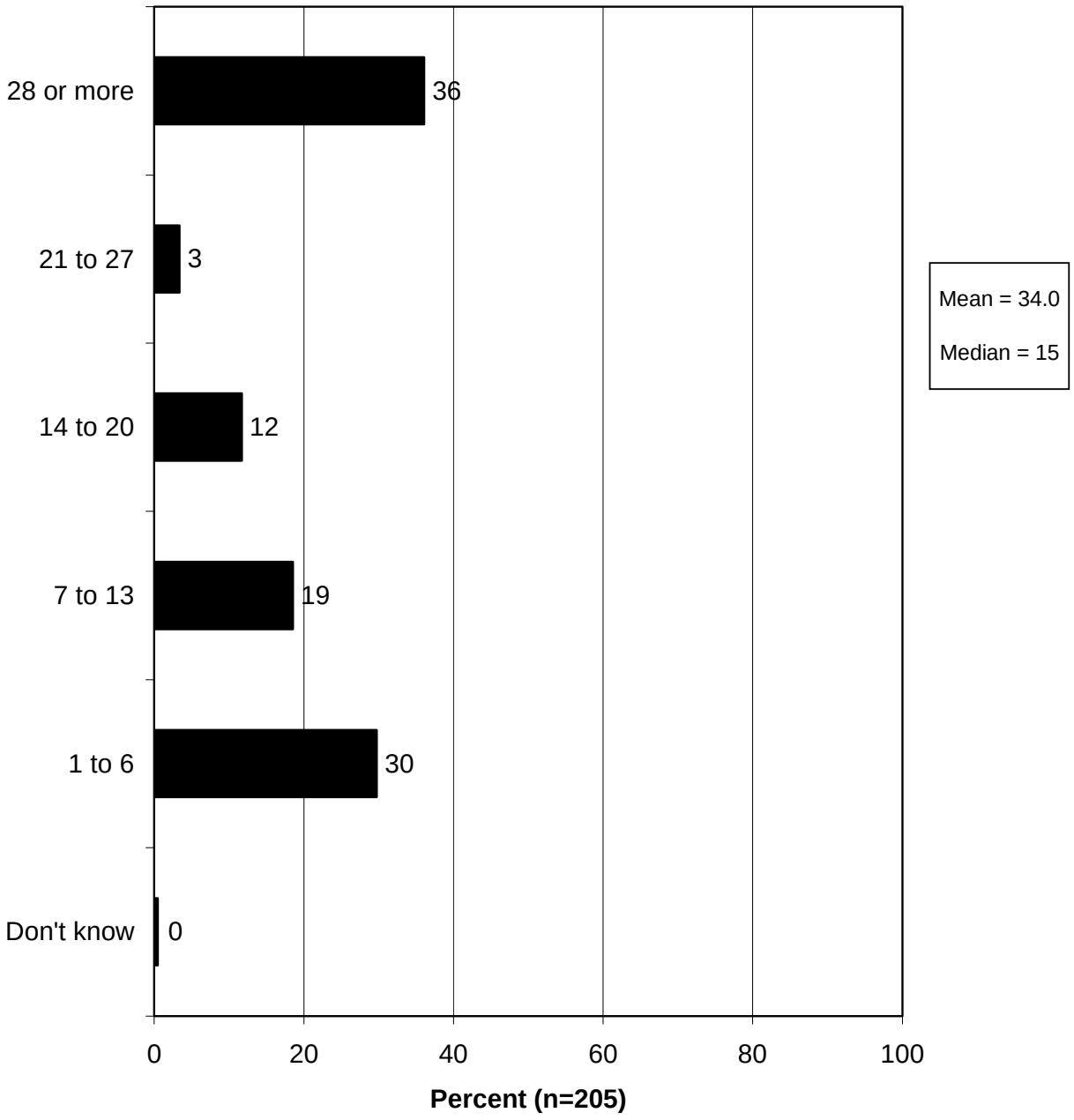
Q14. Which best describes the camping that you have done in the past 12 months? (Out of all respondents.)



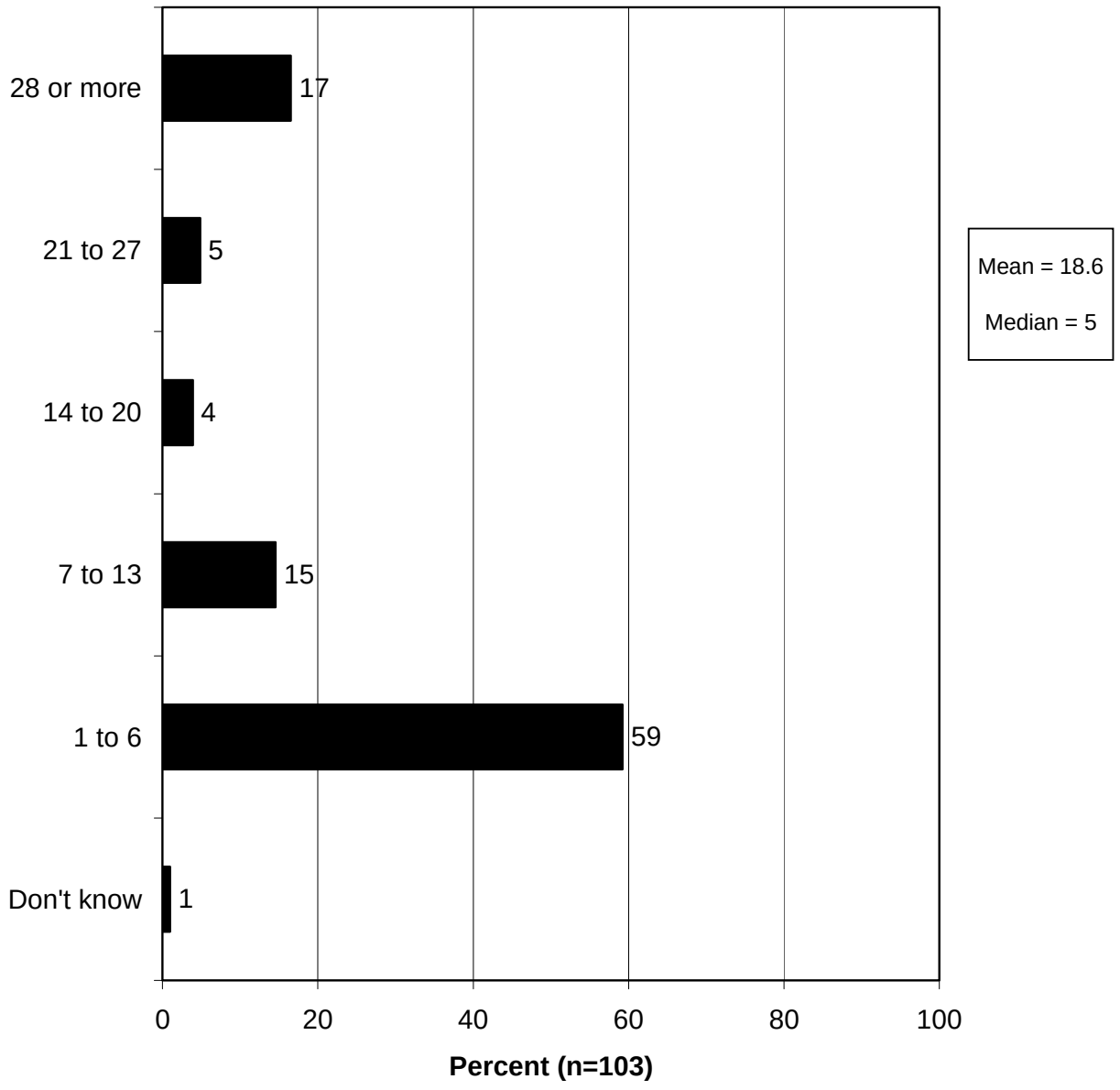
Q16. About how many days did you go hunting in the past year? (Asked of those who hunted in the past 12 months.)



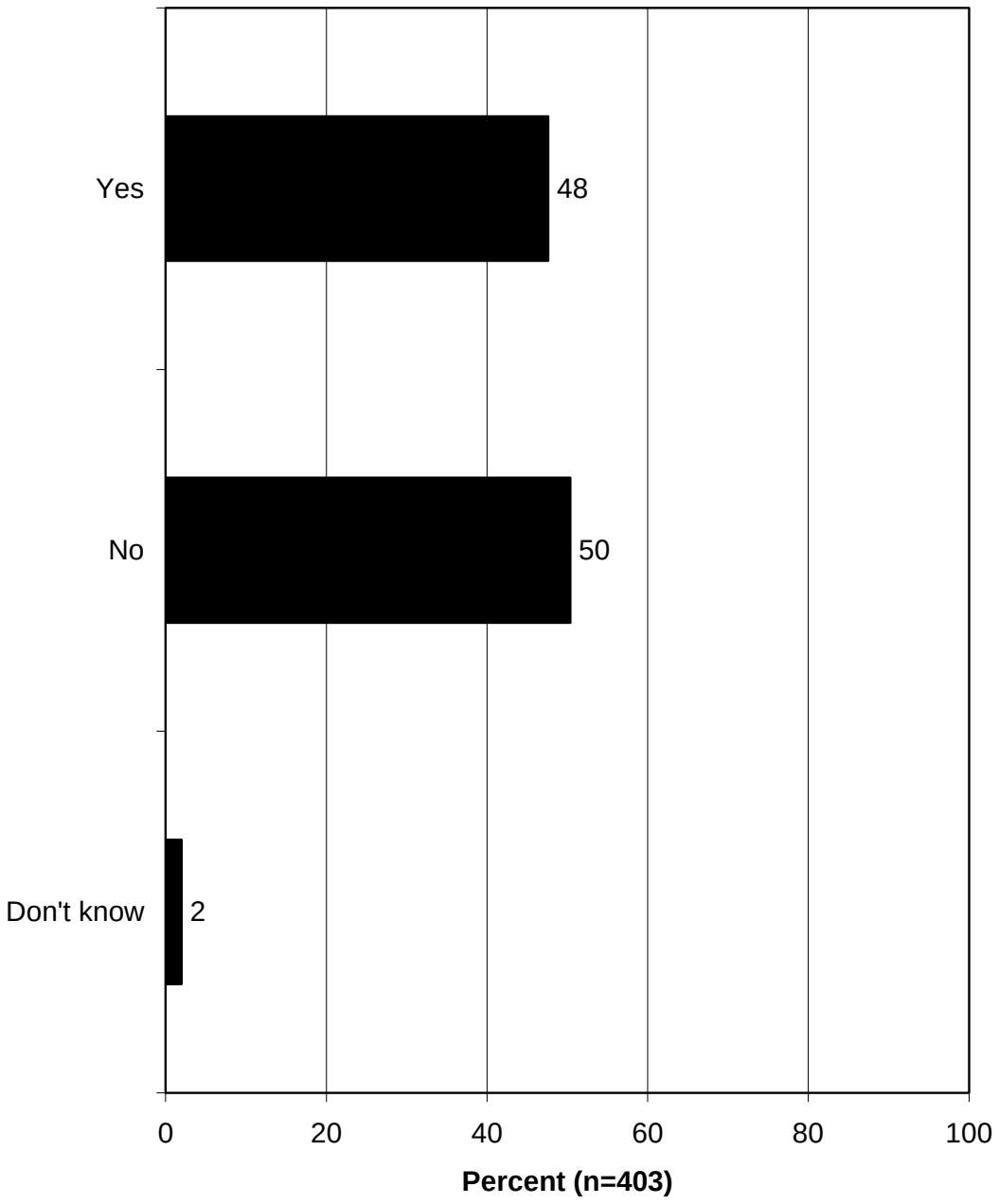
Q15. About how many days did you fish in the past year? (Asked of those who fished in the past 12 months.)



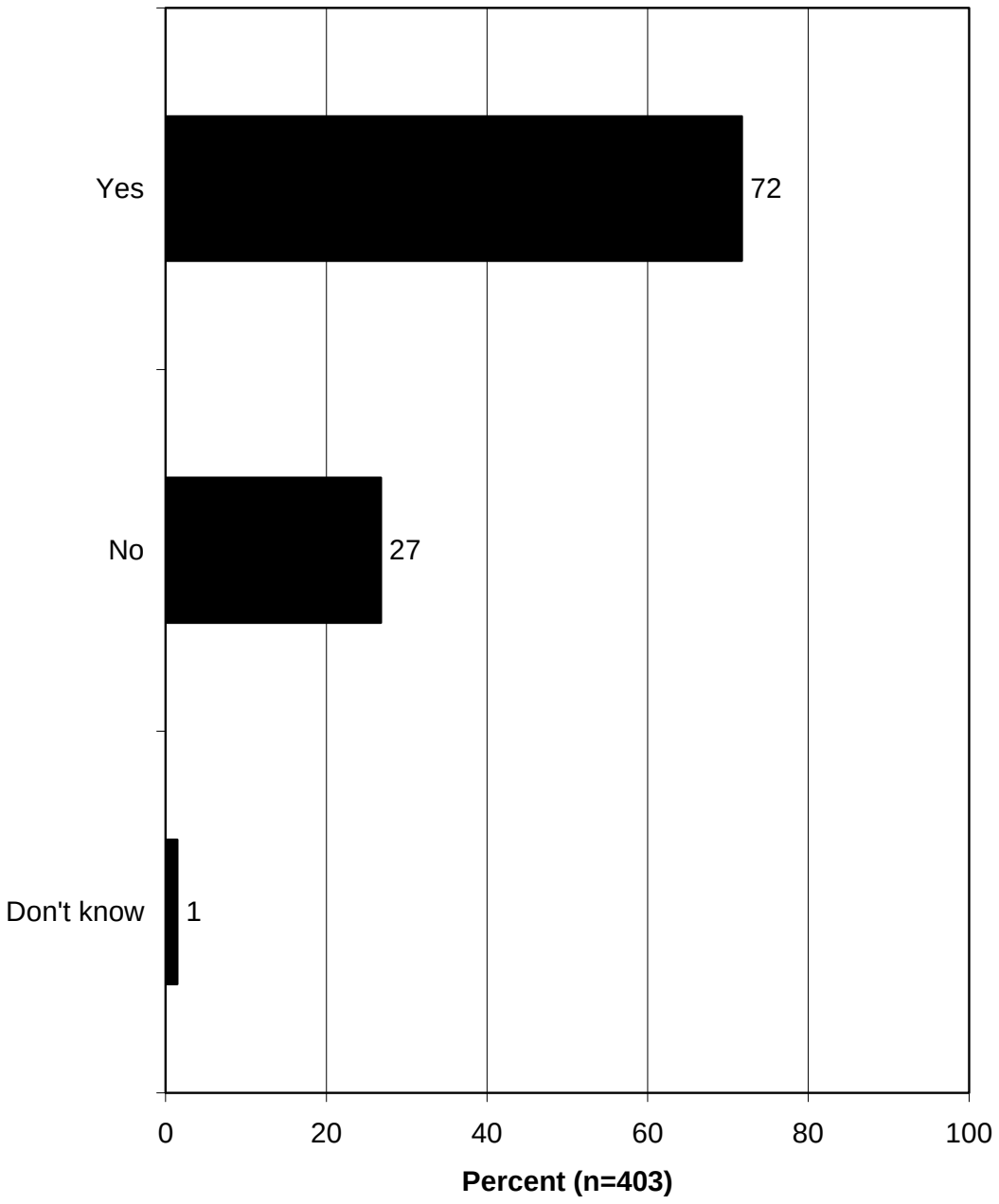
Q17. About how many days did you take a trip or outing of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing fish and/or wildlife? (Asked of those who participated in the activity in the past 12 months.)



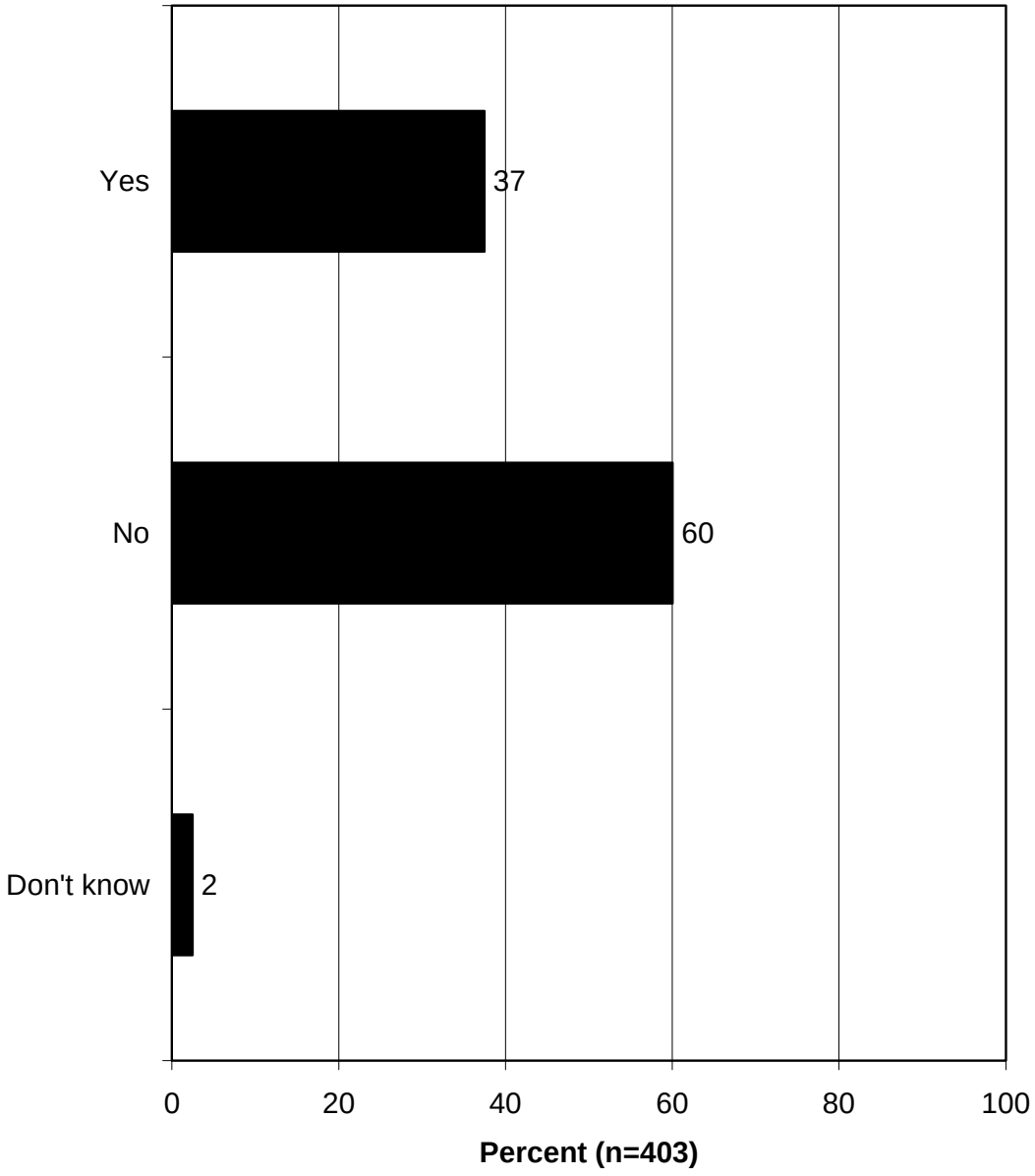
Q195. In the past 5 years have you or any member of your household gone hunting in Louisiana?



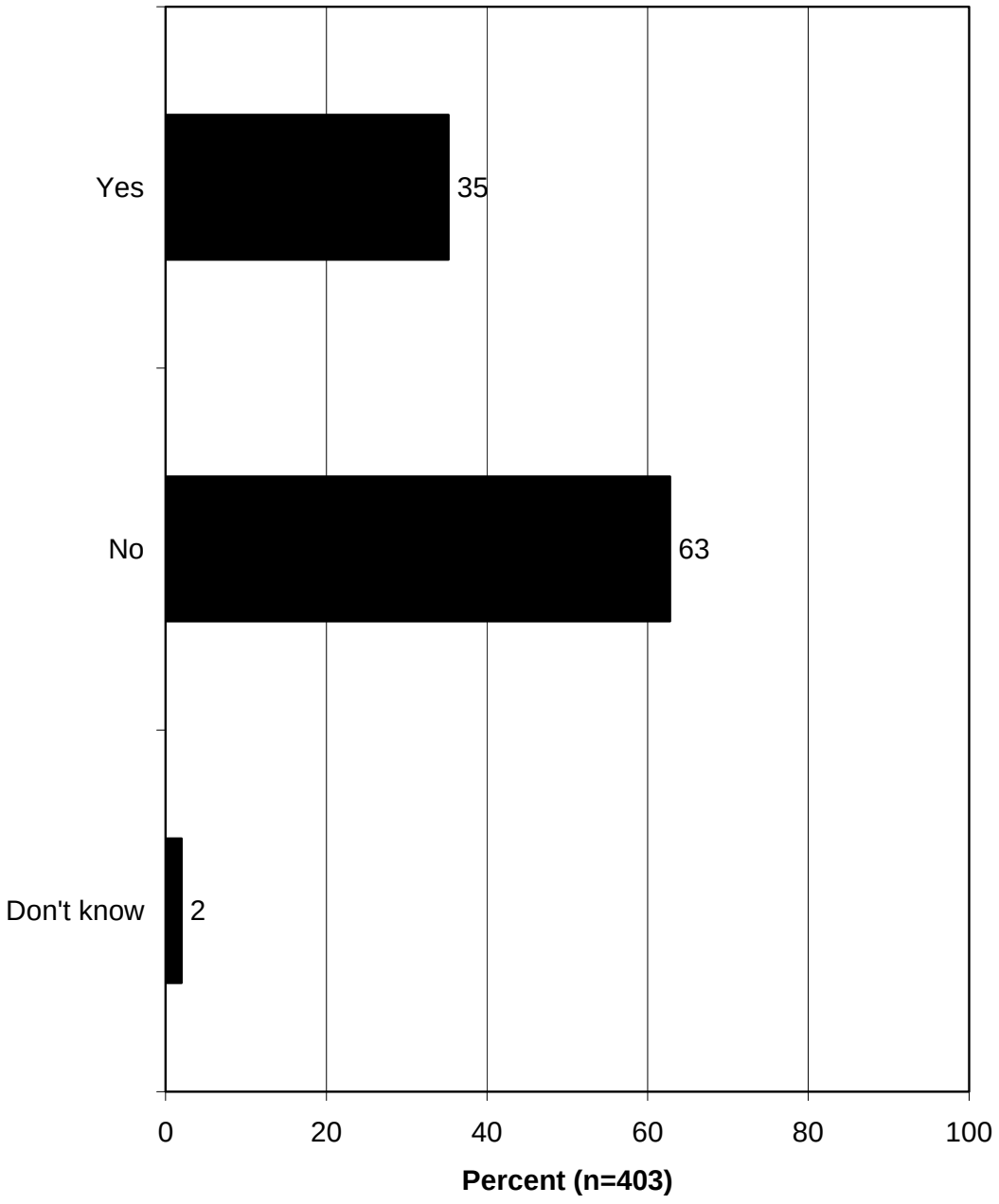
Q193. In the past 5 years have you or any member of your household gone fishing in Louisiana?



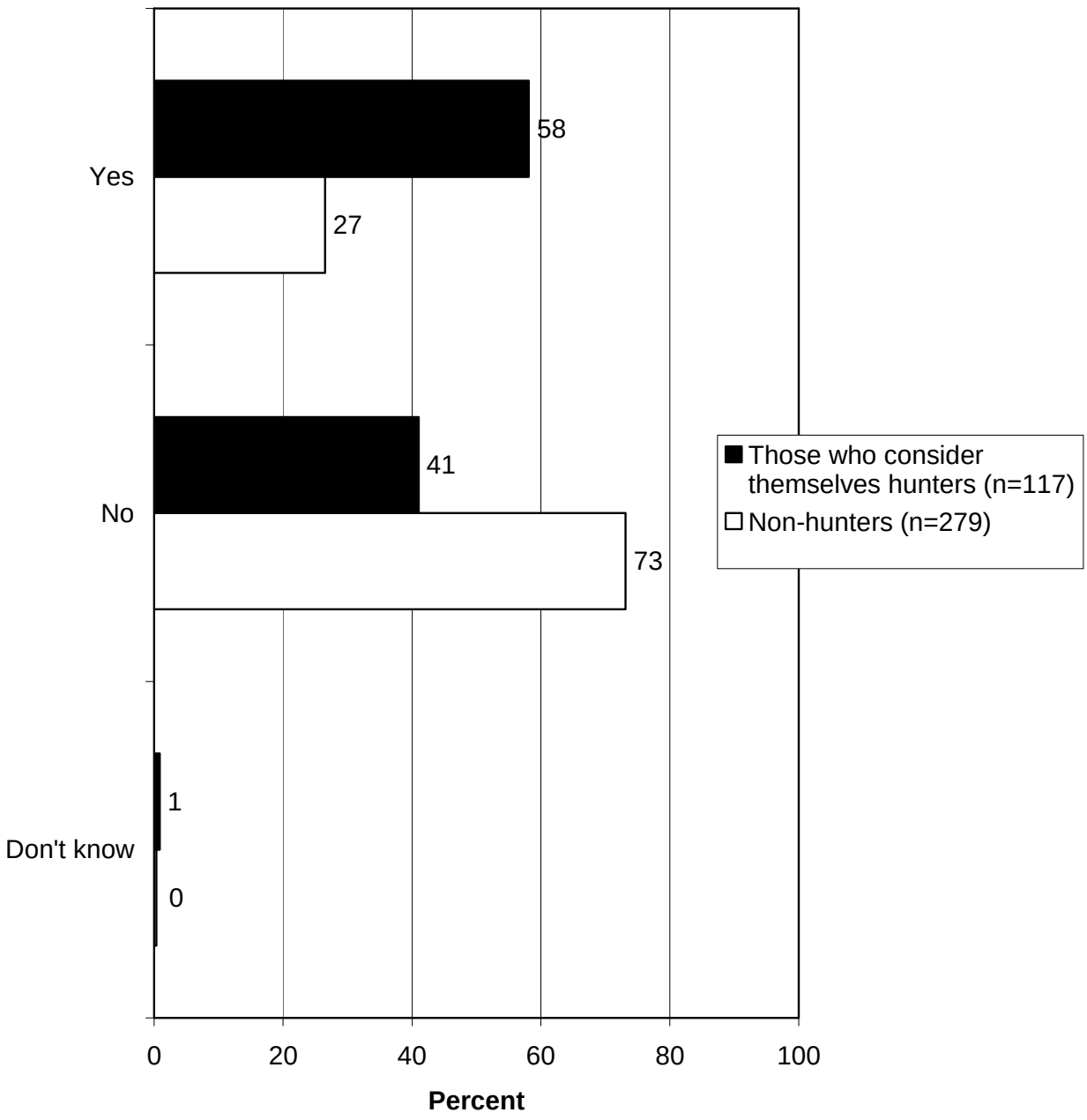
Q196. In the past 12 months have you or any member of your household taken a trip or outing of at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing fish and/or wildlife in Louisiana?



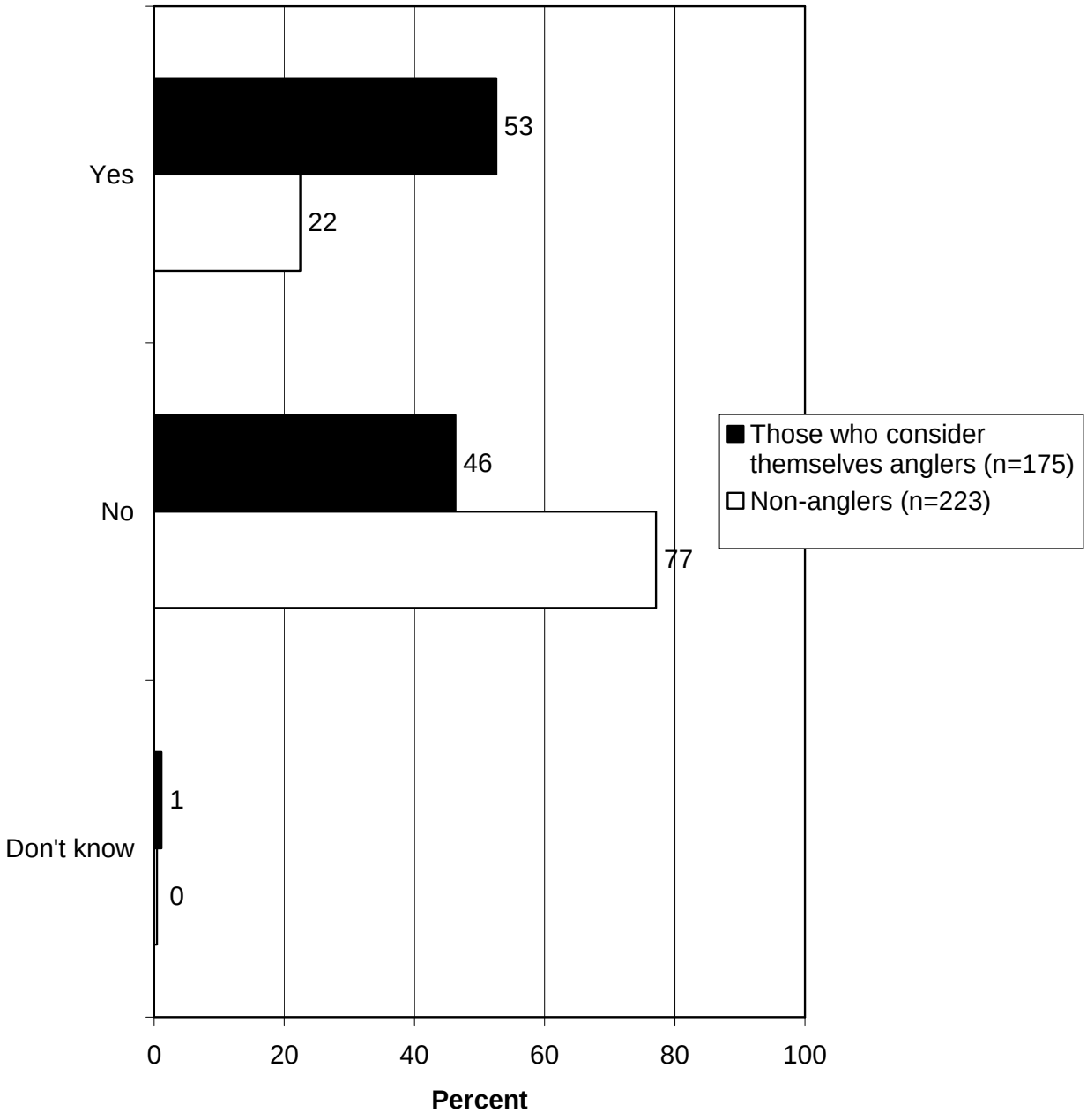
Q197. Have you ever attended an educational program that dealt with fish or wildlife, such as a class, wildlife demonstration, or talk?



Q197. Have you ever attended an educational program that dealt with fish or wildlife, such as a class, wildlife demonstration, or talk?



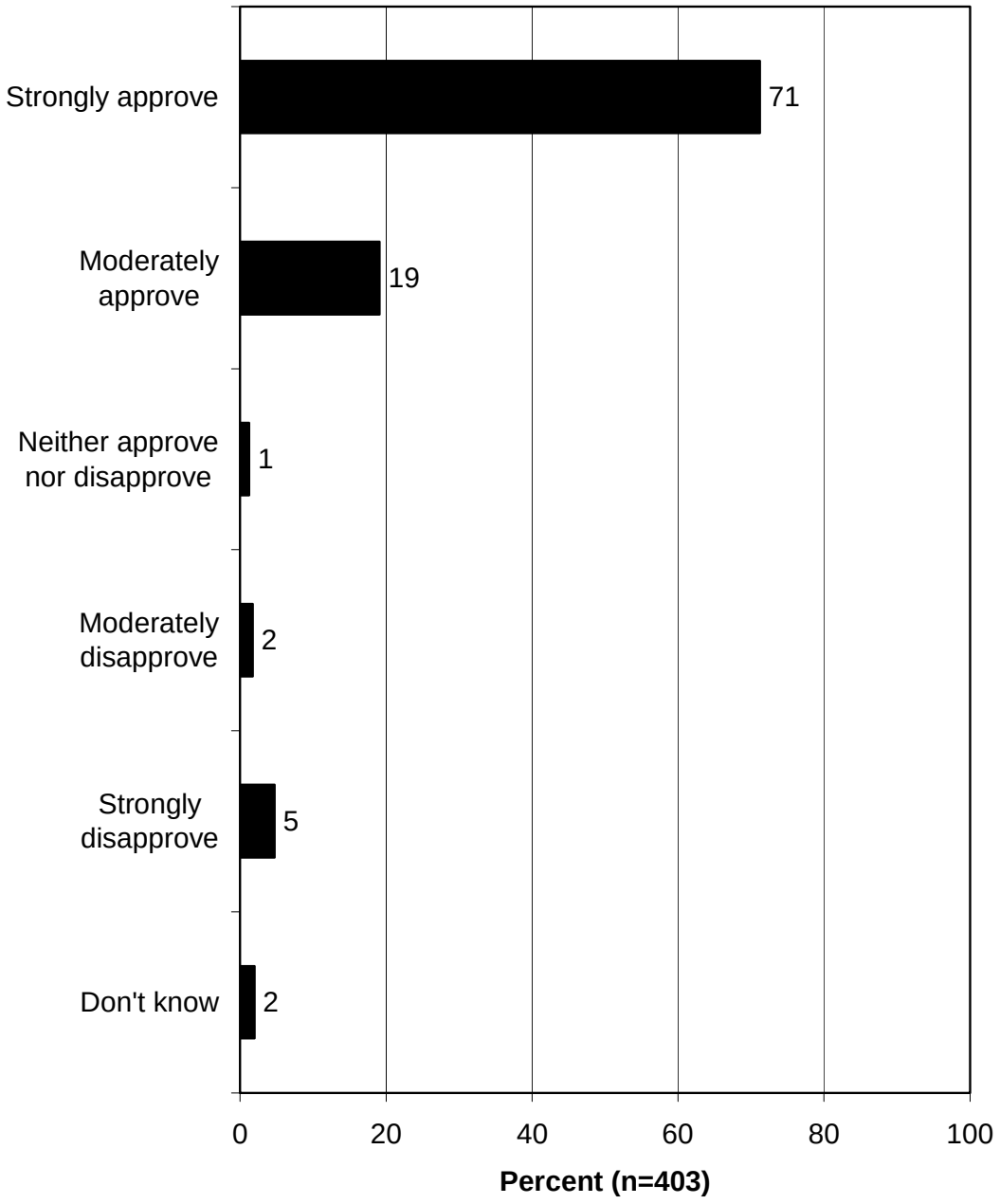
Q197. Have you ever attended an educational program that dealt with fish or wildlife, such as a class, wildlife demonstration, or talk?



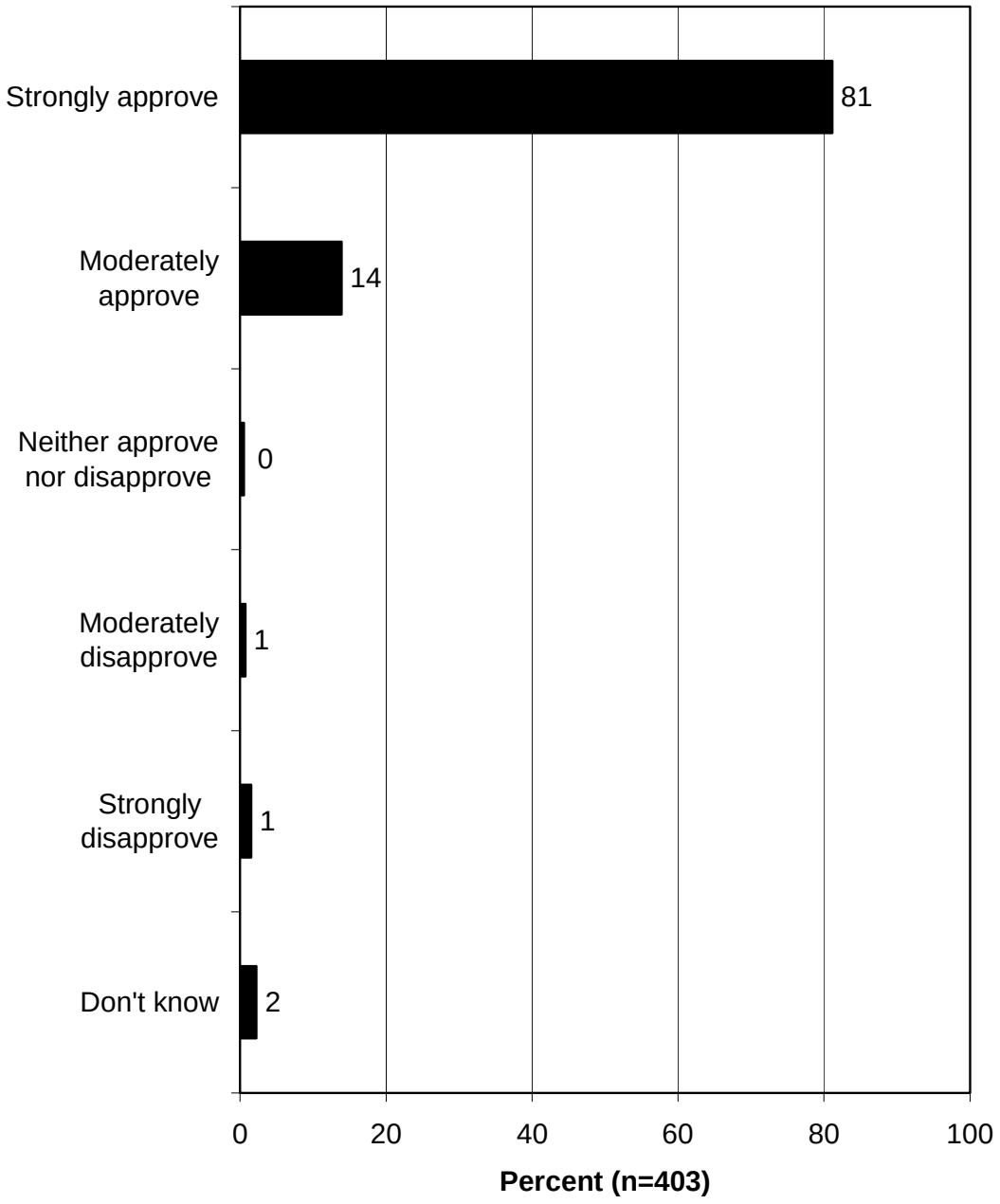
APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING

- Overwhelming majorities of Louisiana residents approve of legal hunting (90%) and legal, recreational fishing (95%). While a majority of Louisiana residents (67%) approve of legal, regulated trapping, a substantial percentage (25%) disapprove.

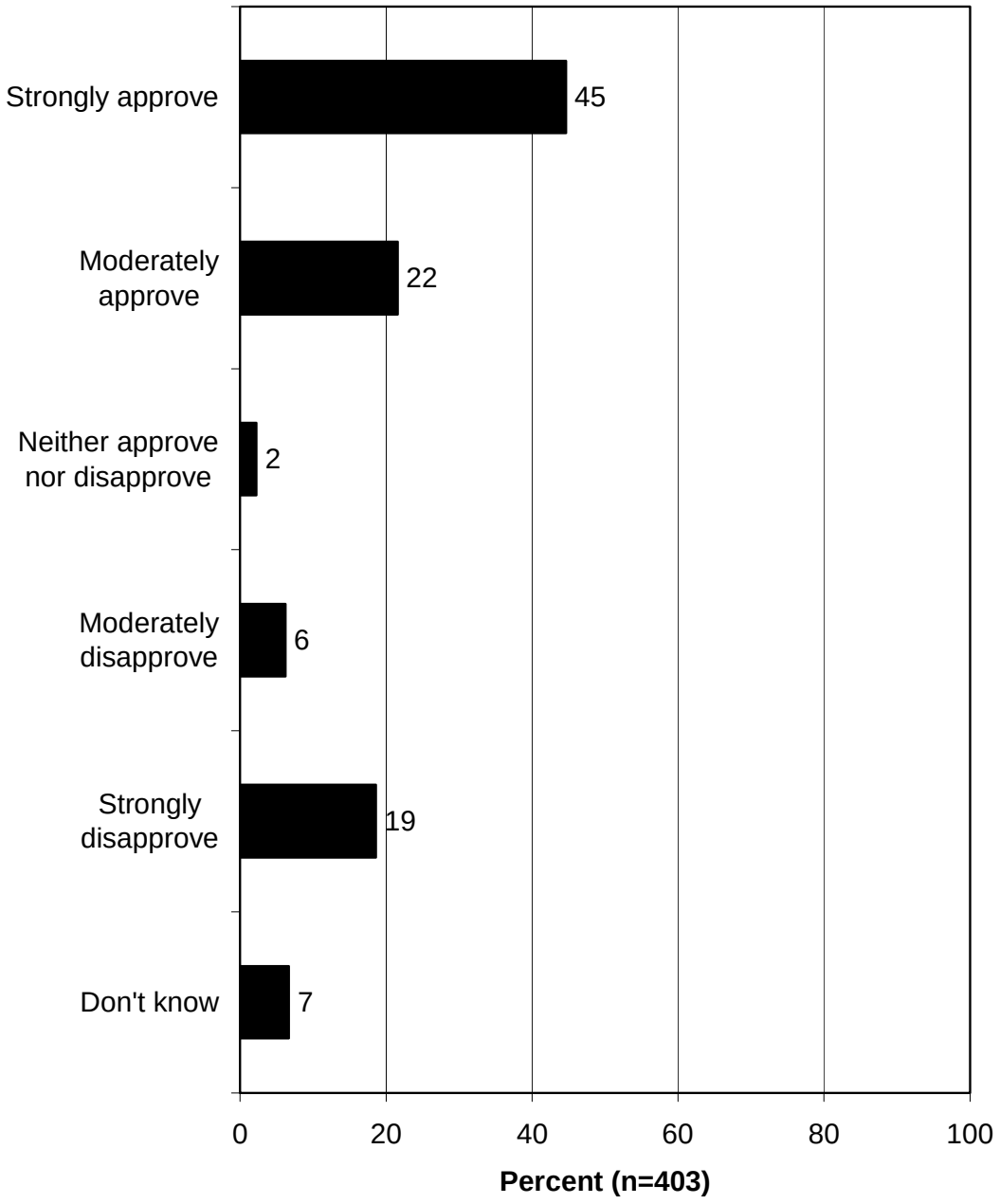
Q180. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal hunting?



Q181. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal recreational fishing?



Q182. In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal regulated trapping?



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

- Louisiana residents most commonly consider their place of residence to be a small city/town (33%) or a rural area (30%).

- The most common household size in Louisiana is 2 people. The mean household size is 2.8 people.

- The majority of Louisiana residents (58%) have no children 17 years or younger living in their household; 40% have one or more children living in their household. The mean number of children in a household is 0.7 children.

- The majority of Louisiana residents (79%) own their place of residence.

- Nearly half of Louisiana residents (49%) have lived 20 years or longer in their community; a substantial percentage (17%) have lived for less than 5 years in their community. The mean is 23.0 years.

- A large majority of Louisiana residents (79%) have lived at least 20 years in Louisiana. The mean is 37.8 years.

- A majority of Louisiana residents (63%) are married; 24% are single.

- While 44% of Louisiana residents have gone no further than high school, with or without getting a diploma, 30% of residents have a college or trade school degree. Almost half (49%) have attended college, with or without getting a degree.

