



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE VISITOR SURVEY

*2018 Results for
Balcones Canyonlands
National Wildlife Refuge*



**THE OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY**



Acknowledgments

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Front cover: An early morning view of the Shin Oak Observation Deck, a popular spot to watch the black-capped vireos at Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge. Photo credit: Michelle Ferguson.

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Understanding Wildlife Refuge Visitors & Their Experiences

A hundred years in the making, the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System) is a vast network of habitats that supports over 2,000 species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish across the United States on national wildlife refuges (wildlife refuges). Wildlife refuges also provide unparalleled outdoor recreation experiences and health benefits to people by offering a chance to unplug from the stresses of modern life and reconnect with their natural surroundings. The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 specifically identified six priority recreational uses: hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, environmental education, and interpretation (Fig. 1). These recreational activities are prioritized on every refuge where compatible with the refuge's stated purposes. Visitors may also engage in many other activities (for example, hiking, paddling, boating, and auto tour routes) where compatible.

At least one wildlife refuge exists within an hour's drive of most major metropolitan areas. With over 55 million visits per year, the Refuge System is committed to maintaining customer satisfaction and public engagement while helping people and wildlife to thrive. Increased

visitation is not limited to the Refuge System—over the past few years, there has been a rise in the number of people traveling to public lands and waters for recreation (Outdoor Foundation, 2018). This nationwide trend demands effective management of visitor access and use to ensure benefits for present and future generations.

The need to understand visitors and their experiences, as well as preferences for future opportunities, is further underscored by widespread societal changes that are shaping how people engage with nature and wildlife (Kellert et al., 2017; Manfredo et al., 2018). Researchers and land management professionals alike recognize the need to connect the next generation to nature and wildlife to enhance mental and physical well-being and build a broader conservation constituency (Charles & Louv, 2009; Larson, Green, & Cordell, 2011).

The National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey is a Refuge System-wide effort to monitor visitor characteristics, experience, and satisfaction with refuge experiences, as well as visitor economic contributions to local communities. The survey is conducted every five years on a rotating basis on wildlife refuges that have at least 50,000 visits per year. This effort provides refuge professionals with reliable baseline information and trend data that can be used to plan, design, and deliver quality visitor experiences, communicate the value of wildlife refuges to different audiences, and set future priorities. The National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey is a collaboration between the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service), The Ohio State University (OSU), and American Conservation Experience (ACE).

This report summarizes visitors and their experiences at Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge, referred to as “this wildlife refuge” or “refuge” throughout this report. Percentages noted throughout the report were



Fig. 1: Priority recreational uses of National Wildlife Refuges.

rounded to the nearest whole number and, when summarized per survey question, may not equal 100%. Additionally, most figures do not display a percentage for any category containing less than 5% of visitors. See

Appendix A for the survey methodology and limitations of findings. See Appendix B and C for visitor responses to specific survey questions for this wildlife refuge.



2018 National Visitor Survey interns in action at wildlife refuges across the United States. Photo credit: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Surveying Visitors at This Wildlife Refuge

REFUGE DESCRIPTION

Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge is located approximately 50 miles northwest of Austin, Texas in the central part of the state. This wildlife refuge was established in 1992 to preserve unique nesting habitat critical for the survival of two songbirds: the black-capped vireo and the endangered golden-cheeked warbler. The black-capped vireo was recently delisted from the U.S. Endangered Species Act thanks to protections provided by places such as Balcones Canyonlands. This wildlife refuge features a mosaic of habitats ranging from old growth stands of Ashe Juniper trees and oak shrubs to limestone hills and spring-fed canyons along the eastern edge of the Edwards Plateau. The name “Balcones” comes from the Spanish word for balconies and is representative of the natural limestone terraces that visitors can expect to see. The 27,500 acres of the refuge feature an astounding diversity of plants with more than 700 species identified on the refuge so far. More than 200 bird species in addition to the two songbird species already noted use this wildlife refuge.

Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge attracts over 96,553 visitors annually (U.S. Fish



Landscape at Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge. Photo credit: Michelle Ferguson.

and Wildlife Service, 2018, written comm.). Birdwatching is a popular activity on this wildlife refuge, particularly in the spring and summer when the endangered golden-cheeked warbler and the black-capped vireo can be spotted. Visitors also note excitement at seeing species such as painted buntings and peregrine falcons. Multiple hiking trails are available for visitors to get a closer look at the scenery and wildlife. The refuge also offers multiple hunting opportunities. Specifically, visitors can hunt doves, whitetail deer, and feral hogs during the autumn season.

SAMPLING

Refuge professionals at this wildlife refuge identified two separate 14-day sampling periods and one or more sampling locations that best reflected the primary uses of the refuge as well as the diversity of activities that occur (Fig. 2). For more details on methodology for the National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey, see Appendix A.

- During the two sampling periods, a total of 204 visitors agreed to participate in the survey by providing their names and addresses.
- In all, 125 visitors completed the survey online (61%) or by mail (39%) after their refuge visit, resulting in a 63% response rate.
- Results for this wildlife refuge have a $\pm 7\%$ margin of error at the 95% confidence level. For more details on limitations of results and survey methodology, see Appendix A.

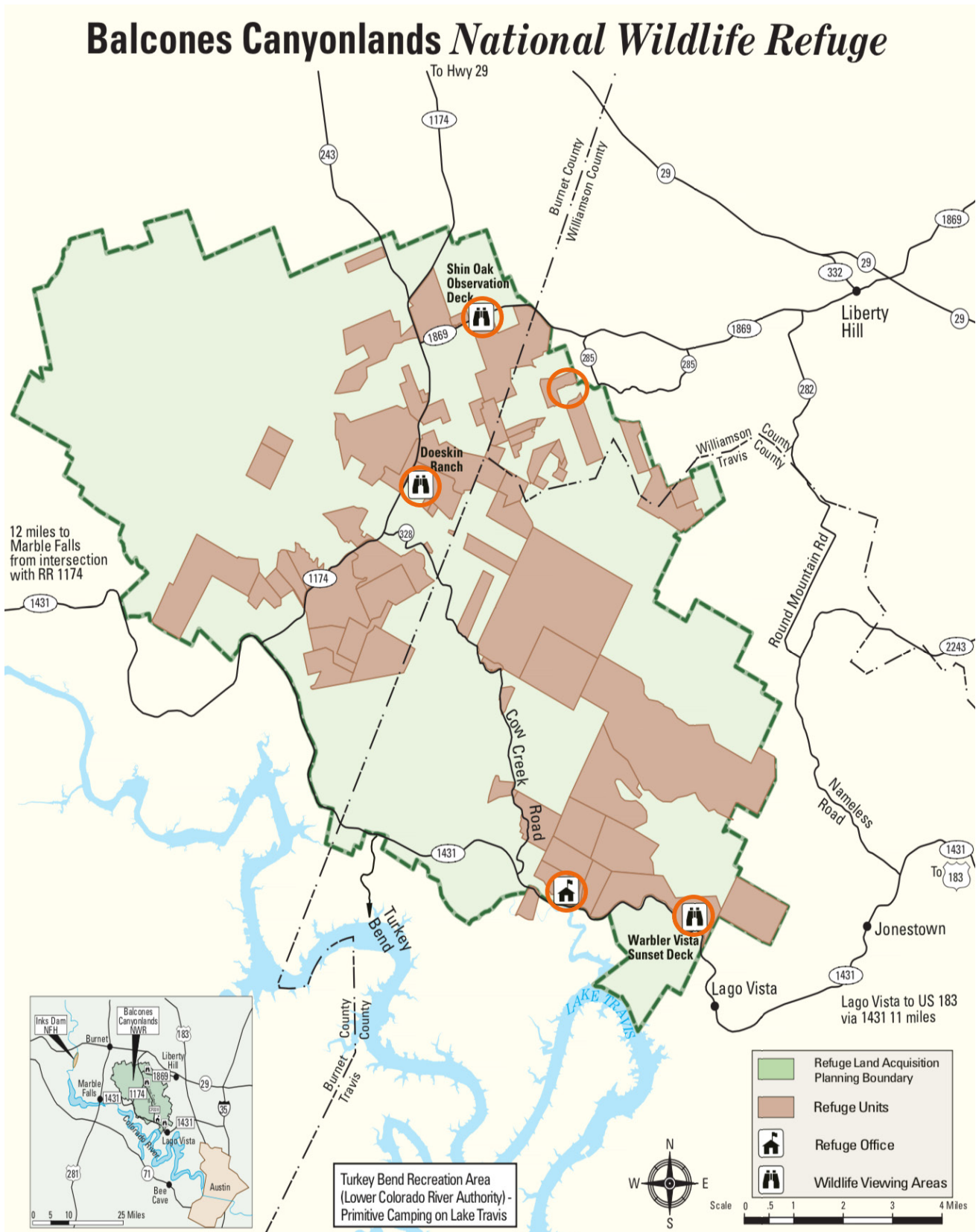


Fig. 2: Map of Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge. Visitors were contacted at the circled locations from 4/19/2018-4/29/2018 and 8/24/2018-9/3/2018.

Visitor Characteristics

An important first step in managing visitor experiences is to understand the characteristics of those who currently visit wildlife refuges. Refuge professionals can compare visitor demographics to the demographic composition of nearby communities or the nation to inform engagement efforts with new audiences. Useful tools for these comparisons include Headwaters Economics' Economic Profile System and their Populations at Risk (<https://headwaterseconomics.org>) or U.S. Census Bureau products (www.census.gov; www.socialexplorer.com).

AGE & GENDER

- 41% of visitors were female with an average age of 53 years (Fig. 3).
- 59% were male with an average age of 54 years.

EDUCATION

- 4% of visitors had a high school degree or less.
- 54% had at least some college.
- 42% had an advanced degree.

RACE & ETHNICITY

Most prevalent race or ethnicity (Fig. 4):

- White (86%).
- Hispanic (7%).

INCOME

- Visitors had a mean income range of \$75,000-\$99,999 (Fig. 5).

OTHER TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

- Average group size of 3 people.
- 34% visited the refuge alone.
- 48% visited with at least one other adult.
- 19% visited with a combination of at least 1 adult and 1 child.

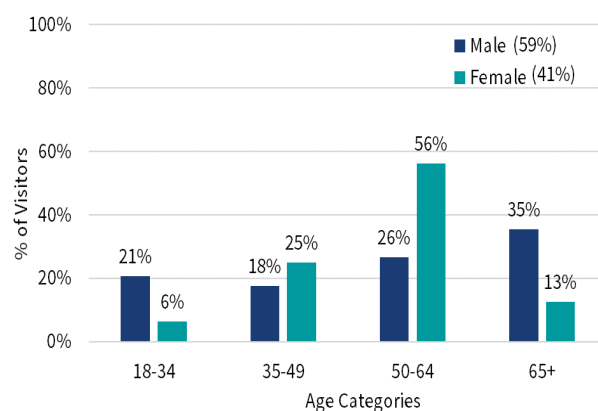


Fig. 3: Distribution of visitors to this refuge by gender and age group.

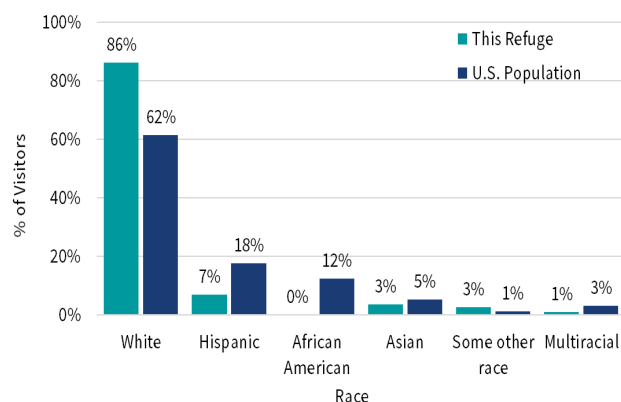


Fig. 4: Race and ethnicity of visitors to this refuge compared to the national average.

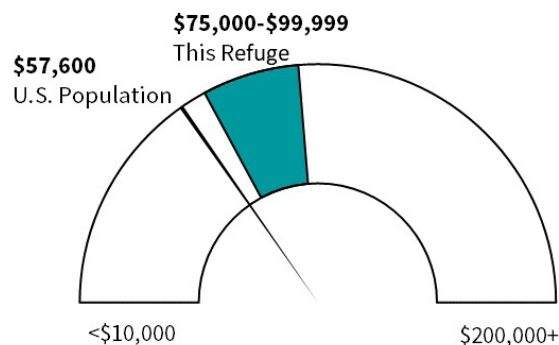


Fig. 5: Mean income range of visitors to this refuge compared to the national median income.

Trip Characteristics

Understanding the travel patterns of visitors and why they choose to visit wildlife refuges is important for effective visitor use management. Comparisons of responses from local visitors (those living ≤ 50 miles from the refuge) and nonlocal visitors (those living > 50 miles from the refuge) can inform communication efforts with current visitors and those who have yet to visit. Understanding seasonality helps refuge professionals better understand visitor use patterns and gauge supply and demand.

LOCAL VISITORS

Highlights of trip characteristics for local visitors to this wildlife refuge (76%) include:

- For locals, this refuge was the primary reason for their trip (89%) (Fig. 6).
- Local visitors traveled an average of 30 minutes to arrive at this refuge (Fig. 7).

NONLOCAL VISITORS

Highlights of trip characteristics for nonlocal visitors to this wildlife refuge (24%) include:

- For nonlocals, this refuge was the primary reason for their trip (53%) (Fig. 6).
- Nonlocal visitors traveled an average of 6 hours to arrive at this refuge (Fig. 8).
- Of the 98% of visitors who lived in the U.S., nonlocal visitors were most often from Texas (89%) and Florida (2%).
- 2% of respondents were international visitors.

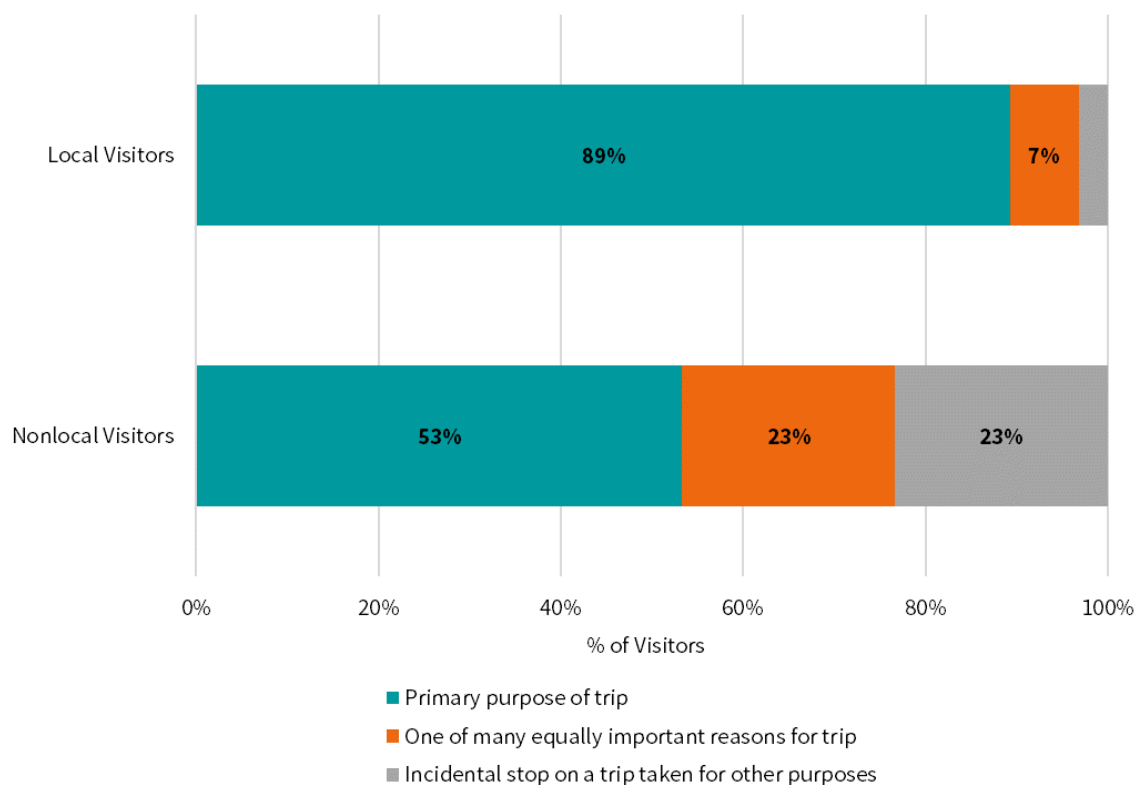


Fig. 6: Purpose of most recent refuge visit for local (living ≤ 50 miles from the refuge) and nonlocal (living > 50 miles from the refuge) visitors.

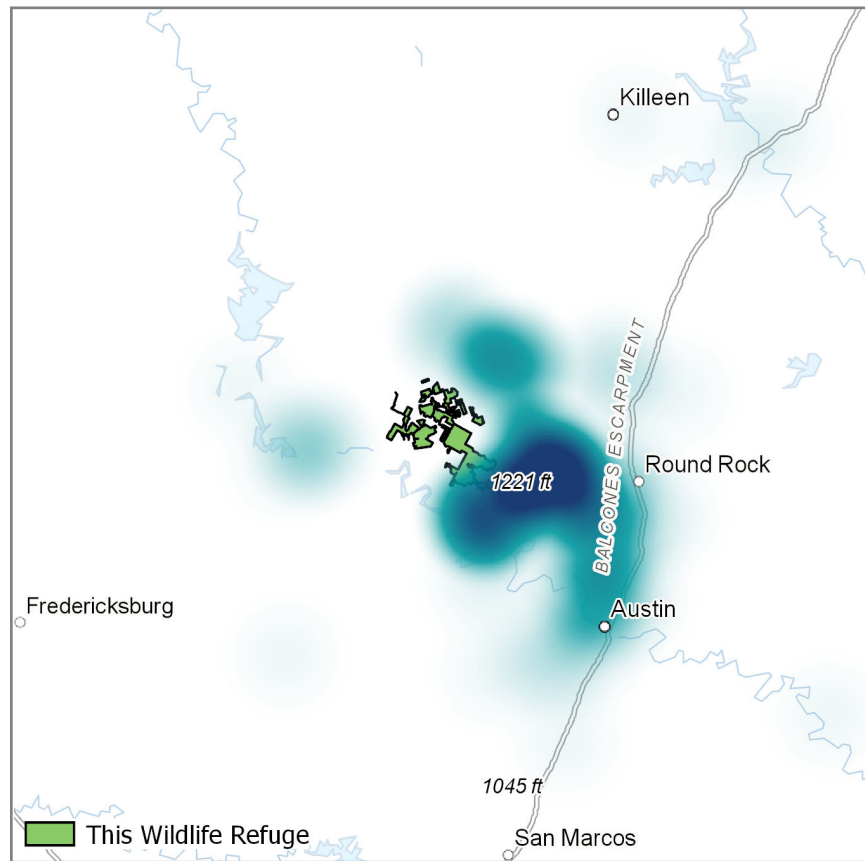


Fig. 7: Map showing residence of local visitors to this refuge. Darker shading represents relatively higher visitation from that area.

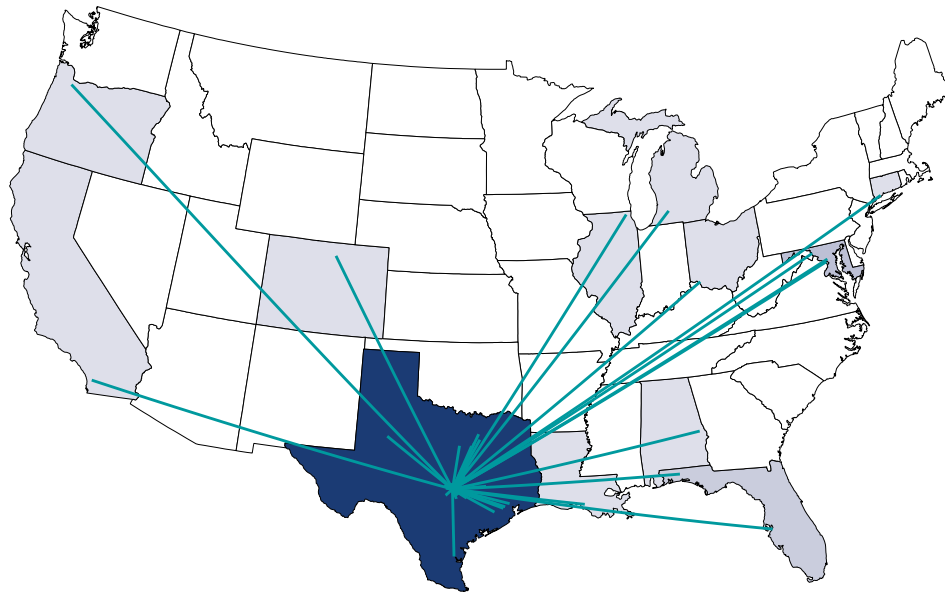


Fig. 8: Map showing residence of visitors to this refuge by zip code, with each line representing visitation from a different zip code. The convergence point of the lines is the geographical center of the refuge. Darker shading of the states represents higher visitation from that state.

OTHER TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

Other trip characteristics include:

- To get to this wildlife refuge, visitors primarily traveled by private vehicle without a trailer (94%) and by foot (9%) (Fig. 9).
- Once on the refuge, visitors primarily traveled by foot (56%) and by private vehicle without a trailer (43%) (Fig. 9).
- Visits occurred during winter (30%), spring (77%), summer (50%), and fall (46%).
- 83% of visitors made a single-day trip to this refuge, spending an average of 3 hours, while 17% of visitors were on a multi-day trip to this wildlife refuge that averaged 3 days.

During the 12 months prior to completing the survey, visitors also made multiple trips to this wildlife refuge, other wildlife refuges, and other public lands:

- 64% were repeat visitors to this wildlife refuge, visiting an average of 16 times.
- 65% visited other national wildlife refuges, averaging 4 visits.
- 83% visited other public lands, averaging 9 visits.

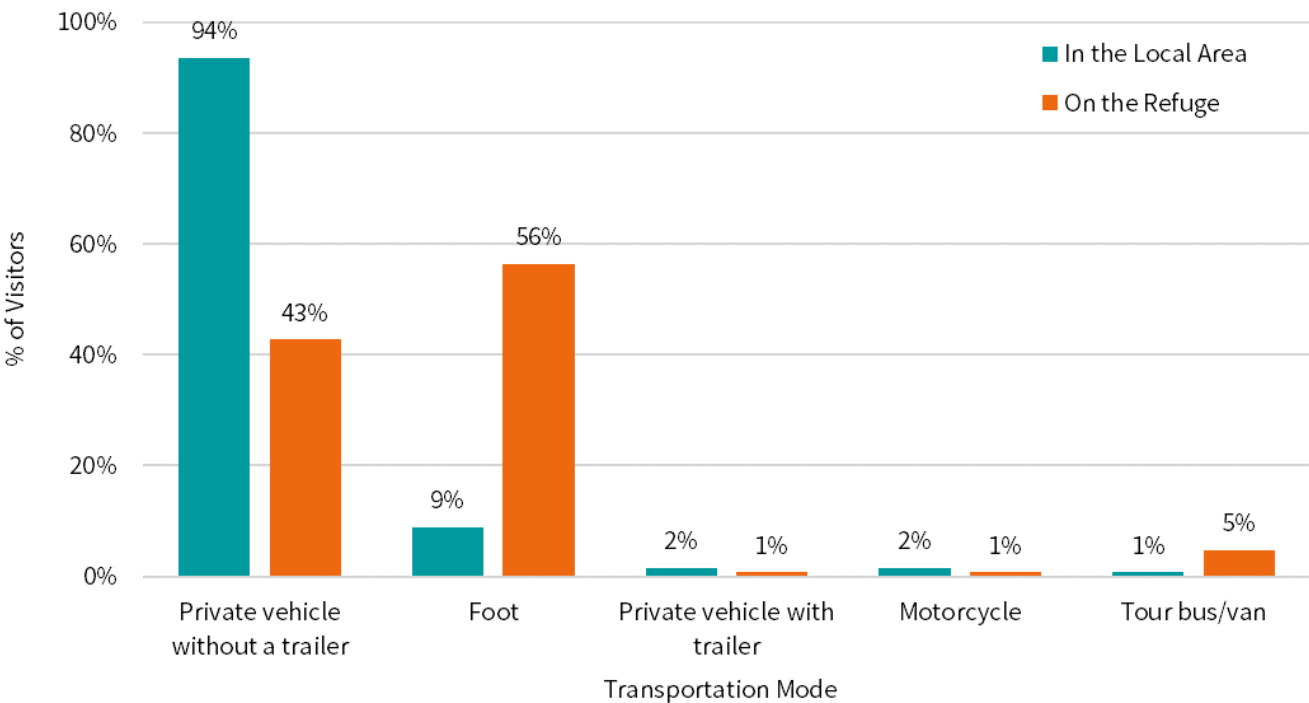


Fig. 9: Modes of transportation used by visitors to get from the local area to this refuge and within the boundaries of this refuge.

Information Sources Used for Trip Planning

Knowing more about which information sources visitors use (or do not use) to plan their trips can improve communication strategies and facilitate positive experiences on refuges. The Refuge System's success in reaching new and diverse audiences as well as current visitors also depends on its ability to keep pace with communication trends (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2016a).

Visitors to this wildlife refuge found a variety of in-person, print/internet, and refuge-specific information sources helpful when planning their trips. Details for information sources identified as very or extremely helpful include:

- In-person sources that were most helpful to visitors regardless of age included word of mouth and recreation club.
- Print and internet sources that were most helpful to visitors regardless of age included web-based map and printed map/atlas.
- Refuge-specific sources that were most helpful to visitors regardless of age included refuge website and refuge employees/volunteers.
- Use of information sources varied by age groups (see Figs. 10-12 for details).

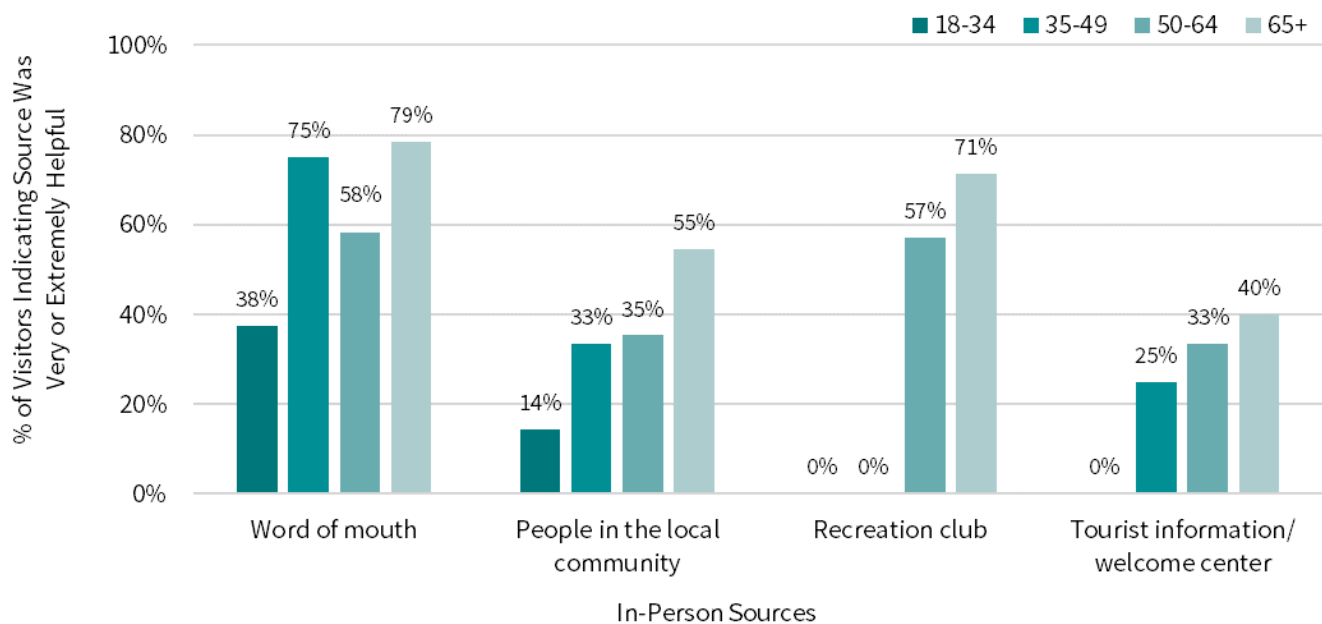


Fig. 10: Percent of visitors by age group who found in-person information sources very or extremely helpful in planning their trip.

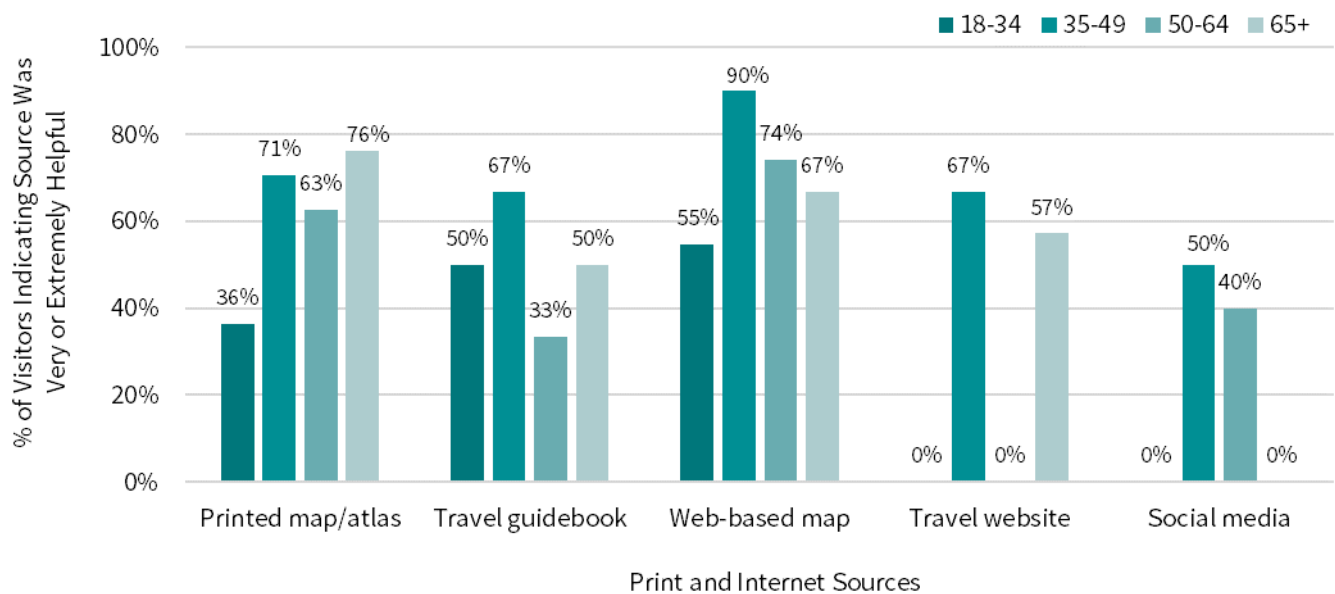


Fig. 11: Percent of visitors by age group who found print and internet information sources very or extremely helpful in planning their trip.