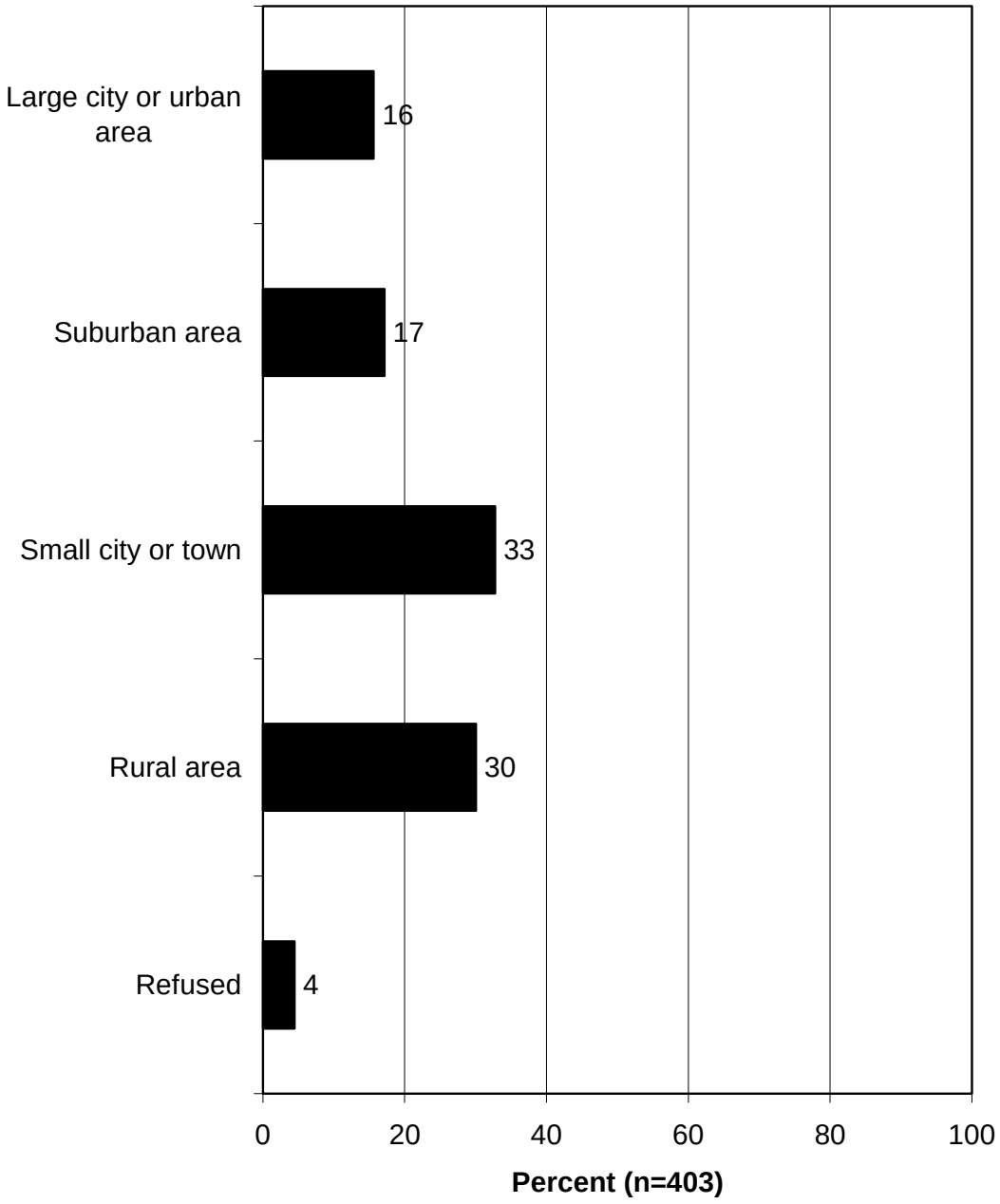
- Household incomes are fairly widely spread, as shown in the graph. In general, the results follow a bell curve, with the peak in the $20,000 to $39,999 category.

- Most commonly, respondents fall into the 45-54 years old category and the 65 years old or older category. The mean age is 48.0 years.

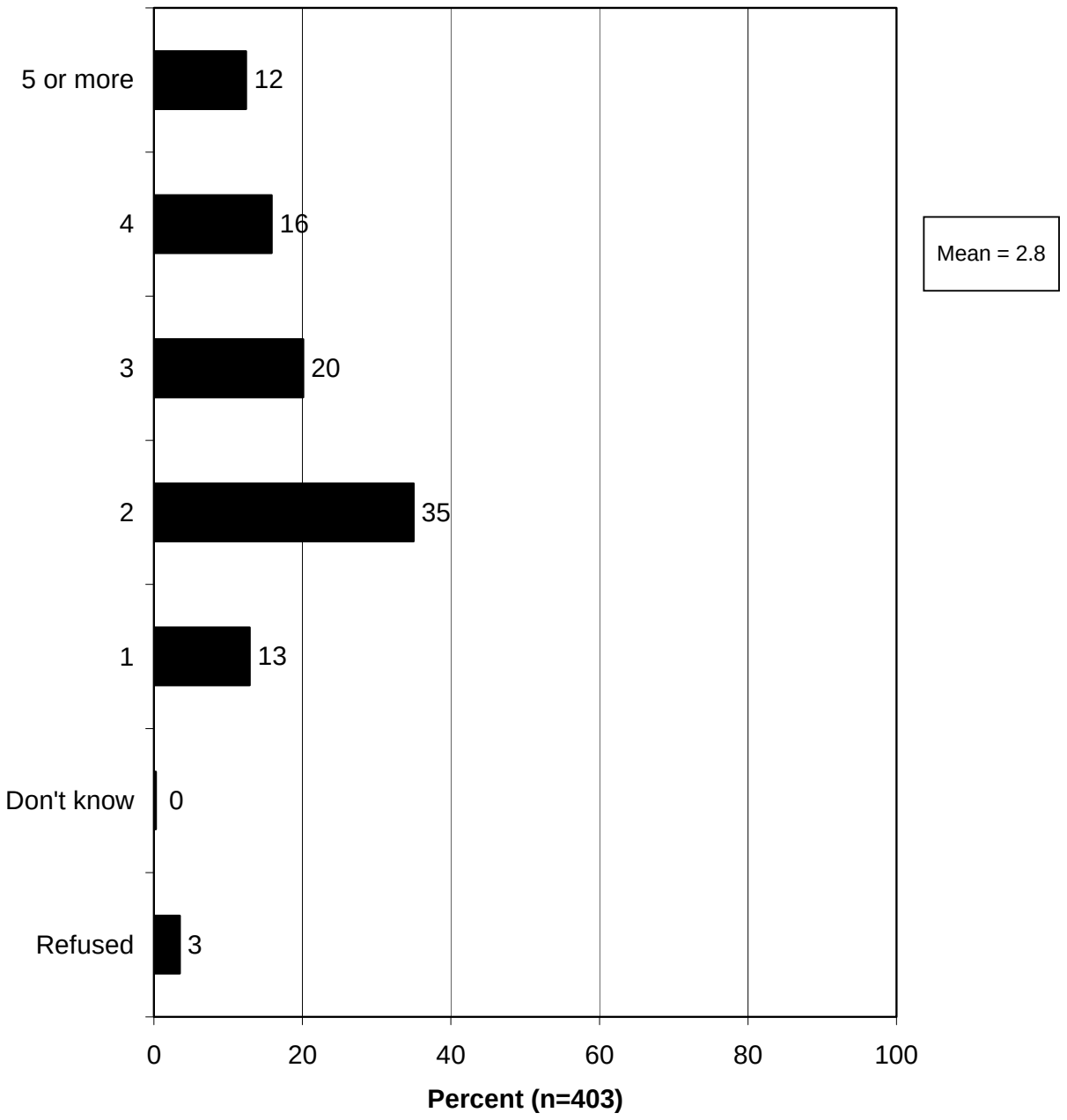
- The sample had slightly more females than males.

- In addition to the graphs of demographic characteristics of the sample, graphs are included comparing selected demographic characteristics of the sample with the demographic characteristics of the general population of Louisiana from the U.S. Census.

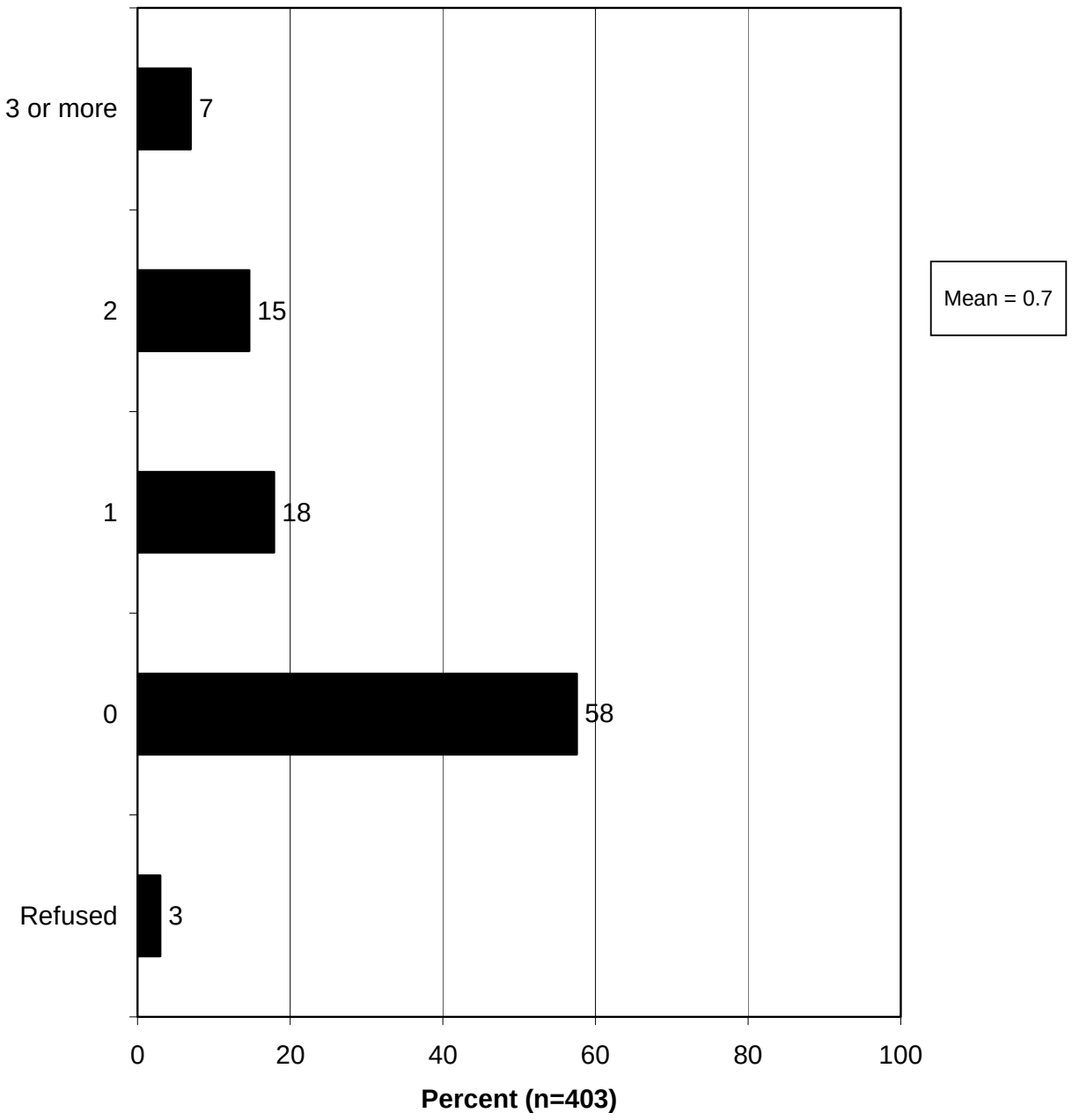
Q199. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city/town, or a rural area?



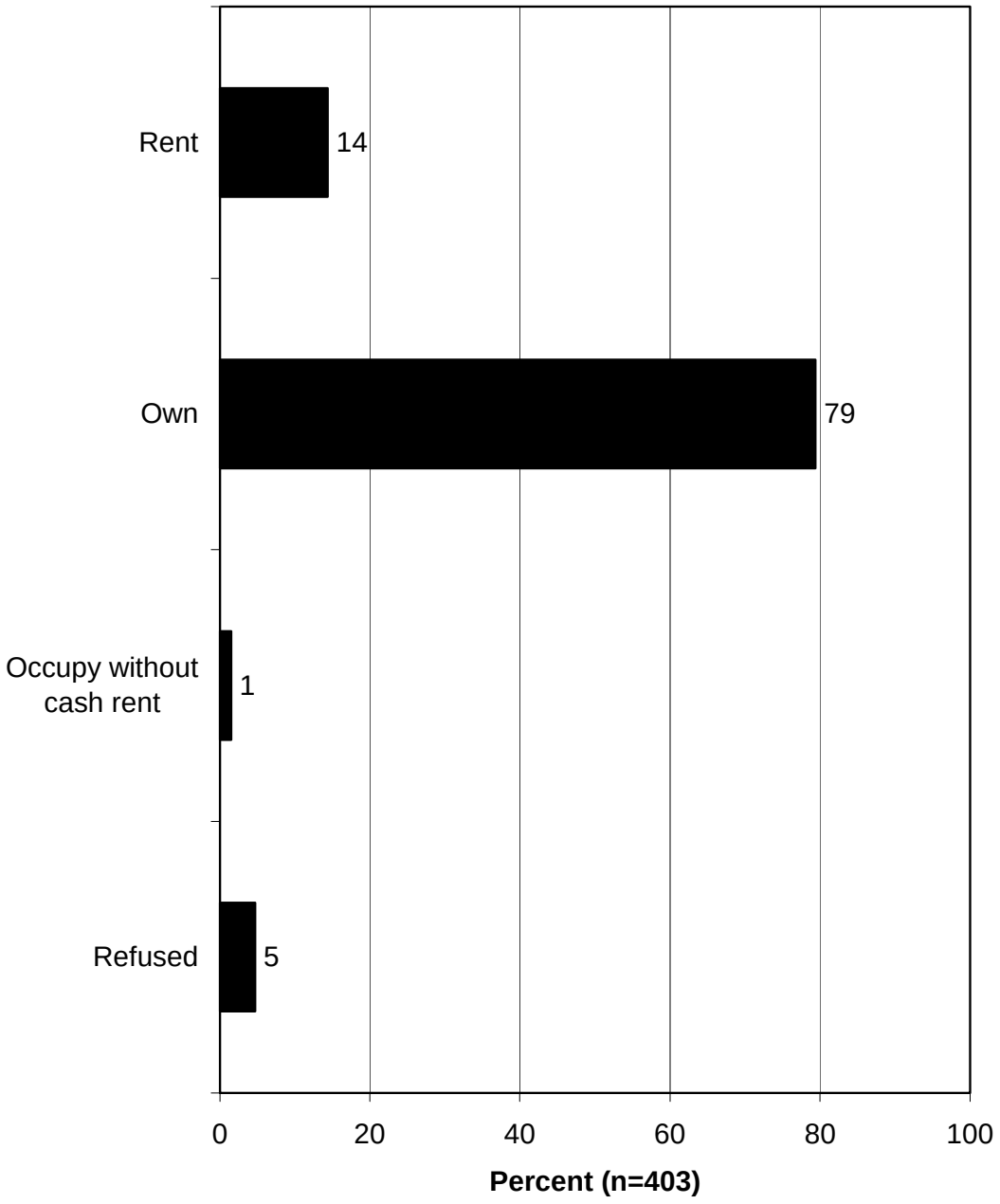
Q200. What is the total number of people living in your household, including yourself?



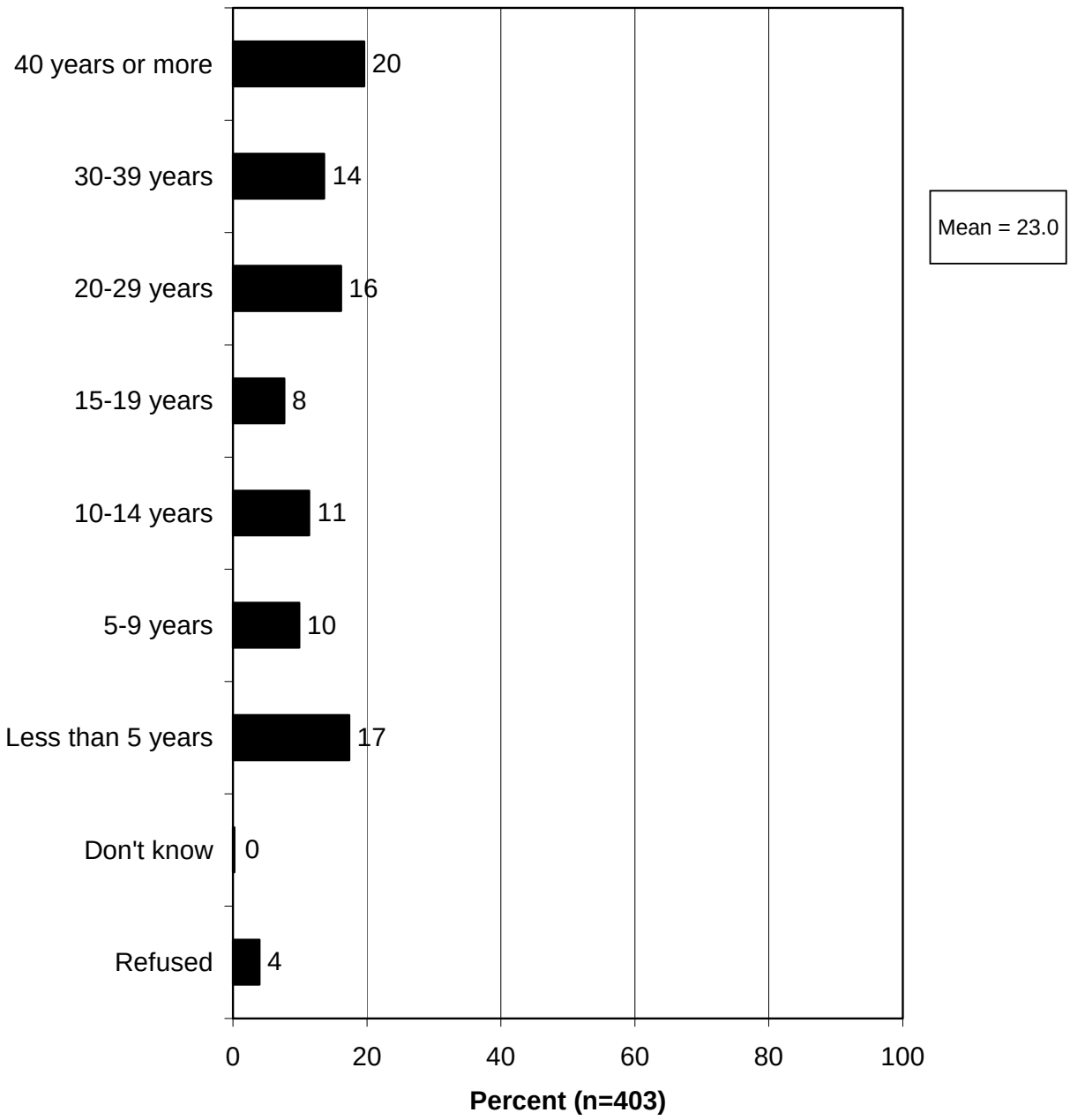
Q201. How many children, age 17 or younger, do you have living in your household?



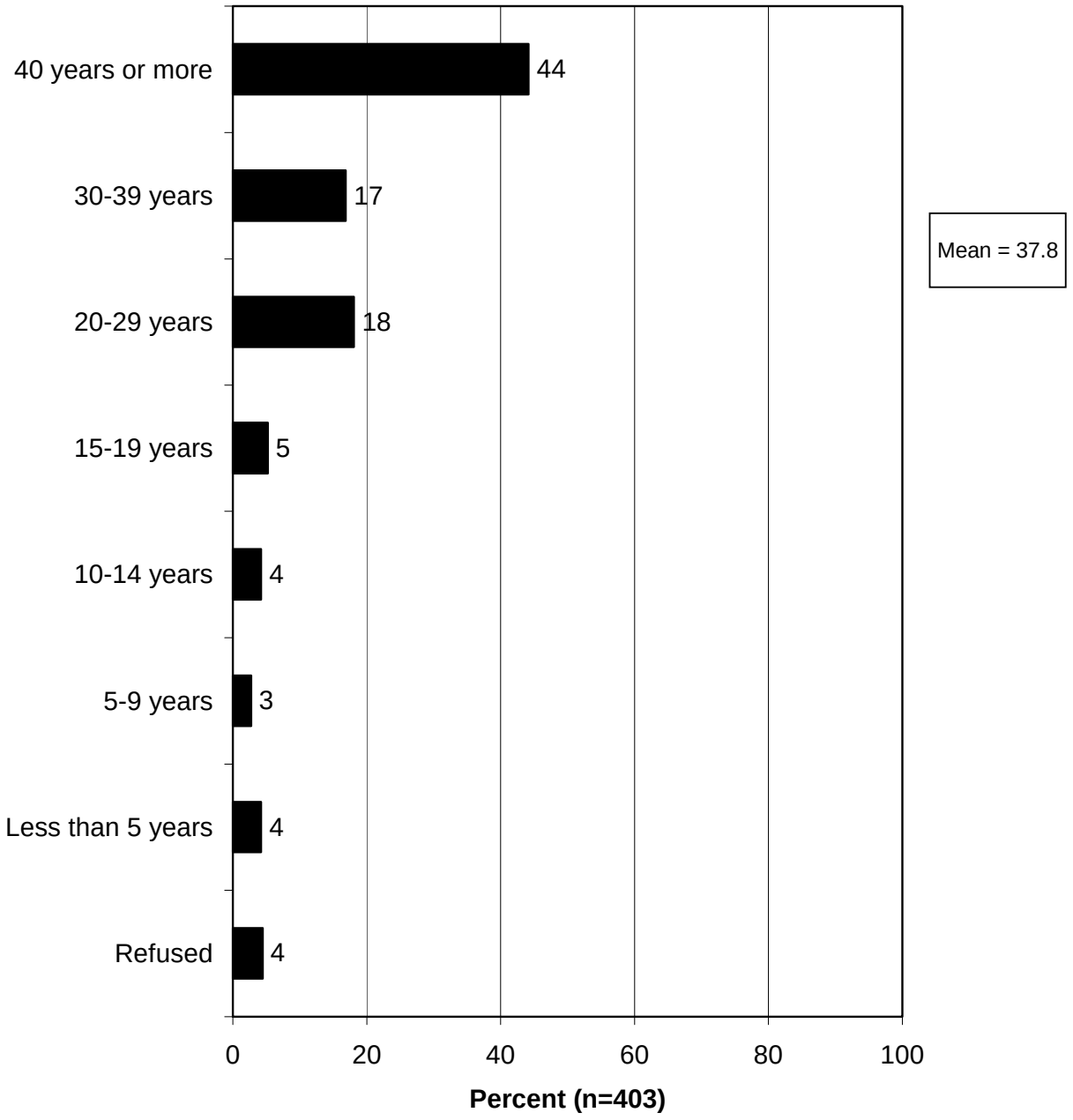
Q202. Do you rent or own your current place of residence?



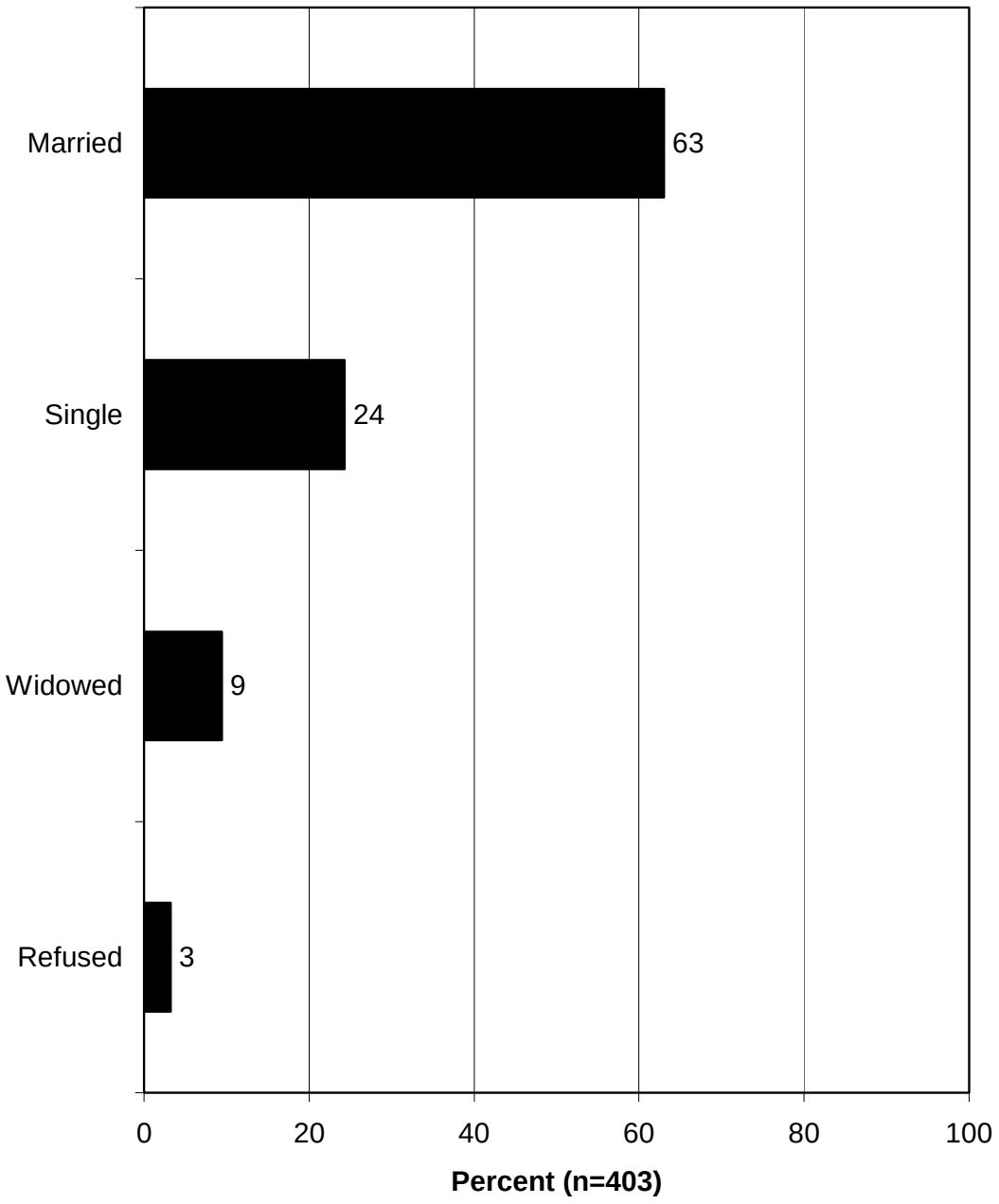
Q203. How many consecutive years have you lived in your community?



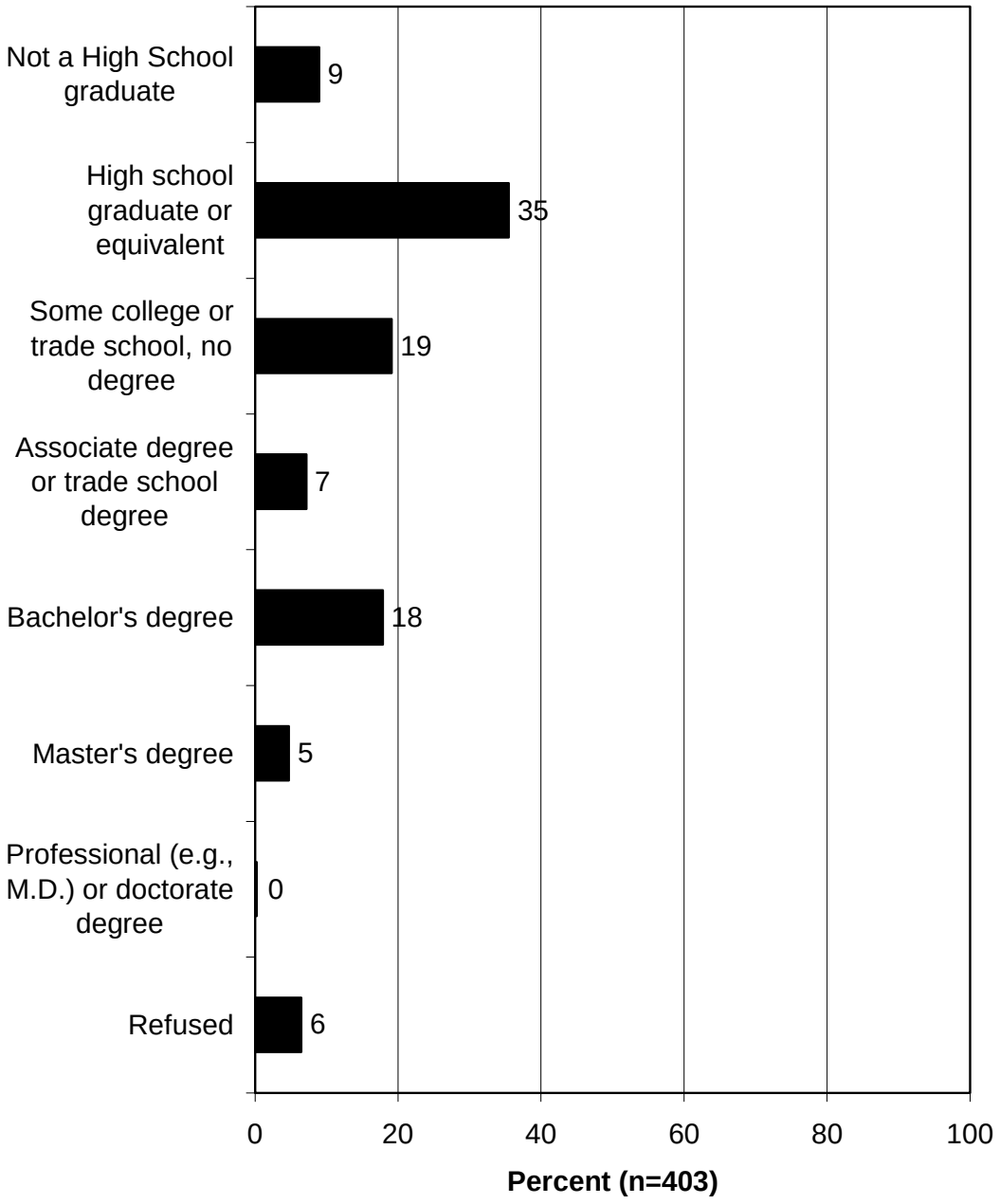
Q204. How many consecutive years have you lived in Louisiana?



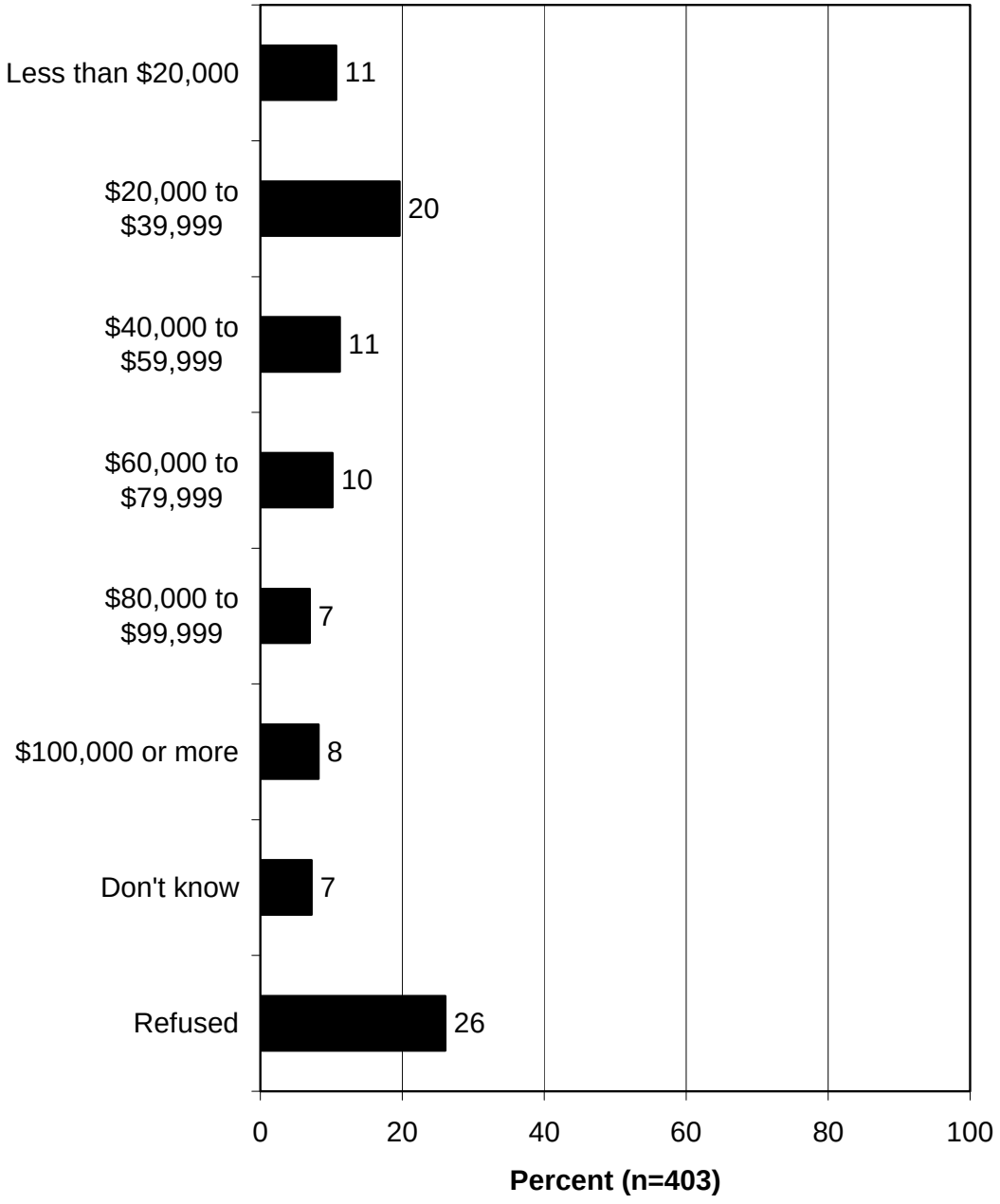
Q206. What is your marital status?



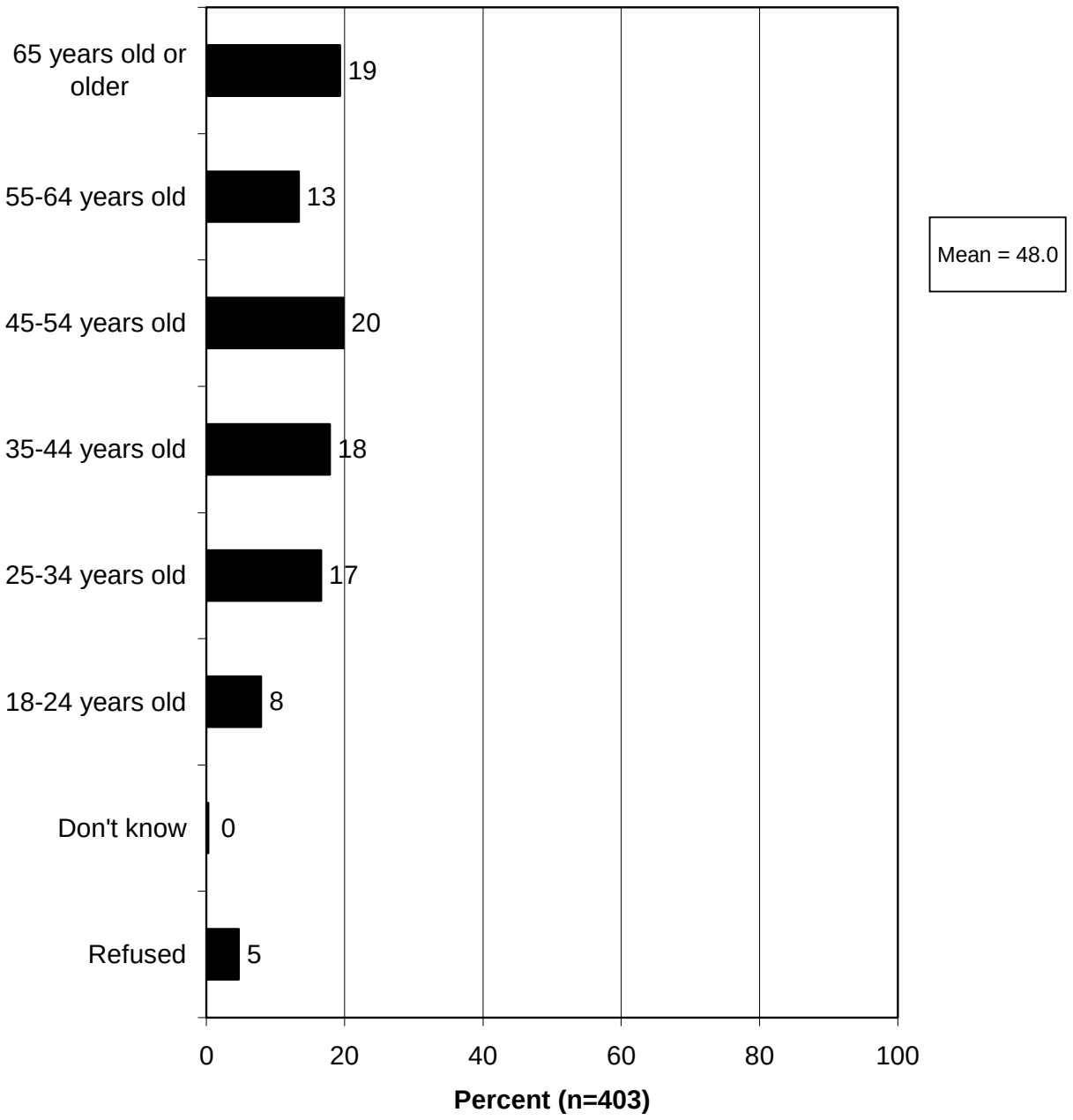
Q207. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?



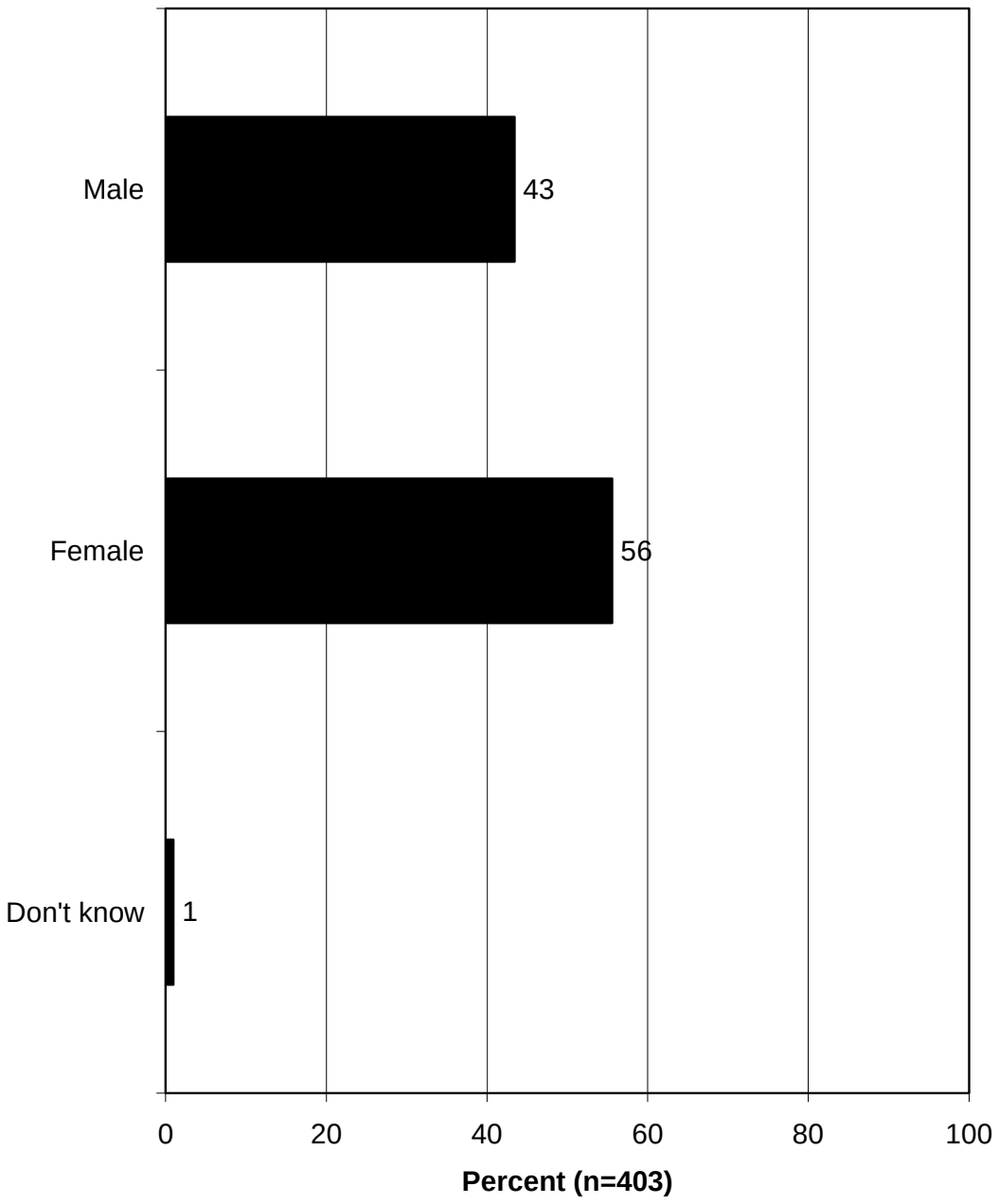
Q208. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?