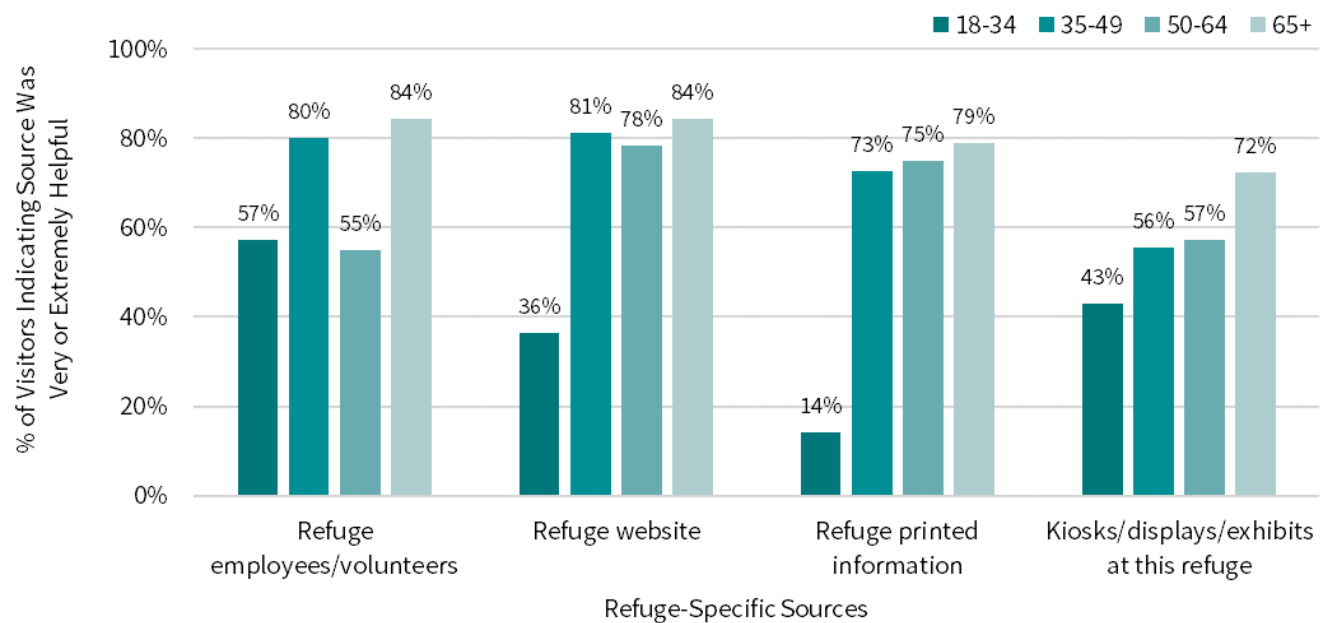


Fig. 12: Percent of visitors by age group who found refuge-specific information sources very or extremely helpful in planning their trip.

Use of Social Media

Around 70% of Americans use social media to connect with one another, engage with news content, share information, and entertain themselves (Smith & Anderson, 2018). Social media posts can act as a virtual “word of mouth” method for increasing awareness about the refuge to the visitor’s network and beyond. A social media presence can further generate awareness of the refuge and its resources among audiences that do not use or did not otherwise learn about the refuge through traditional advertising outlets.

Social media was used by 45% of visitors to share their experience on this refuge with others. Use of specific social media platforms varied by age group (Fig. 13):

- Visitors 18-34 years old preferred to use Facebook (50%) and Snapchat (29%).
- Visitors 35-49 years old preferred to use Facebook (50%) and Instagram (23%).
- Visitors 50-64 years old preferred to use Facebook (44%) and Instagram (5%).
- Visitors 65 or older preferred to use Facebook (16%) and Instagram (8%).

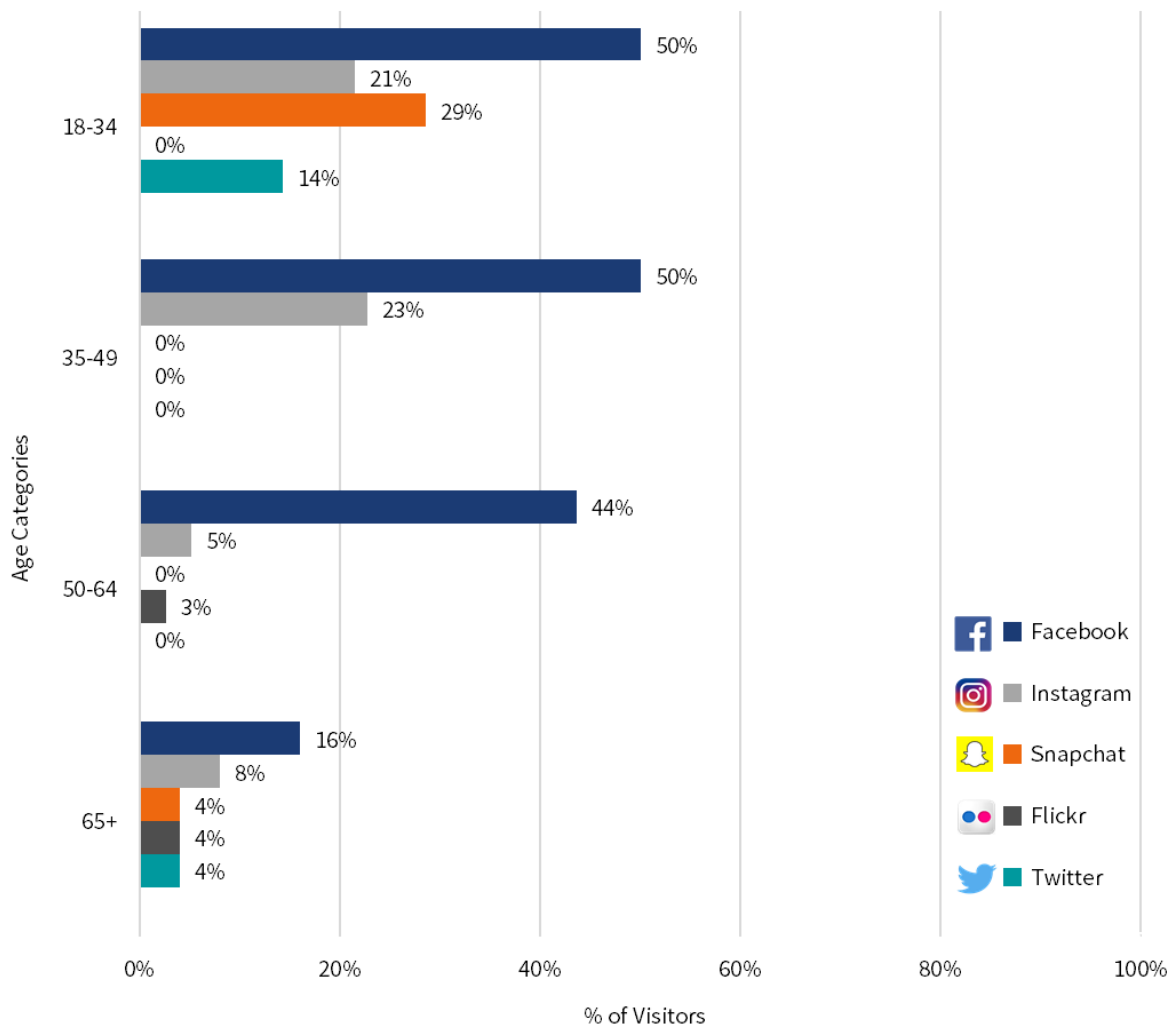


Fig. 13: Percent of visitors by age group who used various social media platforms to share their experience on this refuge with others.

Participation in Recreational Activities

Some research shows that rates of participation in outdoor recreation activities have increased (Outdoor Foundation, 2018), while other studies have indicated declines in participation in heritage activities such as hunting (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2016a). In light of these trends it is important to understand recreation participation on refuges to create quality visitor experiences and foster personal and emotional connections to the refuge and its resources (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2011). Understanding what people do while visiting refuges can also aid in developing programs that facilitate meaningful interactions between visitors and refuge professionals. Finally, such information can help to ensure impacts to resources and conflicts among visitor groups are minimized.

Participation in recreational activities at this wildlife refuge can be characterized as follows:

- The top three activities in which visitors participated during the past 12 months were hiking (82%), wildlife observation (59%), and bird watching (53%) (Fig. 14).
- The top three activities noted as their primary activity on the day visitors were contacted to participate in the survey were hiking (47%), bird watching (16%), and hunting (9%) (Fig. 14).
- Approximately 16% of visitors went to the visitor center, and they most often asked for information (85%), viewed list of recent bird or wildlife sightings (70%), and used the facilities (60%) (Fig. 15).



Photo credit: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

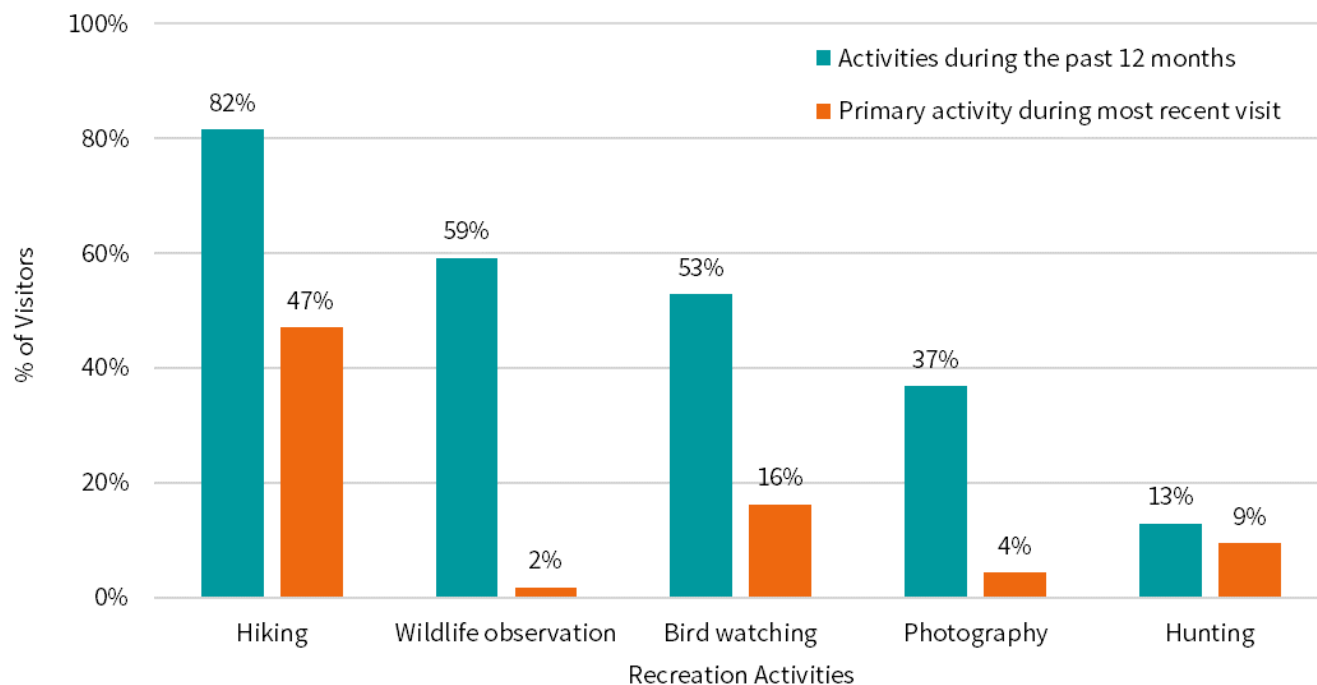


Fig. 14: Recreational activities visitors participated in during the past 12 months and their primary activity during their most recent visit to this refuge.

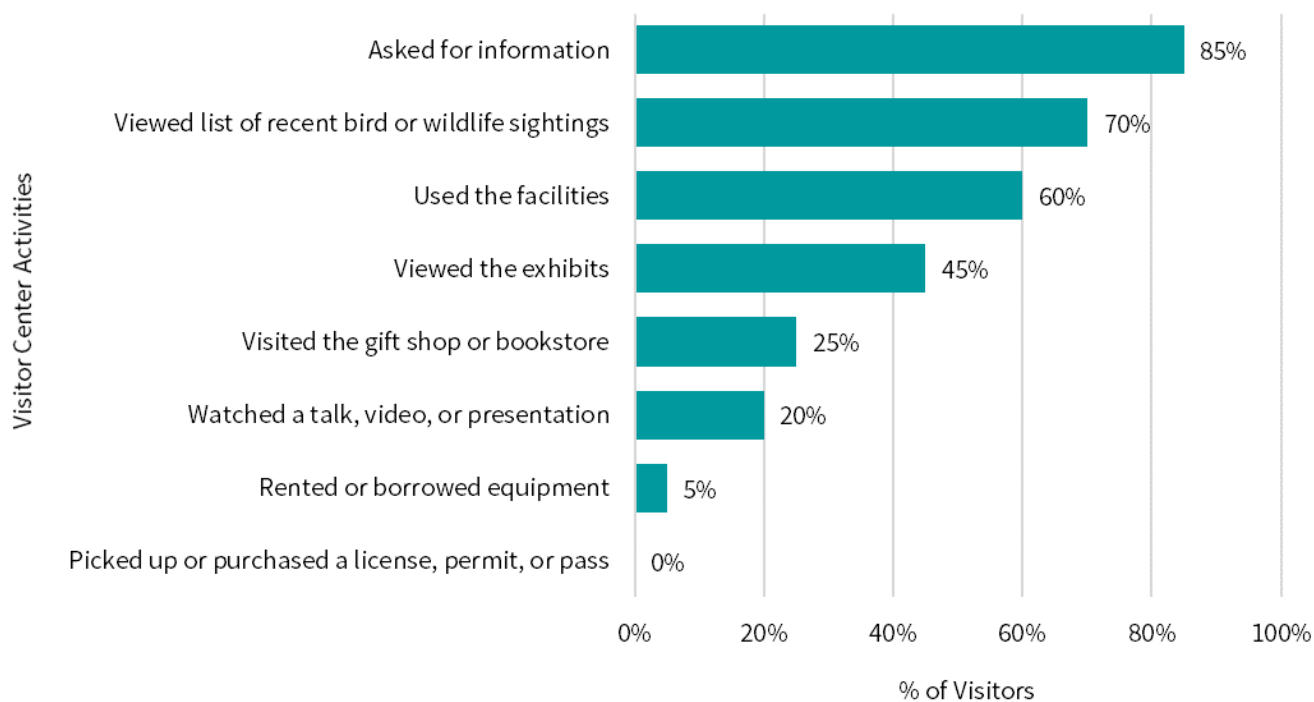


Fig. 15: Reasons visitors used the visitor center during their most recent visit to this refuge.