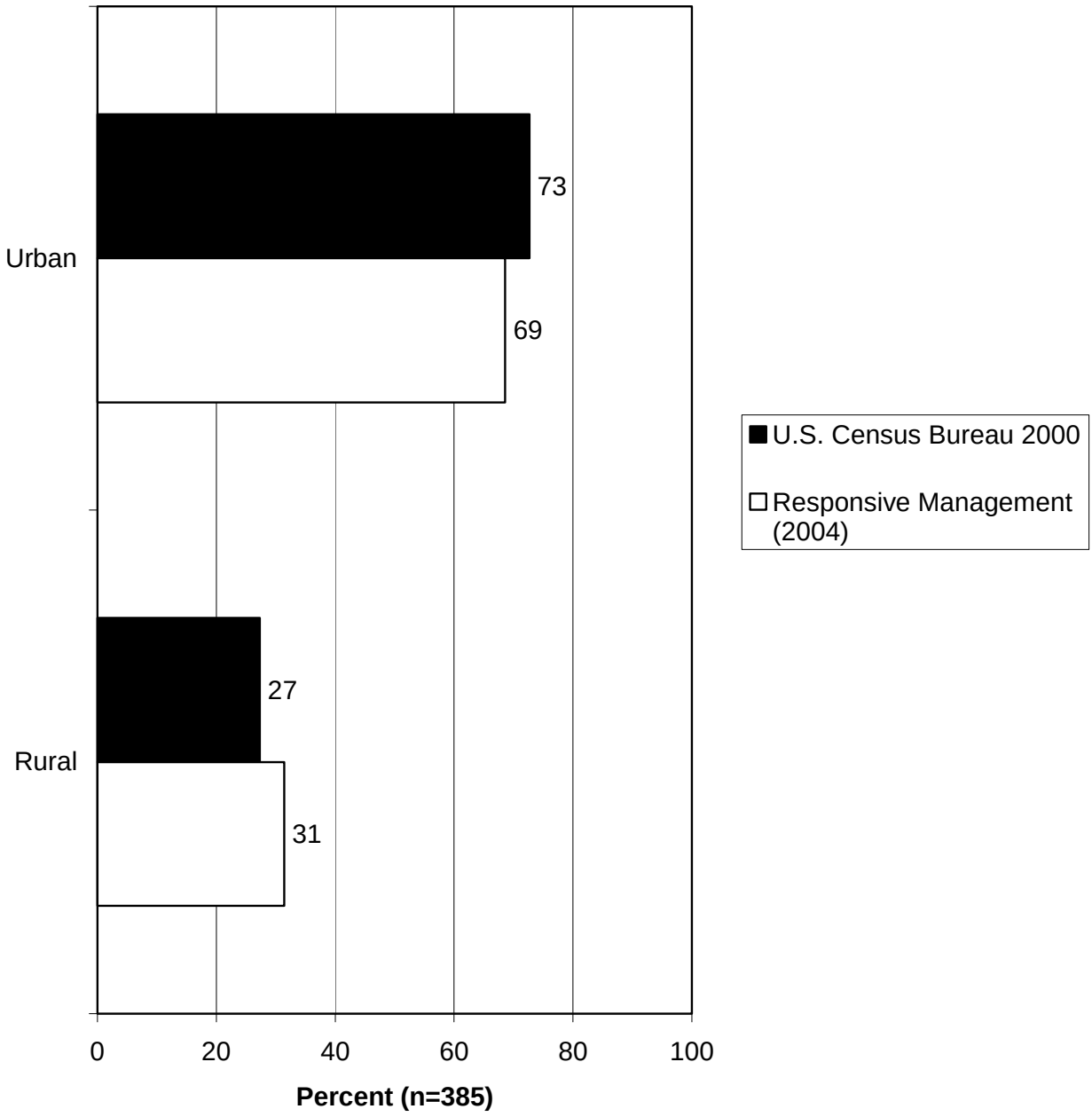
Q209. May I ask your age?



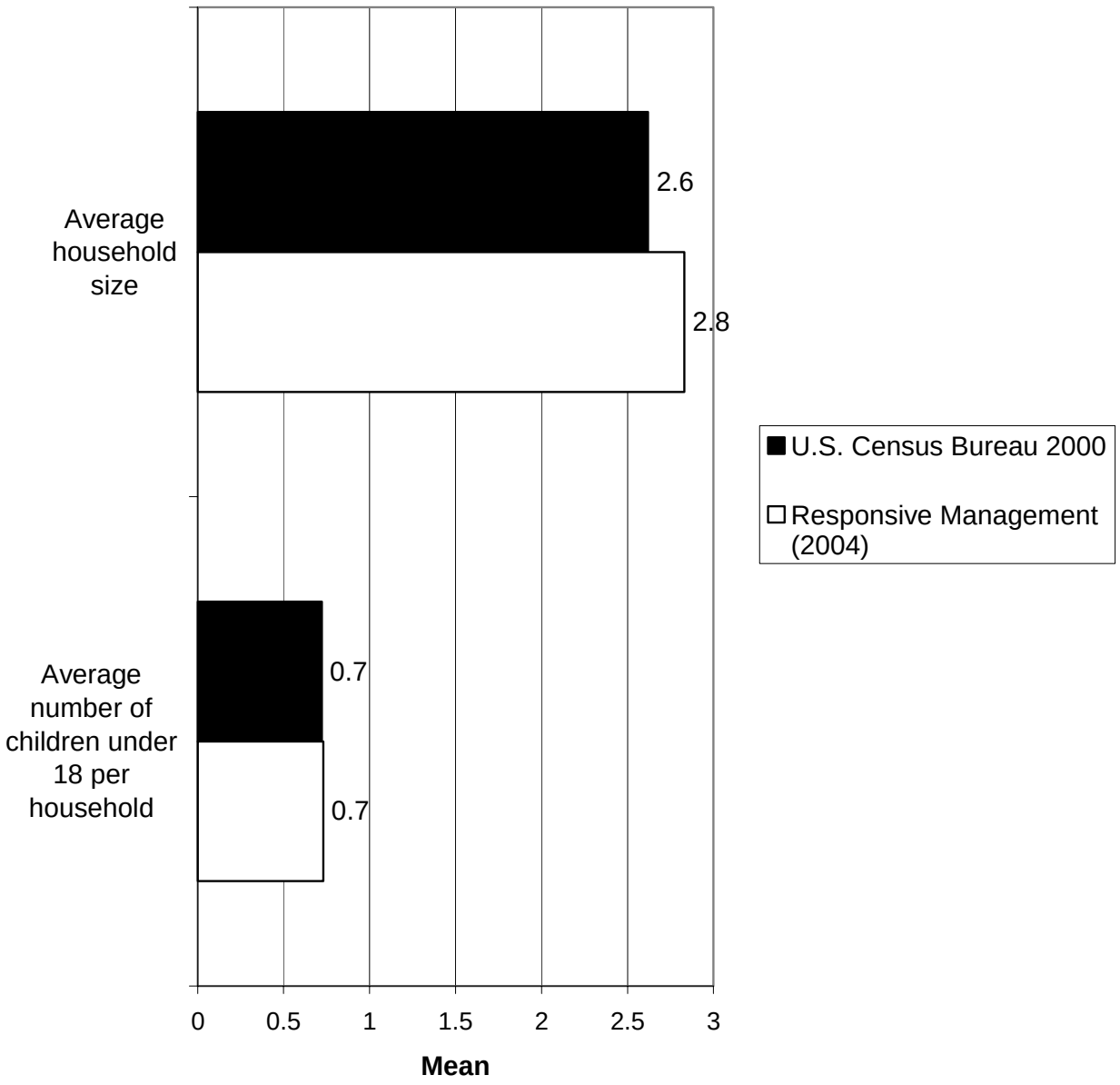
Q211. Respondent's gender (not asked, but observed by interviewer).



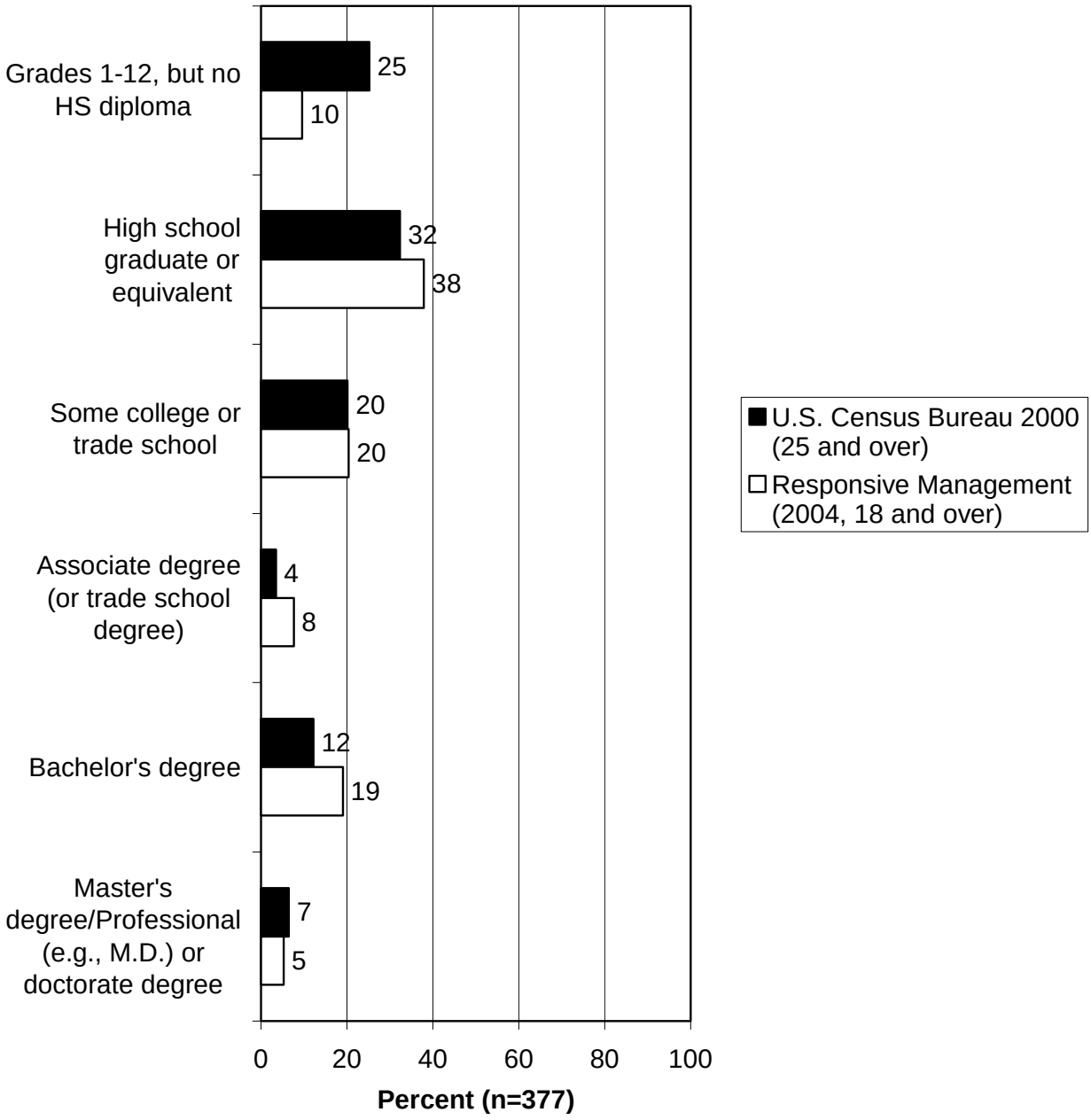
Q199. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city/town, or a rural area? (Refused responses not included when calculating percentages.)



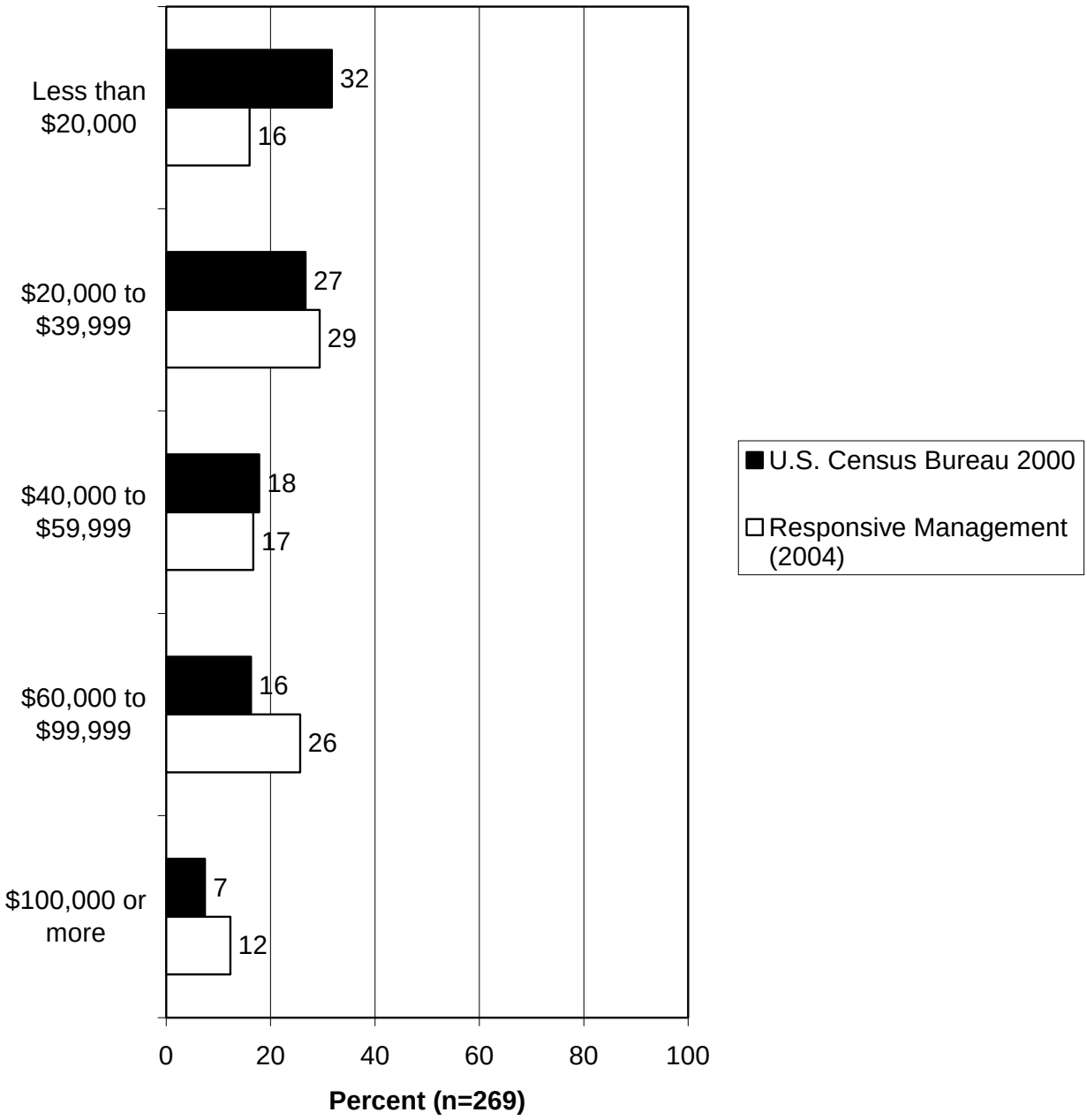
Q200.-Q201. Mean number of people/children in the household



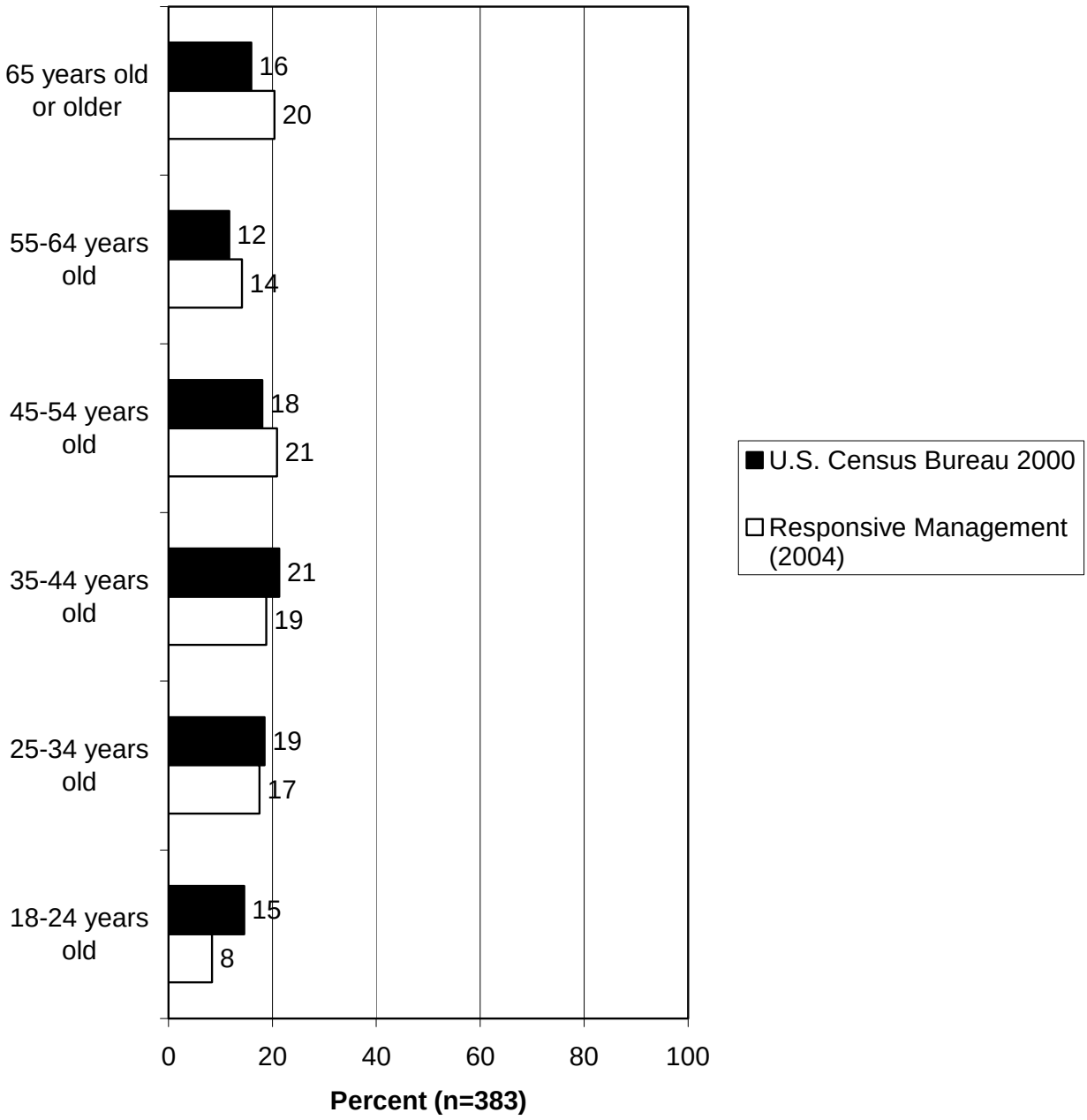
Q207. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school? (Refused responses not included when calculating percentages.)



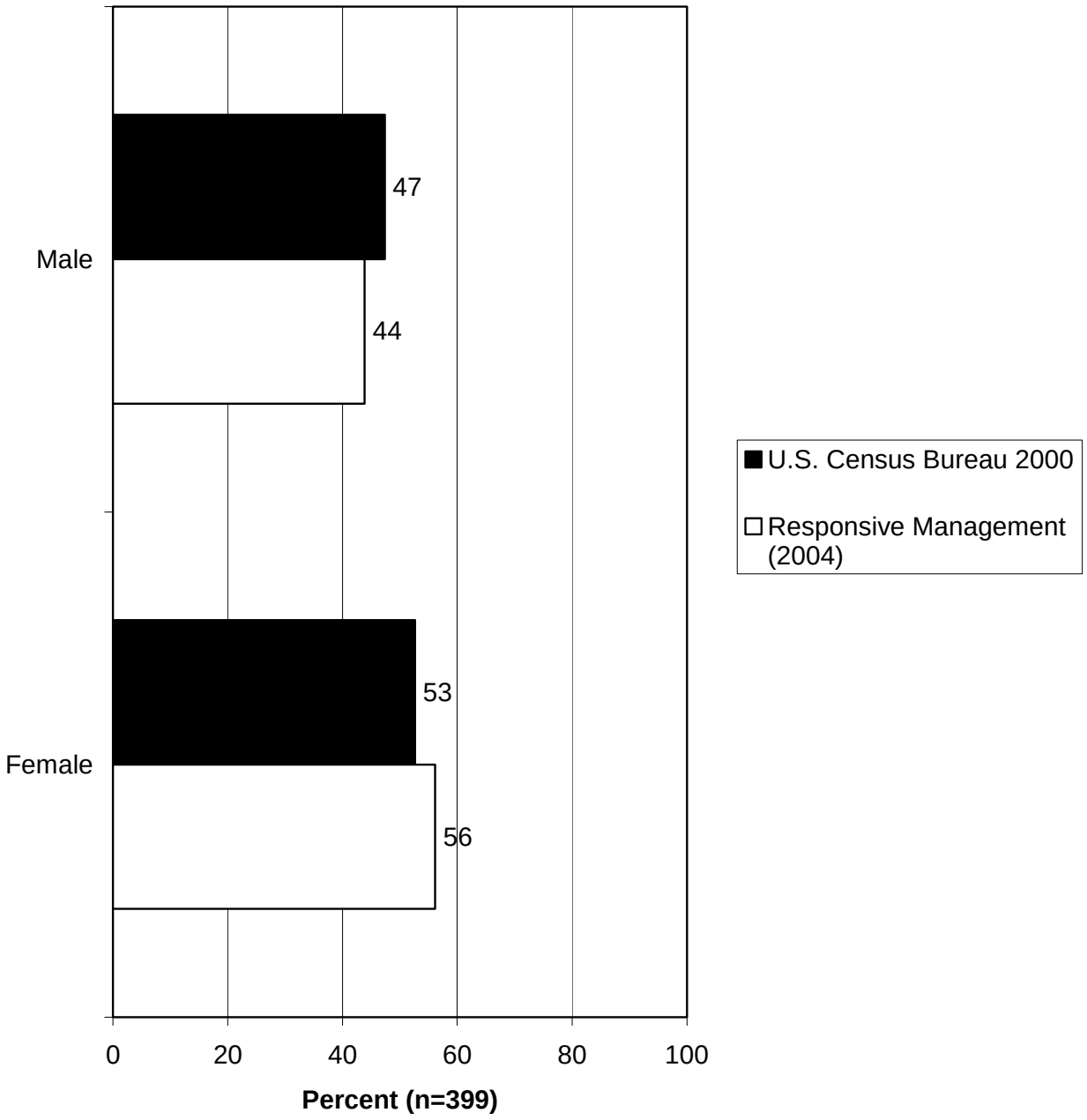
Q208. Which of these categories best describes your total household income before taxes last year?
(Refused responses not included when calculating percentages.)



Q209. Age of respondent.
(Refused responses not included when calculating percentages.)



Q211. Respondent's gender (not asked, but observed by interviewer).



ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

That's the end of the questionnaire; thank you very much for your time and cooperation. (Additional comments are recorded below.)

I wish they had more children's programs to get kids involved in hunting and fishing; it keeps them out of trouble. Fees for hunting on public land are too expensive; we should be able to pay one flat fee to lease all land. More bowhunting programs should be available.
The state should have more hands-on shooting ranges for younger people; it is very important in this day and age.
I am concerned about coastal erosion.
I enjoy the hunts organized for youth; keep them up.
Fees are ridiculous; we pay taxes already!
I think it would be beneficial for Louisiana to switch to a tag system for deer hunting. Otherwise, I think the Department is doing a fine job.
Do landowners have the right to refuse hunters who want to use their land? I found shotgun shells on my land, but I didn't give permission for hunters to access the land.
It would help to have a good telephone number to call with questions about wildlife and game, because it seems that when I call with questions, no one has the answers.
The management of small, domesticated animals and animal cruelty in this area is terrible; people run over them and abuse them.
We need more opportunities for disabled youth to learn about wildlife and fish and participate in outdoor recreation.
We need increased patrolling by Game Wardens; the laws are not being enforced as they should be.
My family hunts and fishes; I am glad to see Game Wardens in remote areas.
The Department could use more funding and more wildlife officers.
The government needs to give more money to the study of wildlife and fish.
They need to clean the little bit of forest lands that we have to make them safer to hunt, fish, or hike in.

ABOUT RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT

Responsive Management is a nationally recognized public opinion and attitude survey research firm specializing in natural resource and outdoor recreation issues. Its mission is to help natural resource and outdoor recreation agencies and organizations better understand and work with their constituents, customers, and the public.

Utilizing its in-house, full-service, computer-assisted telephone and mail survey center with 65 professional interviewers, Responsive Management has conducted more than 1,000 telephone surveys, mail surveys, personal interviews, and focus groups, as well as numerous marketing and communications plans, need assessments, and program evaluations on natural resource and outdoor recreation issues.

Clients include most of the federal and state natural resource, outdoor recreation, and environmental agencies, and most of the top conservation organizations. Responsive Management also collects attitude and opinion data for many of the nation's top universities, including the University of Southern California, Virginia Tech, Colorado State University, Auburn, Texas Tech, the University of California—Davis, Michigan State University, the University of Florida, North Carolina State University, Penn State, West Virginia University, and others.

Among the wide range of work Responsive Management has completed during the past 15 years are studies on how the general population values natural resources and outdoor recreation, and their opinions on and attitudes toward an array of natural resource-related issues. Responsive Management has conducted dozens of studies of selected groups of outdoor recreationists, including anglers, boaters, hunters, wildlife watchers, birdwatchers, park visitors, historic site visitors, hikers, and campers, as well as selected groups within the general population, such as landowners, farmers, urban and rural residents, women, senior citizens, children, Hispanics, Asians, and African-Americans. Responsive Management has conducted studies on environmental education, endangered species, waterfowl, wetlands, water quality, and the reintroduction of numerous species such as wolves, grizzly bears, the California condor, and the Florida panther.

Responsive Management has conducted research on numerous natural resource ballot initiatives and referenda and helped agencies and organizations find alternative funding and increase their memberships and donations. Responsive Management has conducted major agency and organizational program needs assessments and helped develop more effective programs based upon a solid foundation of fact. Responsive Management has developed Web sites for natural resource organizations, conducted training workshops on the human dimensions of natural resources, and presented numerous studies each year in presentations and as keynote speakers at major natural resource, outdoor recreation, conservation, and environmental conferences and meetings.

Responsive Management has conducted research on public attitudes toward natural resources and outdoor recreation in almost every state in the United States, as well as in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan. Responsive Management routinely conducts surveys in Spanish and has also conducted surveys and focus groups in Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese.

Responsive Management's research has been featured in most of the nation's major media, including CNN's *Crossfire*, ESPN, *The Washington Post*, *The Washington Times*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front page of *USA Today*.

APPENDIX A. SURVEY INSTRUMENT

```
C:\QPL\SEAFWA6.TXT                                        10/15/2004

            2004 SEAFWA Constituent Attitudes Survey



   1. PRESS RETURN WHEN INTERVIEW BEGINS
                                                                 START
      TIMER STARTS AFTER THIS SCREEN


   2. Time when interview began
                                                            TIME1 1:1-5
      |__|__|__|__|__|


   3. SURVEY NAME
                                                              SNAME 1:6
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. SEAFWA


   4. ENTER STATE FROM CALLSHEET.
                                                            STATE 1:7-8
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. Invalid answer. Select another.  (GO TO QUESTION 4)
      |__|  2. Alabama
      |__|  3. Arkansas
      |__|  4. Florida
      |__|  5. Georgia
      |__|  6. Kentucky
      |__|  7. Louisiana
      |__|  8. Maryland
      |__|  9. Mississippi
      |__| 10. Missouri
      |__| 11. North Carolina
      |__| 12. Oklahoma
      |__| 13. South Carolina
      |__| 14. Tennessee
      |__| 15. Texas
      |__| 16. Virginia
      |__| 17. West Virginia
```

5. IDENTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCY.
STATEAG 1:9-10

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another.
|__| 2. AL Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Division
|__| 3. AR Game & Fish Commission
|__| 4. FL Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
|__| 5. GA Wildlife Resources Division
|__| 6. KY Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources
|__| 7. LA Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
|__| 8. MD Department of Natural Resources
|__| 9. MS Department of Wildlife, Fisheries & Parks
|__| 10. MO Department of Conservation
|__| 11. NC Wildlife Resources Commission
|__| 12. OK Department of Wildlife Conservation
|__| 13. SC Department of Natural Resources
|__| 14. TN Wildlife Resources Agency
|__| 15. TX Parks & Wildlife Department
|__| 16. VA Department of Game & Inland Fisheries
|__| 17. WV Division of Natural Resources

COMPUTE IF (#4 = 1) 1
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 2) 2
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 3) 3
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 4) 4
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 5) 5
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 6) 6
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 7) 7
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 8) 8
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 9) 9
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 10) 10
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 11) 11
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 12) 12
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 13) 13
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 14) 14
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 15) 15
COMPUTE IF (#4 = 16) 16

2004 SEAFWA Constituent Attitudes Survey Page 3

6. IDENTIFICATION OF APPROPRIATE STATE UNIVERSITY.
STATEEDU 1:11-12

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another.
|__| 2. Auburn University
|__| 3. The University of Arkansas
|__| 4. A state-supported Florida university
|__| 5. The University of Georgia
|__| 6. The University of Kentucky
|__| 7. Louisiana State University
|__| 8. The University of Maryland
|__| 9. The University of Mississippi
|__| 10. The University of Missouri
|__| 11. North Carolina State University
|__| 12. The University of Oklahoma
|__| 13. Clemson University
|__| 14. The University of Tennessee
|__| 15. Texas A&M University
|__| 16. Virginia Tech
|__| 17. West Virginia University

COMPUTE #4

7. IDENTIFICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TITLE.
OFFICER 1:13-14

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another.
|__| 2. Conservation Officer
|__| 3. Wildlife Officer
|__| 4. Law Enforcement Officer
|__| 5. Conservation Ranger
|__| 6. Law Enforcement Officer
|__| 7. Wildlife Enforcement Agent
|__| 8. Natural Resources Police Officer
|__| 9. Conservation Officer
|__| 10. Conservation Agent
|__| 11. Wildlife Enforcement Officer
|__| 12. Game Warden
|__| 13. Law Enforcement Officer
|__| 14. Wildlife Officer
|__| 15. Game Warden
|__| 16. Game Warden
|__| 17. Conservation Officer

COMPUTE #4

```
2004 SEAFWA Constituent Attitudes Survey                    Page 4

   8. Hello, my name is ___________, and I'm not selling anything. I'm
      calling for the state of #4 under a grant from the U.S. Fish
      & Wildlife Service to ask you some questions about wildlife
      and outdoor recreation in #4. Do you have time to answer some
      questions for me, please? (IF YES, ARE YOU 18 OR OVER?) Thank you
      very much for your time. (START SURVEY.)
                                                        CONPER 1:15-16
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. Correct person, good time to do survey  (GO TO QUESTION 11)
      |__|  2. Bad time/schedule recall (CB - do not save)  (GO TO QUESTION 9)
      |__|  3. AM, NA, BZ (do not save)
      |__|  4. TM
      |__|  5. RF
      |__|  6. NE
      |__|  7. DS
      |__|  8. BG
      |__|  9. DL
      |__| 10. Bad Number (missing digit, begins with zero, etc.)

      SKIP TO QUESTION 215
      ============================================================


   9. When would be a more convenient time to call you back?
      Thank you for your time.
                                                          WHENCALL
      ENTER DAY AND TIME ON CALLSHEET (CB)

      SKIP TO QUESTION 215
      ============================================================


  10. YOU DID NOT USE SPACE BAR
                                                           NOSPAC1
      PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN
```

```
     2004 SEAFWA Constituent Attitudes Survey                  Page 5


       11. First, I'm going to read a list of outdoor activities, and
           I would like to know if you've participated in each in the
           past 12 months. Have you participated in...?
           (READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)
                                                        ACTIV 1:17-29
           (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

           |__|  1. Hiking
           |__|  2. Camping
           |__|  3. Closely observing or trying to identify birds and wildlife
           |__|  4.      within a mile of home  (GO TO QUESTION 11)
           |__|  5. Photographing wildlife within a mile of home
           |__|  6. Feeding birds or other wildlife on a regular basis
           |__|  7. Maintaining a natural area of a quarter acre or more where
           |__|  8.      the benefit to wildlife is the primary concern  (GO TO
QUESTION 11)
           |__|  9. Maintaining plantings where the benefit to wildlife is the
           |__| 10.      primary concern  (GO TO QUESTION 11)
           |__| 11. Visiting a park within 1 mile of home for the primary purpose
           |__| 12.      of observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife  (GO TO
QUESTION 11)
           |__| 13. (DNR: None of these)

           IF (#11 = 0) GO TO #10

           SKIP TO QUESTION 13
           ==========================================================


       12. YOU DID NOT USE SPACE BAR
                                                            NOSPAC1A
           PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN
```

13. What about...? (Have you participated in the following in the past 12 months?)
(READ LIST; CHECK IF YES)
ACTIV2 1:30-45
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Taking a trip or outing OF AT LEAST 1 MILE from home for the
|__| 2. primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing (GO TO QUESTION 13)
|__| 3. fish and/or wildlife. This does not include in zoos, (GO TO QUESTION 13)
|__| 4. museums, aquariums, circuses, or amusement parks. (GO TO QUESTION 13)
|__| 5. Mountain biking
|__| 6. Other biking
|__| 7. Visiting a state or national park
|__| 8. Motorboating (NOT including jetskiing)
|__| 9. Jetskiing
|__| 10. Sailing
|__| 11. Canoeing/kayaking
|__| 12. Freshwater fishing
|__| 13. Saltwater fishing
|__| 14. Hunting
|__| 15. Trapping
|__| 16. (DNR: None of these)

IF (#13 = 0) GO TO #12
IF (#11 @ 2) GO TO #14
IF (#13 @ 12) GO TO #15
IF (#13 @ 13) GO TO #15
IF (#13 @ 14) GO TO #16
IF (#13 @ 1) GO TO #17

SKIP TO QUESTION 18
==========

14. Which best describes the camping that you have done in the past 12 months?
CAMPTYPE 1:46
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 14)
|__| 2. Camping using an RV
|__| 3. Camping in a tent in a campground
|__| 4. Backcountry/wilderness camping
|__| 5. None of the above
|__| 6. Don't know

IF (#13 @ 12) GO TO #15
IF (#13 @ 13) GO TO #15
IF (#13 @ 14) GO TO #16
IF (#13 @ 1) GO TO #17

SKIP TO QUESTION 18
==========

15. About how many days did you fish in the
    past year? (Part of a day counts as 1 day.)
    (ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW)
    DAYSFISH 1:47-49

    |__|__|__| days

    LOWEST VALUE = 1
    HIGHEST VALUE = 365

    IF (#13 @ 14) GO TO #16
    IF (#13 @ 1) GO TO #17

    SKIP TO QUESTION 18
    ==========

16. About how many days did you go hunting in the
    past year? (Part of a day counts as 1 day.)
    (ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW)
    DAYSHUNT 1:50-52

    |__|__|__| days

    LOWEST VALUE = 1
    HIGHEST VALUE = 365

    IF (#13 @ 1) GO TO #17

    SKIP TO QUESTION 18
    ==========

17. About how many days did you take a trip or outing of at least
    1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding,
    or photographing fish and/or wildlife?
    (Part of a day counts as 1 day.)
    (ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW)
    DAYSVIEW 1:53-55

    |__|__|__| days

    LOWEST VALUE = 1
    HIGHEST VALUE = 365

18. Which one government agency would you say is most responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife in #4? (IF ASKED, WILDLIFE REFERS TO ANIMALS IN A NATURAL, UNDOMESTICATED STATE) (DO NOT READ LIST)

NAMEAG 1:56

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 18)
|__| 2. Correct state agency (REFER TO LIST OF STATE AGENCIES)
|__| 3. Essentially correct derivative of state agency
|__| 4. Incorrect answer
|__| 5. Don't know

19. The #5 is responsible for managing and conserving fish and wildlife in #4.

Before this survey, would you say you knew a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about the #5?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)

AGKNOW 1:57

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 19)
|__| 2. A great deal
|__| 3. A moderate amount
|__| 4. A little
|__| 5. Nothing
|__| 6. Don't know

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  20. Now I would like to ask about your opinions
      regarding the #5.

      Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the
      #5 as a
      governmental agency in #4?
      (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
                                                   DEPTSAT 1:58
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. Invalid answer.  Select another.  (GO TO QUESTION 20)
      |__|  2. Very satisfied
      |__|  3. Somewhat satisfied
      |__|  4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
      |__|  5. Somewhat dissatisfied
      |__|  6. Very dissatisfied
      |__|  7. Don't know

      SKIP TO QUESTION 22
      ==========================================================


  21. YOU DID NOT USE
      YOUR SPACE BAR
                                                       NOSPAC2
      PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN
```

22. What do you see as the benefits the
#5
provides you with?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
BENEFT 1:59-74

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. There are no benefits
|__| 2. Opportunity to hunt
|__| 3. Opportunity to fish
|__| 4. Opportunity to boat
|__| 5. Opportunity to view wildlife
|__| 6. Conserving/protecting wildlife
|__| 7. Conserving/protecting natural resources
|__| 8. Conserving/protecting habitat
|__| 9. Conserving/protecting threatened or endangered species
|__| 10. Conserving/protecting the environment
|__| 11. Enforcing fish and wildlife laws
|__| 12. Enforcing boating laws
|__| 13. Making hunting safer
|__| 14. Making boating safer
|__| 15. Don't know
|__| 16. Other

IF (#22 = 0) GO TO #21
IF (#22 @ 16) GO TO #23

SKIP TO QUESTION 24
==========

23. ENTER OTHER BENEFIT OF AGENCY.
BENEFTST 2:1-240

_____

_____

_____

24. Now I'm going to read a list of statements, and I'd like to know if you agree or disagree with each one.
AGPRCPT

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

25. RANDOMIZATION FOR AGENCY ATTITUDES QUESTIONS
AGNCYRND 2:241

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Q1 (GO TO QUESTION 26)
|__| 2. Q2 (GO TO QUESTION 27)
|__| 3. Q3 (GO TO QUESTION 28)
|__| 4. Q4 (GO TO QUESTION 29)
|__| 5. Q5 (GO TO QUESTION 30)
|__| 6. Q6 (GO TO QUESTION 31)

SKIP TO QUESTION 37
==========

26. The #5
primarily serves the interests of hunters and anglers.
(IF ASKED, ANGLERS REFERS TO FISHERMEN.)

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
INTEREST 2:242

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 26)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#25 = 2 AND #4 = 15) GO TO #33
IF (#25 = 2) GO TO #37

27. The #5
effectively balances the interests of anglers, hunters, conservation groups, and the general public.
(IF ASKED, ANGLERS REFERS TO FISHERMEN.)

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
BALANCE 2:243
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 27)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#25 = 3 AND #4 = 15) GO TO #33
IF (#25 = 3) GO TO #37

28. The work of the
#5
is primarily influenced by environmental and/or conservation groups.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
INFLUENC 2:244
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 28)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#25 = 4 AND #4 = 15) GO TO #33
IF (#25 = 4) GO TO #37

29. The work of the
#5
is primarily influenced by politics.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
POLITICS 2:245
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 29)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#25 = 5 AND #4 = 15) GO TO #33
IF (#25 = 5) GO TO #37

30. Scientific fish and wildlife methods serve
as the primary guide for the work of the
#5.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
METHODS 2:246
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 30)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#25 = 6 AND #4 = 15) GO TO #33
IF (#25 = 6) GO TO #37

31. The #5
is doing enough to conserve our state's fish and wildlife
populations.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
ENOUGH 2:247
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 31)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#25 = 1 AND #4 = 15) GO TO #33
IF (#25 = 1) GO TO #37

SKIP TO QUESTION 26
==========

32. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPCTX1
PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

33. In your opinion, what are the most important natural resource
or environmental issues facing Texas? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
TX1 3:1-12
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Water-related issues (quality, quantity, pollution, etc.)
|__| 2. Air quality related issues (pollution, smog, etc.)
|__| 3. Urban sprawl/over-development/loss of greenspace
|__| 4. Habitat loss/fragmentation
|__| 5. Endangered species protection
|__| 6. Pollution (unspecified)
|__| 7. Recycling
|__| 8. Population growth
|__| 9. Oil industry
|__| 10. There are no problems
|__| 11. Don't know
|__| 12. Other

IF (#33 = 0) GO TO #32

SKIP TO QUESTION 35
==========

34. YOU DID NOT USE
    YOUR SPACE BAR
    NOSPCTX2

    PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

35. What are the most important outdoor recreation issues facing
    Texas? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
    TX2 3:13-29

    (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

    |__| 1. Fishing-related issues (not enough fish/regulations, etc.)
    |__| 2. Hunting-related issues (not enough game, etc.)
    |__| 3. Boating-related issues (not enough access/regulations, etc.)
    |__| 4. Not enough parks
    |__| 5. Poor/lack of park facilities
    |__| 6. Not enough wildlife viewing areas (birdwatching, etc.)
    |__| 7. Not enough access for outdoor rec. opportunities in general
    |__| 8. Cost of participating in outdoor recreation
    |__| 9. Facilities in disrepair/poor facilities
    |__| 10. Lack of facilities
    |__| 11. Pollution/litter at facilities
    |__| 12. Vandalism of facilities
    |__| 13. Safety at facilities
    |__| 14. Preservation of greenspace
    |__| 15. There are no problems
    |__| 16. Don't know
    |__| 17. Other

    IF (#35 = 0) GO TO #34

    SKIP TO QUESTION 37
    ==========

36. YOU DID NOT USE
    YOUR SPACE BAR
    NOSPAC3

    PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

37. What would you say are the MOST important fish or wildlife issues facing #4 today? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
ISSUE 3:30-47

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. There are none (no important issues)
|__| 2. Habitat loss
|__| 3. Habitat fragmentation
|__| 4. Wildlife health
|__| 5. Development/urban sprawl
|__| 6. Low nongame wildlife populations
|__| 7. Low game populations
|__| 8. Low fish populations
|__| 9. Poaching/fish and wildlife violations
|__| 10. Not enough water/water quantity
|__| 11. Polluted water/water quality
|__| 12. Air pollution/air quality
|__| 13. Threatened or endangered species
|__| 14. Exotic/invasive species
|__| 15. Too many users
|__| 16. Protection of greenspace
|__| 17. Don't know
|__| 18. Other

IF (#37 = 0) GO TO #36
IF (#37 @ 18) GO TO #38

SKIP TO QUESTION 39
==========

38. ENTER OTHER ISSUE.
ISSUEST 4:1-240

_____

_____

_____

39. RANDOMIZE GROUPS.
RANIMP 4:241

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. rank1
|__| 2. rank2 (GO TO QUESTION 49)

40. People associate several different values with natural resources and outdoor recreation. I'd like to know if each of the following values is important or unimportant to you.
VALUES
Press ENTER to continue

41. Is it important or unimportant to you that wildlife exists in #4?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
WLDEXIST 4:242
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 41)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

42. Is it important or unimportant to you that fish and wildlife populations are being properly managed and conserved in #4?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
GIVMGT 4:243
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 42)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

43. Is it important or unimportant to you that people have the opportunity to FISH recreationally in #4?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
KNOWFISH 4:244
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 43)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

44. Is it important or unimportant to you that people have the opportunity to HUNT in #4?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
KNOWHUNT 4:245
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 44)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

45. Is it important or unimportant to you that people have the opportunity to VIEW WILDLIFE in #4?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
VIEWWILD 4:246
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 45)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

46. Is it important or unimportant to you that ECOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT HABITATS AND LANDS in #4 are being conserved?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
LANDS 4:247
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 46)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

47. Is it important or unimportant to you that natural areas exist in #4 for ENJOYING AND EXPERIENCING NATURE?
EXPNAT 4:248
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 47)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

48. Is it important or unimportant to you that #4's WATER RESOURCES are safe and well protected?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
H2O 4:249
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 48)
|__| 2. Very important
|__| 3. Somewhat important
|__| 4. Neither important nor unimportant
|__| 5. Somewhat unimportant
|__| 6. Very unimportant
|__| 7. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 64
==========

49. Do you think #4's waters, that is
rivers, lakes, streams, and underground aquifers,
are healthy or unhealthy?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
H2OHLTH 4:250
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 49)
|__| 2. Very healthy
|__| 3. Somewhat healthy
|__| 4. Neither healthy nor unhealthy
|__| 5. Somewhat unhealthy
|__| 6. Very unhealthy
|__| 7. Don't know

50. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not concerned and 10
is extremely concerned, how concerned are you about WATER
QUALITY in #4? (ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW)
QUANCRN 5:1-2
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

51. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not concerned and 10
is extremely concerned, how concerned are you about WATER
QUANTITY, that is, the amount of water,
in #4? (ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW)
QUALCRN 5:3-4
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

52. Are you more concerned about water resources in
#4 for people, for fish and
wildlife, or both about equally?
WHYCNCRN 5:5

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 52)
|__| 2. People
|__| 3. Fish and wildlife
|__| 4. Both about equally
|__| 5. DNR: Not concerned for either
|__| 6. DNR: Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 54
==========

53. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPAC99

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

54. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to WATER
QUALITY issues in #4?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
MPACT 5:6-16

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Agricultural runoff
|__| 2. Industrial waste
|__| 3. Wastewater treatment plants/sewage
|__| 4. Stormwater runoff
|__| 5. Litter/trash
|__| 6. Pet waste
|__| 7. Wild animal waste
|__| 8. Shipping waste
|__| 9. Acid rain
|__| 10. Oil spills
|__| 11. Other

IF (#54 = 0) GO TO #53
IF (#54 @ 11) GO TO #55

SKIP TO QUESTION 57
==========

55. ENTER OTHER FACTOR.
MPACTST 6:1-240

_____

_____

_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 57
==========

56. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPAC98

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

57. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to WATER QUANTITY issues in #4?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
USEM 6:241-246

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Agricultural use/irrigation
|__| 2. Industrial/commercial use
|__| 3. Residential use/lawns
|__| 4. Drought
|__| 5. Water diversions
|__| 6. Other

IF (#57 = 0) GO TO #56
IF (#57 @ 6) GO TO #58

SKIP TO QUESTION 59
==========

58. ENTER OTHER FACTOR.
USEMST 7:1-240

_____

_____

_____

59. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not concerned and 10 is extremely concerned, how concerned are you about THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES in #4? (ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW)
TNECNCRN 7:241-242
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

SKIP TO QUESTION 61
==========

60. YOU DID NOT USE SPACE BAR
NOSPAC71
PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

61. What do you feel are the major factors contributing to species becoming THREATENED or ENDANGERED in #4? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
TNFCTR 8:1-15
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Habitat loss/fragmentation (urban sprawl, etc.)
|__| 2. Food source imperiled
|__| 3. Change to ecosystem (e.g., water temperature change)
|__| 4. Natural causes
|__| 5. Disease
|__| 6. Pollution
|__| 7. Pesticides/herbicides
|__| 8. Ingestion of trash/entanglement in trash
|__| 9. Accidents with human-made objects (e.g., cars, power lines)
|__| 10. Exotic/invasive species
|__| 11. Climate change
|__| 12. Overhunting/over-trapping/overfishing (legal hunting/fishing/trapping)
|__| 13. Poaching
|__| 14. Don't know
|__| 15. Other

IF (#61 = 0) GO TO #60
IF (#61 @ 15) GO TO #62

SKIP TO QUESTION 63
==========

62. ENTER OTHER MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS.
TNEFACST 8:16-135

_____

_____

_____

63. In the past year, would you say you've heard a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)
HEARCWD 8:136

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 63)
|__| 2. A great deal
|__| 3. A moderate amount
|__| 4. A little
|__| 5. Nothing
|__| 6. Don't know

64. Sometimes people have problems with wildlife in their neighborhoods or around their homes. Have you had any problems with any wild animals or birds within the past 2 years?
WILDPROB 8:137

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 64)
|__| 2. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 66)
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 72
==========

65. YOU DID NOT USE SPACE BAR
NOSPAC4

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

66. Which wild animals have caused you problems?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
WHATAN 8:138-153

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Squirrels
|__| 2. Deer
|__| 3. Bear
|__| 4. Raccoons
|__| 5. Opossums
|__| 6. Beaver
|__| 7. Birds
|__| 8. Bats
|__| 9. Skunks
|__| 10. Woodchucks/groundhogs
|__| 11. Muskrats
|__| 12. Reptiles/amphibians
|__| 13. Armadillos
|__| 14. Moles/gophers
|__| 15. Don't know
|__| 16. Other

IF (#66 = 0) GO TO #65
IF (#66 @ 16) GO TO #67

SKIP TO QUESTION 69
==========

67. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF ANIMAL CAUSING PROBLEMS.
WHATANST 9:1-120

_____

_____

_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 69
==========

68. YOU DID NOT USE SPACE BAR
NOSPAC5

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

69. What kind of problems did the wildlife cause?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
WHTPRB 9:121-131

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Garbage
|__| 2. Yards
|__| 3. Gardens
|__| 4. Agricultural damage
|__| 5. Vehicle collision
|__| 6. Pets
|__| 7. Livestock
|__| 8. Structural damage to home
|__| 9. Threat to humans
|__| 10. Don't know
|__| 11. Other

IF (#69 = 0) GO TO #68
IF (#69 @ 11) GO TO #70

SKIP TO QUESTION 72
==========

70. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF PROBLEMS CAUSED BY WILDLIFE.
WHTPRBST 10:1-120

_____

_____

_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 72
==========

71. YOU HAVE SELECTED INCOMPATIBLE ANSWERS
OR YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPAC54

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

72. In the past 12 months, have you personally had a vehicle collision
    with a deer while riding or driving on #4's
    roads or highways?
    (READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
    HITDER 10:121-124
    (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

    |__| 1. Yes, while driving
    |__| 2. Yes, while riding
    |__| 3. No
    |__| 4. Don't know

    IF (#72 = 0) GO TO #71
    IF (#72 @ 1 AND #72 @ 3) GO TO #71
    IF (#72 @ 2 AND #72 @ 3) GO TO #71
    IF (#72 @ 1 AND #72 @ 4) GO TO #71
    IF (#72 @ 2 AND #72 @ 4) GO TO #71
    IF (#72 @ 3 AND #72 @ 4) GO TO #71

73. Now I'm going to read a list of fish and wildlife
    programs. Please rate how important each program should be to the
    #5
    on a scale of 0 to 10,
    with 0 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important.
    PROGRAMS
    PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

74. RANDOMIZATION FOR PROGRAM PRIORITIES
    ISSUERND 10:125-126
    (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

    |__| 1. Q1 (GO TO QUESTION 75)
    |__| 2. Q2 (GO TO QUESTION 76)
    |__| 3. Q3 (GO TO QUESTION 77)
    |__| 4. Q4 (GO TO QUESTION 78)
    |__| 5. Q5 (GO TO QUESTION 79)
    |__| 6. Q6 (GO TO QUESTION 80)
    |__| 7. Q7 (GO TO QUESTION 81)
    |__| 8. Q8 (GO TO QUESTION 82)
    |__| 9. Q9 (GO TO QUESTION 83)
    |__| 10. Q10 (GO TO QUESTION 84)
    |__| 11. Q11 (GO TO QUESTION 85)
    |__| 12. Q12 (GO TO QUESTION 86)
    |__| 13. Q13 (GO TO QUESTION 87)
    |__| 14. Q14 (GO TO QUESTION 88)

    SKIP TO QUESTION 90
    ==========

75. Please rate the importance of PROTECTING THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
PROTTNE 10:127-128
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 9) GO TO #90

76. Please rate the importance of RESTORING NATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES to the state as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.) (IF ASKED, NATIVE REFERS TO SPECIES THAT WOULD BE NATURALLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE AREA AS PART OF THEIR HISTORIC RANGE.)
RESTORE 10:129-130
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 10) GO TO #90

77. Please rate the importance of CONSERVING FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
PROTHAB 10:131-132
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 11) GO TO #90

78. Please rate the importance of ENFORCING FISH AND GAME LAWS as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
ENFLAWS 10:133-134
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 12) GO TO #90

79. Please rate the importance of MANAGING FISH POPULATIONS OVERALL as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
FISHPOP 10:135-136
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 13) GO TO #90

80. Please rate the importance of MANAGING WILDLIFE POPULATIONS as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
WILDPOP 10:137-138
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 14) GO TO #90

81. Please rate the importance of PROTECTING RESIDENTS AGAINST DISEASES from wild animals such as Lyme disease and rabies as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
RESHLTH 10:139-140
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 1) GO TO #90

82. Please rate the importance of PROTECTING RESIDENTS FROM HARM from wildlife that may be dangerous as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
RESPROT 10:141-142
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 2) GO TO #90

83. Please rate the importance of PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO VIEW WILDLIFE as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
VIEWOPP 10:143-144
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 3) GO TO #90

84. Please rate the importance OF PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATIONAL (i.e., not commercial) FISHING as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
FISHOPP 10:145-146
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 4) GO TO #90

85. Please rate the importance OF PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR
    LEGAL HUNTING as a
    #5 program.
    (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
    WILDOPP 10:147-148
    |__|__|

    LOWEST VALUE = 0
    HIGHEST VALUE = 10

    IF (#74 = 5) GO TO #90

86. Please rate the importance of PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
    ON THE STATE'S FISH AND WILDLIFE as a
    #5 program.
    (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
    EDPROG 10:149-150
    |__|__|

    LOWEST VALUE = 0
    HIGHEST VALUE = 10

    IF (#74 = 6) GO TO #90

87. Please rate the importance of PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR
    BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION as a
    #5 program.
    (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
    BTSAFEP 10:151-152
    |__|__|

    LOWEST VALUE = 0
    HIGHEST VALUE = 10

    IF (#74 = 7) GO TO #90

88. Please rate the importance of PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUNTING SAFETY EDUCATION as a #5 program.
(On a scale of 0 to 10.)
HNTSAFEP 10:153-154
|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#74 = 8) GO TO #90

SKIP TO QUESTION 75
==========

89. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPAC6
PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

90. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about funding for the #5.

How do you think the #5 is funded? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
HOWFND 10:155-168
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Taxes (nothing specific)
|__| 2. Hunting licenses
|__| 3. Fishing licenses
|__| 4. Excise taxes on hunting equipment
|__| 5. Excise taxes on fishing equipment
|__| 6. Taxes on motorboat fuel
|__| 7. General state taxes
|__| 8. General federal taxes
|__| 9. State income tax check-off/nongame donations
|__| 10. Portion of dedicated state sales tax
|__| 11. Fines
|__| 12. State Wildlife Grants
|__| 13. Don't know
|__| 14. Other (GO TO QUESTION 91)

IF (#90 = 0) GO TO #89

SKIP TO QUESTION 92
==========

91. ENTER OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING.
HOWFNDST 11:1-240

_____

_____

_____

92. Overall, do you think the current fees for hunting licenses are too high, too low, or about the right price in #4?
HUNTFEES 11:241

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 92)
|__| 2. Too high
|__| 3. About the right price
|__| 4. Too low
|__| 5. Don't know

93. Overall, do you think the fees for fishing licenses are too high, too low, or about the right price in #4?
FISHFEES 11:242

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 93)
|__| 2. Too high
|__| 3. About the right price
|__| 4. Too low
|__| 5. Don't know

94. Would you support or oppose increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, to cover the costs of conserving and managing fish and wildlife?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
FEEMANAG 11:243

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 94)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

95. Would you support or oppose increases in user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses, if it meant more opportunities for these activities? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
MOREOPP 11:244
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 95)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

96. Do you agree or disagree that costs for managing fish and wildlife should be paid for primarily with specific user fees, such as hunting and fishing licenses?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
USERFEES 11:245
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 96)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

97. Now I'd like you to rate the performance of the
#5 in
each of the following areas. For each area, please rate the agency's performance on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being a poor job and 10 being an excellent job.
EFFCTIV
PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

98. DETERMINE QUESTION ORDER BASED ON PREVIOUS RANDOMIZATION.
MATCHING 11:246-247

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Q1 (GO TO QUESTION 99)
|__| 2. Q2 (GO TO QUESTION 100)
|__| 3. Q3 (GO TO QUESTION 101)
|__| 4. Q4 (GO TO QUESTION 102)
|__| 5. Q5 (GO TO QUESTION 103)
|__| 6. Q6 (GO TO QUESTION 104)
|__| 7. Q7 (GO TO QUESTION 105)
|__| 8. Q8 (GO TO QUESTION 106)
|__| 9. Q9 (GO TO QUESTION 107)
|__| 10. Q10 (GO TO QUESTION 108)
|__| 11. Q11 (GO TO QUESTION 109)
|__| 12. Q12 (GO TO QUESTION 110)
|__| 13. Q13 (GO TO QUESTION 111)
|__| 14. Q14 (GO TO QUESTION 112)

COMPUTE #74

SKIP TO QUESTION 113
==========

99. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROTECTING THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
TNEJOB 11:248-249

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 9) GO TO #113

100. Please rate the performance of the agency in RESTORING NATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE SPECIES to the state. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
NATIVJOB 12:1-2

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 10) GO TO #113

101. Please rate the performance of the agency in CONSERVING FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
HABJOB 12:3-4

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 11) GO TO #113

102. Please rate the performance of the agency in ENFORCING FISH AND GAME LAWS. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
LAWJOB 12:5-6

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 12) GO TO #113

103. Please rate the performance of the agency in MANAGING FISH POPULATIONS OVERALL. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
FISHJOB 12:7-8

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 13) GO TO #113

104. Please rate the performance of the agency in MANAGING WILDLIFE POPULATIONS. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
WILDJOB 12:9-10

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 14) GO TO #113

105. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROTECTING RESIDENTS AGAINST DISEASES from wild animals such as Lyme disease and rabies. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)

CTZNJOB 12:11-12

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 1) GO TO #113

106. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROTECTING RESIDENTS FROM HARM from wildlife that may be dangerous. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)

HARMJOB 12:13-14

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 2) GO TO #113

107. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO VIEW WILDLIFE. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)

VIEWJOB 12:15-16

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 3) GO TO #113

108. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROVIDING RECREATIONAL FISHING OPPORTUNITIES. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)

FISHNJOB 12:17-18

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 4) GO TO #113

109. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROVIDING LEGAL HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
HUNTNJOB 12:19-20

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 5) GO TO #113

110. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS REGARDING FISH AND WILDLIFE. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
EDJOB 12:21-22

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 6) GO TO #113

111. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOATING SAFETY EDUCATION. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
BTJOB 12:23-24

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 7) GO TO #113

112. Please rate the performance of the agency in PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUNTING SAFETY EDUCATION. (On a scale of 0 to 10.)
HNTJOB 12:25-26

|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 0
HIGHEST VALUE = 10

IF (#98 = 8) GO TO #113

SKIP TO QUESTION 99
==========

113. STATE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS.

STATESPC 12:27-28

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another.
|__| 2. Alabama (GO TO QUESTION 114)
|__| 3. Arkansas (GO TO QUESTION 117)
|__| 4. Florida (GO TO QUESTION 121)
|__| 5. Georgia (GO TO QUESTION 123)
|__| 6. Kentucky (GO TO QUESTION 125)
|__| 7. Louisiana (GO TO QUESTION 127)
|__| 8. Maryland (GO TO QUESTION 129)
|__| 9. Mississippi (GO TO QUESTION 132)
|__| 10. Missouri (GO TO QUESTION 135)
|__| 11. North Carolina (GO TO QUESTION 138)
|__| 12. Oklahoma (GO TO QUESTION 141)
|__| 13. South Carolina (GO TO QUESTION 143)
|__| 14. Tennessee (GO TO QUESTION 145)
|__| 15. Texas (GO TO QUESTION 156)
|__| 16. Virginia (GO TO QUESTION 148)
|__| 17. West Virginia (GO TO QUESTION 152)

COMPUTE #4

SKIP TO QUESTION 156

==========

114. Do you support or oppose requiring those who use lands owned or managed by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to purchase a hunting license before they can use the lands for non-hunting recreational purposes (e.g., camping, off-road driving, horseback riding) as a way to increase funding for wildlife management and conservation? (IF ASKED: HUNTERS ARE REQUIRED TO PURCHASE A LICENSE TO HUNT ON LANDS OWNED BY THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES, BUT PEOPLE WHO DO OTHER ACTIVITIES ON THESE LANDS ARE CURRENTLY NOT REQUIRED TO PURCHASE ANY KIND OF LICENSE AND ARE NOT CHARGED ANY FEE.)

AL1 12:29

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 114)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

115. Do you support or oppose allowing anglers fishing in bass tournaments to possess fish less than the legal size limit while not granting the same privilege to non-tournament anglers for the duration of the tournament? (IF ASKED: KEEPING FISH LESS THAN THE LEGAL LIMIT WOULD BE ALLOWED ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC LOCATION AND ONLY FOR THE DURATION OF THE TOURNAMENT. NOTE THAT THIS CURRENTLY IS NOT ALLOWED.)

AL2 12:30

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 115)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

116. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR

NOSPCAR1

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

117. Which two of the following species groups should have the highest priority for conservation funding in Arkansas? (CHECK ONLY TWO.)

AR1 12:31-40

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Birds
|__| 2. Small mammals
|__| 3. Amphibians and reptiles
|__| 4. Watchable insects
|__| 5. Nongame fin fish
|__| 6. Mollusks (e.g., oysters, clams)
|__| 7. Crustaceans (e.g., lobsters, crabs, shrimp)
|__| 8. All should have the same priority
|__| 9. None
|__| 10. Don't know

IF (#117 = 0) GO TO #116

SKIP TO QUESTION 119
==========

118. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPCAR2

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

119. Which two of the following habitat types should have the highest priority for conservation funding in Arkansas? (CHECK ONLY TWO.)
AR2 12:41-49

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Lakes, rivers, and streams
|__| 2. Forest lands
|__| 3. Wetlands
|__| 4. Grasslands
|__| 5. Agricultural lands
|__| 6. Community greenspace and parklands
|__| 7. All should have the same priority
|__| 8. None
|__| 9. Don't know

IF (#119 = 0) GO TO #118

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

120. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPCFL1

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

121. Nearly half of all Florida anglers and hunters are currently exempt from the requirement to have a Fishing or Hunting License. Furthermore, revenue from license fees is used for conservation. Knowing this, which of the following current exemptions from the license requirements do you SUPPORT? (READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
FL1 12:50-55

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Youth (under 16) should be exempted
|__| 2. Seniors (over 65) should be exempted
|__| 3. Saltwater shore anglers should be exempted
|__| 4. Freshwater canepole anglers should be exempted
|__| 5. None of the above
|__| 6. DNR: Don't know

IF (#121 = 0) GO TO #120

122. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission was created in Florida by a state constitutional amendment voted on by the people of Florida to merge all wildlife management (freshwater and saltwater fisheries, marine mammals, terrestrial wildlife, endangered species, etc.) under one agency. After 4 years, do you think the new agency is:

FL2 12:56

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 122)
|__| 2. Doing a much better job than the formerly divided agencies
|__| 3. Doing a somewhat better job than the formerly divided agencies
|__| 4. Doing about the same job as the formerly divided agencies
|__| 5. Doing a somewhat worse job than the formerly divided agencies
|__| 6. Doing a much worse job than the formerly divided agencies
|__| 7. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

123. Would you support or oppose a fishing license fee increase if the money was spent to support fisheries management activities?

GA1 12:57

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 123)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

124. Currently, a regular fishing license in Georgia is $9. What do you think is a reasonable price that you would pay for a regular fishing license in Georgia?

GA2 12:58

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 124)
|__| 2. $25
|__| 3. $20
|__| 4. $15
|__| 5. $10
|__| 6. $5
|__| 7. Free
|__| 8. Does not want license

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

125. Have you gone out for the primary purpose of watching elk in Kentucky during the past 12 months? (IF ASKED: ELK WERE REINTRODUCED INTO SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY IN 1997 BY THE
#5)

KY1 12:59

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 125)
|__| 2. Yes (GO TO QUESTION 126)
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

126. How many days did you go out with the primary purpose of watching elk in Kentucky in the past 12 months? (Part of a day counts as 1 day.)

KY2 12:60-62

|__|__|__| days

LOWEST VALUE = 1
HIGHEST VALUE = 365

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

127. Would you support or oppose the use of a portion of Louisiana's state gasoline tax to fund aquatic vegetation control?
LA1 12:63

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 127)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

128. Would you support or oppose the use of a portion of Louisiana's state general fund to support a non-game wildlife program? (IF ASKED: NONGAME REFERS TO WILDLIFE THAT ARE NOT HUNTED NOR FISHED.)
LA2 12:64

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 128)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose
|__| 6. Strongly oppose
|__| 7. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

129. Maryland has nearly 110,000 acres of State Wildlife Management Area lands purchased primarily with revenues from Maryland hunting and trapping license fees and federal taxes on sporting arms and ammunition. Do you agree or disagree that non-hunters should have to pay a user-fee to participate in outdoor recreation activities on State Wildlife Management Area lands?
MD1 12:65

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 129)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

130. Do you agree or disagree that people should be allowed to hunt bears in Maryland?

MD2 12:66

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 130)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156

==========

131. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR

POSSPAC1

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

132. MISSISSIPPI QUESTIONS HERE.

MS1 12:67-68

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 132)
|__| 2. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 3. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 4. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 5. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 6. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 7. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 8. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 9. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 10. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 11. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 12. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 13. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.

SKIP TO QUESTION 134

==========

133. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR

POSSPAC2

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

134. MISSISSIPPI QUESTIONS HERE.
MS2 12:69-70

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 134)
|__| 2. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 3. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 4. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 5. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 6. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 7. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 8. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 9. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 10. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 11. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 12. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
|__| 13. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

135. Did you hear any information from television about the Missouri Department of Conservation in the past 4 months?
MO1 12:71

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 135)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

136. Did you hear any information from television about the Missouri Department of Conservation's Web site in the past 4 months?
MO2 12:72

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 136)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

137. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPCNC1

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

138. Funding for the North Carolina Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund comes from a state income tax check-off, from fees for wildlife license plates, and from other donations. Have you ever donated part of your tax refund, purchased a wildlife plate, or made any other donation to the Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund? (IF ASKED: NONGAME REFERS TO WILDLIFE THAT ARE NOT HUNTED NOR FISHED.) (READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

NC1 12:73-77

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Yes, state income tax check-off (GO TO QUESTION 140)
|__| 2. Yes, purchased wildlife license plate (GO TO QUESTION 140)
|__| 3. Yes, donated other money (GO TO QUESTION 140)
|__| 4. No
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#138 = 0) GO TO #137

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

139. YOU DID NOT USE YOUR SPACE BAR

NOSPCNC2

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

140. Where did you hear about donating to the Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Fund? (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

NC2 12:78-85

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. State income tax forms
|__| 2. "Wildlife in North Carolina" magazine
|__| 3. NC Wildlife Resources Commission Web site
|__| 4. NC Wildlife Resources Commission publications
|__| 5. Television
|__| 6. Friends/family
|__| 7. Word-of-mouth
|__| 8. Other

IF (#140 = 0) GO TO #139

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

141. As of January 1, 2005, people who hunt or fish in Oklahoma will pay $5 more for their hunting or fishing license. The money will be used to purchase land for fish and wildlife conservation and for public hunting and fishing opportunities. Do you support or oppose this new program?

OK1 12:86

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 141)
|__| 2. Strongly support
|__| 3. Moderately support
|__| 4. Neither support nor oppose
|__| 5. Moderately oppose (GO TO QUESTION 142)
|__| 6. Strongly oppose (GO TO QUESTION 142)
|__| 7. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

142. Why do you oppose this new program?

OK2 13:1-240

_____

_____

_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

143. In South Carolina, most hunting and fishing regulations are set by the legislature, not the Department of Natural Resources. In your opinion, who should have authority to set hunting and fishing regulations?

SC1 13:241

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 143)
|__| 2. South Carolina State Legislature
|__| 3. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
|__| 4. Both should have authority
|__| 5. DNR: Neither should have authority
|__| 6. DNR: Don't know

144. If South Carolina were to institute a special hatchery stamp at an additional cost to the fishing license to directly fund stocking of selected species such as mountain trout or striped bass, what is a reasonable cost that you would pay for such a stamp?
SC2 13:242

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 144)
|__| 2. $25
|__| 3. $20
|__| 4. $15
|__| 5. $10
|__| 6. $5
|__| 7. Does not want stamp

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

145. Have you ever watched the TV show, "Tennessee's Wild Side"? (IF ASKED: IT IS THE TENNESSEE WILDLIFE RESOURCES AGENCY TV SHOW BROADCAST ON PBS.)
TN1 13:243

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 145)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

146. Have you ever accessed the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Web site? (IF ASKED: THE ADDRESS IS TNWILDLIFE.ORG)
TN2 13:244

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 146)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

147. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR
POSSPAC3

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

148. Currently, a resident state hunting license costs $12.50, and note that the fees for licenses fund wildlife programs that benefit everyone. This price has not been raised since 1988. How much do you think is a reasonable fee for a resident state hunting license? (READ LIST UNTIL RESPONDENT ANSWERS YES)

VA1 13:245-246

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 148)
|__| 2. $18
|__| 3. $17
|__| 4. $16
|__| 5. $15
|__| 6. $14
|__| 7. $13
|__| 8. $12.50
|__| 9. DNR: None of these amounts
|__| 10. DNR: Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 150
==========

149. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR

POSSPAC4

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

150. Currently, a resident state fishing license costs $12.50, and note that the fees for licenses fund wildlife programs that benefit everyone. This price has not been raised since 1988. How much do you think is a reasonable fee for a resident state fishing license? (READ LIST UNTIL RESPONDENT ANSWERS YES)

VA2 13:247-248

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 150)
|__| 2. $18
|__| 3. $17
|__| 4. $16
|__| 5. $15
|__| 6. $14
|__| 7. $13
|__| 8. $12.50
|__| 9. DNR: None of these amounts
|__| 10. DNR: Don't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 156
==========

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 151. YOU DID NOT USE
      YOUR SPACE BAR
                                                          POSSPAC5
      PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN


 152. WEST VIRGINIA QUESTIONS HERE.
                                                     WV1 13:249-250
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. Invalid answer. Select another.  (GO TO QUESTION 152)
      |__|  2. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  3. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  4. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  5. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  6. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  7. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  8. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  9. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 10. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 11. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 12. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 13. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.

      SKIP TO QUESTION 154
      ============================================================


 153. YOU DID NOT USE
      YOUR SPACE BAR
                                                          POSSPAC6
      PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN
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 154. WEST VIRGINIA QUESTIONS HERE.
                                                         WV2 14:1-2
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. Invalid answer. Select another.  (GO TO QUESTION 154)
      |__|  2. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  3. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  4. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  5. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  6. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  7. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  8. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__|  9. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 10. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 11. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 12. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.
      |__| 13. PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.

      SKIP TO QUESTION 156
      ============================================================


 155. YOU DID NOT USE
      YOUR SPACE BAR
                                                           NOSPAC7
      PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN
```

156. In general, where do you look for information on fish, wildlife, hunting, fishing, wildlife watching or other forms of wildlife-related outdoor recreation?
(PROBE where else do you look?) (DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
GETINF 14:3-18
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Agency Web site
|__| 2. Internet / WWW (Other than Agency Web site)
|__| 3. Newspapers
|__| 4. TV
|__| 5. Radio
|__| 6. Books
|__| 7. Magazines
|__| 8. Agency offices
|__| 9. Agency publication
|__| 10. Agency fish and game officer
|__| 11. License agent/sporting goods store
|__| 12. Friends/family/word-of-mouth
|__| 13. At park, recreation, or other activity area
|__| 14. Don't look
|__| 15. Don't know
|__| 16. Other (GO TO QUESTION 157)

IF (#156 = 0) GO TO #155

SKIP TO QUESTION 158
==========

157. ENTER OTHER SOURCE OF INFORMATION.
GETINFST 15:1-240
_____

_____

_____

158. Now I'm going to read a list of sources of information on fish and wildlife, and I'd like to know if you think the source is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible as a source of information on fish and wildlife?
CREDIBLE
PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

159. RANDOMIZATION FOR CREDIBILITY OF SOURCES
CREDRAND 15:241-242
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Q1 (GO TO QUESTION 160)
|__| 2. Q2 (GO TO QUESTION 161)
|__| 3. Q3 (GO TO QUESTION 162)
|__| 4. Q4 (GO TO QUESTION 163)
|__| 5. Q5 (GO TO QUESTION 164)
|__| 6. Q6 (GO TO QUESTION 165)
|__| 7. Q7 (GO TO QUESTION 166)
|__| 8. Q8 (GO TO QUESTION 167)
|__| 9. Q9 (GO TO QUESTION 168)
|__| 10. Q10 (GO TO QUESTION 169)
|__| 11. Q11 (GO TO QUESTION 170)

SKIP TO QUESTION 171
==========

160. Do you think the
#5 is
very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible?
(IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
FANDWSCI 15:243
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 160)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 2) GO TO #171

161. Do you think the State's environmental agency is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
DEPSCI 15:244
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 161)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 3) GO TO #171

162. Do you think the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
FWSSCI 15:245
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 162)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 4) GO TO #171

163. Do you think a biologist with the #5 is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
BIOLGIST 15:246
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 163)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 5) GO TO #171

164. Do you think a professor of biology or natural resources at #6 is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife) (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
EDUSCI 15:247
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 164)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 6) GO TO #171

165. Do you think the National Wildlife Federation is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife) (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
NWF 15:248
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 165)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 7) GO TO #171

166. Do you think The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife) (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
ASPCA 15:249
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 166)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 8) GO TO #171

167. Do you think a local environmental organization is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible?
(IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
ENVORG 15:250
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 167)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 9) GO TO #171

168. Do you think a
#5
#7 is very credible,
somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
WARDEN 16:1
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 168)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 10) GO TO #171

169. Do you think a local sportsmen's organization is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible?
(IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
SPORTORG 16:2
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 169)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 11) GO TO #171

170. Do you think People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) is very credible, somewhat credible, or not at all credible? (IMPORTANT: As a source of information on fish and wildlife)
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
PETA 16:3
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 170)
|__| 2. Very credible
|__| 3. Somewhat credible
|__| 4. Not at all credible
|__| 5. Don't know

IF (#159 = 1) GO TO #171

SKIP TO QUESTION 160
==========

171. Now I'd like to ask some questions about your opinions on fish and wildlife and natural resources. I'm going to read several statements, and I'd like to know if you agree or disagree with each one.
WILDOP
PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE

172. RANDOMIZATION FOR WILDLIFE VALUES.
WLDOPRND 16:4
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Q1 (GO TO QUESTION 173)
|__| 2. Q2 (GO TO QUESTION 174)
|__| 3. Q3 (GO TO QUESTION 175)
|__| 4. Q4 (GO TO QUESTION 176)
|__| 5. Q5 (GO TO QUESTION 177)
|__| 6. Q6 (GO TO QUESTION 178)

SKIP TO QUESTION 179
==========

173. Hunting and fishing are part of the scientific management of fish and wildlife populations. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
SCIMGMT 16:5

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 173)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#172 = 2) GO TO #179

174. The use and development of land should be restricted to protect fish and wildlife. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
LANDUSE 16:6

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 174)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#172 = 3) GO TO #179

175. Landowners should be allowed to develop their land regardless of its impact on wildlife. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
DEVLAND 16:7

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 175)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#172 = 4) GO TO #179

176. I can make a significant difference in conserving fish and wildlife habitat. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
DFFRNC 16:8

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 176)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#172 = 5) GO TO #179

177. I feel that efforts to conserve wildlife habitat in #4 are adequate. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
EFFORTS 16:9

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 177)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#172 = 6) GO TO #179

178. If it came down to a choice between conserving wildlife habitat or providing land for new homes, we should always side with providing new homes for the residents of our state. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
NEWHOMES 16:10
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 178)
|__| 2. Strongly agree
|__| 3. Moderately agree
|__| 4. Neither agree nor disagree
|__| 5. Moderately disagree
|__| 6. Strongly disagree
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#172 = 1) GO TO #179

SKIP TO QUESTION 173
==========

179. RANDOMIZATION FOR HUNTING/FISHING/TRAPPING
OPRAND 16:11
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Hunting (GO TO QUESTION 180)
|__| 2. Fishing (GO TO QUESTION 181)
|__| 3. Trapping (GO TO QUESTION 182)

SKIP TO QUESTION 183
==========

180. In general, do you approve or disapprove of LEGAL hunting?
(READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
HUNTOP 16:12
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 180)
|__| 2. Strongly approve
|__| 3. Moderately approve
|__| 4. Neither approve nor disapprove
|__| 5. Moderately disapprove
|__| 6. Strongly disapprove
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#179 = 2) GO TO #183

181. In general, do you approve or disapprove of LEGAL RECREATIONAL fishing? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
FISHOP 16:13

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 181)
|__| 2. Strongly approve
|__| 3. Moderately approve
|__| 4. Neither approve nor disapprove
|__| 5. Moderately disapprove
|__| 6. Strongly disapprove
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#179 = 3) GO TO #183

182. In general, do you approve or disapprove of LEGAL REGULATED trapping? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY; PROMPT FOR DEGREE)
TRAPOP 16:14

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 182)
|__| 2. Strongly approve
|__| 3. Moderately approve
|__| 4. Neither approve nor disapprove
|__| 5. Moderately disapprove
|__| 6. Strongly disapprove
|__| 7. Don't know

IF (#179 = 1) GO TO #183

SKIP TO QUESTION 180
==========

183. Have you ever contacted the
#5
for information or assistance?
CONTACT 16:15

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 183)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No (GO TO QUESTION 191)
|__| 4. Don't know (GO TO QUESTION 191)

SKIP TO QUESTION 185
==========

184. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPAC8

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

185. How did you contact the #5?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
CNTCT 16:16-20

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. In-person
|__| 2. Mail
|__| 3. Telephone
|__| 4. E-mail or internet
|__| 5. OTHER (SPECIFY) (GO TO QUESTION 186)

IF (#185 = 0) GO TO #184

SKIP TO QUESTION 188
==========

186. ENTER OTHER METHOD OF CONTACT.
CNTCTST 17:1-240
_____

_____

_____

SKIP TO QUESTION 188
==========

187. YOU DID NOT USE
YOUR SPACE BAR
NOSPAC9

PRESS ENTER TO TRY AGAIN

188. What type of assistance or information were you seeking?
(DNR LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
WHTINF 18:1-14
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

|__| 1. Information about hunting: places to hunt, hunting season
|__| 2. Information about fishing: places to fish, fishing season
|__| 3. Information about boating
|__| 4. Hunting license information, application
|__| 5. Fishing license information, application
|__| 6. Boat registration
|__| 7. Information about viewing wildlife: locations, opportunities
|__| 8. Information in general about the wildlife in the state
|__| 9. Conserving fish and wildlife or fish and wildlife habitat
|__| 10. Information about nuisance wildlife
|__| 11. Nuisance wildlife removal
|__| 12. Reporting a fish or wildlife violation
|__| 13. Assistance with my land
|__| 14. Other (SPECIFY) (GO TO QUESTION 189)

IF (#188 = 0) GO TO #187

SKIP TO QUESTION 190
==========

189. ENTER OTHER TYPE OF ASSISTANCE OR INFORMATION.
WHTINFST 19:1-240
_____

_____

_____

190. Overall, would you say you were satisfied or dissatisfied with the contact with the
#5?
SATCNTCT 19:241
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 190)
|__| 2. Very satisfied
|__| 3. Somewhat satisfied
|__| 4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
|__| 5. Somewhat dissatisfied
|__| 6. Very dissatisfied
|__| 7. Don't know

191. How likely are you to contact the
#5
for information or assistance in the future?
FUTURE 19:242
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 191)
|__| 2. Very likely
|__| 3. Somewhat likely
|__| 4. Not at all likely
|__| 5. Don't know

192. Do you consider yourself an angler or fisherman?
(IF ASKED: ANGLER REFERS TO FISHERMAN.)
DOFISH 19:243
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 192)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

193. In the past 5 years have you OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD
gone fishing in #4?
GOFISH 19:244
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 193)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

194. Do you consider yourself a hunter?
DOHUNT 19:245
(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 194)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

195. In the past 5 years have you OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD gone hunting in #4?

GOHUNT 19:246

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 195)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

196. In the past 12 months have you OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD taken a trip or outing OF AT LEAST 1 MILE from home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing fish and/or wildlife in #4?. (This does not include in zoos, museums, aquariums, circuses, or amusement parks.)

GOVIEW 19:247

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 196)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

197. Have you ever attended an educational program that dealt with fish or wildlife, such as a class, wildlife demonstration, or talk?

ATTENDED 19:248

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 197)
|__| 2. Yes
|__| 3. No
|__| 4. Don't know

198. Great! We are just about through. The final questions are for background information and help us analyze the results.

DEMO

PLEASE PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE...

199. Do you consider your place of residence to be in a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city/town, or a rural area?
RESIDE 19:249

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 199)
|__| 2. Large city or urban area
|__| 3. Suburban area
|__| 4. Small city or town
|__| 5. Rural area
|__| 6. DNR: REFUSED

200. What is the total number of people living in your household, including yourself? (ENTER 88 FOR REFUSED)
NUMLIVE 20:1-2

|__|__|

HIGHEST VALUE = 98

201. How many children, age 17 or younger, do you have living in your household? (ENTER 88 FOR REFUSED)
NUMKIDS 20:3-4

|__|__|

HIGHEST VALUE = 98

202. Do you rent or own your current place of residence?
RENTOWN 20:5

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 202)
|__| 2. Rent
|__| 3. Own
|__| 4. Occupy without cash rent
|__| 5. DNR: REFUSED

203. How many consecutive years have you lived in your community? (ENTER 888 FOR REFUSED)
YRSCOMM 20:6-8

|__|__|__|

HIGHEST VALUE = 888

204. How many consecutive years have you lived in #4?
(ENTER 888 FOR REFUSED)
YRSSTATE 20:9-11

|__|__|__|

HIGHEST VALUE = 888

205. Do you access the Internet daily, sometimes, rarely, or never? (READ SCALE AS NECESSARY)
WWWACC 20:12

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 205)
|__| 2. Daily
|__| 3. Sometimes
|__| 4. Rarely
|__| 5. Never
|__| 6. Don't know

206. What is your marital status?
STATUS 20:13

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 206)
|__| 2. Married
|__| 3. Single
|__| 4. Widowed
|__| 5. DNR: REFUSED

207. What is the highest grade level you have completed in school?
(READ LIST AS NECESSARY)
LEVED 20:14

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. (DNR: Invalid answer. Select another.) (GO TO QUESTION 207)
|__| 2. Not a High School graduate
|__| 3. High school graduate or equivalent
|__| 4. Some college or trade school, no degree
|__| 5. Associate degree or trade school degree
|__| 6. Bachelor's degree
|__| 7. Master's degree
|__| 8. Professional (e.g., M.D.) or doctorate degree
|__| 9. (DNR: REFUSED)

208. Which of these categories best describes your total HOUSEHOLD income before taxes last year?
(READ SCALE)
INCOME 20:15

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. (DNR: Invalid answer. Select another.) (GO TO QUESTION 208)
|__| 2. Less than $20,000
|__| 3. $20,000 to $39,999
|__| 4. $40,000 to $59,999
|__| 5. $60,000 to $79,999
|__| 6. $80,000 to $99,999
|__| 7. $100,000 or more
|__| 8. (DNR: DON'T KNOW)
|__| 9. (DNR: REFUSED)

209. And finally, may I ask your age?
(ENTER ? FOR DON'T KNOW; ENTER 888 FOR REFUSED)
AGE 20:16-18

|__|__|__|

LOWEST VALUE = 1

210. That's the end of the questionnaire, thank you very much for your time and cooperation!
(ENTER ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS; IN FIRST PERSON; 240 CHARACTERS)
END 21:1-240

_____

_____

_____

211. OBSERVE AND RECORD RESPONDENT'S GENDER
GENDER 21:241

(CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

|__| 1. Invalid answer. Select another. (GO TO QUESTION 211)
|__| 2. Male
|__| 3. Female
|__| 4. Don't know

212. TIME INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED
ENDTIME 21:242-246

|__|__|__|__|__|

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 213. Please enter your initials in LOWERCASE ONLY!
                                              INTVRINT 21:247-249
      |__|__|__|


 214. Enter the area code and telephone number of number dialed.
                                                TELEPHON 22:1-10
      |__|__|__|-|__|__|__|-|__|__|__|__|

      LOWEST VALUE = 1


 215. SAVE OR ERASE INTERVIEW.
      DO NOT ERASE A COMPLETED INTERVIEW!
                                                     FINISH 22:11
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. Save answers  (GO TO QUESTION 217)
      |__|  2. Erase answers
      |__|  3. Review answers  (GO TO QUESTION 8)


 216. ARE YOU SURE YOU WANT TO ERASE THIS INTERVIEW?
      ONLY ERASE IF: CB, AM, NA, BZ
                                                   MAKESURE 22:12
      (CHECK ONLY ONE ANSWER)

      |__|  1. No, do not erase the answers  (GO TO QUESTION 215)
      |__|  2. Yes, erase this interview


 217. Date call was made
                                                INTVDAT 22:13-20
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       Year          Month   Day


SAVE IF (#215 = 1)
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Section **14**

2006 Active Outdoor Economy Report

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

OUTDOORINDUSTRYFOUNDATION.ORG FALL 2006

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy

A $730 BILLION ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE U.S. ECONOMY

OUTDOOR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION

Acknowledgments

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Recreation Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA)
Snowsports Industries America (SIA)
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Travel Industry of America (TIA)

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Timberland

Portions of the study are based on the following published reports:

American Sportfishing Association – "Sportfishing in America: Values of Our Traditional Pastime," 2002
International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – "The Economic Importance of Hunting in America," 2002
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – "2001 National and State Economic Impacts of Wildlife Viewing," Published 2003

This report was made possible through the financial support of REI, OIA, and Outdoor Retailer.

OUTDOOR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION

OUTDOOR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION® IS A 501(c)3 NON-PROFIT DEDICATED TO ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND HEALTHIER LIFESTYLES.

What Is the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy?

IT'S A $730 BILLION ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE U.S. ECONOMY

More than three out of every four Americans participate in active outdoor recreation each year. Americans spend money, create jobs, and support local communities when they get outdoors. Simple, healthy outdoor activities such as hiking, biking, camping, or wildlife viewing generate enormous economic power and fuel a far-reaching ripple effect that touches many of the nation's major economic sectors.

THE RECREATION ECONOMY:

- **Contributes $730 billion annually to the U.S. economy**
- **Supports nearly 6.5 million jobs across the U.S.**
- **Generates $88 billion in annual state and national tax revenue**
- **Provides sustainable growth in rural communities**
- **Generates $289 billion annually in retail sales and services across the U.S.**
- **Touches over 8 percent of America's personal consumption expenditures—more than 1 in every 12 dollars circulating in the economy**

Many people don't realize that having fun and staying healthy in the outdoors is essential to the continued growth of our economy. In order to thrive, however, this burgeoning, often overlooked industry needs to be recognized, stimulated, and supported. In this report, we explain how we determined the impact of the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy, how it interacts with the national economy, and how it affects all Americans. A technical report, published online at **www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org**, provides more detailed numbers and information on our methodology and findings.

WHAT DOES ACTIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION INCLUDE?