Comfort in Nature/Feeling Safe & Welcome

While many people are repeat visitors to refuges, each year thousands of people experience these lands and waters for the first time. One barrier for some visitors, particularly those living in urban areas or with little past exposure to nature-based recreation, is the perception that being in nature is dangerous or unsafe (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2014). There may also be negative stigmas associated with outdoor spaces that arise from social contexts (for example, people associating being outdoors with poverty or ‘dirty’ contexts) and historical contexts in which being ‘in the woods’ was dangerous and unsafe (Sexton, Ross-Winslow, Pradines, & Dietsch, 2015).

While ensuring that visitors feel safe and welcome is a foundational standard of the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program (<https://www.fws.gov/urban>), these basic needs apply across the Refuge System.

Before visitors can appreciate the wonders of nature, their basic need for safety and belonging must be met. Thus, an understanding of how visitors perceive safety, belonging, accessibility, and comfort in nature is critical to ensure real threats to safety are minimized, and that individuals from all demographic groups feel as welcome and comfortable in nature as possible.

Visitors to this wildlife refuge shared the following about safety, belonging, and their comfort while being in nature:

- 92% of visitors felt welcome during their refuge visit (Fig. 16).
- 96% of visitors felt safe during their refuge visit (Fig. 16).
- 98% of visitors felt comfortable in nature, but 4% did not like being in nature alone (Fig. 17).

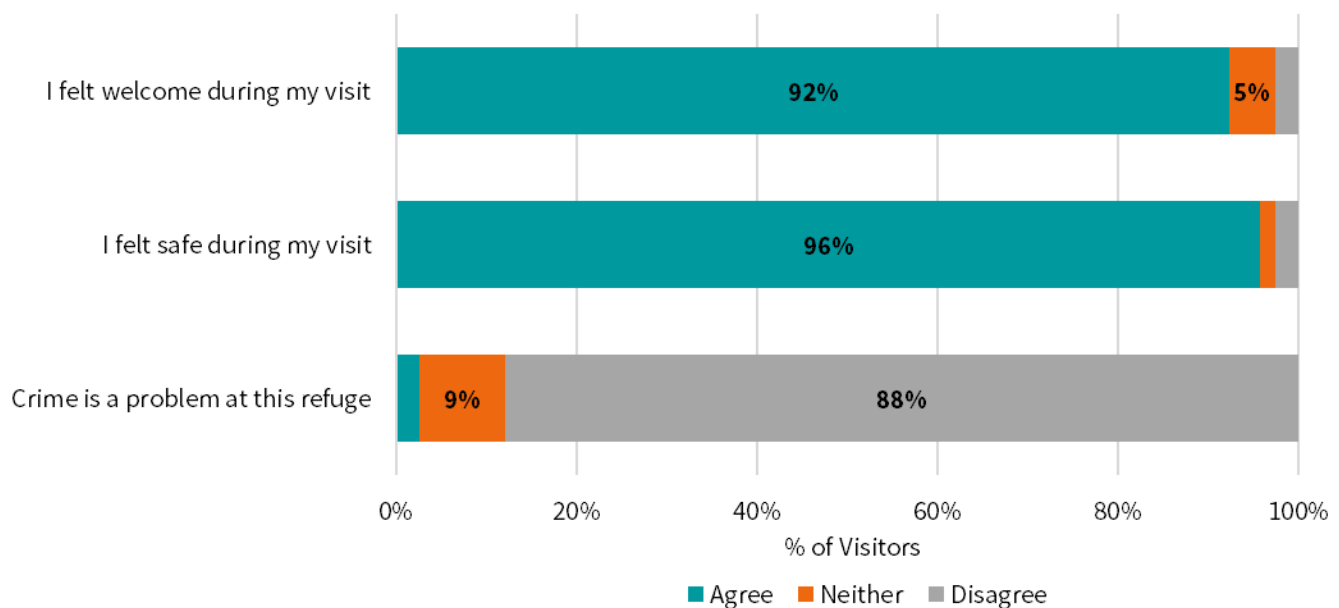


Fig. 16: Visitors' perceptions of safety and feeling welcome at this refuge during their visit.

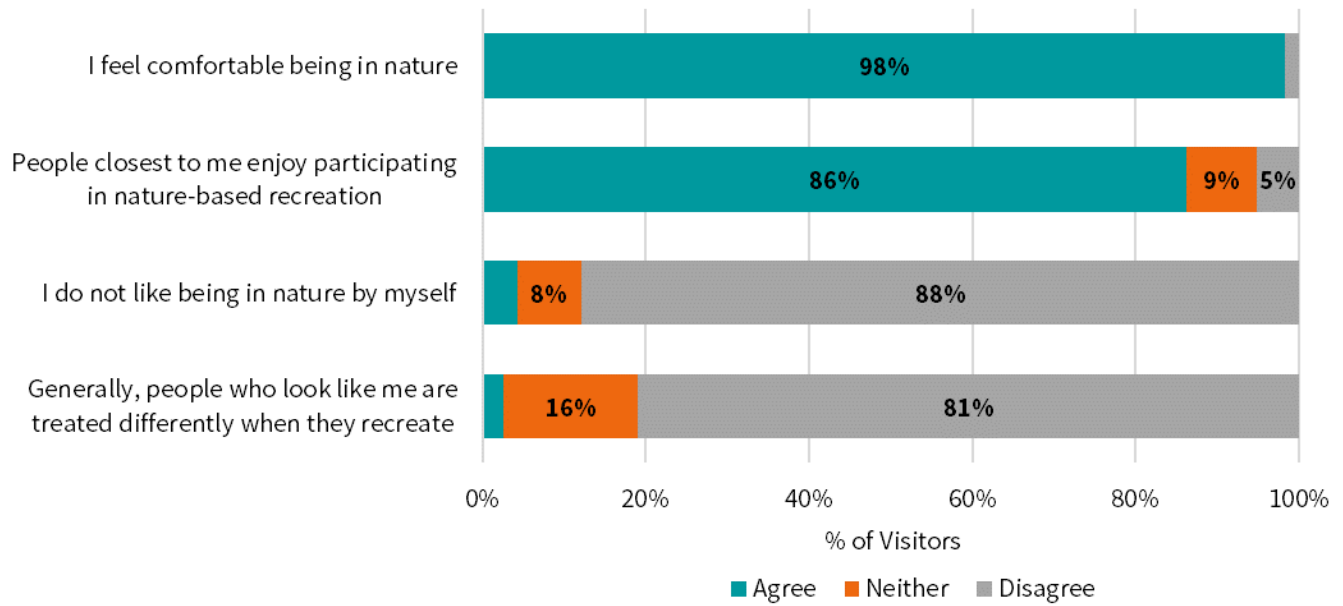


Fig. 17: Visitors' comfort with being in nature.



Photo credit: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Satisfaction with Refuge Experiences

OVERALL SATISFACTION

Refuge professionals strive to maintain a high level of customer satisfaction by operating visitor centers; designing, installing, and maintaining accessible trails; constructing viewing blinds; and much more to facilitate quality recreational experiences. A solid understanding of visitors' perceptions of their experiences provides a framework for monitoring and responding to trends across time. Overall satisfaction with this wildlife refuge is summarized as follows:

- 92% of visitors were very or extremely satisfied with the overall experience at this wildlife refuge (Fig. 18).
- 92% of visitors were very or extremely satisfied with this wildlife refuge's job of conserving fish, wildlife, and their habitats (Fig. 18).

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Refuge professionals regularly interact with visitors and maintain facilities to ensure high quality experiences. From greeting visitors, to keeping bathrooms clean, to clearly stating regulations, providing quality customer service is important to ensuring overall satisfaction.

Satisfaction with customer service was highest among visitors for the following (Fig. 19):

- refuge hours/days of operation (87%),
- courteous and welcoming employees/volunteers (82%), and
- signage stating rules and regulations (77%).

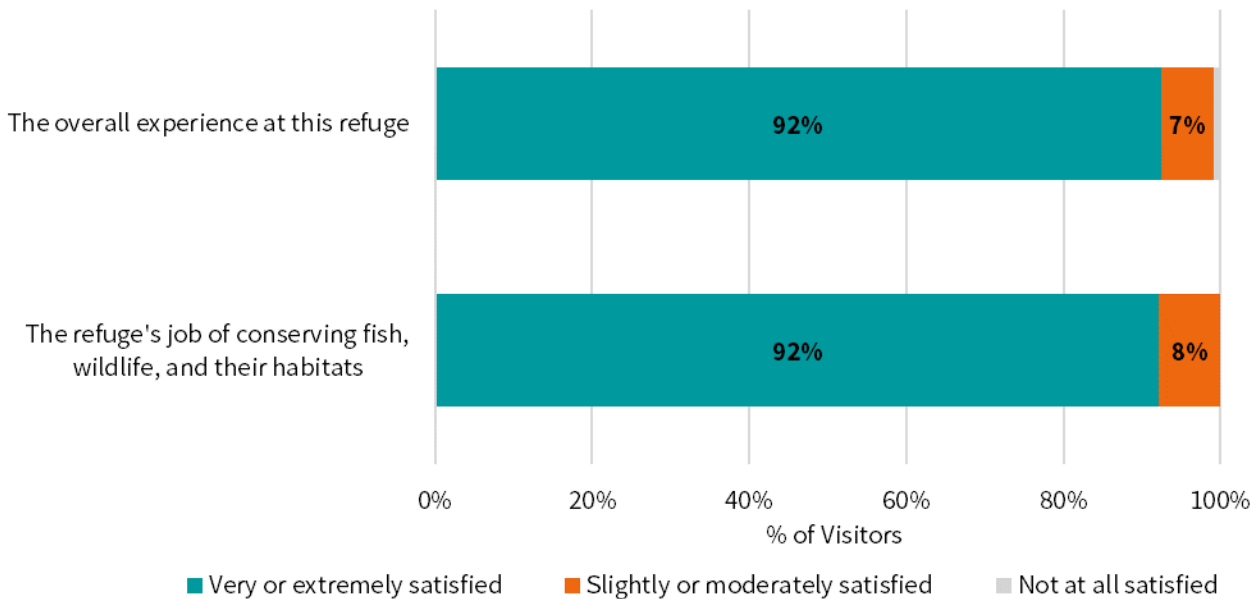


Fig. 18: Visitors' satisfaction with their experience at this refuge and with this refuge's job of conserving fish, wildlife, and habitats.

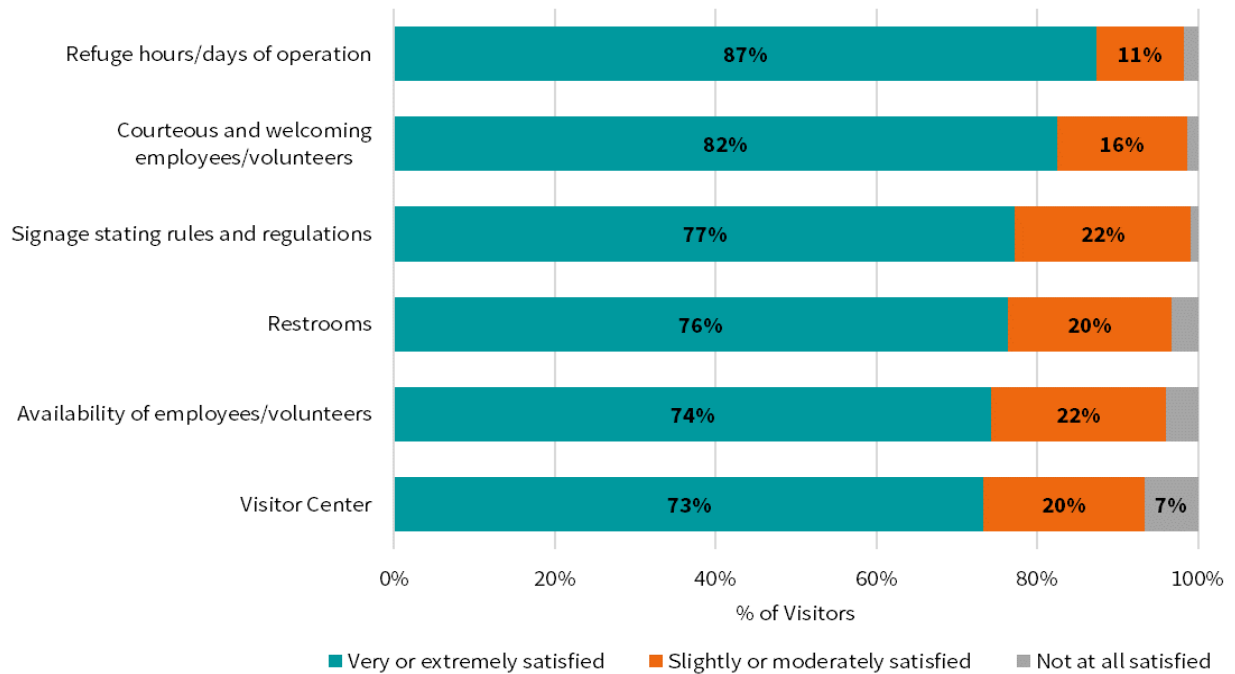


Fig. 19: Visitors' satisfaction with customer service and amenities at this refuge.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Outdoor recreation on wildlife refuges is a fundamental part of a visit. As American's values toward wildlife and their relationship with nature continue to shift (Kellert et al., 2017; Manfredo et al., 2018), public desires for recreational experiences on public lands are also likely to shift. In addition, researchers and land management professionals recognize the need to connect the next generation to nature and wildlife (Charles & Louv, 2009; Larson et al., 2011). A solid understanding of visitors' perceptions of their experiences provides a

framework for monitoring and responding to these recreation trends across time.

Satisfaction with recreation opportunities among visitors who had participated in the activity during the last 12 months was highest for the following (Fig. 20):

- hiking (91%),
- bird watching (90%), and
- photography (79%).

"[I] deeply appreciate this National Wildlife Refuge [and] the work they're doing to protect golden-cheeked warbler [and] black capped vireo habitat...[T]he opportunity it provides to get out into nature is very important to my family." - Visitor to Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge

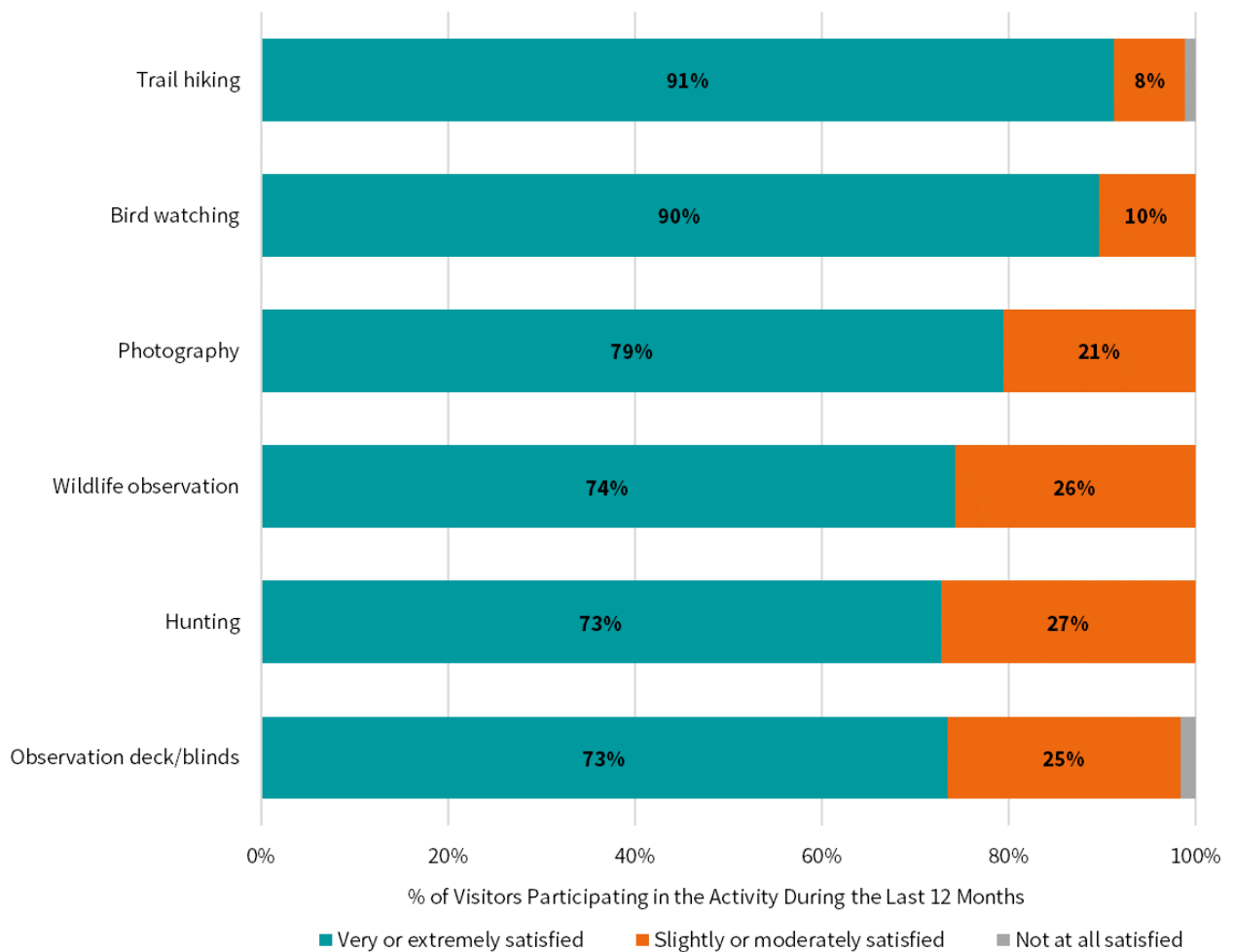


Fig. 20: Visitors' satisfaction with recreational opportunities at this refuge. Only visitors (10 or more) who participated in activities related to each opportunity at this refuge during the last 12 months were included.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY & ACCESS

Transportation networks connect local communities to refuges and are critical to visitors' experiences there. Visitors access refuges by plane, car, train, boat, bike, and foot. The Service works to ensure that the roads, trails, and parking areas are welcoming and safe for visitors of all abilities. A goal of the Service's National Long-Range Transportation Plan is to enhance experiences on wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries through improvement to the transportation network (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2016b). How visitors perceive different transportation features can be used to prioritize access and transportation improvements.

Visitors were satisfied with transportation safety and access at this wildlife refuge as follows (Fig. 21):

- Getting to this wildlife refuge, visitors were most satisfied with safety of refuge road entrances and exits (79%) and directional signs on highways (69%).
- Getting around this wildlife refuge, visitors were most satisfied with condition of parking areas (90%), condition of bridges on roadways (88%), and condition of refuge roads (86%).
- Accessing recreation on this wildlife refuge, visitors were most satisfied with safety of roads or trails for nonmotorized use (89%), condition of trails and boardwalks (88%), and condition of boat launches (85%).

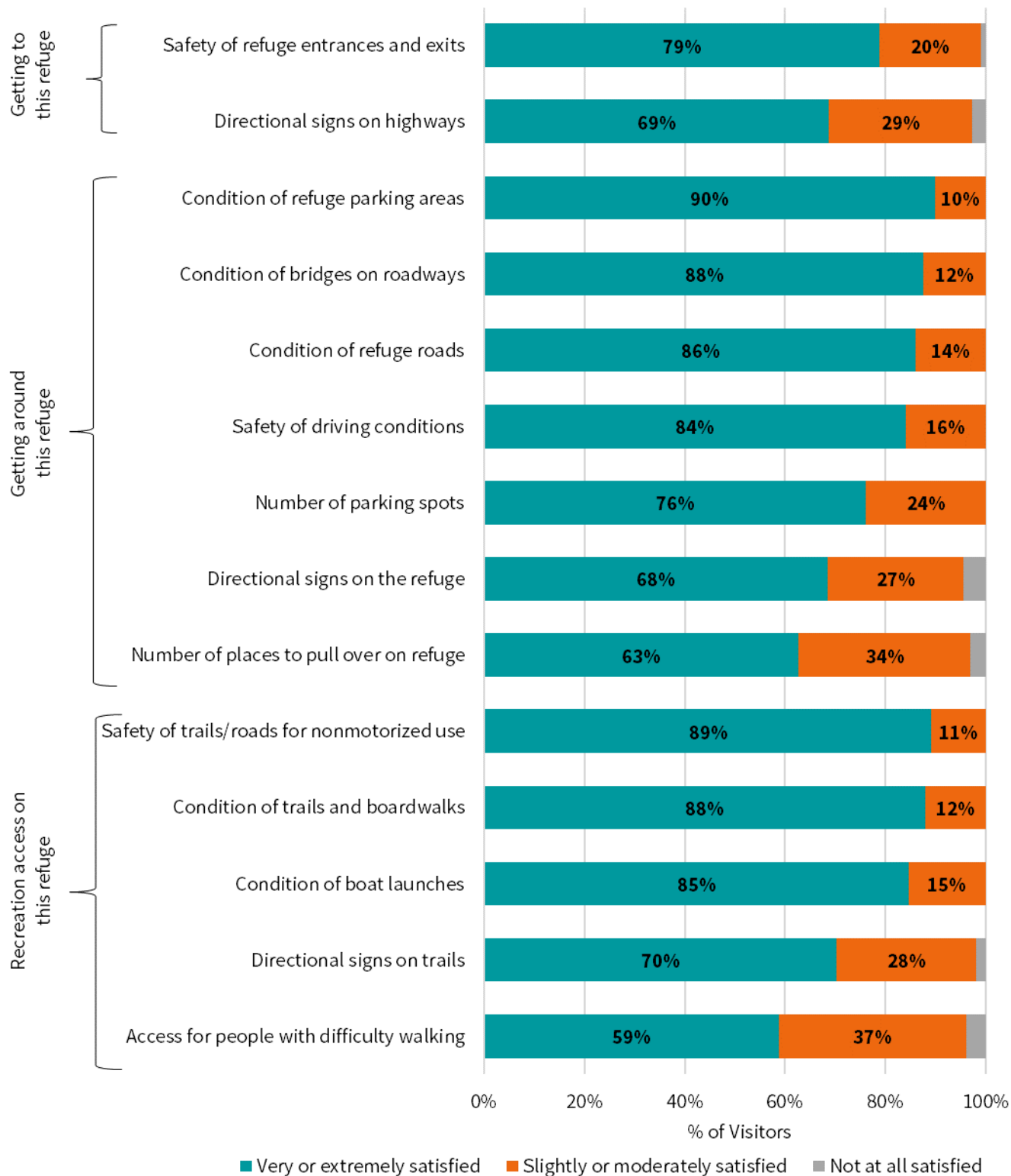


Fig. 21: Visitors' satisfaction with how the refuge is managing transportation-related features.

Economic Benefits to Local Communities & Visitors

The value of any commodity is comprised of two elements: 1) the amount paid and 2) the additional benefit derived above and beyond what is paid. The first element equates to direct expenditures. Visitors to wildlife refuges pay for a variety of things, including nearby lodging, gas, food, and other purchases from local businesses. This spending has a significant positive contribution to local economies. The *Banking on Nature* report (Caudill & Carver, 2017) highlights how nearly 54 million visits to wildlife refuges during 2017 generated \$3.2 billion of economic output in local communities and supported over 41,000 jobs. The report further indicates that recreational spending on wildlife refuges generated \$229 million in tax revenue at the local, county, and state levels.

Determining benefits derived above and beyond what is paid is commonly estimated by “willingness to pay” for an experience. Studies show people are often willing to pay more for a recreational experience than what they actually spent (Neher, Duffield, & Patterson, 2011; Rosenberger & Loomis, 2001). For example, a visitor may have spent \$500 on lodging, food, and gasoline to make the trip possible, while also indicating that they would be willing to pay an additional \$50 to visit this wildlife refuge if total trip costs were to increase.

Results for local visitors (those living ≤ 50 miles from this wildlife refuge; 76%) are as follows:

- On average, local visitors accounted for 29% of expenditures.
- Top trip expenditures by locals were for food/drink and retail (Fig. 22).
- The average amount paid by locals to visit this wildlife refuge was \$41 per person per day (Fig. 22).
- Local visitors were personally willing to pay an additional \$40 per day on average to visit this wildlife refuge (Fig. 23).

Results for nonlocal visitors (those living >50 miles from this wildlife refuge; 24%) are as follows:

- On average, nonlocals accounted for 71% of expenditures.
- Top trip expenditures by nonlocals were for lodging and transportation (Fig. 22).
- The average amount paid by nonlocals to visit this wildlife refuge was \$139 per person per day (Fig. 22).
- Nonlocal visitors were personally willing to pay an additional \$112 per day on average to visit this wildlife refuge (Fig. 23).
- Nonlocal visitors spent an average of 8 days in the local community during this visit.





Fig. 22: Individual daily expenditures in the local community for local, nonlocal, and all visitors. Expenditures were reported by respondents on a per group basis; the total expenditures were divided by the number of people in the group who shared trip expenditures and the number of days spent in the local community. The number of people sharing trip expenditures was often smaller than the total group size.

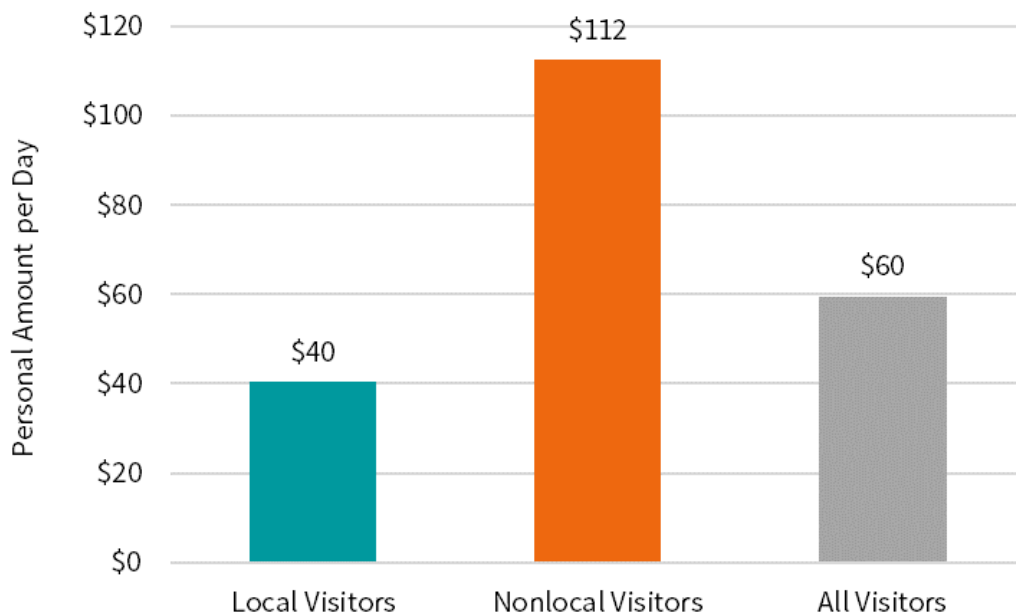


Fig. 23: Total personal willingness to pay per day above and beyond most recent trip expenses if costs were to increase for local, nonlocal, and all visitors. Due to the fixed-response question format, estimates of willingness to pay may underestimate the amount visitors would actually pay. Responses were divided by the number of days spent at the refuge.

Encouraging Return Visits & Future Recreation Participation

Public land managers strive to maximize benefits for visitors while achieving and maintaining desired resource conditions. This complex task requires that managers accurately estimate visitor numbers, as well as where visitors go, what they do, their impacts on resources, how they perceive their experiences, and their desires for future visits. Gaining a sense of what would encourage visitors to return and how management activities affect their likelihood of returning can lead to improved visitor use and resource management (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2014).

PROGRAMS AND OTHER OFFERINGS

Programming and other offerings that are compatible with the purpose of a refuge and the Refuge System mission can encourage people to continue visiting the refuge. Additionally, changes to regulations and access for improving resource availability may increase or decrease future participation, or have little effect at all.

In the future, changes in programming, offerings, or regulations would have an effect on visitation to this wildlife refuge as follows:

- Programs most likely to encourage visitors to return to this wildlife refuge included those focused on skill-building (67%), engaging youth (39%), creative pursuits (26%), and engaging families and multiple generations (26%) (Fig. 24).
- The top two factors likely to increase visitors' future participation in their primary recreation activity were more infrastructure (29%) and recreation equipment available for rent (11%) (Fig. 25).
- The top two factors likely to decrease visitors' future participation in their primary recreation activity were more people participating in their primary activity (26%) and less regulations on hunting (23%) (Fig. 25).

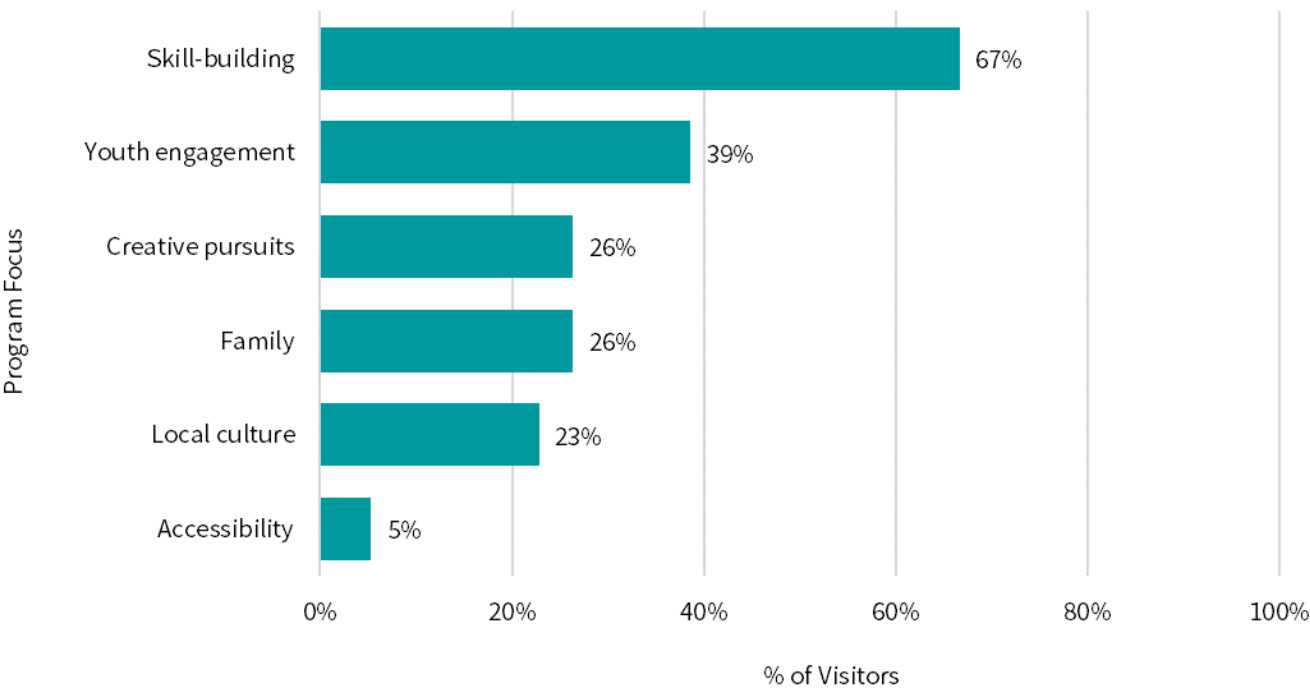


Fig. 24: Types of programs that would encourage visitors to return to this refuge.