BICYCLING
- Paved-road bicycling
- Off-road bicycling

CAMPING
- RV camping at a campsite
- Tent camping at a campsite
- Rustic lodging

FISHING
- Recreational fly
- Recreational non-fly

HUNTING
- Shotgun
- Rifle
- Bow

PADDLING
- Kayaking (recreational, sea, whitewater)
- Rafting
- Canoeing

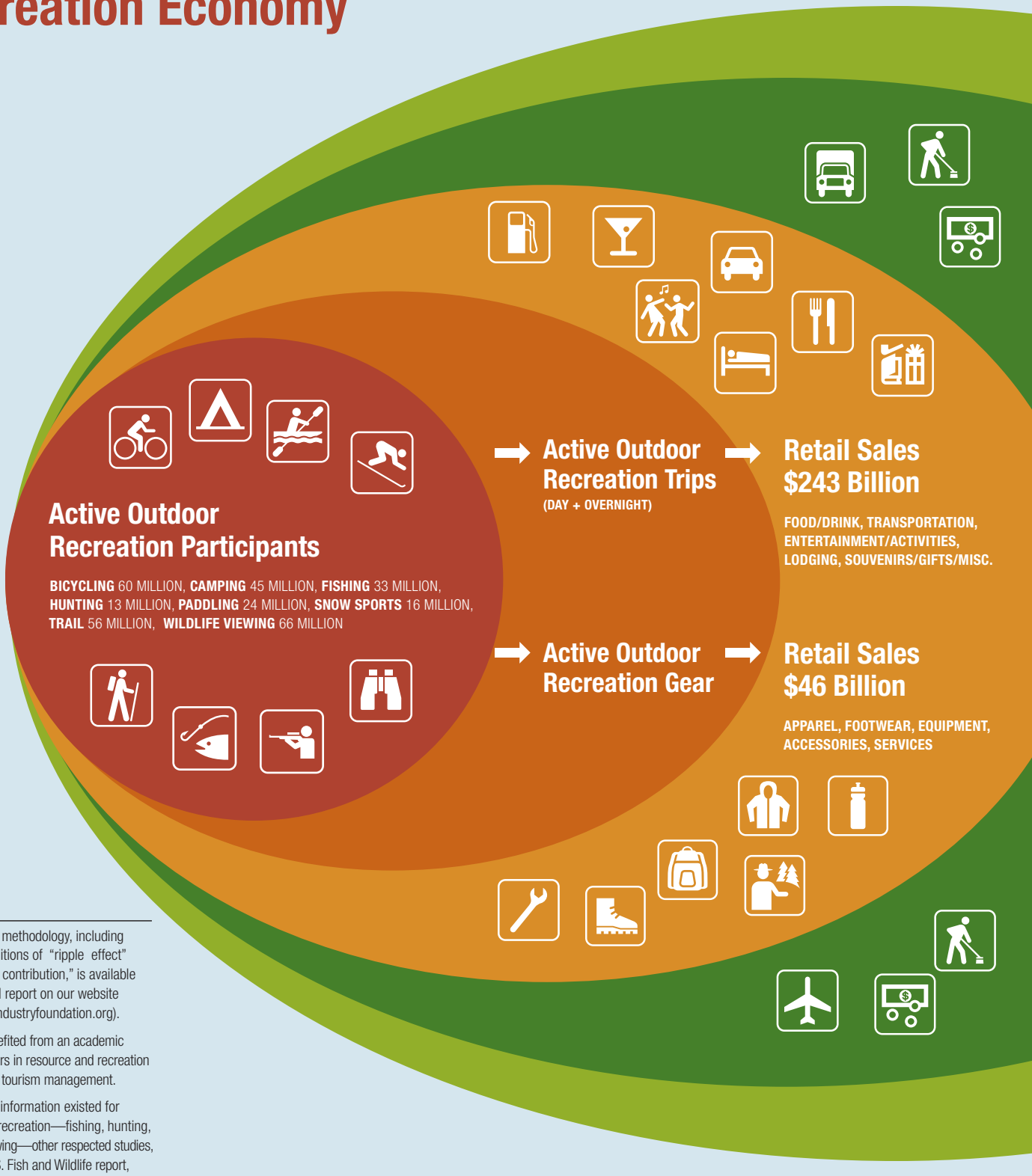
SNOW SPORTS
- Downhill skiing, including telemark
- Snowboarding
- Cross-country or Nordic skiing
- Snowshoeing

TRAIL
- Trail running on an unpaved trail
- Day hiking on an unpaved trail
- Backpacking
- Rock climbing (natural rock or ice)

WILDLIFE VIEWING
- Bird watching
- Other wildlife watching

Note: The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy Report does not take into account non-market benefits, the increased value of land associated with recreation opportunities or economic benefits from environmental consequences of reserving land for recreation opportunities.

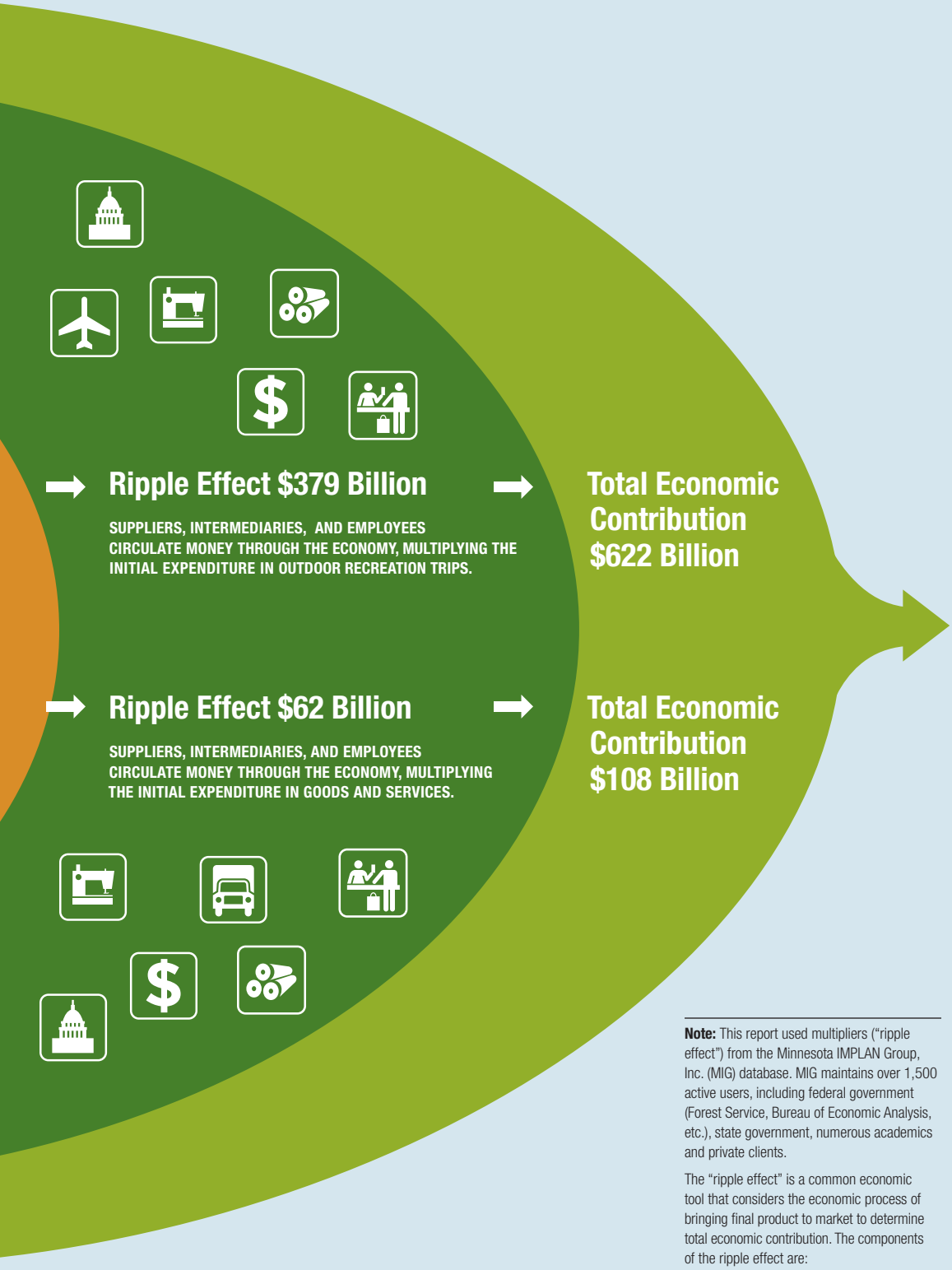
Meet the $730 Billion Active Outdoor Recreation Economy



Note: Detailed methodology, including additional definitions of "ripple effect" and "economic contribution," is available in the technical report on our website (www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org).

This report benefited from an academic review by leaders in resource and recreation economics and tourism management.

Because great information existed for wildlife-based recreation—fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing—other respected studies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife report, were used to gauge these contributions.



Total National Economic Contribution $730 Billion

Note: This report used multipliers ("ripple effect") from the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. (MIG) database. MIG maintains over 1,500 active users, including federal government (Forest Service, Bureau of Economic Analysis, etc.), state government, numerous academics and private clients.

The "ripple effect" is a common economic tool that considers the economic process of bringing final product to market to determine total economic contribution. The components of the ripple effect are:

- *Direct effect:* the initial purchase made by the consumer
- *Indirect effect:* sales in one industry affect the various other industries that provide supplies and support
- *Induced effect:* wages and salaries paid by the directly and indirectly impacted industries circulate through the economy
- *Leakages:* occur at each component of the ripple effect when a business or individual spends money outside of the study region for products or services that are either imported into the study region or consumed outside of the region.

Economic Contribution of Active Outdoor Recreation by Census Division

NATIONAL TOTALS

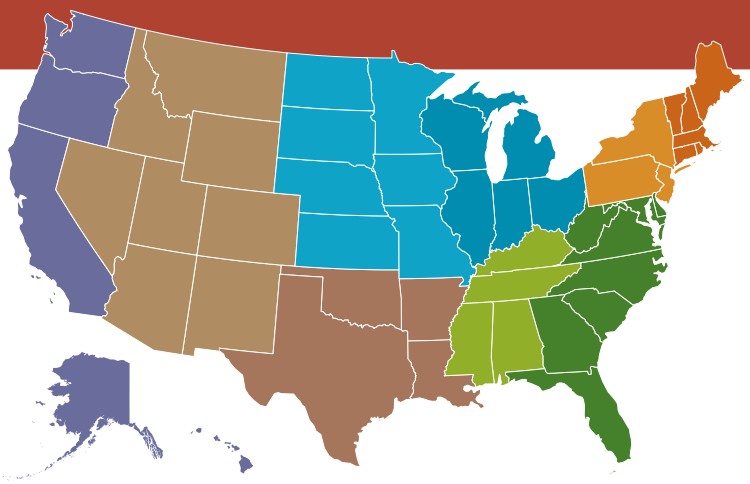
Total Contribution: $730,979 million

Jobs Generated: 6,435,270

Gear Retail Sales: $46,185 million

Trip-related Sales: $243,244 million

Taxes (federal, state): $87,867 million



DIVISION 1: NEW ENGLAND TOTALS

CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT

Total Contribution: $22,941 million

Jobs Generated: 271,196

Gear Retail Sales: $2,211 million

Trip-related Sales: $17,696 million

Taxes (federal, state): $3,369 million

DIVISION 2: MIDDLE ATLANTIC TOTALS

NY, NJ, PA

Total Contribution: $38,300 million

Jobs Generated: 357,258

Gear Retail Sales: $5,198 million

Trip-related Sales: $22,951 million

Taxes (federal, state): $4,499 million

DIVISION 3: EAST NORTH CENTRAL TOTALS

IN, IL, MI, OH, WI

Total Contribution: $61,953 million

Jobs Generated: 691,507

Gear Retail Sales: $7,007 million

Trip-related Sales: $34,665 million

Taxes (federal, state): $7,151 million

DIVISION 4: WEST NORTH CENTRAL TOTALS

IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD

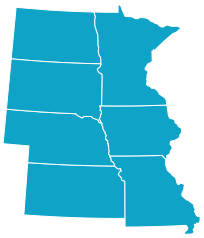
Total Contribution: $23,836 million

Jobs Generated: 272,654

Gear Retail Sales: $3,405 million

Trip-related Sales: $12,771 million

Taxes (federal, state): $2,609 million



DIVISION 5: SOUTH ATLANTIC TOTALS
DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV

Total Contribution: $67,595 million

Jobs Generated: 794,841

Gear Retail Sales: $8,243 million

Trip-related Sales: $43,143 million

Taxes (federal, state): $8,294 million

DIVISION 6: EAST SOUTH CENTRAL TOTALS
AL, KY, MS, TN

Total Contribution: $18,790 million

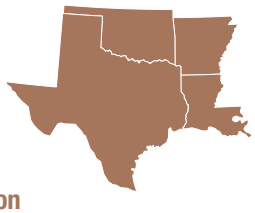
Jobs Generated: 215,126

Gear Retail Sales: $2,636 million

Trip-related Sales: $10,875 million

Taxes (federal, state): $2,545 million

DIVISION 7: WEST SOUTH CENTRAL TOTALS
AR, LA, OK, TX



Total Contribution: $38,465 million

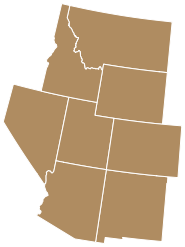
Jobs Generated: 379,933

Gear Retail Sales: $4,787 million

Trip-related Sales: $19,077 million

Taxes (federal, state): $3,782 million

DIVISION 8: MOUNTAIN TOTALS
AZ, CO, ID, NM, MT, UT, NV, WY



Total Contribution: $61,496 million

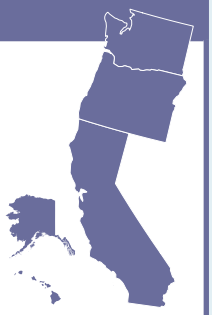
Jobs Generated: 617,186

Gear Retail Sales: $4,790 million

Trip-related Sales: $34,940 million

Taxes (federal, state): $8,906 million

DIVISION 9: PACIFIC TOTALS
AK, CA, HI, OR, WA



Total Contribution: $81,696 million

Jobs Generated: 762,247

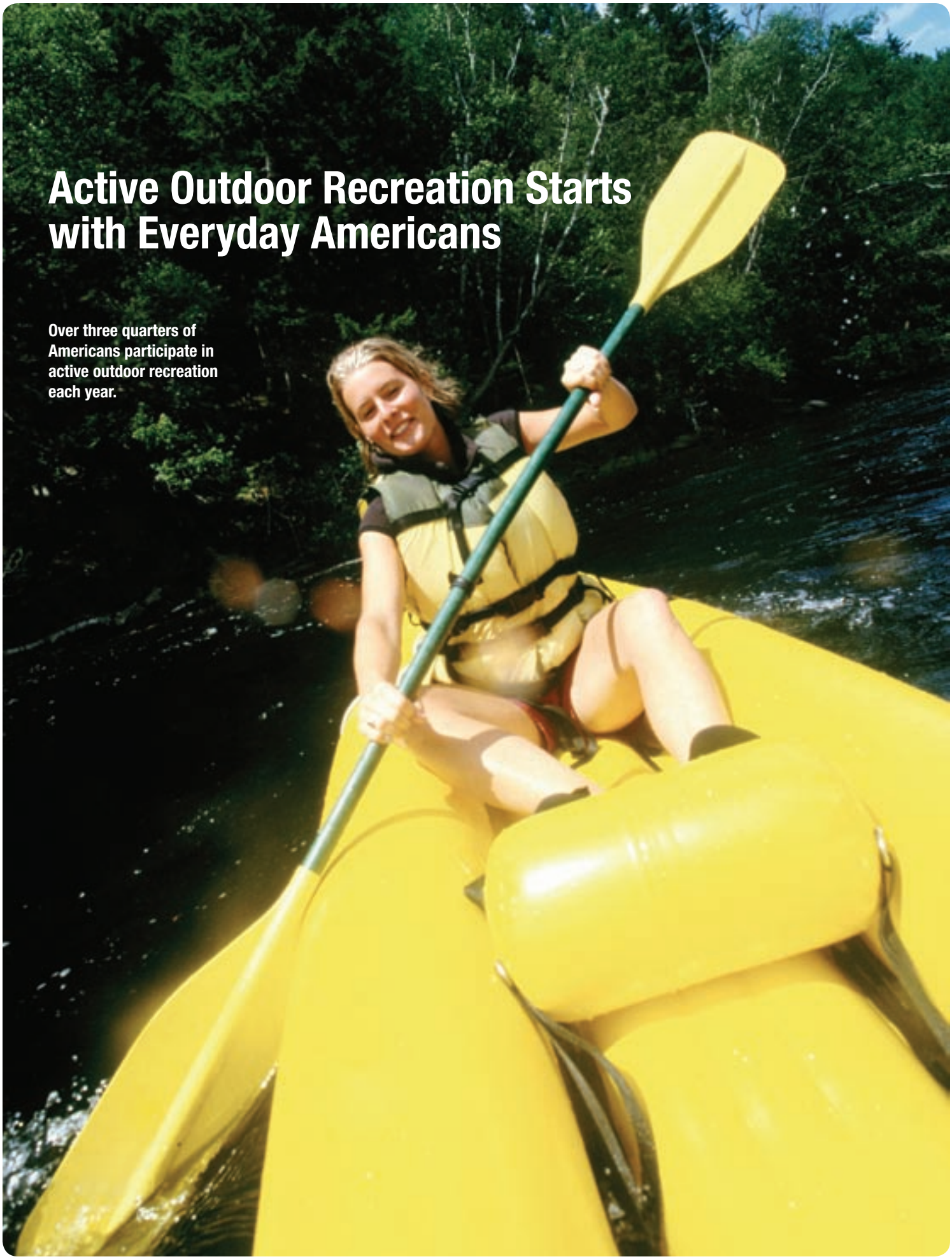
Gear Retail Sales: $5,036 million

Trip-related Sales: $46,081 million

Taxes (federal, state): $9,369 million

ACTIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION TOTALS BY CENSUS DIVISION AND ACTIVITY CATEGORY

To review a comprehensive breakdown of totals by census division and activity category, please see page 19 of this report or visit www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org.

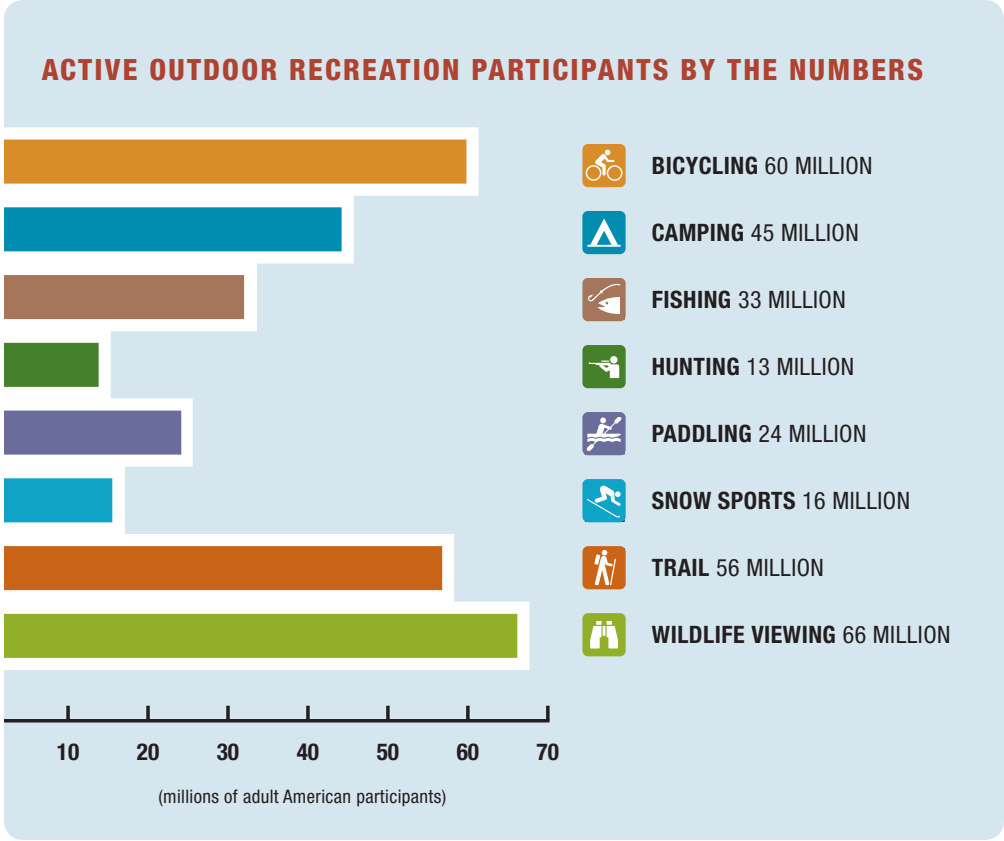


Active Outdoor Recreation Starts with Everyday Americans

Over three quarters of Americans participate in active outdoor recreation each year.

Who Drives the Recreation Economy?

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy begins with millions of Americans who come from all walks of life and geographical regions across the country. More than three out of every four Americans engage in healthy outdoor activities, ranging from bird watching to ice climbing, hiking to bass fishing. When Americans get out and participate in these activities, they aren't just having fun and staying fit, they're also pumping billions of dollars into the economy.



FAST FACTS

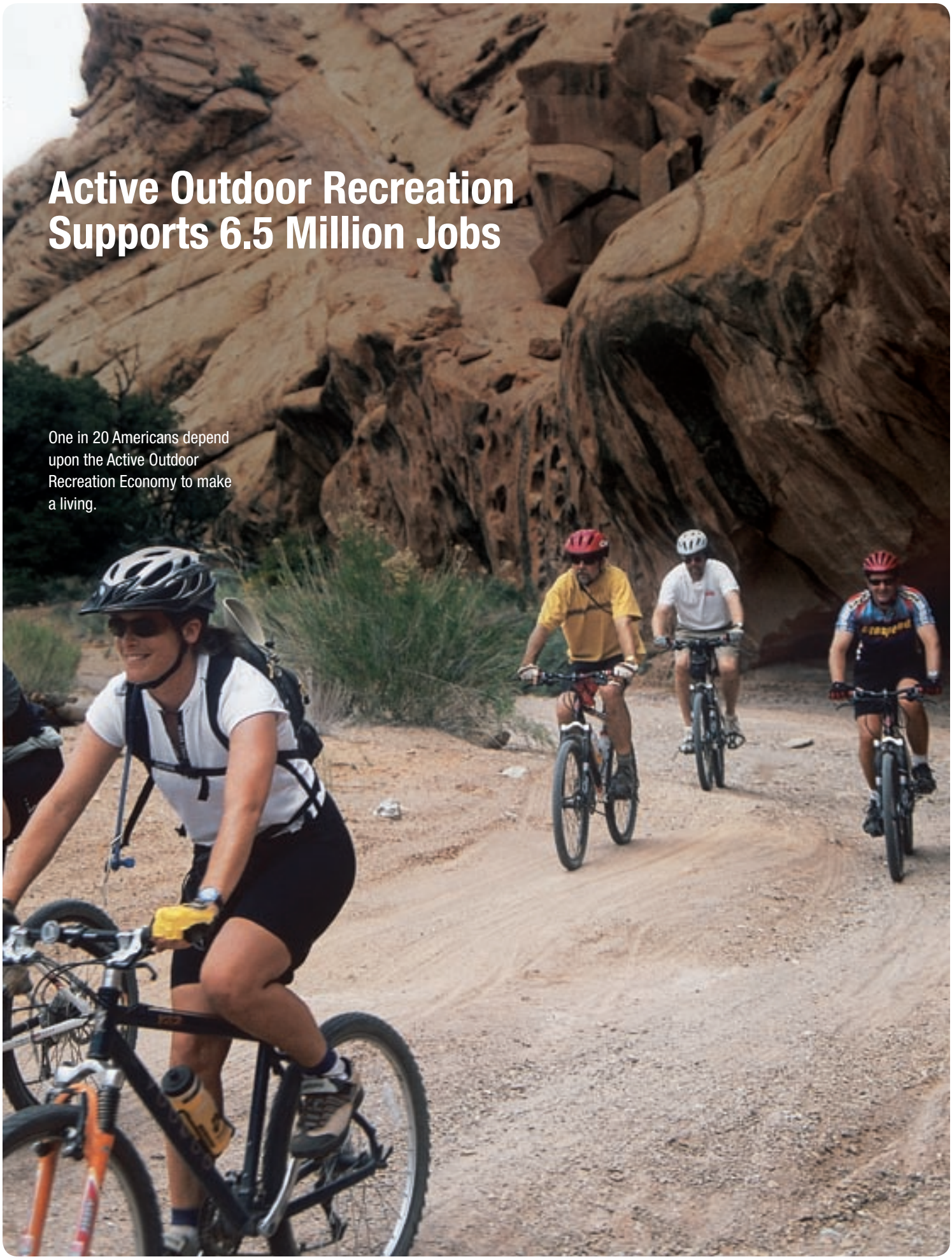
- ★ **More Americans camp than play basketball.[1]**
- ★ **The number of Americans who participate in bicycling is double the population of Canada.**
- ★ **More Americans paddle (kayak, canoe, raft) than play soccer.[2]**
- ★ **The number of Americans who recreate in the snow each year is greater than the combined populations of Ireland, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and Mongolia.**
- ★ **The number of New Englanders who participate in trail-based recreation annually is greater than the combined attendance for all 81 Boston Red Sox home games.[3]**
- ★ **The number of annual participants in snow-based recreation is more than double the combined annual attendance for NASCAR's two premier series.[4]**

[1] Sporting Goods Manufacturing Association (SGMA) estimates 32 million Americans 6+ played basketball in 2005.

[2] SGMA estimates 17 million Americans 6+ played soccer in 2005.

[3] http://www.justmarketing.com/index.asp?pid=series, 2005

[4] NASCAR's premier series—the 2005 Busch Grand National Series and NEXTEL Cup Series; http://www.justmarketing.com/index.asp?pid=series

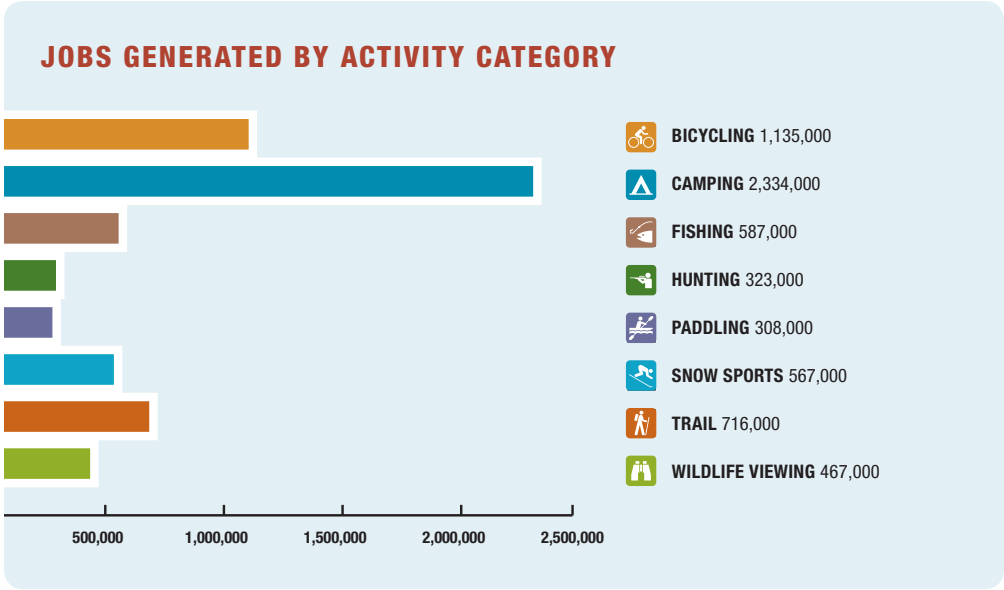


Active Outdoor Recreation Supports 6.5 Million Jobs

One in 20 Americans depend upon the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy to make a living.

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy Employs America

Nearly 6.5 million Americans are working thanks to the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy. That's one out of 20 workers in the U.S. These are not just stereotypical seasonal jobs such as cleaning campgrounds or operating ski lifts. Instead, the economy supports a wide range of careers with diverse skills. These sustainable jobs are not confined to any single economic sector and they, in turn, support larger industries—manufacturing, leisure and hospitality, transportation, and wholesale and retail trade. In short, the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy is one of America's most important employers.



FAST FACTS

- ★ **More Americans owe their jobs to bicycle-based recreation than there are people employed as lawyers.[5]**
- ★ **More Americans owe their jobs to snow-based recreation than there are physicians and surgeons.[6]**
- ★ **The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy employs five times more Americans than Wal-Mart, the world's largest private employer.[7]**
- ★ **Camp-based recreation in the U.S. could employ the entire population of Utah.**

Note: The jobs figures in the Report are termed "average annual employment" by the economic model. The jobs figures represent an average job for the industry impacted and do not represent full-time equivalent jobs.

[5] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/oes/2004/may/oes_00AI.htm

[6] ibid

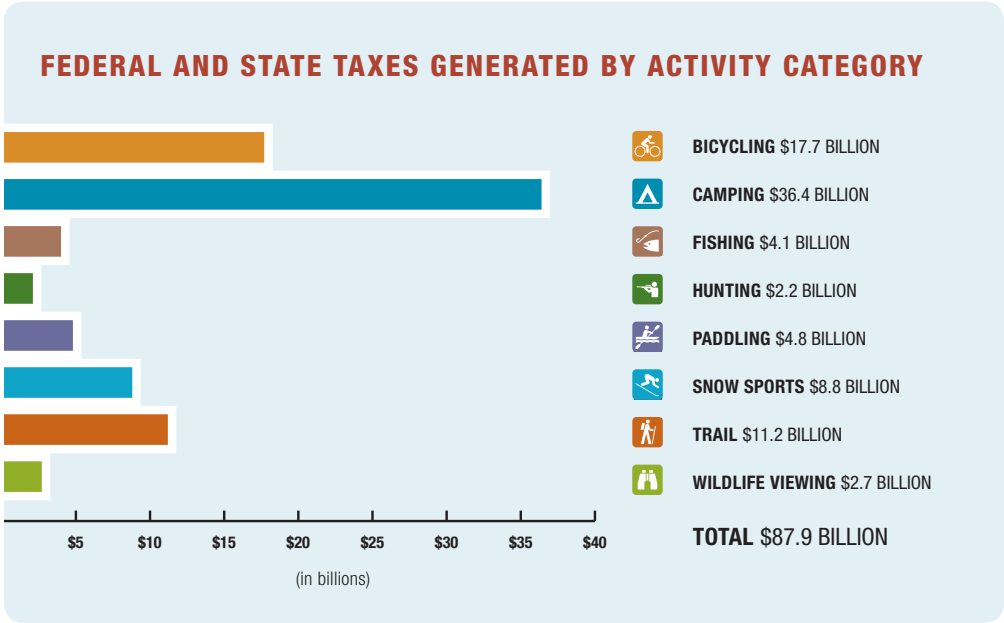
[7] Wal-Mart Annual Report

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy Generates $88 Billion in Tax Revenues

The federal tax revenue generated by the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy ($48.5 billion) would cover the budget of the Department of Interior ($16.4 billion in 2005) for nearly 3 years.[8]

$88 Billion Coming Back to America: Tax Receipts

The cash spent by Americans in pursuit of active outdoor recreation benefits all Americans, generating $88 billion in state and federal taxes (sales tax and income tax). This tax influx, in turn, supports government programs that empower and develop communities.



Jump-starting Rural Economic Development

The jobs, tax revenues, and business created by the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy are the lifeblood of rural communities that rely on recreation tourism to enjoy a high quality of life.

According to the US Department of Agriculture, rural tourism and recreational development:

- Spikes employment growth rates
- Buoys earnings and income levels
- Lowers local poverty rates
- Shepherds improvements in local educational attainment and health[9]

Mining, logging, oil and gas, and agriculture are the traditional backbone of many rural economies. Today, the sustainable Active Outdoor Recreation Economy has joined that list as communities seek to create a balanced and stable base for long-term economic and community development.

CASE STUDY

FRUITA, CO

Eleven years ago, businessman Troy Rarick took a big chance and opened a bike shop in the struggling town of Fruita, Colorado. Over the Edge Sports was one of the few businesses in the mostly vacant downtown. But the shop encouraged the community to build mountain bike trails and organize an annual Fruita Fat Tire Festival. In the 10 years since, Fruita has earned a reputation as a world-class mountain biking destination that pumps $1.5 million a year into the local economy, according to the Bureau of Land Management. And Fruita's sales tax revenues have increased by 51 percent in the last 5 years, including an 80 percent increase in sales tax revenues from restaurants.[10]

MOAB, UT

In 1990, Western Spirit Cycling, based in Moab, Utah, consisted of two employees who ran three trips a year. In 2006, the company employed 35 people and ran hundreds of trips in states throughout the country, spending cash in hotels, grocery stores, restaurants, and bike shops in small towns across the U.S.

[8] Department of the Interior, http://www.doi.gov/facts.html

[9] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 2005, "Recreation, Tourism, and Rural Well-Being," Richard J. Reeder, and Dennis M. Brown

[10] Bureau of Land Management North Fruita Desert Management Plan-November 2004.

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy Means Business

Americans spend $289 billion each year on gear, trip-related items, and services to enjoy active outdoor recreation.

Ringing Up $289 Billion in Retail Sales

The most obvious boost the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy gives to the nation comes at the cash register. Participants spend their money on both gear and trips.

- Quality gear is key to a fulfilling outdoor experience, and Americans spend $46 billion each year on their equipment, apparel, footwear, accessories, and services.
- Americans want to spend money on active outdoor excursions, and they spend $243 billion on trips ranging from a summer camping vacation to an afternoon family bike ride.

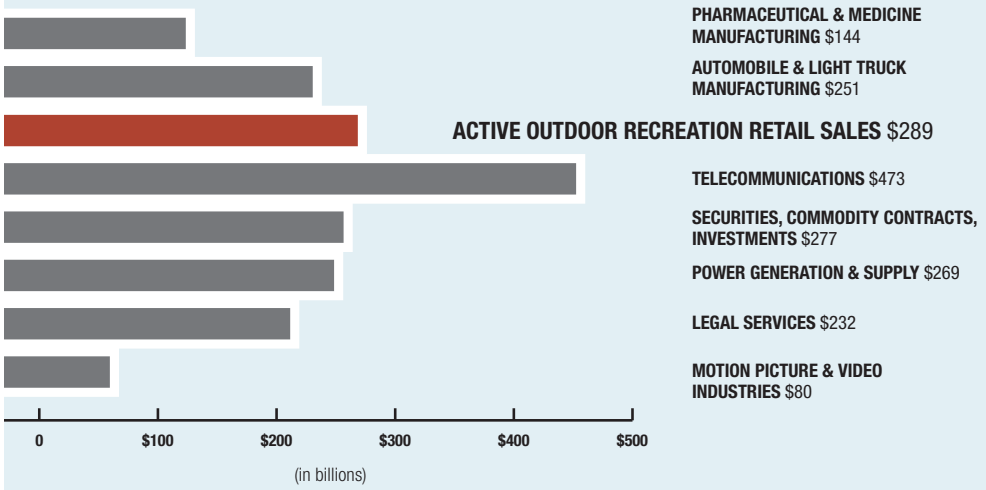
That adds up to a whopping $289 billion spent annually on active outdoor recreation gear and trips, a bigger direct expenditures contribution to the U.S. economy than that of the securities, commodity contracts, and investments industry ($277 billion).[11]

An Overlooked Economic Giant

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy is big business. It ranks alongside and even dwarfs other major economic sectors in the U.S., such as telecommunications, hospitals and motion pictures and videos.

HOW ACTIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION STACKS UP[12]

Sales comparison to U.S. economic sectors.



CASE STUDY ★

Cuyahoga Valley National Park, OH

Do you think most visitors come to National Parks and National Forests for extended destination vacations? Think again. There were 273 million visits to National Parks in 2005, but only 13.8 million overnight stays.[13] Over half of recreation visits to National Forests are day trips.[14]

- Ohio's Cuyahoga Valley National Park welcomed almost 2.9 million recreation visits in 2003, yet less than five percent were overnight trips.[15]
- The 2.7 million day trippers spent over $44 million during their visits.
- Day trips stimulated 80 percent of the total visitor spending to Cuyahoga, supporting 1,296 local jobs.

Note: The following expenditures were not included: outdoor-lifestyle-inspired purchases made by non–participants, the portion of a purchase that would have been made even if the respondent did not participate, purchases by minors, purchases by foreigners for U.S. products (goods and services) and purchases by foreigners during outdoor trips in the U.S., U.S. resident travel abroad, and large durable purchases such as boats and RVs. (See technical report for more details.)

[11] Bureau of Economic Analysis, Industry Economic Accounts, http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn2.htm

[12] ibid

[13] National Park Service http://www2.nature.nps.gov/stats/

[14] Stynes, Daniel and White, Eric. Spending Profiles of National Forest Visitors, NVUM Four Year Report, May 2005

[15] National Park Service http://www2.nature.nps.gov/stats/

The Ripple Effect Multiplies the Contribution of Sales

CASE STUDY

METHOW VALLEY, WA

The Methow Valley trail system in north-central Washington includes nearly 125 miles of groomed paths for cross-country skiing, off-road bicycling, and horseback riding, attracting visitors from across Washington state and beyond.[16]

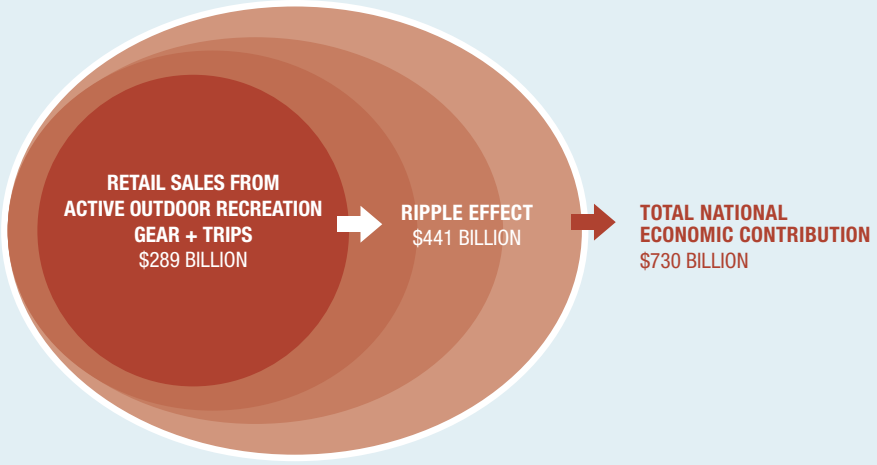
- Trail user (local, resident, non-local) expenditures average $1,469 per party, per trip.
- Nearly $4.5 million in direct expenditures are made annually to the Methow Valley economy by trail users.
- The ripple effect creates an additional $4.1 million economic contribution to the local economy.

No economy exists in a vacuum. The $289 billion Americans spend on active outdoor recreation gear and trips circulates further through the economy, creating a virtuous cycle, known as the "multiplier" or "ripple" effect, which adds up to another $441 billion to create the $730 billion Active Outdoor Recreation Economy. This dynamic economy is a sum total of economic interactions that benefit all of America's major economic sectors.

Think of a kayak slicing through the water. The kayak creates ripples in the water that move further away as they dissipate. Likewise, when a patron goes to an outdoor store and buys a kayak, the economic contribution is not limited to the money the consumer gives to the retail store. The purchase creates ripples that affect the suppliers of materials for the boat, the boat manufacturer, and the shipping company that transported the kayak.

Additionally, the outdoor store employee and the employees of the suppliers and manufacturers spend their paychecks on goods and services. This further economic contribution accumulates each time it passes through a different set of hands, yet is smaller at each touch point as the ripples grow smaller but continue to be felt.

FAR REACHING RIPPLES



Note: A conservative 10% of "secondary" trip expenditures were included for non wildlife-based active outdoor recreation trips. Active outdoor recreation expenditures were made on the trip but the purpose of the trip was not primarily for recreation. However, expenditures would not have occurred unless recreation opportunities existed.

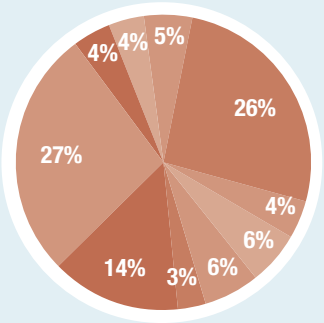
[16] Methow Valley Sport Trails Association, prepared by Resource Dimensions; "Economic Impacts of MVTSA Trails and Land Resources in the Methow Valley," July 2005)

Beyond the Outdoor Industry

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy reaches far beyond the outdoor industry, making major direct contributions to all the building-block sectors of the American economy, including manufacturing, transportation, and real estate.

AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY[17]

Active outdoor recreation spreads $730 billion to all U.S. economic sectors



MANUFACTURING 26.2%
TRANSPORTATION & WAREHOUSING 4.1%
RETAIL TRADE 6.4%
REAL ESTATE & RENTAL 6%
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION 3.2%
ACCOMMODATIONS & FOOD SERVICES 13.6%
FINANCE & INSURANCE 4.9%
PROFESSIONAL – SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL SERVICES 4.2%
INFORMATION 4.2%
ALL OTHER SECTORS 27.2%

And $730 Billion Is Just the Beginning

This report took a conservative approach in defining expenditures related to active outdoor recreation. Many participants make additional big-ticket purchases that add to the national economy which were not included in this report.

- Over $30 billion of boat and other big-ticket sales from wildlife-based recreation were not added into this calculation of the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy.
- Only a small portion of the over $14 billion in recreation vehicle sales were included in this report.[18]
- Participants buy and lease land ($12 billion from wildlife based recreation alone), cabins, and second homes. This study does not take those property sales into account.

When you add in these big-ticket items and purchases for fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing, the Active Outdoor Recreation Economy pumps $900 billion into the U.S. economy each year.

FAST FACTS

★ **Americans spent 88 times more on bicycle-based recreation in one year than the total box office draw for *Titanic*, the top grossing movie of all time.[19]**

★ **The Great Allegheny Passage, connecting Pittsburgh to the C&O Canal towpath leading to Washington, D.C., generated $7 million in direct spending in 2002. Bolstered by the growth of trail-related businesses, the Passage will stimulate an estimated $12 to $15 million in direct spending in 2007.[20]**

★ **Studies estimate that physically inactive individuals have 24 percent higher health-care costs than active individuals.[21]**

[17] Bureau of Economic Analysis, Industry Economic Accounts, http://www.bea.gov/bea/dn2.htm

[18] Recreational Vehicle Industry Association-http://rvia.org/Media/ShipmentsData.htm

[19] http://movies.go.com/boxoffice?cat=2005

[20] Farber Ph.d, Stephen, "2002 User Survey for The Pennsylvania Allegheny Trail Alliance," University Center for Social and Urban Research, University of Pittsburgh; Allegheny Trail Alliance

[21] www.cdc.gov

Conclusion

Learn more on the web at:
outdoorindustryfoundation.org

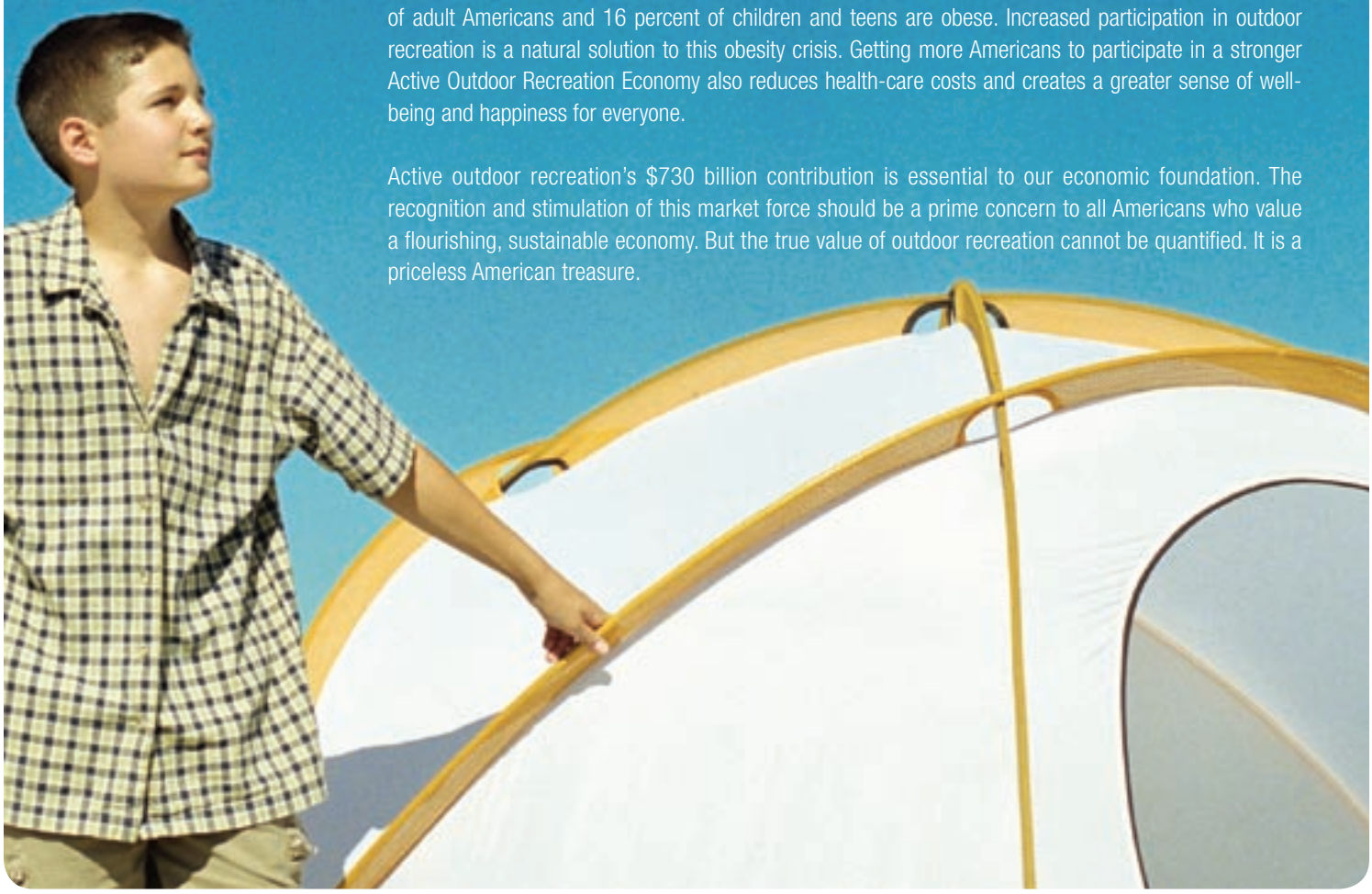
The $730 Billion Active Outdoor Recreation Economy Offers a Healthy, Sustainable Future for All Americans

The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy is a vital force in the national economy, yet is often overlooked. It supports nearly 6.5 million jobs and impacts all geographical regions of the country. It is inclusive of all gender, racial, ethnic, and religious groups. It pumps capital into major sectors of U.S. industry. The Active Outdoor Recreation Economy is sustainable year after year.