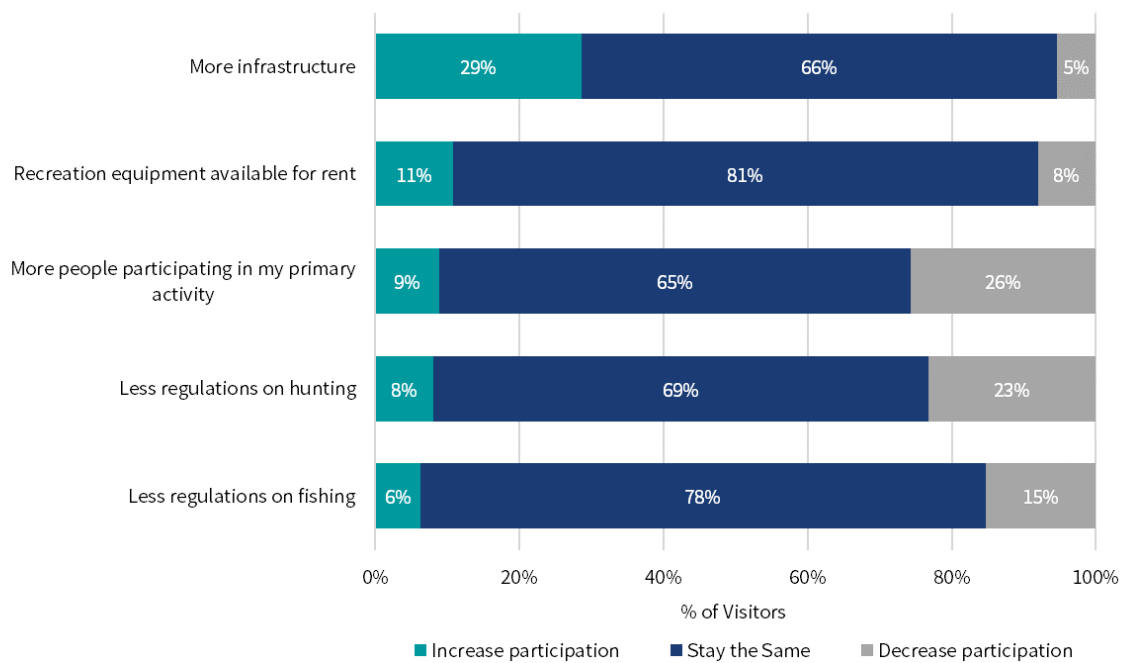


Fig. 25: Changes in visitors' participation in their primary activity if the listed recreation factors were to change.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

Understanding visitor demand for alternative transportation options is a goal of the Service's National Long-Range Transportation Plan (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2016b). Alternative transportation options can be valuable in realizing refuge goals to conserve natural resources, reduce visitors' carbon footprint (Volpe Center, 2010), and improve visitor experiences. Even though demand may be relatively small, any use of alternative transportation that is feasible at a wildlife refuge can help to meet goals.

The top future alternative transportation options supported by visitors at this wildlife refuge included:

- pedestrian paths (20%), bus or tram that provides a guided tour (19%), and a bike-share program (18%) (Fig. 26).

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Natural processes associated with wildlife refuges can provide benefits to people, including provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood

and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and educational benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005). Understanding how changes in natural resources and related processes may impact future visitation and participation in certain recreation activities can improve resource and visitor management, as well as inform communication efforts with stakeholders and policy-makers (Patton, Bergstrom, Covich, & Moore, 2012).

In the future, changes to resources would affect visitation to this refuge as follows (Fig. 27):

- The top two resource changes likely to increase visitors' future participation in their primary recreation activity were a greater diversity of species (64%) and an improvement in the quality of wildlife habitat other than wetlands (58%).
- The top two resource changes likely to decrease visitors' future participation in their primary recreation activity were more acreage open to hunting and fishing (33%) and fewer number of a single, preferred species (24%).

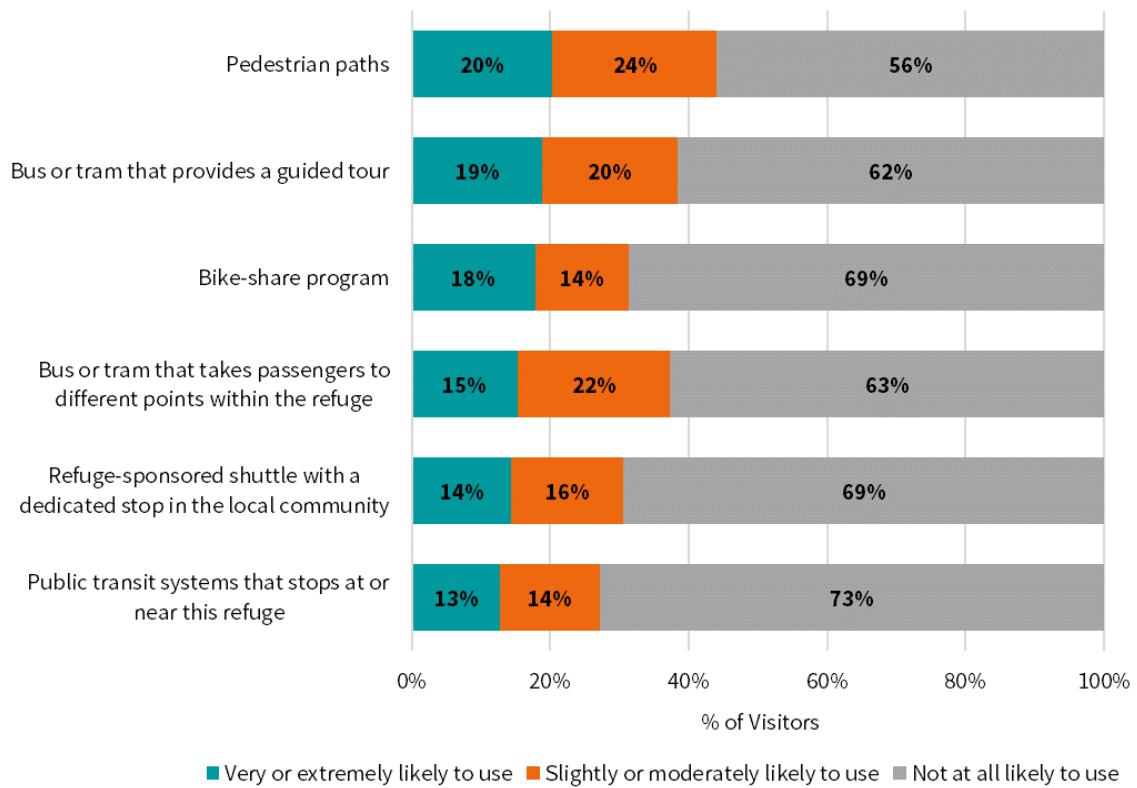


Fig. 26: Visitors' likelihood of using alternative transportation options if offered at this refuge.

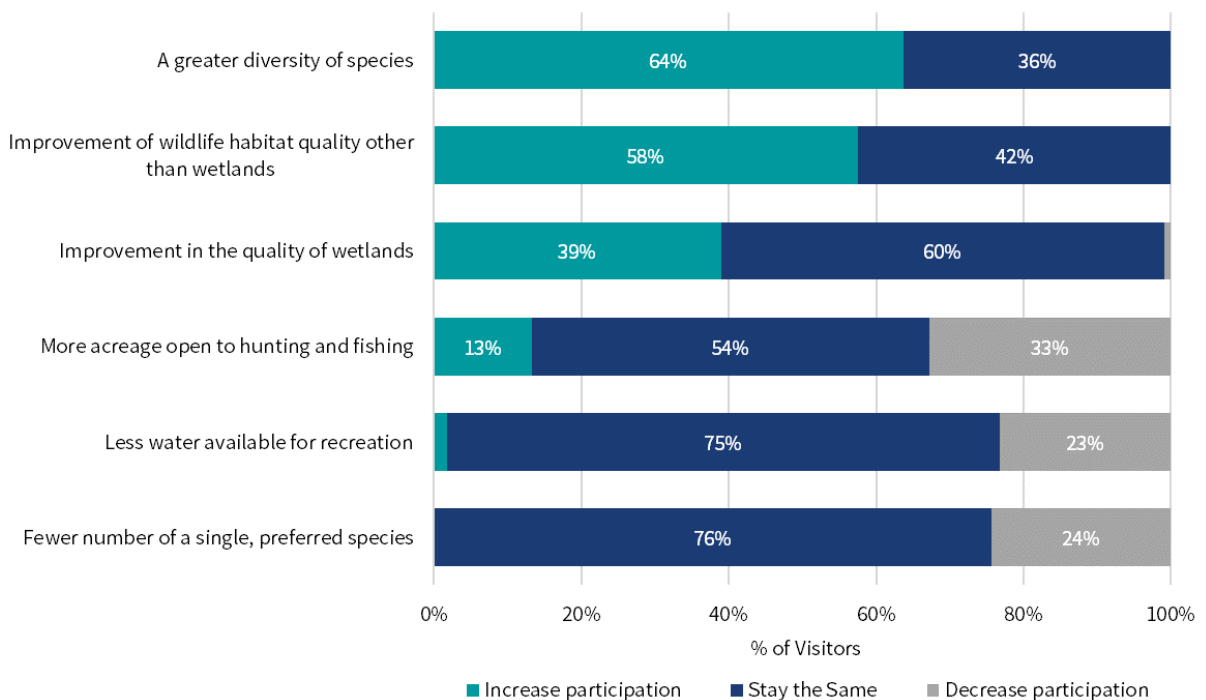


Fig. 27: Changes in visitors' participation in their primary activity if the listed resources were to change.

Conclusion

These individual refuge results provide a summary of trip characteristics and experiences of a sample of visitors to Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge during 2018. They are intended to inform refuge planning, including the management of natural resources, recreation, and the design and delivery of programs for visitors. These results offer a baseline that can be used to monitor and evaluate efforts over time. Refuge professionals

who understand visitor demographics, trip characteristics, and desires for future conditions can make informed decisions for proactive visitor management and resource protection. Integrating this social science with biophysical science ensures that management decisions are consistent with the Refuge System mission while fostering a continued public interest in and connection with these special places we call national wildlife refuges.



Photo credit: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

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Appendix A: Survey Methodology

The National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey (NVS) team consisted of staff from The Ohio State University (OSU), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Service), and American Conservation Experience (ACE) who collectively developed the following NVS methodology. Staff from OSU and the Service designed the survey instrument with multiple reviewers within the Refuge System providing feedback about content and wording. The logistical coordinator and interns from ACE conducted sampling on refuges. OSU staff coordinated survey mailings, analyzed data, and in cooperation with Service staff, designed the report template and created each refuge report.

SAMPLING SCHEDULE

Interns (survey recruiters) sampled on each participating refuge for two 14-day sampling periods between March 2018 and February 2019. Refuge staff identified the sampling periods and locations that best reflected the diversity of use and visitation patterns of the refuge.

The national visitor survey team developed a sampling schedule for each refuge that included eight randomly selected sampling shifts during each 14-day sampling period. Shifts were four-hour time bands stratified across mornings and afternoons/evenings. The NVS team customized the schedule as needed to accommodate the individual refuge sampling locations and specific spatial and temporal patterns of visitation. The target number of contacts was 25 adult visitors (18 years of age or older) per shift for a total of 375 participants contacted per refuge. Shifts were moved, added, or extended to address logistical limitations (for example, bad weather or low visitation).

CONTACTING VISITORS ONSITE

ACE interns received a multi-day training that included role-play exercises on a refuge to

simulate engagement of visitors. Once onsite, the interns contacted visitors following a protocol developed by OSU and Service staff. Interns surveyed across the entire sampling shift and only one visitor per group was asked to participate. If a visitor declined to participate, interns recorded a direct refusal. Visitors willing to participate provided their name, mailing address, language preference (English or Spanish), and answered a few initial questions about their experience that could be used for nonresponse comparisons. Willing visitors were also given a small token incentive (for example, sticker) as a thank you and reminder of their participation.

COMPLETING A SURVEY AT HOME

All visitors that agreed onsite to participate in the survey received a postcard mailed to their address within 10 days. The postcard thanked visitors for agreeing to participate, provided a weblink and unique password, and invited the visitor to complete the survey online. All participants then received the following sequence of correspondence by mail from OSU until a survey was returned and the address removed from the mailing list (as suggested by Dillman et al., 2014):

- 1) A packet consisting of a cover letter, survey, and postage-paid return envelope approximately seven days after the first postcard was mailed.
- 2) A reminder postcard mailed 14 days after the first packet was mailed.
- 3) A final packet consisting of a cover letter, survey, and postage-paid return envelope mailed seven days after the reminder postcard.

All printed correspondence and online material were provided in the language chosen by visitors onsite; however, visitors who went online to complete the survey were able to switch between English and Spanish. The

survey was designed to take no more than 25 minutes to complete, and the average completion time recorded by the online survey software was approximately 20 minutes.

DATA ENTRY & ANALYSIS

The NVS team used Qualtrics survey software to collect survey data online. OSU staff then exported the data for cleaning (for example, treatment of missing data) and analyses. The team entered data from the paper surveys into Microsoft Excel using a standardized survey codebook and data entry procedures. All data from the two sources (paper and online) were merged and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, v.25) software.

LIMITATIONS OF RESULTS

The degree to which these results represent overall visitation at a wildlife refuge depends on the number of visitors who completed the survey (sample size), and how well the sample reflects the degree of use at the refuge (Scheaffer et al., 2011). Many respondents completing the survey will produce a smaller margin of error, leading to greater confidence in results, but only to a point. For example, a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ at a 95% confidence level signifies that if a reported percentage is 55%, then 95 out of 100 times that sample estimate would fall between 50% and 60% (if the same question was asked in the same way of the same sample). The margin of error for this survey was calculated with an 80/20

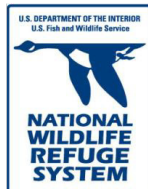
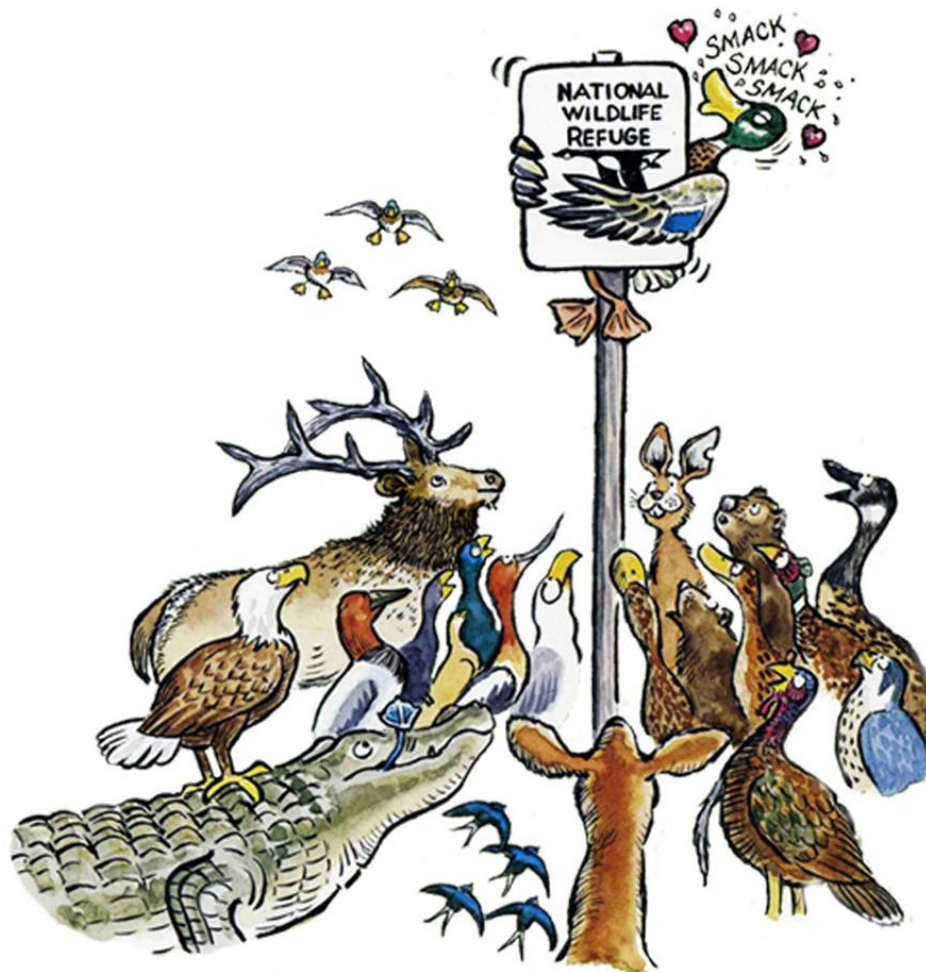
response distribution, meaning if respondents were given a dichotomous choice question, approximately 80% of respondents would select one choice and 20% would select the other (Salant & Dillman, 1994).