Furthermore, the $730 billion figure established by this report is just a small fraction of the deeper value that Americans place on the opportunity to recreate in nature. Major corporations make decisions on where to build and invest based upon the quality of life they can offer employees. Real estate and land near outdoor recreation opportunities has been shown to increase in value. There are compelling non-market benefits to a healthy Active Outdoor Recreation Economy (education, science, research, biodiversity), which can also multiply the economic contribution.

Beyond business, active outdoor recreation improves the physical health of the nation. Over 30 percent of adult Americans and 16 percent of children and teens are obese. Increased participation in outdoor recreation is a natural solution to this obesity crisis. Getting more Americans to participate in a stronger Active Outdoor Recreation Economy also reduces health-care costs and creates a greater sense of well-being and happiness for everyone.

Active outdoor recreation's $730 billion contribution is essential to our economic foundation. The recognition and stimulation of this market force should be a prime concern to all Americans who value a flourishing, sustainable economy. But the true value of outdoor recreation cannot be quantified. It is a priceless American treasure.



ACTIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION TOTALS BY CENSUS DIVISION AND ACTIVITY CATEGORY

To review a listing of census divisions, please see pages 6 and 7 of this report, or visit www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org.

		CENSUS D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	NATIONAL
Bicycle-Based Recreation	# Participants (thousands)	2,496	8,161	11,329	42,351	10,715	1,592	6,491	4,078	10,313	59,837
	% Population Participating	23%	26%	33%	28%	25%	20%	26%	27%	29%	27%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$331	$677	$873	$310	$1,370	$219	$621	$429	$1,399	$6,230
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$2,814	$3,097	$11,209	$1,781	$8,272	$3,084	$3,941	$3,715	$9,024	$46,938
	Jobs Supported	40,121	44,298	190,972	31,615	134,881	43,828	66,290	59,939	135,422	1,135,268
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$555	$623	$2,162	$359	$1,623	$310	$766	$1,007	$1,862	$17,701
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$3,372	$4,757	$17,024	$2,704	$11,337	$3,895	$6,884	$6,233	$15,001	$132,827
Camp-Based Recreation	# Participants (thousands)	1,874	4,910	8,687	3,441	7,258	1,374	4,203	4,934	8,479	45,161
	% Population Participating	17%	16%	25%	23%	17%	18%	17%	33%	24%	21%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$362	$901	$1,660	$606	$1,345	$290	$966	$864	$1,652	$8,676
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$6,646	$9,281	$14,687	$6,171	$19,867	$4,122	$9,454	$13,992	$16,393	$100,614
	Jobs Supported	89,384	119,512	258,363	102,475	296,727	58,549	151,838	214,870	234,468	2,333,638
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$1,236	$1,681	$2,926	$1,164	$3,573	$1,207	$1,755	$3,611	$3,224	$36,387
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$7,513	$12,834	$23,031	$8,765	$24,940	$5,204	$15,767	$22,345	$25,972	$273,037
Fishing** ^	# Participants (thousands)	1,890	3,500	6,040	4,320	8,180	3,020	4,730	3,280	4,480	32,900
	% Population Participating	17%	11%	18%	28%	20%	22%	19%	23%	12%	18%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$271	$509	$845	$646	$1,478	$439	$749	$587	$893	$6,416
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$757	$1,119	$1,660	$1,426	$3,222	$1,013	$1,659	$1,862	$2,574	$16,205
	Jobs Supported	17,195	26,912	50,294	39,887	92,667	30,638	47,627	46,319	62,080	586,512
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$140	$238	$388	$305	$659	$201	$333	$306	$529	$4,050
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$1,768	$3,073	$5,066	$4,003	$8,841	$2,862	$4,801	$4,454	$6,576	$61,429
Hunting *** ^	# Participants (thousands)	450	1,820	2,460	2,100	1,970	1,440	2,190	1,340	850	12,800
	% Population Participating	4%	6%	7%	14%	5%	11%	9%	10%	2%	6%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$159	$773	$1,072	$761	$886	$791	$1,101	$752	$592	$6,886
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$271	$401	$595	$511	$1,155	$363	$595	$667	$922	$5,528
	Jobs Supported	7,234	17,702	32,151	25,227	38,067	22,627	31,249	28,830	25,830	322,570
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$46	$148	$231	$169	$266	$146	$211	$174	$200	$2,186
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$731	$2,174	$3,293	$2,431	$3,821	$2,315	$3,282	$2,605	$2,781	$34,090
Paddle-Based Recreation	# Participants (thousands)	1,586	3,356	4,607	1,462	4,410	702	1,637	1,586	4,246	23,596
	% Population Participating	14%	11%	13%	10%	10%	9%	7%	11%	12%	11%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$101	$356	$433	$181	$563	$105	$168	$175	$585	$2,668
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$631	$1,591	$1,781	$505	$1,757	$616	$712	$860	$3,324	$11,778
	Jobs Supported	9,331	22,844	34,999	10,393	32,457	9,571	12,781	14,976	50,805	308,469
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$129	$321	$396	$118	$391	$197	$148	$252	$699	$4,810
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$784	$2,453	$3,120	$889	$2,728	$851	$1,327	$1,557	$5,628	$36,091
Snow-Based Recreation	# Participants (thousands)	1,473	2,160	2,274	1,176	2,141	224	776	1,858	3,505	15,587
	% Population Participating	13%	7%	7%	8%	5%	3%	3%	13%	10%	8%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$206	$461	$295	$213	$518	$46	$132	$490	$765	$3,125
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$4,091	$3,047	$1,672	$714	$1,590	$110	$0	$6,501	$5,685	$23,412
	Jobs Supported	54,801	41,172	31,085	14,021	29,485	2,080	1,914	101,115	83,815	566,629
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$758	$579	$352	$159	$355	$43	$22	$1,699	$1,153	$8,835
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$4,606	$4,421	$2,771	$1,199	$2,478	$185	$199	$10,515	$9,284	$66,296
Trail-Based Recreation	# Participants (thousands)	3,048	6,648	8,122	3,407	9,642	1,746	5,250	5,433	12,538	55,834
	% Population Participating	28%	22%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	36%	35%	26%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$184	$401	$281	$209	$517	$133	$474	$361	$780	$3,340
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$2,065	$3,792	$2,136	$869	$5,486	$1,003	$1,792	$6,307	$6,726	$30,177
	Jobs Supported	28,686	49,218	38,208	16,292	83,978	15,073	32,916	96,450	97,523	715,661
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$397	$692	$433	$185	$1,011	$311	$380	$1,621	$1,341	$11,159
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$2,411	$5,285	$3,406	$1,394	$7,058	$1,340	$3,418	$10,030	$10,802	$83,733
Wildlife Viewing **** ^	# Participants (thousands)	4,990	9,580	12,500	6,930	12,900	5,090	6,150	6,870	10,500	66,100
	% Population Participating	45%	31%	37%	46%	32%	37%	25%	49%	29%	30%
	Gear Retail Sales* (millions)	$597	$1,120	$1,223	$479	$1,566	$613	$576	$1,132	$1,538	$8,845
	Trip Related Sales* (millions)	$421	$623	$925	$794	$1,794	$564	$924	$1,036	$1,433	$8,591
	Jobs Supported	24,445	35,600	55,436	32,744	86,578	32,760	35,318	54,687	72,304	466,525
	Taxes - Federal and State (millions)	$108	$217	$263	$150	$416	$130	$167	$236	$361	$2,740
	Total Economic Contribution (millions)	$1,756	$3,303	$4,242	$2,451	$6,392	$2,138	$2,787	$3,757	$5,652	$43,476

* Sample sizes are detailed in the technical report.

** Source: American Sportfishing Association – "Sportfishing in America: Values of Our Traditional Pastime," 2002

*** Source: International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies – "The Economic Importance of Hunting in America," 2002

**** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – "2001 National and State Economic Impacts of Wildlife Viewing," Published 2003

^ Wildlife-based recreation activities (fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing) were derived from above sources which contain a greater level of details (including state information). Assumptions were made to align the methodologies of the wildlife-based studies with the Active Outdoor Recreation survey (other 5 activity categories). See technical report for details. Wildlife-based participation based on 16+ participation. Other 5 activity categories based on 18+. Wildlife-based participant populations used to derive incidence is the 2001 16+ population adjusted for each census division by the growth in national population from 2000 to 2005. Crossover participation data does not exist for wildlife viewing as defined by the USFW and the 5 Active Outdoor Recreation categories. Census division figures will not add to national figures due to larger national multipliers (greater leakages in smaller geographic region). D.C. wildlife figures are not included in the census trip expenditures but are included in the national figure.

SOUTHWICK ASSOCIATES, INC. OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, specializes in quantifying the economics of fish, wildlife, and outdoor-related activities. Founded in 1990, SA helps government agencies and industry understand the issues impacting people's use of outdoor resources and the related retail and economic trends. www.southwickassociates.com

OUTDOOR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION (OIF) is a non-profit foundation established by Outdoor Industry Association. OIF's charter is to increase participation in outdoor recreation and to encourage and support healthier active lifestyles. Through education, partnerships, programs, and advocacy, OIF is working to make active outdoor recreation the number one leisure activity in America. We invite you to join us on this important mission by making a long-term commitment to the health of our industry, our public lands, and our nation.

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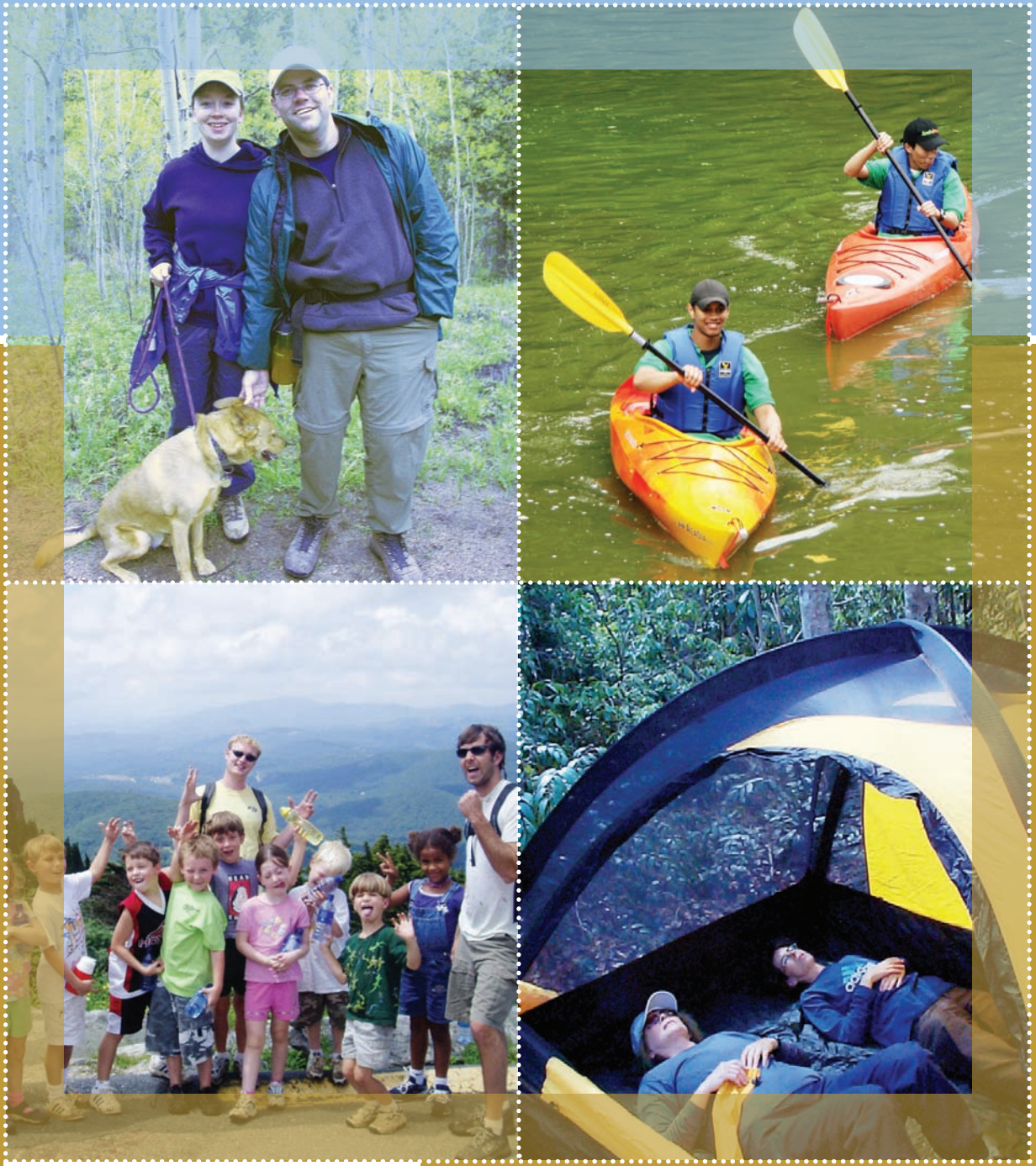
Chapter 15

2007 Next Generation of Outdoor Participants

The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants

– 2007 –



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FOR THE YEARS 2005/2006

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Outdoor Industry Foundation (OIF) is a not-for-profit 501(c)3 foundation established by Outdoor Industry Association to inspire and grow future generations of outdoor enthusiasts. OIF's charter is to increase participation in outdoor recreation and to encourage and support healthier, more active lifestyles through education, partnerships, programs and advocacy.

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PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

Purpose:

Outdoor Industry Foundation (OIF) created *The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants* to gauge and understand the outdoor recreation participant in order to inspire and grow future generations of outdoor enthusiasts. With this report, OIF can aid the broader outdoor community in impacting the long term trends of outdoor participation.

For a holistic analysis of activity, exercise and the active outdoor lifestyle, crossover participation among outdoor activities and non-outdoor activities is identified. Rather than identifying trends in specific outdoor activities, *The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants* examines the active lifestyle profile of respondents. Future analysis will build on the trend created by this study's starting data points.

Special consideration is given to the youth segment - our future outdoor enthusiasts. This is the first participation survey that OIF has measured youth outdoor participation. It is important for OIF, the outdoor industry and policy makers to understand the trend in youth participation in outdoor activities and other activities such as ball sports and fitness activities to help reverse the national increase in inactivity and obesity.

Methodology:

The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants is based on a survey commissioned by a partnership of associations and foundations, namely: Outdoor Industry Foundation®, National Golf Foundation, Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association and SnowSports Industries America.

During late January/early February 2007, 60,169 individuals completed an online survey. The survey used a nationwide sample of individuals from the US Online Panel operated by Synovate (formerly Market Facts). The total panel includes more than 1 million households, representing 2.6 million Americans, and is maintained as a representative sample of the U.S. population. Synovate over-sampled ethnic groups to boost response from typically under-responding groups.

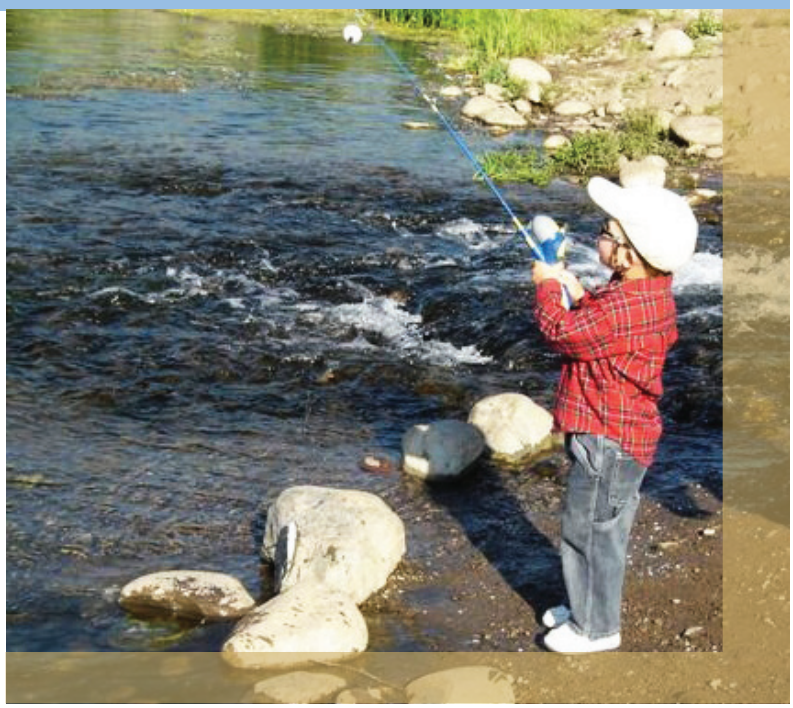
The data was weighted to ensure it reflected the total U.S. population 6 years of age and older. The following variables were used: gender, age, income, household size, region, and population density. The total population figure used was 274,110,000 for 2006 data; 271,362,000 for 2005; and 272,734,000 for the two-year (2005 or 2006) participation analysis.

The methodology and objective differs from the previous Outdoor Industry Foundation participation study: *Outdoor Recreation Participation in the United States.* That report was published from 1998 to 2005 and can be found on the Outdoor Industry Foundation website: **www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org.**

An Expanded Methodology is located at the end of this report.

Outdoor Recreation is a Mainstay of American Culture

Participation in active outdoor recreation improves the well-being of Americans — both mental (cognitive and social) and physical wellness. Participation* in bicycling, fishing, hiking, camping, and running/jogging (trail and road) remain the "gateway" outdoor activities, introducing millions of Americans to the active outdoor lifestyle.



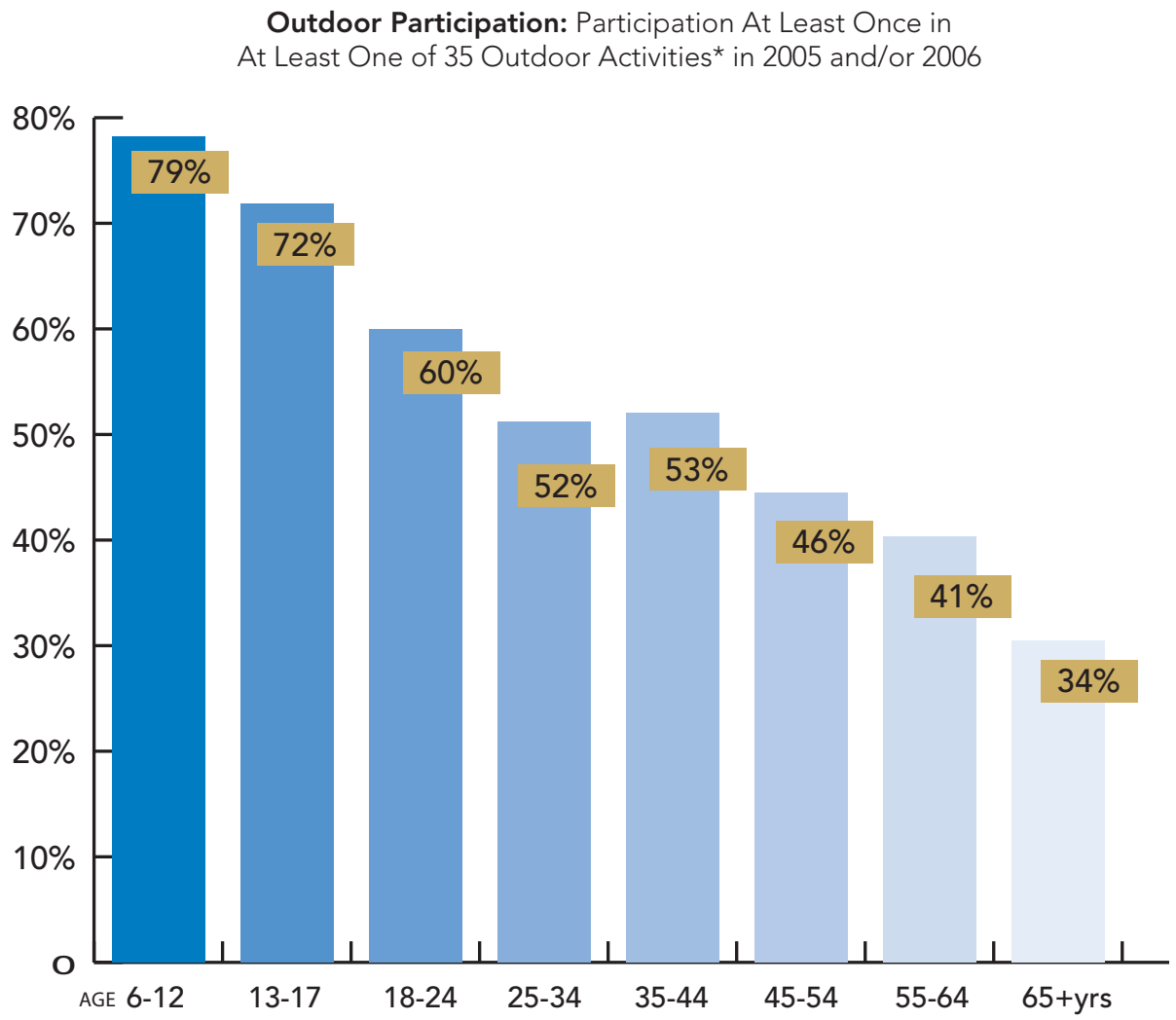
ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS* in 2005 (in 000's)	PARTICIPANTS* in 2006 (in 000's)
Bicycling (any type)	39,461	42,510
Camping (backyard, car, or RV)	44,482	45,259
Fishing (any type)	50,634	51,815
Hiking (day)	28,057	29,406
Running/Jogging/Trail Running	35,558	38,525

** Participation is defined as an American age 6 and older taking part in outdoor activities at least once in defined timeframe.*

Bicycling (any type):
Bicycling (BMX)
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-paved Surface)
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)
Camping (backyard, car, or RV):
Camping (within ¼ mile of vehicle/home)
Camping (Recreational Vehicle)
Fishing (any type):
Fishing (Fly)
Fishing (Freshwater-Other)
Fishing (Saltwater)

Encouraging participation in "gateway" outdoor activities leads to participation in other outdoor activities. A car camper or hiker is more likely to become a backpacker.

Outdoor Recreation Participation Differs Significantly Between Youth and Adults

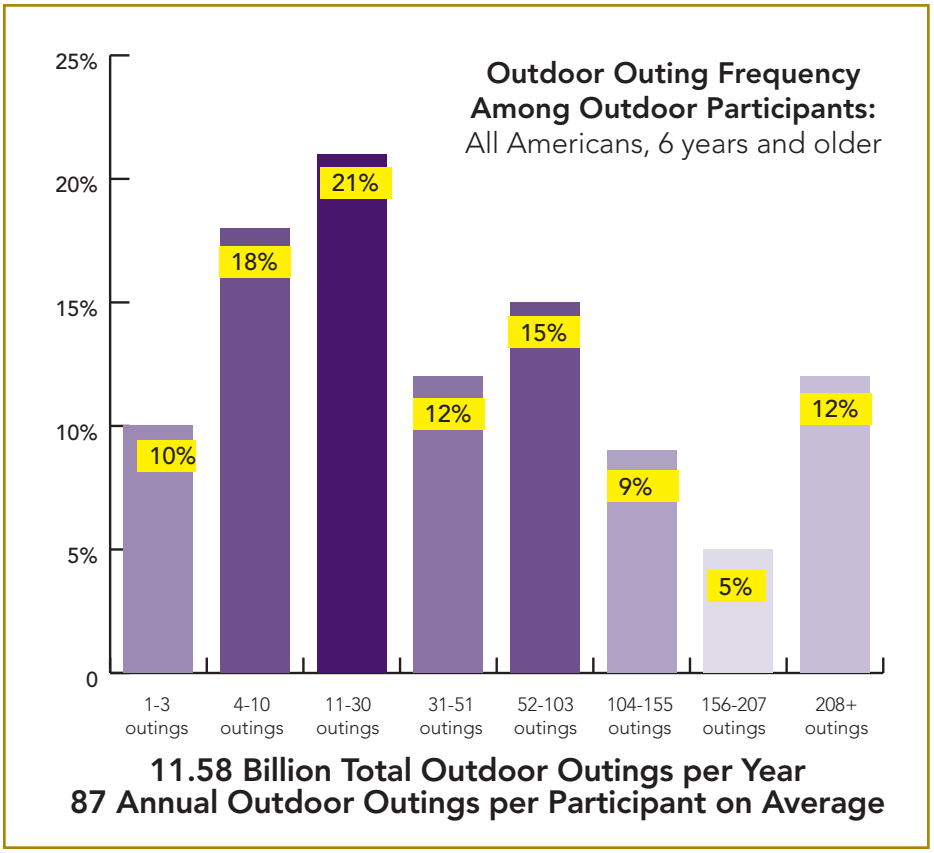


** 35 outdoor activities listed on page 15.*

The two-year outdoor participation rate ranges from a high of near 80% in the youngest age group to below 50% in later adulthood.

Many Americans are being introduced to outdoor recreation in youth but adult Americans are not maintaining participation rates as high as youth rates. The outdoor community has the opportunity to maintain high outdoor participation into adulthood for the current generation of youth.

Profile of American Outdoor Participants
(Age 6 years and older; based on one year: 2006)



FAVORITE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES OF ALL AMERICANS BY NUMBER OF OUTINGS:

1. Running/Jogging/Trail Running:
3.65 billion outings / 95 outings per runner/jogger (trail or road)

2. Bicycling (any type):
2.82 billion outings / 66 outings per bicyclist

3. Fishing (any type):
1.17 billion outings / 23 outings per angler

4. Skateboarding:
712 million outings / 64 outing per skateboarder

5. Wildlife Viewing (more than ¼ mile from vehicle/home):
642 million outings / 31 outing per wildlife watcher

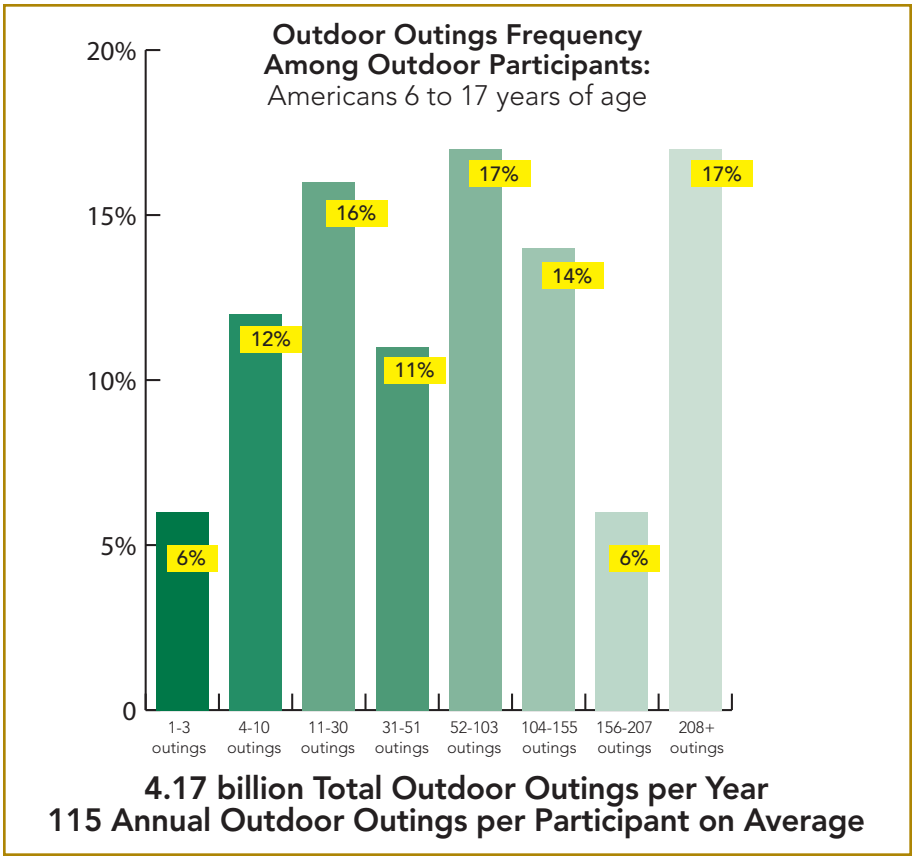
Nearly half of American outdoor participants took 30 or less outdoor outings in 2006.

How much activity is recommended?
The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends a minimum of 30 minutes of moderate-intensity activity on most days of the week for adults. In 2001, the CDC reported that 54.6% of Americans 18 years of age and older were not active enough to meet these recommendations.

Although a decent number of Americans are trying outdoor activities, only 26% of participants are taking part two times a week or more.

Considering that 50% of outdoor participants regard outdoor activities as their main source of exercise (*Exploring the Active Lifestyle*, Outdoor Industry Foundation 2004), America is experiencing an inactivity crisis.

Profile of Youth Outdoor Participant
(Age 6 to 17; based on one year: 2006)



FAVORITE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN YOUTH BY NUMBER OF OUTINGS:

1. Bicycling (any type):
1.47 billion outings / 78 outings per youth bicyclist

2. Running/Jogging/Trail Running:
1.17 billion outings / 94 outings per jogger (trail or road)

3. Skateboarding:
581 million outings / 66 outing per skateboarder

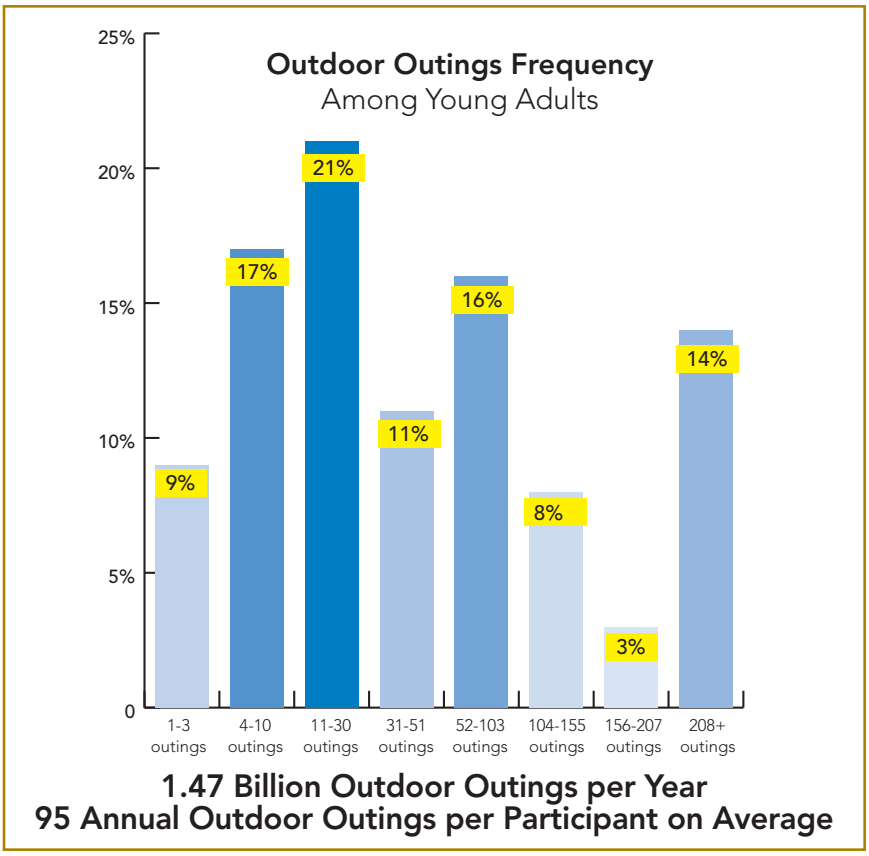
4. Fishing (any type):
314 million outings / 20 outing per angler

5. Wildlife Viewing (at least ¼ mile from vehicle/home):
112 million outings / 25 outing per wildlife viewer

Even with higher overall outdoor recreation participation and a higher percentage of participants that take part in an outdoor activity at least twice a week (37%) than other age groups, outdoor activity among youth makes up only a small portion of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommended "60 minutes of physical activity on most, preferably all, days of the week."

The high number of outings per youth participant in popular activities like bicycling and skateboarding shows that if youth start going outdoors, outdoor activity plays a significant role in satisfying their activity requirements in a fun way.

Profile of Young Adult Outdoor Participants
(Age 18 to 24; based on one year: 2006)



FAVORITE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG ADULT AMERICANS BY NUMBER OF OUTINGS:

1. Running/Jogging/Trail Running:
654 million outings / 86 outings per jogger (trail or road)

2. Bicycling (any type):
227 million outings / 73 outings per young adult bicyclist

3. Fishing (any type):
130 million outings / 28 outing per angler

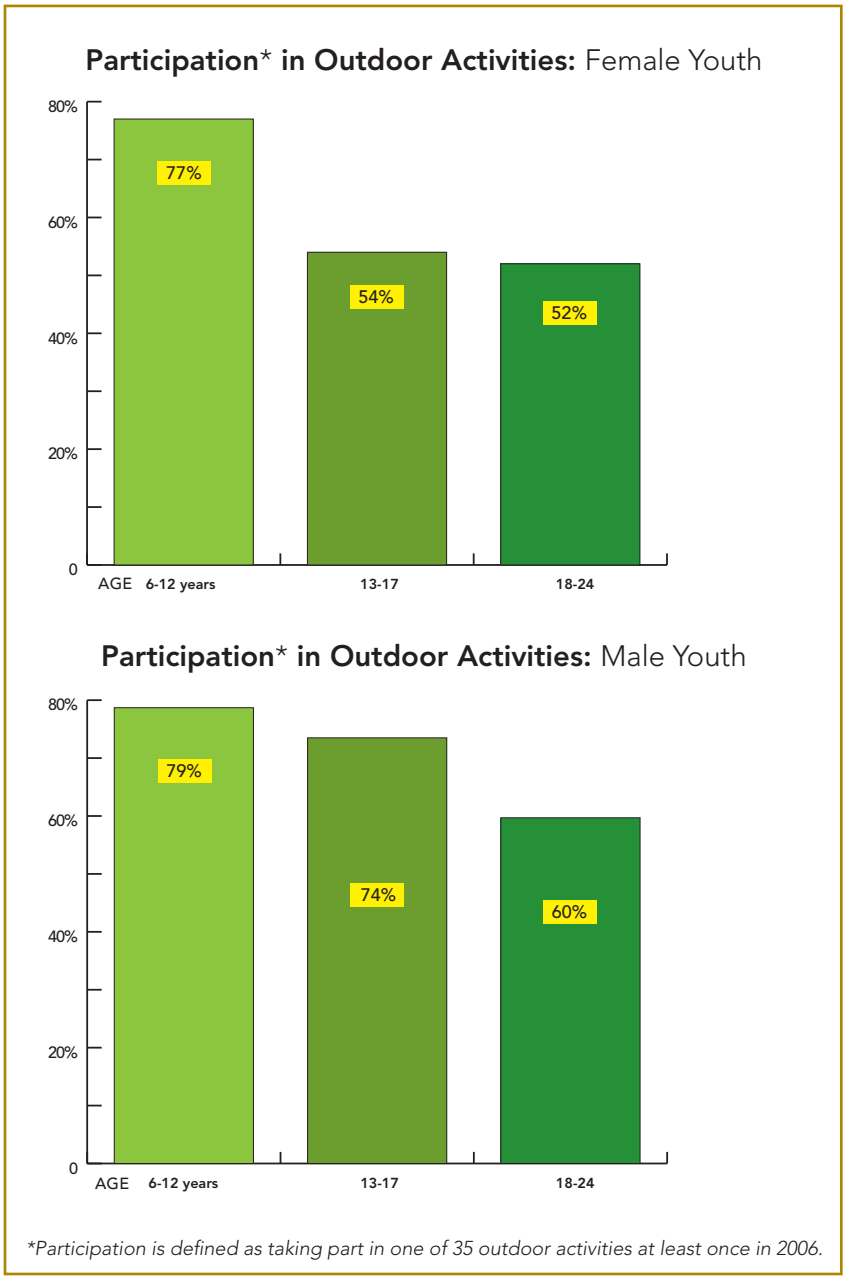
4. Skateboarding:
73 million outings / 75 outing per skateboarder

5. Wildlife Viewing (at least ¼ mile from vehicle/home):
49 million outings / 33 outing per wildlife viewer

The frequency of outdoor activity starts to drop off from youth to young adulthood – the percentage of young adults who take part in outdoor activities twice a week or more drops to 25% for young adults, a 30% decrease from youth rates.

Unfortunately, young adult participation in outdoor activities and other sports and activities is not sufficient to meet recommended activity guidelines (CDC).

Outdoor Activities Start to Lose Appeal to Females in Their Teen Years and Males in Young Adulthood



*Participation is defined as taking part in one of 35 outdoor activities at least once in 2006.

"A lot of girls my age don't do sports anymore… they aren't interested. So I like to encourage them."

Outdoor Idol™ – Age 12

Outdoor Idols™ is an OIF program designed to celebrate youth role models in outdoor recreation.

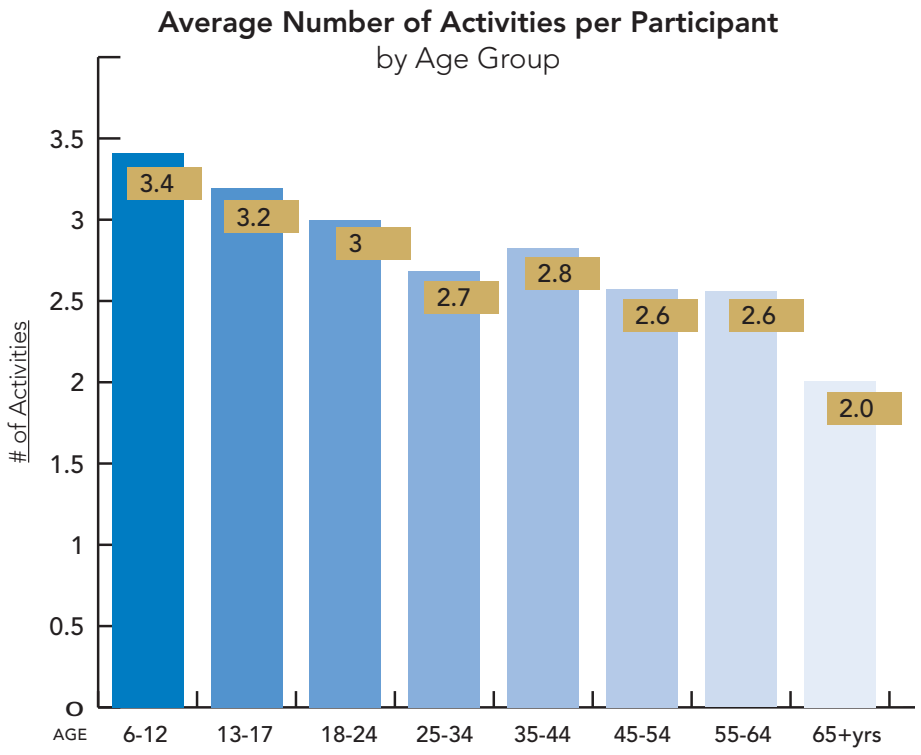
76% of boys try outdoor activities versus **69% of girls** (age 6-17).

The drop-off in the outdoor participation rate between the "child" age group (6 to 12 year olds) and the "teenage" group (13 to 17) is sharper among girls than boys.

Mentor chains, school programs and parents need to work together to stop the decline in the outdoor participation rate among girls as they enter teen years.

The outdoor participation rate drops sharply among males between the teenage years and young adulthood (18 to 24 year olds).

Participants Take Part in Fewer Outdoor Activities As They Age



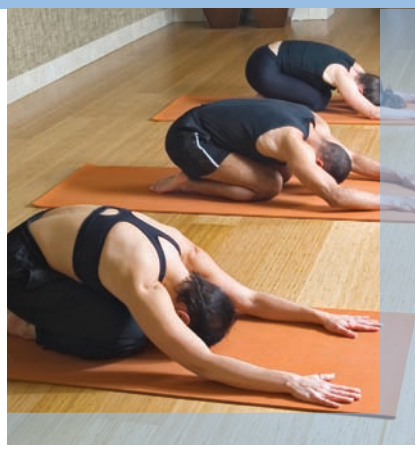
** Data is for activities participated in during 2006*

Youth participate in an average of 3.4 outdoor activities.

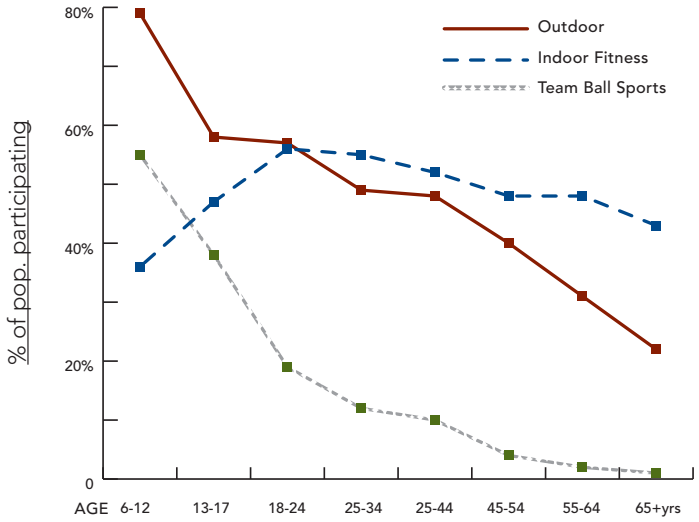
Participants become more focused as they age, taking part in a fewer number of activities.

Allowing youth to experiment with different outdoor activities will help them discover how they fit in the active outdoor lifestyle — what they like to do. Since American youth are trying a few outdoor activities each year, the outdoor community has the opportunity to create life-long passion for the outdoors.

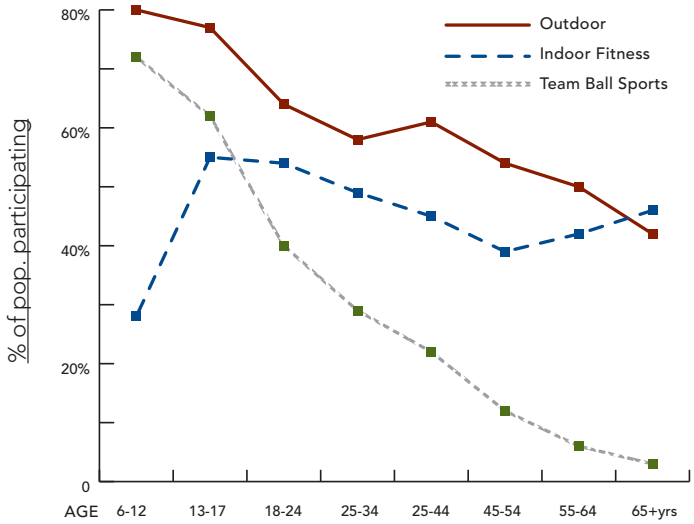
Participants Migrate From Outdoor Activities and Team Ball Sports to Indoor Fitness Activities as They Age



Outdoor, Indoor Fitness and Team Ballsports Activities:
Life Cycle of Female Participation*



Outdoor, Indoor Fitness and Team Ballsports:
Life Cycle of Male Participation*



**Participation is defined as taking part in one activity within the activity category at least once in 2005 and/or 2006. Details on activity categories can be found on page 16/17.*

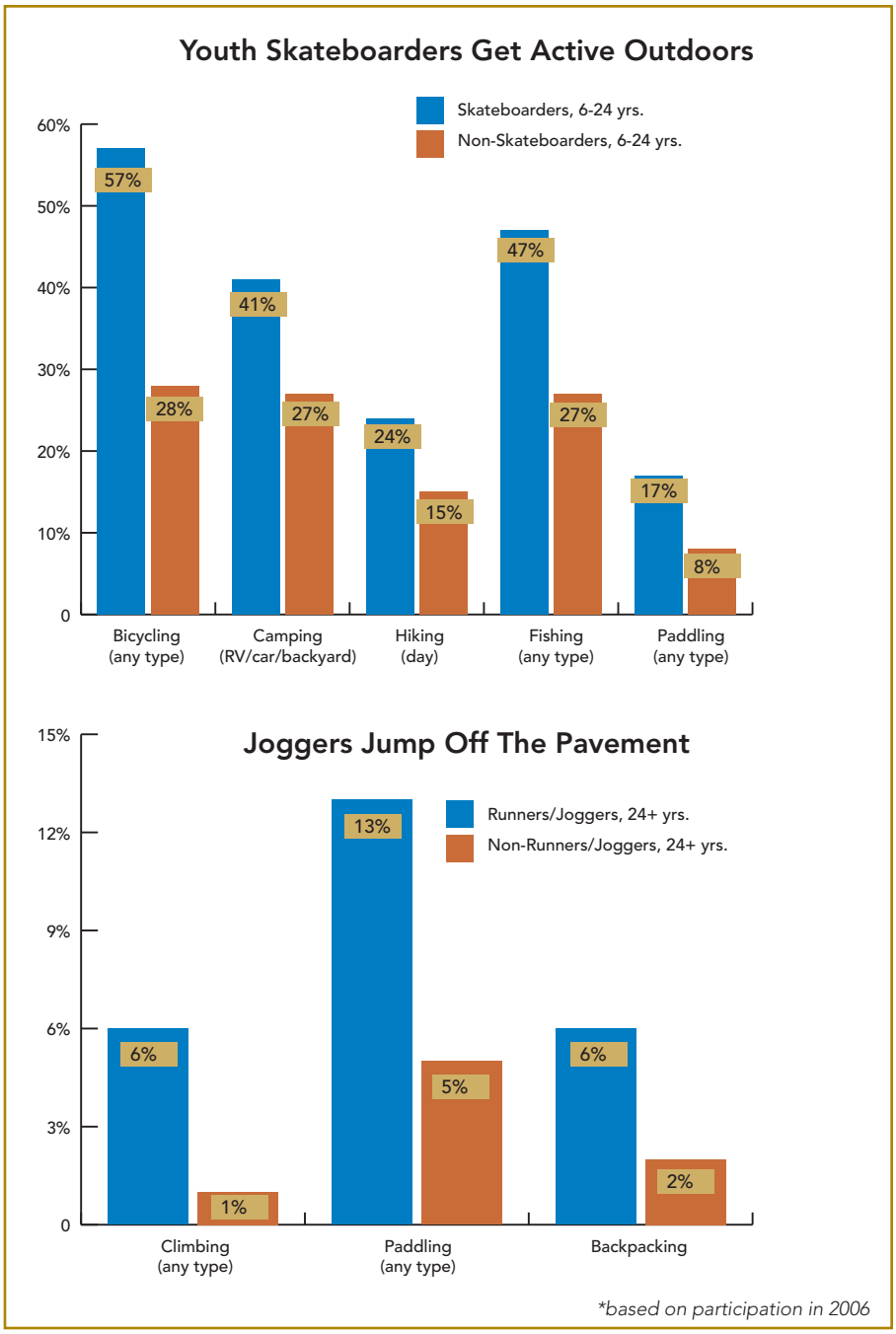
Indoor fitness gains participants and does not drop in late adulthood like outdoor. **The trend is more pronounced among females.**

Participation in indoor fitness reaches parity with outdoor by the young adult age group (18-24).

Outdoor has an opportunity to attract adult participants looking for wellness and convenient fitness.

More close-to-home outdoor recreation opportunities will keep Americans active in the outdoors.

Participants in "Urban-Associated" Outdoor Activities Are More Likely To Take Part in "Traditional" Outdoor Activities

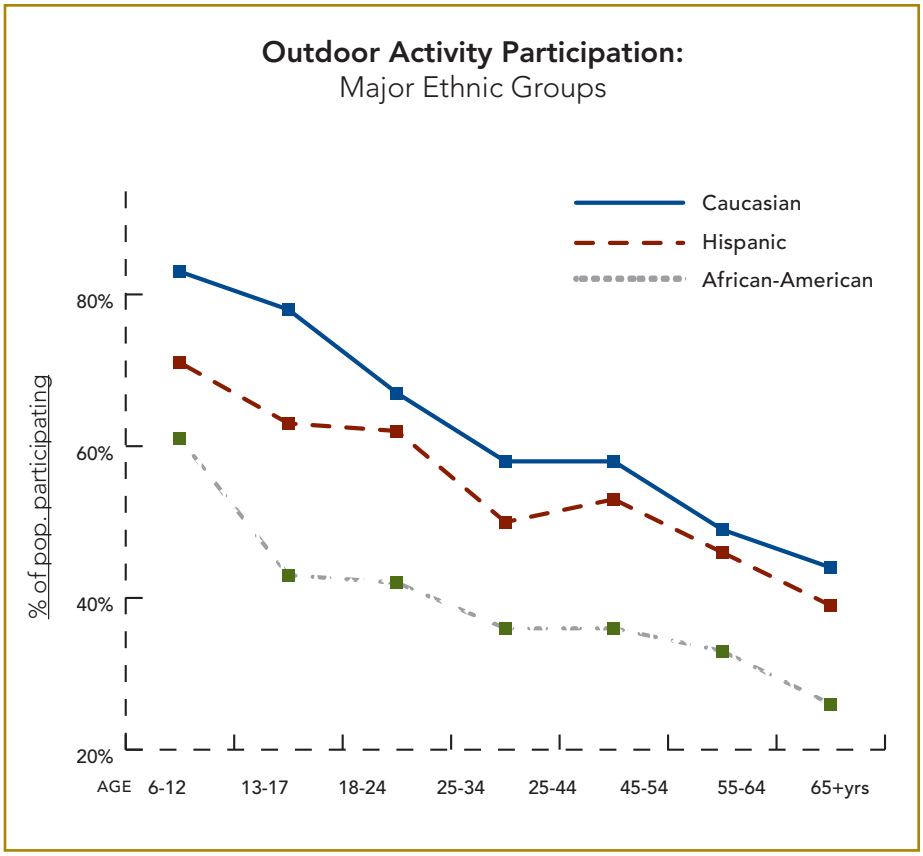


Skateboarders (age 6 to 24 years old) are more than twice as likely to bicycle (any type) than those who do not skateboard (age 6 to 24).

Joggers (age 24 and over) are three times as likely to go backpacking as those who do not jog (age 24 and over).

Taking part in "urban-associated" outdoor activities like skateboarding, running, and bouldering can lead to an appreciation of being outdoors and higher fitness levels that increase levels of participation in "traditional" outdoor activities. Encouraging any outdoor activity can lead to future growth across all outdoor activities.

Outdoor Participation Rate Among Ethnic Groups



Based on two-year participation, 2005 and/or 2006

Engaging the ethnic youth population will increase overall outdoor participation in the future.

Hispanic outdoor participation is below that of White/Caucasian, while African-American outdoor participation lags substantially.

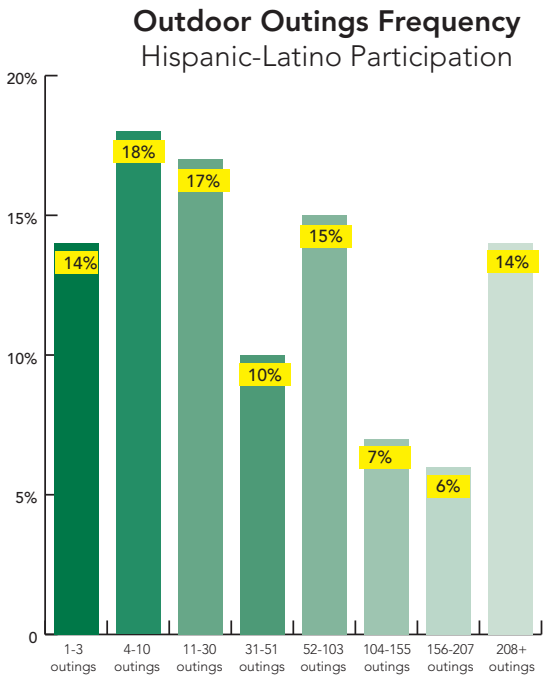
African-Americans have lower participation in "gateway" activities except for running/jogging.

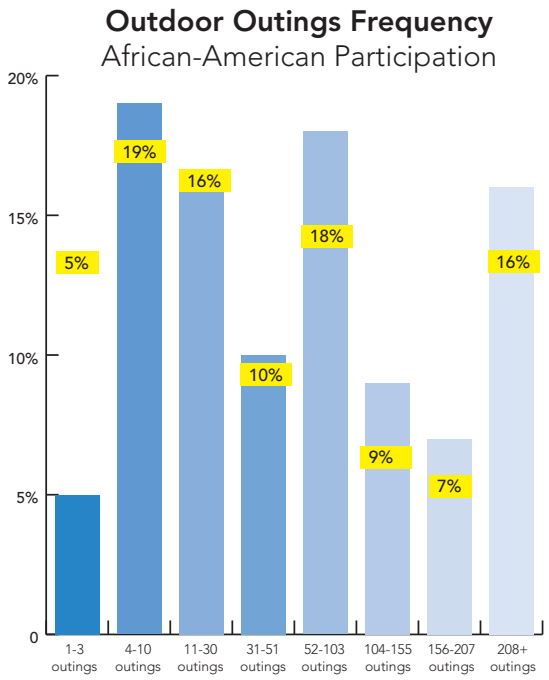
A lower percentage of African-American youth take part in outdoor activities than Caucasian or Hispanic youth. The consequence is evident in lower African-American participation rates throughout adulthood.

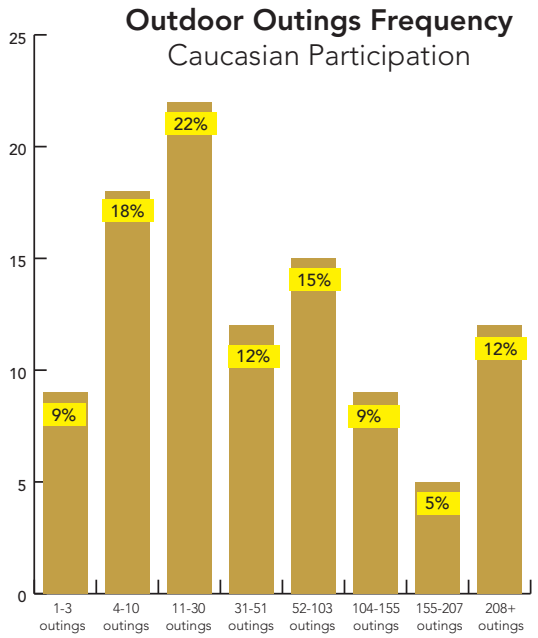
90% of Outdoor participants were introduced to outdoor activities before the age of 18 (*Exploring the Active Lifestyle*, Outdoor Industry Foundation, 2004).

The drop-off in ball sports among Hispanics and African Americans is not as pronounced as it is for Caucasians. Indoor Fitness trends are similar.

Once Introduced to Outdoor Recreation, Ethnic Differences Dissolve







Introducing newcomers to the outdoors may not just create more infrequent participants but may create many more who are avid in the outdoors!

The frequency of outdoor outings is similar for outdoor participants from major ethnic groups.

46% of the Hispanic population is under the age of 25 relative to 33% of the Caucasian population.

Holding age constant, frequency of outdoor activity among participants from different ethnic groups is similar.

OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION AMONG AMERICAN YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

Participation is defined as "participating one time or more in given time period."

Americans age 6 to 24 years of age*

"Gateway" Outdoor Activities

("Gateway" activities introduce millions of Americans to the active outdoor lifestyle.)

Participation:	2005 and/or 2006		2005		2006	
	in thousands	% of pop.	in thousands	% of pop.	in thousands	% of pop.
Bicycling (any type)	23,251*	29.8%	19,953	25.7%	21,932	27.9%
Camping (backyard, car, or RV)	23,776	30.3%	19,428	25.0%	20,064	25.6%
Fishing (any type)	22,937	29.4%	18,865	24.3%	20,767	26.5%
Hiking (day)	12561	16.10%	10,414	13.4%	11,033	14.1%
Running/Jogging/Trail Running	21,712	27.8%	18,289	23.3%	20,420	26.0%

**23,251 in thousands equals 23,251,000. Over 23 million 6 to 24 year old Americans bicycled in 2005 and/or 2006.*

All Outdoor Recreation

Participation:	2005 and/or 2006		2006	
	in thousands	% of pop.	in thousands	% of pop.
Backpacking Overnight (More Than 1/4 Mile From Vehicle/Home)	4,795	6.1%	3,462	4.4%
Bicycling (BMX)	2,220	2.8%	1,652	2.1%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)	4,115	5.3%	3,339	4.3%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	21,018	26.9%	20,075	25.6%
Birdwatching (More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle)	2,900	3.7%	2,290	2.9%
Camping (Within 1/4 Mile of Vehicle/Home)	20,155	25.8%	16,983	21.6%
Camping (RV)	8,177	10.5%	6,929	8.8%
Canoeing	6,147	7.9%	4,605	5.9%
Climbing (Sport/Indoor/Boulder)	4,799	6.1%	3,576	4.6%
Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering)	1,682	2.2%	875	1.1%
Fishing (Fly)	2,778	3.6%	2,228	2.8%
Fishing (Freshwater/Other)	20,634	26.4%	18,467	23.5%
Fishing (Saltwater)	5,002	6.4%	4,084	5.2%
Hiking (Day)	12,561	16.1%	11,033	14.1%
Hunting (any type)	6,312	8.1%	5,623	7.2%
Kayaking (Recreational)	2,628	3.4%	1,721	2.2%
Kayaking (Sea/Touring)	900	1.2%	375	0.5%
Kayaking (White Water)	932	1.2%	458	0.6%
Multi-sport (Adventure Racing, Triathlon (Road/ Off Road)	905	1.2%	439	0.6%
Rafting	2,807	3.6%	1,651	2.1%
Running/Jogging	21,522	27.6%	20,212	25.8%
Skateboarding	10,870	13.9%	9,714	12.4%
Trail Running	2,981	3.8%	2,180	2.8%
Wildlife Viewing (More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle)	6,752	8.6%	5,979	7.6%

Snow Sports & Water Sports *activities are not reported individually but are used for analysis of general outdoor recreation category.*
Snow Sports: *Downhill/Telemark/Cross-country Skiing, Snowboarding, and Snowshoeing*
Water Sports: *Boardsailing/Windsurfing, Sailing, Scuba Diving, Snorkeling, Surfing, Wakeboarding*

**5,446 sample size for 6-24 year olds. The sample size establishes a margin of error range (at a 95% confidence level) from a low (as a % of participants) for Camping (RV, car, or backyard) - 30.3%, plus or minus 1.22%; to a high for Kayaking (Sea/Touring) - .5%, plus or minus .206%.*

OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION AMONG ALL AMERICANS

Participation is defined as "participating one time or more in given time period."

Americans age 6 years and older

"Gateway" Outdoor Activities

("Gateway" activities introduce millions of Americans to the active outdoor lifestyle.)

Participation:	2005 and/or 2006		2005		2006	
	in thousands	% of pop.	in thousands	% of pop.	in thousands	% of pop.
Bicycling (any type)	46,401*	17.0%	39,461	14.5%	42,510	15.5%
Camping (backyard, car, or RV)	53,979	19.8%	44,482	16.4%	45,259	16.5%
Fishing (any type)	59,222	21.7%	50,634	18.7%	51,815	18.9%
Hiking (day)	33,118	12.1%	27,776	10.2%	29,406	10.7%
Running/Jogging/Trail Running	42,374	15.5%	35,737	13.1%	38,525	14.1%

**46,401 in thousands equals 46,401,000. Over 46 million 6 to 24 year old Americans bicycled in 2005 and/or 2006.*

All Outdoor Recreation

Participation:	2005 and/or 2006		2006	
	in thousands	% of pop.	in thousands	% of pop.
Backpacking Overnight (More Than 1/4 Mile From Vehicle/Home)	9,907	3.6%	7,084	2.6%
Bicycling (BMX)	3,357	1.2%	2,144	0.8%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)	8,709	3.2%	6,978	2.5%
Bicycling (Road/Paved Surface)	42,682	15.6%	39,398	14.4%
Birdwatching More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle	13,128	4.8%	11,183	4.1%
Camping (Within 1/4 Mile of Vehicle/Home)	43,570	16.0%	36,107	13.2%
Camping (RV)	20,794	7.6%	17,328	6.3%
Canoeing	13,277	4.9%	9,633	3.5%
Climbing (Sport/Indoor/Boulder)	7,401	2.7%	5,215	1.9%
Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering)	3,568	1.3%	1,897	0.7%
Fishing (Fly)	8,079	3.0%	6,121	2.2%
Fishing (Freshwater/Other)	50,831	18.6%	44,597	16.3%
Fishing (Saltwater)	16,220	5.9%	12,684	4.6%
Hiking (Day)	33,118	12.1%	29,406	10.7%
Hunting (any type)	17,487	6.4%	15,097	5.5%
Kayaking (Recreational)	6,728	2.5%	4,371	1.6%
Kayaking (Sea/Touring)	2,858	1.0%	1,236	0.5%
Kayaking (White Water)	2,268	0.8%	1,007	0.4%
Multi-sport (Adventure Racing, Triathlon (Road/ Off Road)	2,432	0.9%	1,272	0.5%
Rafting	6,495	2.4%	3,791	1.4%
Running/Jogging	41,647	15.3%	37,922	13.8%
Skateboarding	12,917	4.7%	11,083	4.0%
Trail Running	6,090	2.2%	4,436	1.6%
Wildlife Viewing (More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle)	22,736	8.3%	20,451	7.5%

Snow Sports & Water Sports *activities are not reported individually but are used for analysis of general outdoor recreation category.*
Snow Sports: *Downhill/Telemark/Cross-country Skiing, Snowboarding, and Snowshoeing*
Water Sports: *Boardsailing/Windsurfing, Sailing, Scuba Diving, Snorkeling, Surfing, Wakeboarding*

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER ACTIVITES AMONG ALL AMERICANS

Participation is defined as "participating one time or more in given time period."

Americans age 6 years and older

Indoor Fitness

	Participation: 2006 in thousands	Participation: 2006 % of pop.
Abdominal Machine/Device	22,539	8.2%
Aerobics (High-Impact)	10,459	3.8%
Aerobics (Low-Impact)	21,569	7.9%
Aerobics (Step)	8,488	3.1%
Aquatic Exercise	9,723	3.5%
Calisthenics	7,580	2.8%
Cardio Kickboxing	4,885	1.8%
Cross-Country Ski Machine	4,010	1.5%
Elliptical Motion Trainer	22,751	8.3%
Free Weights (Barbells)	27,402	10.0%
Free Weights (Dumbells)	33,941	12.4%
Free Weights (Hand Weights)	45,222	16.5%
Home Gym Exercise	25,654	9.4%
Other Exercise to Music	21,552	7.9%
Pilates Training	10,672	3.9%
Rowing Machine	8,737	3.2%
Stair-Climbing Machine	13,940	5.1%
Stationary Cycling (Recumbent)	11,090	4.0%
Stationary Cycling (Spinning)	6,332	2.3%
Stationary Cycling (Upright)	25,845	9.4%
Stretching	32,570	11.9%
Treadmill	49,798	18.2%
Weight/Resistance Machines	41,385	15.1%
Yoga/Tai Chi	14,152	5.2%

Team Ball Sports

	Participation: 2006 in thousands	Participation: 2006 % of pop.
Baseball	16,114	5.9%
Basketball	24,665	9.0%
Field Hockey	943	0.3%
Football (Tackle)	9,016	3.3%
Football (Touch)	11,974	4.4%
Ice Hockey	1,849	0.7%
Lacrosse	1,153	0.4%
Rugby	683	0.2%
Soccer (Indoor)	4,811	1.8%
Soccer (Outdoor)	14,665	5.4%
Softball (Fast-Pitch)	1,897	0.7%
Softball (Slow-Pitch)	8,640	3.2%

Other Activities

	Participation: 2006 in thousands	Participation: 2006 % of pop.
Archery	7,497	2.7%
Badminton	6,323	2.3%
Billiards/Pool	46,990	17.1%
Bowling	54,305	19.8%
Boxing	2,072	0.8%
Cheerleading	3,125	1.1%
Darts	22,195	8.1%
Golf (9/18 Hole Course)	28,743	10.5%
Gymnastics	4,552	1.7%
Horseback Riding	11,576	4.2%
Ice Skating	10,578	3.9%
Martial Arts	6,270	2.3%
Paintball	4,960	1.8%
Racquetball	3,476	1.3%
Roller Hockey	1,289	0.5%
Roller Skating (2x2 Wheel)	8,147	3.0%
Roller Skating (In-line)	13,069	4.8%
Scooter Riding (Non-Motorized)	8,495	3.1%
Shooting (Sport Clay)	3,670	1.3%
Shooting (Trap/Skeet)	2,934	1.1%
Squash	569	0.2%
Swimming (Fitness/Competition)	18,694	6.8%
Table Tennis	15,107	5.5%
Target Shooting (Handgun)	9,773	3.6%
Target Shooting (Rifle)	11,911	4.3%
Tennis	14,665	5.4%
Track and Field	4,638	1.7%
Ultimate Frisbee	4,073	1.5%
Volleyball (Beach)	3,072	1.1%
Volleyball (Court)	6,005	2.2%
Volleyball (Grass)	4,328	1.6%
Walking (Fitness)	100,239	36.6%
Wrestling	3,326	1.2%

The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants, Years 2005 and 2006

Capturing the Youth Segment

All online surveys of those respondents under 18 years of age were administered with an adult member of Synovate's U.S. Online Panel. Synovate, the survey vendor, complies with all COPPA and CASRO guidelines. 2,708 total surveys were collected among the 6-17 age group; 1,570 in the 6-12 year old age group; and 1,138 in the 13-17 year old age group; 2,738 surveys were completed by Americans age 18 to 24 years of age. A smaller percent of youth participated in the survey than the youth segment represents as a percent of population; therefore, the youth sample had to be weighted to produce participation rates for the general population. Future studies will strive for a greater youth sample.

Trend Continuation and Margin of Error

Continuing trending from the previous Outdoor Industry Foundation participation study: *Outdoor Recreation Participation in the United States 1998-2005* (former study – www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org) to the current study: *The Next Generation of Outdoor Participants* (new study) was not possible since the methodologies and objectives between the two participation studies varied greatly.
The former study included those 16 years of age and older, while the new study captures participation from those 6 years of age and older. Since the sample size of the new study is 60,000 – relative to the 4,000 sample size for the former study – annual variations must be larger in the former study to be statistically significant. Many outdoor activities have low overall participation rates that are difficult to measure unless the survey sample size is substantial.

Example with a low incidence activity that has a 3% national participation rate (paddling, climbing, snow sport activities), assuming the same participation rate for both methodologies:

Sample size	4,000	60,000
Expected participation %	3%	3%
Survey estimate of participants	8,223,300	8,223,300
Confidence Interval (+/- SE% * 2)	0.54%	0.14%
Confidence Interval (as # of participants)	1,478,670	381,791
Confidence Interval (as % of participants)	17.98%	4.64%
Percentage point change required from Yr 1 to Yr 2 to be statistically significant (=sqrt(p1q1/n1+p2q2/n2) * 2)	0.76%	0.20%
# of additional participants required for a statistically significant change	2,091,156	539,934
% change in number of participants required for a statistically significant change	25%	7%

** Confidence interval determined by a 95% confidence level*

Ethnic Participation

Ethnicity was self-identified by survey respondents. The "Caucasian/White" definition specified "non-Hispanic"; thus, respondents answered "Hispanic" based on race or ethnicity. The sample size for the Hispanic population is 1,317. The Hispanic outdoor participation rate determined by the study is 55.7%, plus or minus 2.68% at a 95% confidence interval. The sample size for the African-American population is 4,199. The African-American outdoor participation rate determined by the study is 38.1%, plus or minus 1.46% at a 95% confidence interval.

The Two-Year Figure and Future Trending

The new participation report presents for participation in the two previous years. It is thought that a respondent who participated two years ago but not last year is still very likely to participate again in the activity; therefore, the two-year data point (participation 2005 and/or 2006) is published in the report. Many respondents will be able to recall participation with high accuracy for the most recent year (2006); however, the respondent may overestimate participation in the prior year (2005) since it is more difficult to recall if participation occurred in the prior year or earlier. This recall bias is more pronounced with low incidence activities like canoeing. This study will focus on long term trends in future years' releases and not variations from one data point to another.

For more information on methodology, please read *Frequently Asked Questions* **located at** www.outdoorindustryfoundation.org **or call OIF at** 303.444.3353.

OUTDOOR INDUSTRY FOUNDATION

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2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

Section **16**

2009 Outdoor Recreation Participation Topline Report

2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP

Outdoor Recreation Participation
2009 Topline Report

The Outdoor Foundation | 4909 Pearl East Circle, Suite 200, Boulder, CO 80301 | 303.444.3353 | www.outdoorfoundation.org

Methodology

During January 2009/early February 2009 a total of 41,500 online interviews were carried out with a nationwide sample of individuals and households from the US Online Panel operated by Synovate. A total of 15,013 individual and 26,487 household surveys were completed. The total panel has over 1 million members and is maintained to be representative of the US population. Over sampling of ethnic groups took place to boost response from typically under responding groups.

A weighting technique was used to balance the data to reflect the total US population aged 6 and above. The following variables were used: gender, age, income, household size, region, and population density. The total population figure used was 279,568,000 people aged 6 and above. The report details participation among all Americans, youth, young adults and adults.

The 2008 participation survey sample size of 41,500 completed interviews provides a high degree of statistical accuracy. All surveys are subject to some level of standard error—that is, the degree to which the results might differ from those obtained by a complete census of every person in the U.S. A sport with a participation rate of 5% of the total population has a confidence interval of plus or minus 0.21 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. This translates to plus or minus 4% of participants. Small sports, especially those with less than 1 million participants, can be expected to fluctuate from year to year. For some of these small sports we have adopted a rolling average approach to maximize the sample size.

For more on activities other than outdoor activities:

Snowsports
SnowSports Industry Association
www.snowsports.org
703.556.9020

Team and Ball Sports and Other Activities
Sporting Goods Manufacturer Association
www.sgma.com
202.775.1762

Tennis
Tennis Industry Association
www.tennisindustry.org
843.686.3036

Club/Institutional Fitness
IHRSA
cms.ihrsa.org
617.316.6773

Outdoor Activities	2006	2007	2008	1 Year Change
Adventure Racing				
Total participation	725	698	781	11.9%
Youth (6-17)		104	106	2.1%
Young Adults (18-24)		227	190	-16.3%
Adults (25-44)		296	423	43.0%
Adults (45+)		71	62	-13.3%
Backpacking Overnight - More Than 1/4 Mile From Vehicle/Home				
Total participation	7,067	6,637	7,867	18.5%
Youth (6-17)		1,785	2,069	15.9%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,261	1,133	-10.2%
Adults (25-44)		2,270	2,950	30.0%
Adults (45+)		1,321	1,715	29.8%
Bicycling - BMX				
Total participation	1,655	1,887	1,904	0.9%
Youth (6-17)		934	1,045	11.9%
Young Adults (18-24)		402	305	-24.2%
Adults (25-44)		372	390	5.0%
Adults (45+)		179	164	-8.7%
Bicycling (Mountain/Non-Paved Surface)				
Total participation	6,751	6,892	7,592	10.2%
Youth (6-17)		1,778	2,080	17.0%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,020	774	-24.1%
Adults (25-44)		2,633	2,946	11.9%
Adults (45+)		1,461	1,784	22.1%
Birdwatching More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle				
Total participation	11,070	11,783	12,417	5.4%
Youth (6-17)		1,049	1,142	8.9%
Young Adults (18-24)		589	683	15.9%
Adults (25-44)		3,099	3,266	5.4%
Adults (45+)		7,046	7,326	4.0%
Boardsailing/Windsurfing				
Total participation	938	1,118	1,307	16.9%
Youth (6-17)		228	235	3.2%
Young Adults (18-24)		269	341	26.6%
Adults (25-44)		476	461	-3.1%
Adults (45+)		145	269	85.2%
Camping (Recreational vehicle)				
Total participation	16,946	16,168	16,517	2.2%
Youth (6-17)		4,285	3,782	-11.7%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,584	1,553	-2.0%
Adults (25-44)		5,158	5,038	-2.3%
Adults (45+)		5,141	6,144	19.5%
Camping Within 1/4 Mile of Vehicle/Home				
Total participation	35,618	31,375	33,686	7.4%
Youth (6-17)		9,632	9,028	-6.3%
Young Adults (18-24)		3,859	3,739	-3.1%
Adults (25-44)		11,452	12,363	8.0%
Adults (45+)		6,432	8,590	33.6%
Canoeing				
Total participation	9,154	9,797	9,935	1.4%
Youth (6-17)		2,567	2,494	-2.8%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,519	1,292	-14.9%
Adults (25-44)		3,076	3,398	10.5%
Adults (45+)		2,635	2,742	4.0%

Outdoor Activities (cont.)	2006	2007	2008	1 Year Change
Climbing (Sport/Indoor/Boulder)				
Total participation	4,728	4,514	4,769	5.6%
Youth (6-17)		1,584	1,378	-13.0%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,052	1,001	-4.8%
Adults (25-44)		1,395	1,846	32.3%
Adults (45+)		483	544	12.6%
Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering)				
Total participation	1,586	2,062	2,288	10.9%
Youth (6-17)		505	442	-12.6%
Young Adults (18-24)		505	387	-23.5%
Adults (25-44)		681	897	31.8%
Adults (45+)		371	563	51.6%
Hiking (Day)				
Total participation	29,863	29,965	32,511	8.5%
Youth (6-17)		5,813	6,080	4.6%
Young Adults (18-24)		3,476	3,414	-1.8%
Adults (25-44)		10,338	11,476	11.0%
Adults (45+)		10,368	11,541	11.3%
Kayaking (Recreational)				
Total participation	4,134	4,702	5,025	6.9%
Youth (6-17)		978	990	1.2%
Young Adults (18-24)		738	714	-3.3%
Adults (25-44)		1,514	1,744	15.2%
Adults (45+)		1,472	1,578	7.2%
Kayaking (Sea/Touring)				
Total participation	1,136	1,485	1,467	-1.2%
Youth (6-17)		241	147	-39.0%
Young Adults (18-24)		241	285	18.3%
Adults (25-44)		558	640	14.6%
Adults (45+)		444	396	-10.8%
Kayaking (White Water)				
Total participation	828	1,187	1,086	-8.5%
Youth (6-17)		194	144	-25.4%
Young Adults (18-24)		220	226	2.8%
Adults (25-44)		496	512	3.1%
Adults (45+)		278	204	-26.5%
Rafting				
Total participation	3,609	4,340	4,651	7.2%
Youth (6-17)		933	870	-6.8%
Young Adults (18-24)		742	777	4.7%
Adults (25-44)		1,424	1,860	30.7%
Adults (45+)		1,241	1,149	-7.4%
Sailing				
Total participation	3,390	3,786	4,226	11.6%
Youth (6-17)		492	604	22.8%
Young Adults (18-24)		424	596	40.5%
Adults (25-44)		1,151	1,323	14.9%
Adults (45+)		1,719	1,707	-0.7%
Scuba Diving				
Total participation	2,965	2,965	3,216	8.5%
Youth (6-17)		279	322	15.4%
Young Adults (18-24)		522	569	9.1%
Adults (25-44)		1,328	1,212	-8.7%
Adults (45+)		836	1,110	32.7%

Outdoor Activities (cont.)	2006	2007	2008	1 Year Change
Skiing (Alpine/Downhill)				
Total participation		10,362	10,346	-0.2%
Youth (6-17)		2,331	2,597	11.4%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,958	1,242	-36.6%
Adults (25-44)		3,906	3,735	-4.4%
Adults (45+)		2,166	2,773	28.0%
Skiing (Cross-country)				
Total participation		3,530	3,848	9.0%
Youth (6-17)		600	570	-5.1%
Young Adults (18-24)		346	339	-2.1%
Adults (25-44)		1,352	1,474	9.0%
Adults (45+)		1,232	1,466	19.0%
Snorkeling				
Total participation	8,395	9,294	10,296	10.8%
Youth (6-17)		1,450	1,699	17.2%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,050	1,143	8.8%
Adults (25-44)		3,392	3,624	6.8%
Adults (45+)		3,392	3,820	12.6%
Snowboarding				
Total participation		6,841	7,159	4.6%
Youth (6-17)		1,539	1,353	-12.1%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,149	1,210	5.3%
Adults (25-44)		2,586	2,713	4.9%
Adults (45+)		1,567	1,876	19.7%
Snowshoeing				
Total participation		2,400	2,922	21.8%
Youth (6-17)		336	275	-18.3%
Young Adults (18-24)		334	394	18.2%
Adults (25-44)		929	1,245	34.0%
Adults (45+)		804	1,008	25.4%
Surfing				
Total participation	2,170	2,206	2,607	18.2%
Youth (6-17)		465	519	11.5%
Young Adults (18-24)		664	589	-11.3%
Adults (25-44)		803	1,045	30.2%
Adults (45+)		274	454	65.8%
Telemarking (Downhill)				
Total participation		1,173	1,435	22.3%
Youth (6-17)		178	210	17.5%
Young Adults (18-24)		353	352	-0.4%
Adults (25-44)		477	649	35.9%
Adults (45+)		164	225	37.2%
Trail Running				
Total participation	4,558	4,216	4,857	15.2%
Youth (6-17)		658	617	-6.2%
Young Adults (18-24)		797	937	17.6%
Adults (25-44)		1,750	2,331	33.2%
Adults (45+)		1,012	971	-4.0%
Triathlon (Non-Traditional/Off Road)				
Total participation	281	382	422	10.5%
Youth (6-17)		71	56	-21.0%
Young Adults (18-24)		89	138	54.8%
Adults (25-44)		183	184	0.3%
Adults (45+)		38	43	14.9%

Outdoor Activities (cont.)	2006	2007	2008	1 Year Change
Wildlife Viewing More Than 1/4 Mile From Home/Vehicle				
Total participation	20,294	22,974	24,113	5.0%
Youth (6-17)		2,964	3,207	8.2%
Young Adults (18-24)		1,585	1,857	17.1%
Adults (25-44)		6,961	7,234	3.9%
Adults (45+)		11,441	11,815	3.3%

Hunting / Fishing	2006	2007	2008	1 Year Change
Fishing (Fly)				
Total participation	6,071	5,756	5,941	3.2%
Fishing (Freshwater-Other)				
Total participation	43,100	43,859	40,331	-8.0%
Fishing (Saltwater)				
Total participation	12,466	14,437	13,804	-4.4%
Hunting (Bow)				
Total participation	3,875	3,818	3,722	-2.5%
Hunting (Handgun)				
Total participation	2,525	2,595	2,873	10.7%
Hunting (Rifle)				
Total participation	11,242	10,635	10,344	-2.7%
Hunting (Shotgun)				
Total participation	8,987	8,545	8,731	2.2%
Shooting (Sport Clays)				
Total participation	4,062	4,115	4,282	4.1%
Shooting (Trap/Skeet)				
Total participation	3,013	3,376	3,669	8.7%
Target Shooting (Handgun)				
Total participation	9,995	11,736	13,365	13.9%
Target Shooting (Rifle)				
Total participation	11,803	12,436	13,102	5.4%
Indoor Activities	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**1 Year Change**
Aerobics (High impact)				
Total participation	10,934	11,287	12,272	8.7%
Aerobics (Low impact)				
Total participation	21,952	22,397	24,168	7.9%
Aerobics (Step)				
Total participation	8,676	8,528	10,318	21.0%
Aquatic Exercise				
Total participation	9,528	9,757	9,267	-5.0%
Cardio Kickboxing				
Total participation	4,952	4,812	4,997	3.8%
Cross-Country Ski Machine				
Total participation	4,168	3,696	3,490	-5.6%
Elliptical Motion Trainer				
Total participation	24,548	23,586	25,284	7.2%
Other Exercise to Music				
Total participation	21,749	22,294	21,893	-1.8%
Stair Climbing Machine				
Total participation	14,978	13,521	14,204	5.1%
Stationary Cycling (Recumbent)				
Total participation	11,694	10,818	11,389	5.3%
Stationary Cycling (Spinning)				
Total participation	6,610	6,314	6,693	6.0%
Stationary Cycling (Upright)				
Total participation	26,954	24,531	25,304	3.2%
Treadmill				
Total participation	52,161	50,073	49,371	-1.4%
Abdominal Machine/Device				
Total participation	23,656	20,426	19,917	-2.5%
Calisthenics				
Total participation	7,120	7,562	7,943	5.0%

Pilates Training				
Total participation	10,925	9,192	8,886	-3.3%
Rowing Machine				
Total participation	9,500	8,782	9,021	2.7%
Stretching				
Total participation	32,858	36,181	36,288	0.3%
Tai Chi				
Total participation			3,424	
Yoga				
Total participation			17,758	
Free Weights (Barbells)				
Total participation	28,887	25,499	26,142	2.5%
Free Weights (Dumbells)				
Total participation	35,462	32,371	34,391	6.2%
Free Weights (Hand Weights)				
Total participation	46,627	43,821	42,997	-1.9%
Home Gym Exercise				
Total participation	26,687	25,823	24,514	-5.1%
Weight/Resistance Machines				
Total participation	43,651	39,290	38,397	-2.3%
Team Ball Sports	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**1 Year Change**
Baseball				
Total participation	14,586	16,058	15,020	-6.5%
Basketball				
Total participation	23,680	25,961	26,254	1.1%
Field Hockey				
Total participation	774	1,127	1,118	-0.8%
Football (Flag)				
Total participation			7,310	
Football (Touch)				
Total participation	12,344	12,988	10,493	-19.2%
Football (Tackle)				
Total participation	8,404	7,939	7,692	-3.1%
Ice Hockey				
Total participation	1,717	1,840	1,902	3.4%
Lacrosse				
Total participation	871	1,058	1,127	6.5%
Roller Hockey				
Total participation	1,383	1,847	1,562	-15.4%
Rugby				
Total participation	514	617	690	11.8%
Soccer (Indoor)				
Total participation	4,701	4,237	4,737	11.8%
Soccer (Outdoor)				
Total participation	13,598	13,708	14,223	3.8%
Softball (Fast Pitch)				
Total participation	1,759	2,345	2,316	-1.2%
Softball (Slow-Pitch)				
Total participation	9,518	9,485	9,835	3.7%
Volleyball (Beach)				
Total participation	3,315	3,878	4,171	7.5%
Volleyball (Court)				
Total participation	6,132	6,986	8,190	17.2%
Volleyball (Grass)				
Total participation	4,372	4,940	5,086	3.0%

Other Activities	2006	2007	2008	1 Year Change
Archery				
Total participation	7,215	5,950	6,409	7.7%
Bicycling (Road/paved surface)				
Total participation	38,457	38,940	38,114	-2.1%
Billiards/Pool				
Total participation	47,953	51,089	49,018	-4.1%
Bowling				
Total participation	54,421	60,184	58,650	-2.5%
Boxing				
Total participation	2,040	2,279	2,358	3.5%
Darts				
Total participation	22,974	24,709	23,451	-5.1%
Horseback Riding				
Total participation	11,384	12,098	10,816	-10.6%
Ice Skating				
Total participation	9,653	11,430	10,999	-3.8%
Jet Skiing				
Total participation	6,918	8,055	7,815	-3.0%
Martial Arts				
Total participation	5,998	6,865	6,770	-1.4%
Roller Skating (2x2 wheels)				
Total participation	7,553	8,921	7,855	-11.9%
Roller Skating (Inline wheels)				
Total participation	12,314	10,814	9,608	-11.2%
Running/Jogging				
Total participation	38,559	41,064	41,130	0.2%
Scooter Riding (Non-motorized)				
Total participation	7,653	6,782	6,394	-5.7%
Skateboarding				
Total participation	10,130	8,429	7,807	-7.4%
Snowmobiling				
Total participation		4,811	4,660	-3.1%
Swimming (Fitness/Competition)				
Total participation	18,220	18,368	19,041	3.7%
Triathlon (Traditional/Road)				
Total participation	640	719	815	13.4%
Wakeboarding				
Total participation	3,046	3,521	3,370	-4.3%
Walking for Fitness				
Total participation	101,229	108,740	111,668	2.7%
Water Skiing				
Total participation	5,273	5,918	5,593	-5.5%
Badminton				
Total participation	5,981	7,057	7,239	2.6%
Cardio Tennis				
Total participation			830	
Racquetball				
Total participation	3,559	4,229	4,993	18.1%
Squash				
Total participation	503	612	706	15.5%
Table Tennis				
Total participation	15,091	15,955	17,201	7.8%
Tennis				
Total participation	14,563	16,940	18,558	9.6%

Cheerleading				
Total participation	2,931	3,279	3,104	-5.3%
Gymnastics				
Total participation	3,630	4,066	3,883	-4.5%
Paintball				
Total participation	4,547	5,476	4,857	-11.3%
Wrestling				
Total participation	2,914	3,313	3,358	1.4%
Track and Field				
Total participation	4,031	4,691	4,516	-3.7%
Ultimate Frisbee				
Total participation	3,698	4,038	4,879	20.8%

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Chapter 17

2008 LWCF State Assistance Program Annual Report

land and water conservation fund

STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 2008 ANNUAL REPORT

National Park Service
Land and Water Conservation Fund

National Program Goals

Reflecting the goals of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, the goals of the LWCF State Assistance Program are:

- Meet state and locally identified public outdoor recreation resources needs to strengthen the health and vitality of the American People.
- Increase the number of protected state and local outdoor recreation resources and ensure their availability for public use in perpetuity.
- Encourage sound planning and long-term partnerships to expand the quantity and ensure the quality of needed state and local outdoor recreation resources.