While OSU designed the standardized sampling protocol to account for spatial and temporal visitation patterns, the geography and infrastructure of wildlife refuges vary widely. This variation can affect who is ‘captured’ as part of the survey. For example, contacting visitors is much easier if everyone must pass through a single-entry point and much more difficult if a refuge has multiple access points over a large area. Additionally, the two 14-day sampling periods may not have effectively captured all visitor activities throughout the year on some wildlife refuges (for example, visitors who solely engage in ice fishing). As such, results presented in any one of these reports are aimed at representing overall visitation at a wildlife refuge while recognizing that particular visitor groups may vary in their beliefs and activities.

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National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey



Front cover of the 2018 National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey instrument. Artwork credit: Kent Olson.

PLEASE READ THIS FIRST:

Thank you for visiting a national wildlife refuge and agreeing to participate in this study! We hope that you had an enjoyable experience. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and The Ohio State University are conducting this survey to learn more about refuge visitors and their experiences in order to improve management and enhance visitor opportunities.

Please respond regarding the refuge and the visit for which you were asked to participate in this survey. The cover letter indicates the refuge you visited.

SECTION 1. Your visit to this refuge

1. Including your most recent visit, which activities did you participate in during the past 12 months at this refuge? (Mark all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 59% Wildlife observation	<input type="checkbox"/> 82% Hiking/Walking	<input type="checkbox"/> 6% Volunteering
<input type="checkbox"/> 53% Bird watching	<input type="checkbox"/> 12% Jogging/Running/Exercising	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Environmental education program (classroom visits, labs)
<input type="checkbox"/> 37% Photography	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Bicycling	
<input type="checkbox"/> 0% Big game hunting	<input type="checkbox"/> 4% Auto tour route/Driving	<input type="checkbox"/> 7% Interpretative program (bird walks, staff/volunteer-led talks)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Upland/Small game hunting	<input type="checkbox"/> 0% Motorized boating	
<input type="checkbox"/> 11% Waterfowl/Migratory bird hunting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1% Nonmotorized boating (canoeing, kayaking)	<input type="checkbox"/> 11% Refuge special event (specify) <u>See Appendix C</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> 0% Freshwater fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 0% Foraging (berries, nuts, other)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% Other (specify) <u>See Appendix C</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> 0% Saltwater fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 4% Picnicking	

2. Which of the activities above was the primary purpose of your most recent visit to this refuge?

(Please write **only one activity** here.) See Appendix C

3. Which of the following best describes your most recent visit to this Refuge? (Mark only one.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 81% It was the primary purpose or sole destination of my trip.
<input type="checkbox"/> 11% It was one of many equally important reasons or destinations for my trip.
<input type="checkbox"/> 8% It was just an incidental or spur-of-the-moment stop on a trip taken for other purposes or to other destinations.

4. How many people were in your personal group, including yourself, on your most recent visit to this refuge? (Please answer each category.)

2 number of people 18 years and older 1 number of people under 18 years

5. Did you go to a visitor center at this refuge during your most recent visit?

☐ 84% No / Not Applicable

☐ 16% Yes → If yes, what did you do there? (*Mark all that apply.*)

☐ 85% Asked information of employees/volunteers

☐ 70% Looked at list of recent bird/wildlife sightings

☐ 20% Attended a talk/video/presentation

☐ 60% Stopped to use the facilities (for example, got water, used restroom)

☐ 45% Viewed the exhibits

☐ 0% Picked up/purchased a license, permit, or pass

☐ 5% Rented/borrowed equipment (for example, binoculars, fishing rod, snowshoes)

☐ 25% Visited the gift shop or bookstore

☐ 10% Other (*specify*) See Appendix C

6. How much time did you spend **at this refuge** during your most recent visit?

If you spent less than one day at this refuge, enter the number of hours: 3 hour(s)

If you spent one day or more at this refuge, enter the number of days: 3 day(s)

7. Do you live in the local area (within 50 miles of this refuge)?

☐ 76% Yes

☐ 24% No → How much time did you spend in **the local area** on this trip?

If you spent less than one day in the local area, enter the number of hours: 6 hour(s)

If you spent one day or more in the local area, enter the number of days: 8 day(s)

8. Approximately how many hours/minutes (one-way) did you travel from your home to this refuge?

If you travelled less than one hour, enter the number of minutes: 30 minutes

If you travelled more than one hour, round to the nearest hour: 6 hours

9. Including this visit, during which seasons did you visit this refuge in the last 12 months? (*Mark all that apply.*)

☐ 77% Spring
(March-May)

☐ 50% Summer
(June-August)

☐ 46% Fall
(September-November)

☐ 30% Winter
(December-February)

10. In the last 12 months, how many times have you visited...

...this refuge (including this visit?) 10 number of visits

...other national wildlife refuges? 4 number of visits

...other public lands (for example, national or state parks) to participate in the same primary activity as this visit? 9 number of visits

11. Which, if any, of the following social media outlets did you use to share your refuge experience with other people? (*Mark all that apply.*)

<input type="checkbox"/> 37% Facebook	<input type="checkbox"/> 6% Snapchat	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Personal blog (for example, Tumblr, Wordpress)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Flickr	<input type="checkbox"/> 3% Twitter	<input type="checkbox"/> 3% Travel-related website (for example, Trip Advisor)
<input type="checkbox"/> 12% Instagram	<input type="checkbox"/> 0% Vimeo	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% Other (<i>specify</i>) <u>See Appendix C</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1% Pinterest	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% YouTube	<input type="checkbox"/> 51% I do not use social media

SECTION 2. Information about this refuge and its resources

1. How helpful was each of the following sources to get information about this refuge and its resources? (*Circle one number for each source, or mark the box if you did **not** use a source.*)

Information source	For those who used a source, the % who found it to be...					Did not use
	Not at all helpful	Slightly helpful	Moderately helpful	Very helpful	Extremely helpful	
Personal knowledge from previous visit(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2%	<input type="checkbox"/> 2%	<input type="checkbox"/> 13%	<input type="checkbox"/> 29%	<input type="checkbox"/> 53%	<input type="checkbox"/> 31%
Word of mouth (for example, a friend or relative)	<input type="checkbox"/> 9%	<input type="checkbox"/> 10%	<input type="checkbox"/> 19%	<input type="checkbox"/> 24%	<input type="checkbox"/> 38%	<input type="checkbox"/> 53%
People in the local community near the refuge	<input type="checkbox"/> 18%	<input type="checkbox"/> 20%	<input type="checkbox"/> 27%	<input type="checkbox"/> 18%	<input type="checkbox"/> 18%	<input type="checkbox"/> 64%
Refuge employees or volunteers	<input type="checkbox"/> 3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 13%	<input type="checkbox"/> 13%	<input type="checkbox"/> 35%	<input type="checkbox"/> 35%	<input type="checkbox"/> 50%
Printed map or atlas	<input type="checkbox"/> 3%	<input type="checkbox"/> 13%	<input type="checkbox"/> 21%	<input type="checkbox"/> 33%	<input type="checkbox"/> 31%	<input type="checkbox"/> 36%
Web-based map (for example, Google Maps, Waze)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4%	<input type="checkbox"/> 7%	<input type="checkbox"/> 16%	<input type="checkbox"/> 40%	<input type="checkbox"/> 33%	<input type="checkbox"/> 34%
Refuge website	<input type="checkbox"/> 1%	<input type="checkbox"/> 9%	<input type="checkbox"/> 18%	<input type="checkbox"/> 45%	<input type="checkbox"/> 27%	<input type="checkbox"/> 40%
Travel website (for example, TripAdvisor)	<input type="checkbox"/> 37%	<input type="checkbox"/> 21%	<input type="checkbox"/> 11%	<input type="checkbox"/> 26%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 85%
Other website (<i>specify</i>) <u>See Appendix C</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 27%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 7%	<input type="checkbox"/> 33%	<input type="checkbox"/> 33%	<input type="checkbox"/> 85%
Social media (for example, Facebook, Instagram)	<input type="checkbox"/> 44%	<input type="checkbox"/> 28%	<input type="checkbox"/> 6%	<input type="checkbox"/> 11%	<input type="checkbox"/> 11%	<input type="checkbox"/> 85%
Recreation club or organization	<input type="checkbox"/> 45%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 15%	<input type="checkbox"/> 30%	<input type="checkbox"/> 84%
Refuge printed information (for example, brochure)	<input type="checkbox"/> 7%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 21%	<input type="checkbox"/> 33%	<input type="checkbox"/> 34%	<input type="checkbox"/> 50%
Kiosks/displays/exhibits at the refuge	<input type="checkbox"/> 6%	<input type="checkbox"/> 9%	<input type="checkbox"/> 28%	<input type="checkbox"/> 26%	<input type="checkbox"/> 32%	<input type="checkbox"/> 43%
Travel guidebook or other book	<input type="checkbox"/> 35%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 20%	<input type="checkbox"/> 35%	<input type="checkbox"/> 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> 84%
Tourist information or welcome center	<input type="checkbox"/> 38%	<input type="checkbox"/> 6%	<input type="checkbox"/> 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> 13%	<input type="checkbox"/> 19%	<input type="checkbox"/> 87%
Other source (<i>specify</i>) <u>See Appendix C</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> 57%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 0%	<input type="checkbox"/> 14%	<input type="checkbox"/> 29%	<input type="checkbox"/> 92%

SECTION 3. Transportation and access at this refuge

1. First rate how important each of the following transportation-related features is to you when visiting this refuge; then rate how satisfied you are with the way this refuge is managing each feature. *If this refuge does not have a specific feature or you did not experience it during this visit, please rate how important it is to you and then circle NA “Not Applicable” under the satisfaction column.*

Importance <i>Circle one for each item.</i>					Transportation-Related Features	Satisfaction <i>Circle one for each item.</i>					
Not at all Important	Slightly Important	Moderately important	Very Important	Extremely Important		Not at all Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Extremely Satisfied	Not Applicable
12%	18%	35%	25%	10%	Surface conditions of refuge roads	0%	2%	12%	44%	42%	NA
12%	25%	33%	23%	7%	Surface conditions of parking areas	0%	1%	9%	50%	40%	NA
10%	16%	24%	43%	8%	Condition of bridges on roadways	0%	0%	12%	54%	34%	NA
5%	6%	23%	45%	20%	Condition of trails and boardwalks	0%	1%	11%	44%	44%	NA
72%	8%	11%	7%	3%	Condition of boat launches	0%	0%	15%	54%	31%	NA
4%	15%	39%	34%	9%	Number of places for parking	0%	5%	19%	42%	34%	NA
24%	20%	25%	23%	9%	Number of places to pull over on refuge roads	3%	3%	31%	42%	21%	NA
9%	11%	25%	36%	19%	Safety of driving conditions on refuge roads	0%	0%	16%	51%	33%	NA
5%	11%	29%	34%	20%	Safety of refuge road entrances/exits	1%	2%	19%	42%	36%	NA
10%	4%	20%	37%	29%	Safety of roads/trails for nonmotorized users (for example, bicyclists and hikers)	0%	1%	10%	47%	42%	NA
7%	4%	32%	39%	18%	Signs on highways directing you to this refuge	3%	9%	20%	40%	29%	NA
13%	8%	25%	33%	21%	Signs directing you around refuge roads	4%	5%	22%	45%	24%	NA
5%	3%	19%	43%	31%	Signs directing you on trails	2%	5%	23%	49%	22%	NA
28%	13%	31%	15%	13%	Access for people with physical disabilities or who have difficulty walking	4%	6%	31%	31%	27%	NA

2. If you have any comments about transportation-related features at this refuge, please write them here.

See Appendix C

3. What modes of transportation did you use to travel from the local area to this refuge and within this refuge during your most recent trip? (*Mark all that apply.*)

Transportation modes used to travel...	...from the local area to this refuge	...within the boundaries of this refuge
Private/rental vehicle without a trailer	94%	43%
Private/rental vehicle with a trailer (for boat, camper, or other)	2%	1%
Recreational vehicle (RV)	0%	0%
Refuge shuttle bus/tram	0%	5%
Tour bus/van	1%	5%
Public transportation	0%	0%
Motorcycle	2%	1%
Bicycle	1%	2%
Foot (for example, walking/hiking)	9%	56%
Boat	1%	0%
Other (<i>specify</i>): <u>See Appendix C</u>	2%	1%
Other (<i>specify</i>): <u>See Appendix C</u>	0%	0%

4. Please tell us how likely you would be to use each transportation option **at this refuge** if it were available in the future. Not all options are currently available at every refuge. (*Circle one number for each option.*)

Transportation options	Not at all Likely	Slightly Likely	Moderately Likely	Very Likely	Extremely Likely
Bus or tram that takes passengers to different points within refuge boundaries (such as the Visitor Center)	63%	11%	11%	6%	9%
Bus or tram that provides a guided tour of the refuge with information about this refuge and its resources	62%	11%	9%	10%	9%
Refuge-sponsored shuttle with a dedicated stop in the local community for picking up people at set times	69%	8%	8%	7%	8%
Public transit system that stops at or near this refuge	73%	10%	4%	7%	6%
Bike-share program that offers bicycles for rent on or near this refuge	69%	8%	6%	11%	7%
Pedestrian paths for access to this refuge from the local community	56%	8%	16%	8%	12%

SECTION 4. Your expenses related to your refuge visit

1. Record the amount of money that you and other members of your group spent in the local 50-mile area during your most recent visit to this refuge. Your group would include you and those with whom you shared expenses (for example, family members, traveling companions). *Enter the amount spent or enter 0 (zero) if you did not spend any money in a particular category.*