(Cover) Spearfish Canyon, South Dakota: Roughlock Falls Nature Area

COEUR d'ALENE, IDAHO: Tubbs Hill Park
LWCF provided critical funding to help acquire and preserve this stunning urban forest. Today, a 2.2-mile loop trail provides spectacular scenic vistas of Lake Coeur d'Alene and unparalleled access to close to home recreation in the heart of Coeur d'Alene.
Image: John Schwandt

supporting recreation close to home

I am pleased to share this annual report of the Land and Water Conservation Fund's State Assistance Program for Fiscal Year 2008. The program's accomplishments continue to reflect a high level of performance in providing millions of American families with everyday recreation opportunities which are conveniently located "close to home" in thousands of communities nationwide.

This program is not an effort by the National Park Service alone. For more than 43 years now, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been working in partnership with states and communities to support, enhance and create public parks for the benefit and use of all. It is one of the best reflections of our goal to cooperate with partners in extending the benefits of outdoor recreation throughout our nation.

All of us in the Fund's State Assistance Program are proud to work with our partners all across America, especially with our state partners to reconnect people with parks and to strengthen and grow the capacity of our recreation facilities to serve them. This report shows our collective best for 2008. On behalf of all Americans, we pledge to do even more in the years ahead.

Lindi L. Harvey
Deputy Director, Support Services
National Park Service

new park highlights

In 2008, the quality of life in more than 300 communities was enhanced by new parklands or improved facilities for outdoor recreation.

WATERBURY, VERMONT: Natural Playground

The Natural Playground at Thatcher Brook Primary School is an excellent example of an innovative built environment that fosters creative play among children. The project was a terrific community effort including many volunteer hours to create a kid's paradise.

Steve Lotspeich, Community Planner
Town and Village of Waterbury

new park highlights

KANSAS: Hillsdale State Park

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACHIEVEMENTS

Grant Dollars	**$37,721,350***
Matching Dollars Leveraged	**$61,360,262**
Recreation Areas Funded	**315**
New Acres Permanently Protected	**53,060**

**includes some prior year funds*

"This park has quickly become a hub for toddlers and young adults, and the boardwalk/trail system offers a quiet relaxing stroll through northwest woodlands and along a salmon-bearing stream."

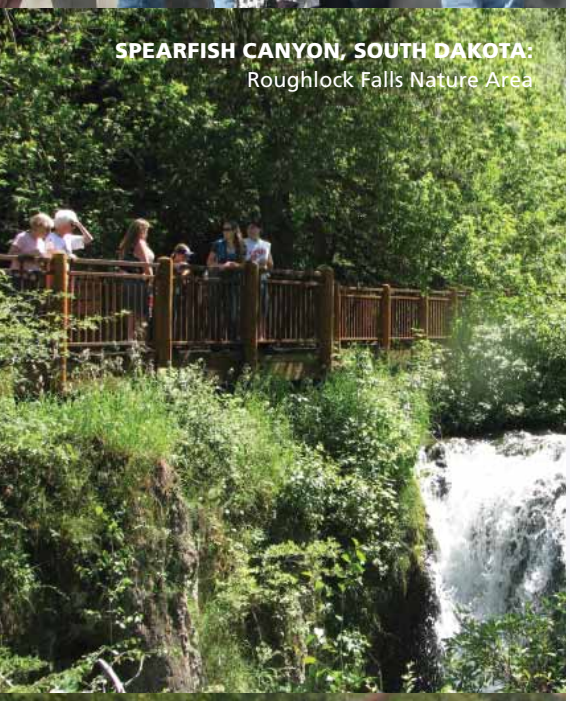
Brian Meyer,
Park Maintenance Supervisor
Woodinville, Washington

CLOSE TO HOME RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS to the 18-acre Rotary Community Park provide an inviting urban forest environment, pedestrian and bicycle trails, and a wide variety of active recreational opportunities. The heavily forested park, which features a half-mile trail along the creek was designed as an outdoor environmental classroom with interpretive facilities, salmon viewing platforms, wetland boardwalks and paths.

The park also features components designed to serve at-risk youth and support latch-key programs. These facilities include a concrete BMX/skatepark with a barrier-free events plaza, picnic tables, and a multi-purpose play court. In addition, there are trails, a playground, picnic shelter, and a pedestrian/bicycle path that connects the park to adjacent neighborhoods.

WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON: Rotary Community Park

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN:
Stearns Skate Park



SPEARFISH CANYON, SOUTH DAKOTA:
Roughlock Falls Nature Area

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE:
June Caron Park

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2008

I know what a community can do when it bands together for a cause. This park has made intergenerational connections which have truly enhanced our community.

Heather L.V. Loney, Director
Ludington Community Development

No single perspective adequately tells the whole story of the Land and Water Conservation Fund's impact, but collectively our performance measures provide a better picture of the program's wide-ranging impacts:

DIRECT COMMUNITY IMPACT: In FY 2008, 47 states, the District of Columbia and Guam obligated $37.7 million dollars in LWCF federal grant monies to acquire recreation lands, and to develop new and upgrade outdoor recreation facilities. This much-needed assistance made a direct impact on park and recreation facilities in or near 305 local communities and helped "encourage active participation to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States (Public Law 88-578)."

NEW PARK LANDS PERMANENTLY PROTECTED: In FY 2008, a total of 7,937 new acres were made available for recreation use and enjoyment. In many communities, these acres mean brand new parks and recreation facilities. Examples are included in the Project Sites list at the end of this report.

BUILDING AND UPGRADING PARKS: For most communities, meeting citizen needs for recreation and physical activity is a three-fold challenge: acquiring land for recreation, developing new recreation facilities and enhancing existing facilities. In FY 2008, 273 local park and recreation areas were enhanced with grants to develop new or rehabilitate existing outdoor recreation and support facilities. Almost 66% of these LWCF-assisted sites (180) benefited from entirely new recreation facilities, site improvements or enhancements.

PROTECTING PARKS FOREVER: Finally, beyond the program's direct assistance to develop and enhance facilities, every assisted site is protected against conversion to non-recreation use to ensure the federal and state/local investment remains available, not just for today's citizens, but for all future generations of Americans. In FY 2008, LWCF stewardship protection was expanded by a total of 53,060 acres and 155 park sites.

FY 2008 accomplishments

NATIONAL PROGRAM GOAL	PERFORMANCE GOAL	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	SUCCESS
1. Meet state and locally identified public outdoor recreation resources needs to strengthen the health and vitality of the American People.	1. Increase the quantity of outdoor recreation resources for public use and enjoyment.	• Number of new parks created for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment.	**33** parks
		• Number of new acres of land and water made available for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment.	**7,937** acres
		• Number of parks where new outdoor recreation facilities were developed.	**180** parks
	2. Enhance the quality of outdoor recreation resources for public use and enjoyment.	• Number of parks enhanced through new development or rehabilitation of outdoor recreation and support facilities.	**273** parks
	3. Ensure close-to-home public outdoor recreation resources.	• Number of local jurisdictions where LWCF grant projects are located.	**305**
2. Increase the number of protected state and local outdoor recreation resources and ensure their availability for public use in perpetuity.	4. Increase the number of acres of protected outdoor recreation resources for public use and enjoyment.	• Number of new acres protected.	**53,060** acres
		• Number of new sites protected under the LWCF Program.	**155** sites
	5. Ensure that outdoor recreation resources funded through the LWCF Program are retained and used for public outdoor recreation in perpetuity.	• Number of LWCF projects inspected and determined to be open for public outdoor recreation use.	**4,569** projects
		• Percent of inspected acres funded by the LWCF determined to be open for public outdoor recreation use.	**100%** of inspected acres
3. Encourage sound planning and long-term partnerships to expand the quantity and ensure the quality of needed state and local outdoor recreation resources.	6. Stimulate planning initiatives to help states identify outdoor recreation needs and establish the implementation strategies to meet those needs.	• Total number of approved SCORP plans.	**54** plans
		• Number of SCORP plans that were updated in 2008.	**7** plans
	7. Leverage local and state matching investments that support outdoor recreation projects.	• Number of projects that exceed the 50% non-federal match.	**51** projects

parks and recreation
needs

THE NATIONAL NEED FOR PARKS AND RECREATION: $27 BILLION IN 2008

To measure the national need for public outdoor recreation facilities and parkland acquisition at the state and local level, the National Park Service annually requests each state to estimate the total amount of requests for financial assistance that were not funded for the past fiscal year. With all fifty states responding, this chart demonstrates a consistent picture of increasing national demand for recreation facility development and parkland acquisition funding: 88% of the states reported that 95% of funding needs are unmet.

This year's substantial increase in estimated unmet need from the 2007 report reflects our continuing efforts in working with states to formulate comprehensive estimates beyond their unfunded LWCF applications, to reflect a total estimated unmet need for outdoor recreation facilities, regardless of potential funding source. This year more States were able to add local unmet needs to their State park system needs. Both factors (going beyond unfunded LWCF requests and adding local needs) help account for the increase in numbers over 2007.

** Unmet needs shown are as reported by each applicable State.*
NR= Not Reporting.

2008 LWCF UNMET NEEDS

STATE	2008 LWCF APPORTIONMENT	UNMET NEED*	% UNMET NEED
Alabama	$363,309	$52,000,000	99%
Alaska	$208,984	$5,066,831	96%
Arizona	$441,526	$45,000,000	99%
Arkansas	$288,434	$10,000,000	97%
California	$1,962,145	$2,270,000,000	100%
Colorado	$394,719	$454,000,000	100%
Connecticut	$353,642	$89,000,000	100%
Delaware	$219,272	$16,525,000	99%
Florida	$996,988	$8,237,806,653	100%
Georgia	$555,911	$9,000,000,000	100%
Hawaii	$244,054	$23,230,946	99%
Idaho	$238,610	$4,126,716	95%
Illinois	$809,807	$9,824,200	92%
Indiana	$458,033	$469,000,000	100%
Iowa	$306,053	$1,407,169	82%
Kansas	$304,261	$41,900,900	99%
Kentucky	$347,118	$11,300,000	97%
Louisiana	$387,192	$172,670,361	100%
Maine	$227,770	$15,000,000	99%
Maryland	$446,608	$9,894,760	96%
Massachusetts	$509,388	$72,000,000	99%
Michigan	$645,042	$71,662,658	99%
Minnesota	$405,455	$70,000,000	99%
Mississippi	$292,091	$50,000,000	99%
Missouri	$433,651	$63,844,830	99%
Montana	$217,966	$347,639,013	100%
Nebraska	$258,756	$95,225,000	100%
Nevada	$284,737	$8,033,424	97%
New Hampshire	$233,390	$1,115,000	83%
New Jersey	$623,567	$399,697,536	100%
New Mexico	$266,457	$22,500,000	99%
New York	$1,139,569	$104,368,200	99%
North Carolina	$522,201	$1,351,000,000	100%
North Dakota	$207,789	$4,031,019	95%
Ohio	$720,218	$14,886,825	95%
Oklahoma	$332,778	$5,009,795	94%
Oregon	$345,227	$14,629,823	98%
Pennsylvania	$763,175	$51,000,000	99%
Rhode Island	$235,445	$4,000,000	94%
South Carolina	$351,584	$850,000,000	100%
South Dakota	$211,498	$13,226,725	98%
Tennessee	$428,050	$1,261,390,000	100%
Texas	$1,203,151	$139,126,743	99%
Utah	$294,687	$520,416,480	100%
Vermont	$203,190	$19,300,000	99%
Virginia	$508,207	$69,241,621	99%
Washington	$469,285	$357,720,592	100%
West Virginia	$250,309	$12,770,086	98%
Wisconsin	$421,445	$50,000,000	99%
Wyoming	$203,057	$1,000,000	83%
District of Columbia	$52,754	$18,500,000	100%
Guam	$50,000	$1,670,000	97%
Puerto Rico	$344,845	$12,000,000	97%
Virgin Islands	$50,000	$31,200,000	100%
American Samoa	$50,000	NR	
Northern Marianas	$50,000	NR	
TOTAL	**$23,133,400**	**$27,045,958,906**	**99.9%***

Our local, state, and national parks must be promoted and funded as the solution for the health, social, and environmental problems facing our nation today. Parks are places where children can play, people can exercise, families can bond, seniors can socialize, youth can be mentored, cultures can share and celebrate their differences, and everyone can connect with nature. Vibrant parks are a cost-effective means of creating humane, livable communities, and preserving the beauty of America for our future generations.

Sedrick V. Mitchell
Deputy Director, External Affairs,
California State Parks;
President,
National Association of State
Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers

A CLOSER LOOK AT UNFUNDED REQUESTS IN 2008

In addition to estimating the unmet need for outdoor recreation facilities and park-land acquisition, the National Park Service asked each state to provide examples of unfunded projects. Here is a sampling of what we learned:

MISSOURI In Missouri, where the unmet need was estimated at $64 million, there were more than 35 unfunded local community projects, including urgently needed park development and renovation in Browning, Sunset Hills and Wentzville. As in many other states, the number of local requests is not fully representative of need, but instead reflect diminished funding levels. The state park system has a backlog of more than 200 projects, including funding for major improvements and repairs on the popular 225-mile Katy Trail and campground facility renovations at Mark Twain State Park.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Fourteen local projects were profiled in New Hampshire's report on its $1 million total unmet need. Unfunded projects include a multi-use facility in Chester which would have provided facilities for organized athletics, walking and running trails, cross country ski and snowshoe trails, and beach area for swimming, fishing, and boating. In Goffstown, expansion of Barnard Park would have included upgrading the existing track and field venues to NHIAA Class L standards, improving and expanding the playground and renovating the pool. In Henniker, LWCF funding was sought to support land acquisition along the Contoocook River: more than a mile of river frontage would provide spectacular views of the river along with hiking, snowshoeing, and picnicking.

VIRGINIA Virginia's estimate of more than $69 million in unmet need highlights a rapidly growing demand for close to home recreation that is exemplified by projects for new community park facilities in Manassas and Hillsville, and a new sports complex in Gloucester County that would feature four regulation-sized softball

MISSOURI: Katy Trail State Park

parks and recreation needs

COEUR d'ALENE, IDAHO: Winton Park

MUSKOGEE CITY, OKLAHOMA: Three Forks Harbor

DOVER, DELAWARE: Dover Park

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA: Mint Springs Valley Recreation Area

fields and two soccer fields. The complex is a component of a master plan to create a regional park which also includes passive recreation, such as trail and environmental education areas.

UTAH Projects identified for protecting and expanding Utah's state park system are currently estimated at $180 million, which represents 35% of the state's $520 million in overall unmet need. On the community level, the demand for parks, trails, and new ball fields continues to grow. Among communities along the Wasatch Front, there were $94.5 million in unfunded requests, including 9 new ball fields, 5 new parks, and 5 recreation trails, along with requests for park facility upgrades from more than twenty communities.

NEVADA Nevada's $8 million estimate in unmet needs represents critical projects at more than a dozen state parks, including Cave Lake, Fort Churchill, South Fork, Spring Valley, Ward Charcoal Ovens, Washoe Lake, and Wild Horse, for campground facilities, picnic areas, park roadway improvements and public access for fishing. Last year the state used $271,000 in LWCF funding for 4 projects.

BROWNS SUMMIT, NORTH CAROLINA:
Haw River State Park

Over the past 43 years, North Carolina has received almost $75 million in LWCF assistance for state and local parks and recreation projects. It continues to support our efforts today with funding for critical land acquisition at Mayo River and Haw River, two new state parks in the rapidly growing Piedmont area, where land conservation and recreational facilities are in high demand and development pressure is intense.

Lewis Ledford, Director
North Carolina Parks and Recreation

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 2008 CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

At-Risk Species

Through this priority, the Department seeks to sustain biological communities by focusing on conserving the most imperiled components and improving the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources. For listed species, bureaus can identify priority opportunities to enhance the condition of private lands consistent with restoration activities identified by the FWS recovery plans. The Department and its bureaus should also support State Comprehensive Wildlife Plans to benefit both ESA listed and candidate species.

Wild Birds

The Wild Birds initiative is intended to conserve birds and their habitats to assure healthy and sustainable populations. Three outcomes are envisioned:

(1) conserve priority bird habitat;

(2) collect scientific data that support plans and guide management actions; and

(3) educate citizens to understand the needs and stressors of birds.

Healthy Habitats

The goal of this priority is to enhance habitat on federally-managed and adjoining lands. A prominent example of this priority being put into action is BLM's Healthy Lands initiative. Outcomes envisioned by this priority include improving the condition of wildlife habitat, with a special emphasis on sage brush and sage grouse habitat, promoting the recovery of species, and helping assure continued access to and multiple-use of public lands while improving the ecological landscape. To achieve these outcomes, bureaus should continue to work with their Federal and non-Federal partners to address issues such as decreasing native vegetation for fish and wildlife, the influx of non-native species, and degraded water quality.

Post-Fire Restoration

Consistent with the National Fire Plan this conservation priority focuses on restoration and post-fire recovery of fire-prone and fire-adapted ecosystems. Goals under this banner include reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire, improving forest and rangeland health, and restoring and recovering lands post-fire.

Coastal Habitat

This conservation priority is intended to promote policies and programs that engender responsible use and stewardship of U.S. coastal resources. The President's Ocean Action Plan encompasses many of the concepts and goals of this priority. Strategies for success include effective management of coasts and their watersheds including coordination of bureau and agency activities; promotion of responsible and efficient use and conservation of ocean, coastal, and great lakes resources; and support for partnerships to develop and implement comprehensive management strategies.

Water

Achievement of natural resource conservation aims in the West depends heavily on reducing crises and conflict over water supply, and improving water supply and delivery. Efforts to improve water use efficiency through use of technology and alternative water use regimes will continue to be important. Water crises can be averted and mitigated by working with partners to settle water claims and manage or adjust water rights to achieve benefits to DOI trust resources in a mutually acceptable manner.

Note*: For 2009, the following priority has been added: "Engage Today's Youth in the Great Outdoors"*

PRIOR LAKE, MINNESOTA: Pike Lake Acquisition

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

In 2008, the Department of the Interior (DOI) identified a set of conservation priorities around which coordination might occur. Designed as a non-prescriptive tool to maximize existing funds and achieve better conservation outcomes, the DOI priorities were shared with the States to consider in their project selection of public outdoor recreation projects as explicitly guided by each State's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

A national review conducted in cooperation with the States identified 41 projects funded in 2008 where projects selected according to State-specific SCORP goals converged with the goal of one or more of DOI conservation priorities. Here is a sampling:

PIKE LAKE ACQUISITION, MINNESOTA: The acquisition of 30 acres fronting Pike Lake creates significant connectivity for wildlife habitat and water quality because of its strategic location within a regional conservation context. This property is a high priority in-holding within an important wildlife habitat corridor that connects the community of Prior Lake with the Minnesota River. The natural area is the cornerstone of a larger conservation vision that directly connects two natural areas: an adjacent natural area to the south is currently being dedicated to the city and a YMCA Camp to the north.

ARMSTRONG AND RANDALL COUNTIES, TEXAS: Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Gaynor Addition

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: Discovery Park, Capehart Acquisition

DISCOVERY PARK ACQUISITION, WASHINGTON Located in Seattle, Washington, the 500+ acre site is managed as a natural area on the shores of Puget Sound, home to endangered fish and Orcas. Originally transferred to the City through the Federal Lands to Parks Program, the Navy retained an 18 acre inholding in the heart of the park which was transferred to a private developer in 2004. Acquisition of this inholding by the City will limit the potential for impacts to the park infrastructure and setting.

PALO DURO CANYON STATE PARK ACQUISITION, TEXAS Commonly known as the "Grand Canyon of Texas," the acquisition of 2,911 acres of native High Plains shortgrass prairie, and grassland-mesquite-Juniper habitats contiguous with Palo Duro Canyon State Park will result in permanent protection and management of ecologically significant habitats. Texas Parks and Wildlife ownership will not only protect the rim from development that would be extremely detrimental to the park, but also provide public recreational access for spectacular views not available from the canyon floor where state park facilities are currently concentrated.

GREAT SALT LAKE ACQUISITION (BLAIR DAHL PARK), UTAH The City of West Point in Davis County is acquiring 21 acres for the creation of Blair Dahl Park near Great Salt Lake. The City plans to enhance the birding habitat and to educate the public on the unique resources contained within the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The wetlands of the Great Salt Lake provide important nesting and foraging habitat for over 250 species of birds. The lake is a critical link in the Pacific Flyway between North and South America.

AVILA RANCH ACQUISITION, CALIFORNIA Acquisition of 2,355 acres near the City of Avila Beach will protect habitat and open space, and will create new outdoor recreation opportunities in an area threatened by residential development and habitat fragmentation. This acquisition supports a larger conservation vision of protected coastal landscapes by creating a corridor of connected lands that stretch from Avila Beach through the hills to Montana de Oro State Park and provide a 20 mile extension of the California Coastal Trail. It is one of the largest tracts of unprotected lands within the Irish Hills and its protection has been identified as a top priority by state agencies, local community members and conservation groups.

2008 LWCF STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROJECTS REFLECTING DOI CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

State / Project *	LWCF Grant
CALIFORNIA	
Avila Ranch Acquisition	$876,346
Battle Creek Wildlife Area Bridge	$73,687
Big Basin Redwoods State Park, Little Basin Acquisition	$557,276
Carpinteria Bluff Acquisition	$214,000
Cold Creek High Trail Acquisition	$136,097
Oyster Bay Turf Project	$173,875
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	$102,750
Woodbridge Ecological Reserve Development	$91,044
FLORIDA	
Bill Keith Preserve	$200,000
Neal Preserve	$200,000
NW 170th Street Greenway	$100,000
Ormond Beachfront Park	$200,000
Prairie Pine Preserve	$200,000
Sawallis Park Acquisition/Orange Lake Overview	$33,000
GEORGIA	
Carrollton Greenbelt	$110,000
Sandy Creek Buffer Park	$110,000
Pulaski County Riverfront Park	$48,400
INDIANA	
Harry R. Huston Sports Center & Nature Preserve	$200,000
LOUISIANA	
Bryan Park	$150,000
Camp Salmen Nature Park	$125,000
Tuten Park Improvements	$150,000
Desoto Veterans' Memorial Park Trail	$50,000
MAINE	
Colonial Pemaquid Historic Site Acquisition	$82,500
Ferry Beach Nature Center	$66,000
Moosehead Lake & Carry Brook Inlet	$270,605

State / Project *	LWCF Grant
MARYLAND	
Hughes Farm Acquisition	$937,500
MINNESOTA	
Pike Lake Acquisition	$254,924
NEVADA	
Morgan Mill Trailhead	$150,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Hiking Trails For Little River Park	$15,393
NEW JERSEY	
Salem River Wildlife Management Area Acquisition	$756,089
NORTH CAROLINA	
Haw River State Park Land Acquisition	$713,624
Mount Ida Wilderness Area	$82,500
OHIO	
Loveland Nature Preserve	$57,500
Big Creek at Snake Hill	$55,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Lake Wateree Land Acquisition, Singleton Creek	$177,961
Caesars Head State Park Acquisition	$175,792
TENNESSEE	
Paris Landing State Park	$686,656
TEXAS	
Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Gaynor Addition	$1,860,000
UTAH	
Blair Dahl Park	$150,000
WASHINGTON	
Discovery Park, Capehart Acquisition	$506,100
WEST VIRGINIA	
Ronceverte Island Park Improvements	$100,000
TOTAL	**$11,199,619**

** Some projects not listed may also have smaller components meeting a conservation priority.*

SCORP focus

PLANNING FOR CLOSE TO HOME RECREATION

To direct the investment of LWCF funds, each state is required to undertake a planning process every five years with public input to review statewide opportunities and challenges for public outdoor recreation. This effort culminates in a SCORP (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan) and conveys state-specific policies and actions to support the overall goals of the LWCF program.

By design, the SCORP requirements for a five-year review and for seeking public input ensures that these plans reflect and respond to changing trends and needs in outdoor recreation. Currently, SCORPs are reporting a nationwide desire for locating and renovating public park and recreation facilities within easy access, preferably by walking or bicycling, to where people live. Health professionals are also advocating the benefits of local outdoor recreation areas, both for physical health and for boosting a sense of well-being. An accessible park is a healthy alternative to sitting in front of televisions and computer screens, is fuel efficient, allows more time to interact with family and friends, and nurtures a sense of spirit and pride for the community. A sampling of recent SCORPs reveal the following:

CALIFORNIA In one California SCORP survey, 65 percent of the youth respondents said that "providing more recreation areas closer to their home, such as sports fields, skateboard parks, and open space areas" would help them participate in outdoor activities more often. Further, the SCORP concluded that providing more accessible and safer park settings promotes inspiration, discovery, and learning, and encourages outside activities, active living, and a healthy lifestyle for all Californians.

ILLINOIS The Illinois SCORP recognizes that it is an individual choice whether to be active or sedentary, but the way communities design their environment for physical activity can encourage or impede that choice. Lack of access to convenient outdoor recreation opportunities is commonly cited as a major barrier to regular physical activity. Providing recreation facilities that are easily accessible and close-to-home makes it convenient for people to incorporate physical activity into their daily lives.

NEW MEXICO Urban dwellers in New Mexico are demanding more recreational opportunities located in closer proximity to their homes. The rural areas also need close-to-home outdoor recreation options; however the lack of fiscal as well as human resources makes the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities challenging. For these communities, the LWCF is one of few known funding sources for outdoor recreation investments, according to the SCORP.

NEW YORK In discussing the links between health and outdoor recreation, the New York SCORP observes that health professionals realize that to make physical activity easier, the environment must be conducive to physical activity such as

LEWISTON, IDAHO: Modie Park
Image: Philip Shinn

Visit us at nps.gov/lwcf

The LWCF website provides current program information, including announcements on state apportionments, LWCF project highlights, program contacts, the LWCF grants manual, and all federal forms needed for a LWCF project. The website also provides a link to a comprehensive listing of all funded projects to date. The list includes summary reports by year and by state as well as listings by state and county.

making sure that people have easy access to trails, parks, and recreation facilities, especially located close to where people live and work for use several times a week.

VIRGINIA The SCORP explores the links between health and wellness and outdoor recreation. It states that the lack of parks and recreation close to home, hectic schedules, high-fat foods, automobile-oriented development and expanding forms of electronic leisure contribute to obesity which results in significant health-care costs. The increase in the diagnosis and treatment of some forms of mental illness is a parallel trend that may be related to the lack of time spent in outdoor play.

WASHINGTON The SCORP states that work schedules and family obligations as well as lack of facilities close to home are often identified as barriers to recreation participation, and that an urban park's proximity to residential areas has a direct impact on actual use. Ideally, sites and facilities would be close to where people live, and would be accessible by public transportation, foot, or bicycle.

PETERSBURG, ALASKA: Mort Fryer Memorial Park *(Image: Klas Stolpe)*

Alabama

Barbour
Old Creek Town Park (2)

Calhoun
Piedmont RV Park & Primitive Campground (3)

Choctaw
Haguewood Park (7)

Coffee
Enterprise Recreational Park (2)
Tiger Town Park (2)

Colbert
Gattman Park (5)

Covington
Kirkpatrick Park (2)

Jefferson
Midfield Swimming Pool (7)

Lawrence
H.A. Alexander Park Splash Pad (5)

Madison
Ditto Landing (5)

Mobile
Quarles Skate Park (1)

Tallapoosa
Dadeville Municipal Park (3)

Alaska

Anchorage
Chugach State Park (1)

Fairbanks North Star
Tanana Lakes Recreation Area (1)

Juneau
Fish Creek Park (1)

Arizona

Apache
Eagar Sports Complex (1)

Maricopa
Grayhawk Community Park (5)

Yavapai
Slide Rock State Park (1)

Arkansas

Lee
Mississippi River State Park (1)

Pulaski
Little Rock Zoo (2)

California

Alameda
Oyster Bay Shoreline Park (13)

Butte
Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (4)

Contra Costa
Mount Diablo State Park (10)

Kern
Central Park (22)
Olive Park East (22)

Lake
Clear Lake State Park (1)
Lucerne Third Avenue Plaza (1)

Los Angeles
Civic Center Park-Covina (32)
Cold Creek Preserve (30)
Milton & Harriet Goldberg Recreation Area (26)

Madera
Sports & Leisure Park (19)

Monterey
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park (17)

Napa
Bothe-Napa Valley State Park (1)

Orange
Seal Beach Pier (45)

Riverside
Arlington Heights Sports Park (44)

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses indicates congressional district.

land and water conservation fund

2008 project sites

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a visionary program established by Congress in 1965 to preserve, develop and assure accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources for active participation in recreation and "to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States (Public Law 88-578)."

Projects are listed by county with congressional districts in parentheses. Images featured in this section highlight current and recently completed LWCF projects. A State may not be represented in this park list – an occurrence due most frequently to a decision to combine its apportionment from successive years in order to have sufficient funds for a desired project(s). States have three years to obligate funds to new projects once made available to them.

La Sierra Park (44)
Lake Perris State Recreation Area (45)

Sacramento
Earl Warren Park (5)
Hinkle Creek Nature Area(3)
Southside Park (5)

San Diego
Linda Vista Community Park (53)

San Joaquin
Valverde Park (18)
Woodbridge Ecological Reserve (11)

San Luis Obispo
Avila Ranch (23)
San Simeon State Park (23)

Santa Barbara
Carpinteria Bluff Nature Preserve (23)
Carpinteria State Beach (23)
El Capitan State Beach (23)

Santa Cruz
Big Basin Redwoods State Park (14)

Shasta
Battle Creek Wildlife Area (2)

Tulare
Lindsay City Park (21)

Yolo
Playfields Park (1)
Putah Creek (1)

Colorado

Boulder
Heil/Lyons Connector Trail (2)

Clear Creek
Summit Lake Park (2)

Larimer
Lory State Park (4)

Connecticut

Middlesex
Sunrise Park (2)

Delaware

Sussex
Delaware Seashore State Park (1)

Florida

Brevard
Southeast Community Park (15)

Broward
Bill Keith Preserve (20)
John E. Mullin Park (23)
Pioneer Park (22)

Dade
98th Street Park (20)
NW 170th Street Greenway (21)

Lake
Wooton Park (8)

Lee
Prairie Pine Preserve (14)

Manatee
Neal Preserve (13)

Marion
Sawallis Park/Orange Lake Overview (5)

Palm Beach
Anchorage Park (22)
PGA National Park and Linear Passive Area (22)

Pinellas
Lake Belleview (9)

Saint Lucie
Jetty Park (16)

Seminole
Fort Mellon Park (3)

Volusia
Ormond Beachfront Park (7)

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses indicates congressional district.

Georgia

Baldwin
Cooper Park (12)
Harrisburg Community Park (12)
Walter B. Williams Recreation Park (12)

Ben Hill
Blue-Gray Park (8)

Carroll
Carrollton Greenbelt (11)

Clarke
Sandy Creek Buffer Park (11)

Clayton
Charles Milton Daniel Park (13)

Dawson
War Hill Park (9)

Forsyth
Ducktown Park (9)

Jefferson
Jefferson County Recreation Park (12)

Laurens
Bedingfield Park (8)
Hilburn Park (8)
Springdale Park (8)
Stubbs Park (8)

Peach
North Peach Park (2)

Pulaski
Riverfront Park (8)

Rockdale
Lorraine Trailhead (4)

Walton
Walnut Grove Park (7)

Wilkinson
East Wilkinson Community Park (8)

Hawaii

Isaac Hale Memorial Park (2)

Idaho

Ada
Lucky Peak State Park - Sandy Point Unit (2)

Bonner
Sandpoint Sports Complex (1)

Bonneville
McCowin Park (2)

Illinois

Saint Clair
Engleman Farm Park (12)

Indiana

Cass
Harry R. Huston Sports Center (2)

SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE: Junction and Breakwater Trail

Marshall
Argos Community Park (2)

Miami
Miami State Recreation Area (5)

Kansas

Ellis
Cedar Bluff State Park (1)

Ellsworth
Kanopolis State Park (1)

Montgomery
Elk City State Park (4)

Scott
Scott State Park (1)

Kentucky

Hickman
Hickman County Recreational Complex (1)

Kenton
Crescent Springs Community Park (4)

Logan
Auburn Municipal Park (1)

As a young child with a mobility disability, I was excluded from participation in the very basics of play with my peers as I could not maneuver my wheelchair over the grassy and uneven terrain. Now as a mother it is incredibly important to me that I share in my daughter's playground experience and Dell Holmes Park offers such an experience. I would like to express my appreciation and admiration to the City of St. Petersburg for creating not only a beautiful, but a fully accessible park.

Barbara Page
Advocacy Center for Persons with Disabilities, Inc.
St. Petersburg, Florida

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA: Dell Holmes Park

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses indicates congressional district.

It took about $370,000 to develop Soroptimist Park, with funding from the State of Michigan through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan and the Association for Retarded Citizens for Western Wayne County. CVS provided more than $40,000 in donations as well as volunteers to help during the community build that took place in June. The Wayne Rotary was at the forefront of the charitable efforts, too.

Mayor Al Haidous
Wayne, Michigan

Pike
Hardy Park (5)

Trimble
Trimble County Park (4)

Wayne
Monticello/Wayne County Park (5)

Webster
Wheatcroft Community Park (1)

Louisiana

Natchitoches
Ben Johnson Park (4)

Saint Charles
Killona Park (3)

Tangipahoa
MLK Memorial Park (6)
North Oak Recreation Complex (1)

Calcasieu
Tuten Park (7)

Claiborne
Lake Claiborne-Lisbon Landing (4)

Concordia
Learned Park (5)

De Soto
Veterans' Memorial Park Trail (4)

Saint Martin
Stephensville Recreation Complex (3)

Saint Tammany
Camp Salmen Nature Park (1)

Union
Bryan Park (5)

Maine

Androscoggin
Minot Baseball Field (2)

Aroostook
Trotting Park (2)

Franklin
Outdoor Recreation Skating Rink (2)

Kennebec
Monmouth Community Playground (2)
Three Mile Pond Park (1)

Lincoln
Colonial Pemaquid Historic Park (1)

Oxford
Kingfield Community Playground (2)

Penobscot
Dexter Recreation Area (2)

Somerset
Moosehead Lake & Carry Brook Inlet (2)
Pittsfield Community Pool (2)

Waldo
Lake St. George State Park (2)

York
Ferry Beach (1)

Maryland

Frederick
Hughes Farm Park (6)

Michigan

Ingham
Hawk Island County Park (8)
Valhalla Park (8)

Monroe
Frenchtown Township Park (15)
Unity Park (15)

Muskegon
Muskegon State Park (2)

Oakland
Brandon Township Community Park (8)

Presque Isle
Tomahawk Creek State Forest (1)

Schoolcraft
Indian Lake State Park (1)

Wayne
Soroptomist Park (13)

Minnesota

Scott
Pike Lake Park (2)

Mississippi

Adams
Natchez State Park (3)

Hinds
Lefleur's Bluff State Park (4)

Lee
Tombigbee State Park (1)

Lowndes
Lake Lowndes State Park (1)

Marshall
Wall Doxey State Park (1)

Panola
John Kyle State Park (1)

Pike
Percy Quin State Park (3)

Pontotoc
Trace State Park (1)

Rankin
Roosevelt State Park (3)

Tishomingo
J. P. Coleman State Park (1)
Tishomingo State Park (1)

Yalobusha
George P. Cossar State Park (1)

Missouri

Benton
Shawnee Bend Golf Course (4)

Boone
Stephens Park (9)

Christian
City Park (7)

Lafayette
Fairground Park (4)

Scott
Safeplay Playground (8)

Sullivan
Union Ridge Park (6)

Worth
Worth County School Softball Field (6)

Montana

Lake
Salish Point Park (1)

Yellowstone
Pictograph Cave State Park (1)

Nebraska

Burt
Veteran's Athletic Park (1)

Cass
Young Memorial Park (1)

Dixon
Ponca State Park (1)

Nevada

Carson City
Carson City BMX Track (2)
Morgan Mill Road Trailhead (2)

Elko
South Fork State Recreation Area (2)

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses indicates congressional district.

Lincoln
Autumn Winds Park (2)
Spring Valley State Park (1)

Lyon
Out of Town Park (2)

New Hampshire

Cheshire
Water Street Outdoor Basketball Park (2)

Coos
Lancaster Skate Park (2)

Rockingham
Exeter Skate Park (1)
George B. White Basketball Court (1)

Strafford
Little River Park (1)

New Jersey

Salem
Salem River Wildlife Management Area (2)

New Mexico

Dona Ana
Seldon Canyon Recreation Area (2)

New York

Niagara
Fort Niagara State Park (28)

Wyoming
Letchworth State Park (26)

North Carolina

Chatham
Pittsboro Recreation Complex (4)

Franklin
Bill & Angie Luddy Recreation Park (2)
Pilot Lions Community Park (2)

Guilford
Haw River State Park (5)

McDowell
Mount Ida Wilderness Area (11)

Wake
Main Street Park (4)

Wilson
Burt Gillette Athletic Complex (1)

North Dakota

Burke
Lignite City Park (1)

Burleigh
New Generations Playground (1)

Hettinger
New England Park (1)

Nelson
Aneta City Park (1)

Ransom
Fort Ransom State Park (1)

Sargent
Klefstad Memorial Swimming Pool (1)

Ohio

Ashtabula
Village Square (14)

Carroll
Bicentennial Park (18)

Cuyahoga
Big Creek Park (10)
West Creek Greenway (10)

Franklin
Minerva Park (12)

Hocking
Mingo Park (18)

Huron
Mill Pond Park (5)

Jefferson
War Memorial Park (6)

Licking
Hannah's Memorial Park (12)

Madison
Fairfield Memorial Park (15)

Mercer
Mendon Park (5)
Nature Park (8)

Morrow
Heimlick Park (4)

Ottawa
Meadowbrook Marsh (9)

Paulding
Paulding Ball Diamond Complex (5)

Perry
Roseville Municipal Swimming Pool (7)

Pickaway
Mary Virginia Crites Hannan Community Park (7)

Pike
Village Community Park (2)

Shelby
Anna Park (4)

Summit
Ricks-WTRP Park (14)

Van Wert
Willshire Park (5)

Warren
Loveland Nature Preserve (2)

Oklahoma

Beckham
Sayre City Park (3)

Comanche
Chattanooga Downtown Park (5)

Creek
Hollier Park (3)

McCurtain
Bill Watts Community Park (2)

Payne
Oklahoma Territorial Plaza (3)

Sequoyah
Vian Park (2)

Oregon

Clackamas
Patterson Memorial Park (5)

Multnomah
East Delta Park (3)

Washington
Shute Park (1)

Yamhill
Courthouse Square Park (1)

Pennsylvania

Cumberland
Adams-Ricci Community Park (19)

Dauphin
Middletown Municipal Pool (17)

Tioga
Island Park (10)

South Carolina

Abbeville
Upper Abbeville County Sports Complex (3)

Greenville
Caesars Head State Park (4)

Kershaw
Lake Wateree Park at Singleton Creek (5)

South Dakota

Brookings
Lake Poinsett Recreation Area (1)
Oakwood Lakes State Park (1)

Brown
Frontier Park (1)

Charles Mix
John Stekly Memorial Park (1)

LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA: Whitewater State Park "Project Get Outdoors" links youth and caring adult mentors to exploration, play and reflection in nature near local communities so youth will be healthy and comfortable in the outdoors and knowledgeable and passionate about their land and community throughout their lives. The project currently operates under the sponsorship of the Parks and Trails Council of Minnesota.

"Pine Knob has attracted a whole new group of park patrons and supporters. It is rewarding to see parents participating in archery and other outdoor activities with their children. We're starting to see many repeat visitors among the kids and families who visit Pine Knob."

Mike Metz, LaGrange County Park Director

LEFT AND OPPOSITE
LAGRANGE COUNTY, INDIANA: Pine Knob Park
The Pine Knob project was an acquisition/development project assisted by a $200,000 LWCF grant. The project included the construction of accessible trails and boardwalks through woodlands and wetlands and features a 3-D archery course which has attracted large numbers of area sportsmen along with 4-H Shooting Sports, Boy Scouts, school groups and families.

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses indicates congressional district.

SPEARFISH CANYON, SOUTH DAKOTA: Roughlock Falls Nature Area

LWCF funding provides jobs, protects our natural resources, and builds parks, trails and other places for kids and adults to play and stay healthy. It is vital to keeping Washington a great place to live and work.

Kaleen Cottingham, Director
Washington Recreation and Conservation Office

SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE: Trap Pond State Park

Custer
Custer State Park (1)

Davison
Mt. Vernon City Park (1)

Day
Pickerel Lake Recreation Area (1)

Hughes
Farm Island Recreation Area (1)
Griffin Park (1)

Hutchinson
Freeman City Park (1)

Lawrence
Spearfish Water Park (1)

Lincoln
Newton Hills State Park (1)

Pennington
Vickie Powers Park (1)

Stanley
Oahe Downstream Recreation Area (1)

Union
Union Grove State Park (1)

Tennessee

Henry
Paris Landing State Park (8)

Texas

Armstrong
Palo Duro Canyon State Park (13)

Grimes
Fanthorp Inn State Historical Site (17)

Utah

Davis
Blair Dahl Park (1)

Sanpete
Manti City Park (3)

Weber
Northwest Park (1)
Wild Wood Soccer Park (1)

Vermont

Addison
Button Bay State Park (1)

Virginia

Augusta
Verona Park (6)

Buckingham
James River State Park (5)

Roanoke
Taylor Tract Park (9)

Projects listed by county; number in parentheses indicates congressional district.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program is one of the best ways we can be involved in the enrichment of West Virginia's communities for the future.

Governor Joe Manchin
West Virgiinia

Washington

King
Boeing Creek Park (7)
Bridle Trails State Park (8)
Discovery Park (7)

West Virginia

Brooke
3rd Street Park (1)

Greenbrier
Ronceverte Island Park (3)

Kanawha
Belle Community Park (2)

Wetzel
Bruce Park (1)

Wood
Williamstown Complex Pool (1)

Wisconsin

Ashland
Copper Falls State Park (7)

Buffalo
Merrick State Park (3)

Calumet
High Cliff State Park (6)

Chippewa
Brunet Island State Park (7)

Dane
Governor Nelson State Park (2)
Lake Kegonsa State Park (2)

Lafayette
Yellowstone Lake State Park (3)

Vernon
Wildcat Mountain State Park (3)

Walworth
Bigfoot Beach State Park (1)

Waukesha
Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest (6)

Wyoming

Big Horn
North East Park (1)

Hot Springs
Hot Springs State Park (1)
Legend Rock State Historical Site (1)

Natrona
Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park (1)
Independence Rock State Park (1)

Sheridan
Conner Battlefield State Historic Site (1)
West Brundage Lane Pathway (1)

District of Columbia

Hearst Park

Guam

Multi-Park Signage Project (25 Sites)

A state may not be represented in the above park list – an occurrence due most frequently to a decision to combine its apportionment from successive years in order to have sufficient funds for a desired project(s). States have three years to obligate funds to new projects once made available to them.

I have been riding mountain bikes for 25 years in states from Texas to Utah and I have to say you got this one right. The trails are fantastic for riders of all skill levels and use the existing terrain beautifully. Keep up the good work and I look forward to more trail expansion.

Rick Parish, Director, Cheyenne Parks and Recreation

CHEYENNE, WYOMING: Curt Gowdy State Park

ARMSTRONG AND RANDALL COUNTIES, TEXAS: Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Gaynor Addition

For more information about the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including state program contacts, please visit us at www.nps.gov/lwcf