Categories	Amount spent in the local area/communities & at this refuge (within 50 miles of this refuge)
Hotel, bed & breakfast, cabin, etc.	
Camping fees (for example, tent, RV)	
Restaurants and bars	
Groceries	
Gasoline and oil (for private vehicles, boats, RVs, or other motors)	
Local transportation (for example, public transit, rental car)	See report for summary of visitor expenditures
Guides and tour fees	
Equipment rental (for example, bicycle, canoe, kayak)	
Sporting goods (for example, bait, binoculars)	
Souvenirs/clothing and other retail	
Other (specify) <u>See Appendix C</u>	

2. Including yourself, how many people in your group shared these trip expenses?

2 number of people sharing expenses

3. As you know, costs of travel such as gasoline, hotels, and public transportation often increase. If your total trip costs were to increase, what is the maximum extra amount you would pay and still visit this refuge? (*Mark the dollar amount that represents your response.*)

<input type="checkbox"/> 9% \$0	<input type="checkbox"/> 18% \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> 13% \$100	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% \$250
<input type="checkbox"/> 7% \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> 1% \$125	<input type="checkbox"/> 4% \$350
<input type="checkbox"/> 14% \$10	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% \$60	<input type="checkbox"/> 3% \$150	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% \$500
<input type="checkbox"/> 12% \$20	<input type="checkbox"/> 1% \$75	<input type="checkbox"/> 5% \$200	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% \$750

SECTION 5. Your experience at this refuge

1. First rate how important each of the following services, facilities, and opportunities is to you when visiting this refuge; then rate how satisfied you are with the way this refuge is managing each item. *If this refuge does not offer a specific item or you did not experience it on this visit, please rate how important it is to you and then circle NA "Not Applicable" under the satisfaction column.*

Importance <i>Circle one for each item.</i>					Refuge Services, Facilities, and Opportunities	Satisfaction <i>Circle one for each item.</i>					
Not at all Important	Slightly Important	Moderately important	Very Important	Extremely Important		Not at all Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very Satisfied	Extremely Satisfied	Not Applicable
0%	3%	5%	46%	46%	Convenient hours/days of operation for this refuge	2%	3%	8%	41%	46%	NA
24%	28%	24%	16%	8%	Availability of employees or volunteers	4%	0%	22%	35%	39%	NA
25%	17%	24%	21%	14%	Courteous and welcoming employees or volunteers	1%	0%	16%	39%	43%	NA
6%	10%	25%	41%	18%	Signs with rules/regulations for this refuge	1%	3%	19%	46%	31%	NA
22%	22%	28%	17%	11%	Visitor center	7%	2%	18%	44%	29%	NA
4%	1%	27%	35%	33%	Well-maintained restrooms	3%	6%	14%	44%	32%	NA
14%	10%	30%	29%	17%	Recreational structures (decks, blinds, platforms)	1%	1%	24%	43%	30%	NA
12%	7%	26%	23%	32%	Bird-watching opportunities	0%	0%	12%	45%	44%	NA
5%	4%	31%	31%	28%	Opportunities to observe wildlife other than birds	1%	2%	23%	48%	26%	NA
10%	15%	25%	25%	25%	Opportunities to photograph wildlife and scenery	0%	2%	19%	49%	30%	NA
16%	18%	29%	22%	16%	Environmental education opportunities	2%	7%	40%	27%	25%	NA
76%	6%	6%	3%	8%	Hunting opportunities	8%	8%	17%	25%	42%	NA
76%	6%	9%	5%	5%	Fishing opportunities	25%	25%	13%	25%	13%	NA
2%	2%	4%	23%	70%	Trail hiking opportunities	1%	3%	6%	35%	55%	NA
37%	16%	25%	12%	11%	Bicycling opportunities	0%	23%	36%	18%	23%	NA
45%	10%	23%	15%	8%	Water trail opportunities for canoeing or kayaking	29%	14%	14%	29%	14%	NA
34%	15%	34%	11%	7%	Volunteer opportunities	0%	7%	30%	26%	37%	NA
16%	11%	25%	25%	24%	Wilderness experience opportunities	0%	7%	20%	44%	29%	NA

2. If you have comments about the services, facilities, and opportunities at this refuge, please write them here.

See Appendix C

3. How much do you disagree or agree with each statement below? (*Circle one number for each statement.*)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly Agree
I felt welcome during my visit to this refuge.	1%	2%	5%	30%	62%
I felt safe during my visit to this refuge.	2%	1%	2%	36%	59%
Crime <u>is</u> a problem at this refuge.	72%	16%	9%	2%	1%
I feel comfortable being in nature.	2%	0%	0%	18%	81%
I do <u>not</u> like being in nature by myself.	72%	16%	8%	3%	1%
People closest to me enjoy participating in nature-based recreation.	3%	2%	9%	41%	45%
Generally, people who look like me are treated differently when they participate in nature-based recreation.	64%	17%	16%	2%	1%

4. How satisfied are you with the following? (*Circle one number for each statement.*)

	Not at all Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very Satisfied	Extremely Satisfied
The job this refuge is doing of conserving fish, wildlife, and their habitats.	0%	0%	8%	50%	43%
The quality of the overall experience when visiting this refuge.	1%	2%	5%	40%	53%

SECTION 6. Future visits to this refuge

1. Considering **the primary activity** you participated in during your most recent visit to this refuge, please tell us how the following factors, if they occurred, could affect your future participation in that activity at this refuge. (*Circle one number for each factor.*)

If there was...	My participation in my primary activity would...		
	Decrease	Stay the same	Increase
Less water in lakes, rivers, or streams available for recreation	23%	75%	2%
More acreage open to hunting and fishing	33%	54%	13%
More infrastructure (for example, bathrooms, observation decks)	5%	66%	29%
Recreation equipment available for rent (for example, fishing rods, binoculars, snowshoes)	8%	81%	11%
Less regulations on fishing	15%	78%	6%
Less regulations on hunting	23%	69%	8%
A greater diversity of species	0%	36%	64%
Fewer numbers of a single, preferred species	24%	76%	0%
More people participating in my primary activity	26%	65%	9%
An improvement in the quality of wetlands	1%	60%	39%
An improvement in the quality of wildlife habitat other than wetlands	0%	42%	58%

2. Do you plan to return to this refuge in the next 12 months?

56% Yes 25% No 19% Not sure

3. Which of the following types of programs, if offered, would encourage you to return to this refuge in the future? (*Mark all that apply.*)

46% I do not typically participate in refuge programs

For those that do participate in refuge programs, the % that would be encouraged to return if the following programs were offered:

39% Programs that engage youth

26% Programs that focus on creative pursuits (for example, art, writing, meditation)

26% Programs that focus on family/multiple-generations

5% Programs that support people with accessibility concerns (for example, difficulty walking, in a wheelchair)

67% Programs that teach skills to visitors

19% Other (*specify*) See Appendix C

23% Programs that highlight unique local culture

SECTION 7. A little about you

**** Please tell us a little bit about yourself. Your answers to these questions will help us to know more about who visits national wildlife refuges. Answers will not be linked to any individual taking this survey. ****

1. Are you? ☐ 59% Male ☐ 41% Female

2. In what year were you born? 1965 (YYYY)

3. How many years of formal schooling have you had? (Circle one number.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+
(elementary)					(junior high or middle school)			(high school)				(college or technical school)				(graduate or professional school)			
					<input type="checkbox"/> 0%			<input type="checkbox"/> 4%				<input type="checkbox"/> 54%				<input type="checkbox"/> 42%			

4. What race or ethnicity do you consider yourself? (Mark all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 90% White	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% American Indian or Alaska Native
<input type="checkbox"/> 7% Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Middle Eastern or North African
<input type="checkbox"/> 3% Black or African American	<input type="checkbox"/> 1% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
<input type="checkbox"/> 4% Asian	<input type="checkbox"/> 3% Some other race or ethnicity

5. How many people (including yourself) live in your household? 2 persons

6. What was your approximate household income from all sources (before taxes) last year? (Mark only one.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1% Less than \$10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> 10% \$35,000 - \$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/> 19% \$100,000 - \$149,999
<input type="checkbox"/> 3% \$10,000 - \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/> 17% \$50,000 - \$74,999	<input type="checkbox"/> 16% \$150,000 - \$199,999
<input type="checkbox"/> 5% \$25,000 - \$34,999	<input type="checkbox"/> 17% \$75,000 - \$99,999	<input type="checkbox"/> 13% \$200,000 or more

7. Which of the following best describes your current employment situation? (Mark only one.)

<input type="checkbox"/> 47% Employed full-time	<input type="checkbox"/> 1% Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> 25% Retired
<input type="checkbox"/> 2% Employed part-time	<input type="checkbox"/> 4% Homemaker/caregiver	<input type="checkbox"/> 3% Disabled/unable to work
<input type="checkbox"/> 14% Self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/> 4% Student	<input type="checkbox"/> 1% Other (specify): <u>See Appendix C</u>

Thank you for completing the survey.

There is space on the next page for any additional comments you may have regarding your visit to this refuge.

Comments?

See Appendix C

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT: The Paperwork Reduction Act requires us to tell you why we are collecting this information, how we will use it, and whether or not you have to respond. The information that we collect in this survey will help us understand visitor satisfaction with and use of national wildlife refuges and to inform management and policy decisions. Your response is voluntary. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB Control Number. We estimate it will take an average of 25 minutes to complete this survey. You may send comments concerning the burden estimate or any aspect of the survey to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, MS 222-ARLSQ, Arlington, VA 22203. OMB CONTROL # 0596-0236 EXPIRATION DATE 11/30/2020

Appendix C: Open-Ended Survey Responses by Question

Survey Section 1

Question 1: “Including your most recent visit, which activities did you participate in during the past 12 months at this refuge?”

Special Event	Frequency
Balcones Songbird Festival	7
Engagement	1
Going buggy school program	1
Herp hike	1
Speaker-birds	1
Spring herp hike	1

Other Activity	Frequency
Artist- painting on location	1
Botanizing- plant survey	1
Painting	1
Painting in plain air	1
Research on flora and fauna	1
Wildflower observation	1

Question 2: “Which of the activities above was the primary purpose of your most recent visit to this refuge?”

Primary Activity	Frequency
Art	3
Auto tour route/driving	1
Bicycling	1
Bird watching	19
Environmental education	1
Exercising	2
Hiking	55
Hunting	11
Nature observation	1
Other	1
Photography	5
Picnicking	1
Research	1
Running	6
Special event	6
Wildlife observation	2

Question 3: “Did you go to a visitor center at this refuge during your most recent visit?”; If Yes, “What did you do there?”

Other Visitor Center Activity	Frequency
Hiking	1
Said “hello” to former colleagues (USFWS).	1

Question 11: “Which, if any, of the following social media outlets did you use to share your refuge experience with other people?”

Other Social Media Outlets	Frequency
AllTrails	1
eBird	2
iNaturalist	2

Survey Section 2

Question 1. “How helpful was each of the following sources to get information about this refuge and its resources?”

Other Websites	Frequency
AllTrails	2
eBird	2
Fbcnwr.org	1
Friendsofbalcones.org	2
iNaturalist	1
Local hiking club-sun city Georgetown, TX	1
Newspaper	1
Travis Audubon	1
Tripsavvy.com/bird-watching-hotspots-in-austin-25999885	1

Other Information Sources	Frequency
Friends of Balcones	1
Friends of Balcones birding festival	1
Hike app on phone	1
Saw the road on bike ride	1
Went for a drive and found it	1

Survey Section 4

Question 1: “Record the amount of money that you and other members of your group spent in the local 50-mile area during your most recent visit to this refuge. Your group would include you and those with whom you shared expenses (for example, family members, traveling companions).”

Other Expenses	Frequency
Entrance fee	1
Wineries	1

Survey Section 6

Question 3: “Which of the following types of programs, if offered, would encourage you to return to this refuge in the future?”

Other Programs	Frequency
Bird-related programs	5
Hiking-related programs	1
Nature-related programs	1
Volunteering	1
Wildlife-related programs	1

Survey Section 3

Question 2: "If you have any comments about transportation-related features at this refuge, please write them here."

Comments on Transportation-Related Features at This Refuge (n=20)

Additional parking areas would be nice, it's unimproved anyway, so why force walking to get there? Gear gets heavy.

Better visibility would be nice to avoid head on collisions around sharp curves.

I am pleased with the handicap access.

I live five minutes away. I come every day to run.

I think the speed limit should be reduced and speed limit signs should be posted.

It is a remote area designed as a refuge. Access/use should be constrained.

It is nice to have a separate entrance and exit. I have never seen the parking lot full which is nice.

It's easy to get lost on the ridge/cliff side of the trail. The map in the brochure was not accurate about where to go, or how far to go to the next trail intersection/path. There were no clear signs posted on the path to match the trail features drawn on the map. We had to backtrack, then repeat the path and walk further than expected in order to find the ridgeline path. The brochure map was not detailed enough.

It's very difficult to know where the boundaries of the park are along 1431 and what you might experience if you explore areas. Signage for parking areas was excellent.

Keep it open.

Please do not use gravel on trails, it is noisy and reduces chances to see wildlife tracks, or view birds and wildlife.

Thank you for your active participation in studying this area.

The Balcones Canyon songbird festival was very well organized and provided safe van transportation to the areas of the refuge that were visited. The wildlife refuge staff and volunteers made sure that everyone in each van were briefed on procedures to follow in case of an emergency.

The turn-in lane to BCNWR has recently been worked on. There was dust and traffic galore. This will be a one-off problem though.

There is enough parking right now, but Austin is growing, and the small parking lot will not be enough in the near future (I think 5-10yrs).

Transportation related features are all good.

We had some trouble finding the trails at Doeskin Ranch. They were down the hill, but we didn't see a sign. Perhaps we missed them.

We only parked at the entrance and walked the trails. I'm not sure if there were roads going through the refuge for visitors. I think it's best that visitors just walk though.

We were in vans with guides, so we did not have to navigate on our own. I did not see much signage if we were driving around finding our own way.

Survey Section 5

Question 2: "If you have comments about these services, facilities, and opportunities at this refuge, please write them here."

Comments on Services, Facilities, and Opportunities at This Refuge (n=28)

At this particular refuge, I think USFWS has offered everything they can. It's a great place to take my family on a gentle hike.

Bathrooms are never very clean and are always guarded by tarantula hawks because of the plant life in front of the bathrooms. Jokes aside, last time I wasn't able to use the restrooms because of all the wasps but the few times I have used it I almost didn't because of the lack of cleanliness.

Beautiful hiking trails.

Deeply appreciate this NWR. The work they're doing to protect golden cheeked warbler, black capped vireo habitat. Having it nearby w/ the opportunity it provides to get out into nature is very important to my family.

Disappointed in the limited trail system in the refuge. It appeared to me that there were so many more areas to hike than what was actually available. Wasn't worth the drive.

Doesn't need to be over developed. Let wild spaces be wild.

Federal game warden was great!

Friends of Balcones were absolutely fantastic!

Great properties, great staff, I have always enjoyed my visits to the Balcones Canyonlands Refuge over the last 15 years.

I am not really sure we were at the visitor center. We came specifically for the Friends of Balcones birding festival. They had port-a-potties, not my favorite bathroom experience and other than one place I don't think there were any other restrooms. That would be the biggest concern for me.

I arrived 4 hours early to secure a good dove hunting position. Just 20 minutes before the birds started flying, three different groups of other hunters showed up at the last minute and horned into areas around the field so that I was left with no shooting lanes that were not shooting towards people. A complete waste of my time. Never again. This situation needs to be managed since people have no ethics or common sense.

I can't remember the sign at the beginning of the trail, but I like it when they list the potential animals in the area and info about them.

I would love to see the visitor's center open on weekends and also a gift shop.

I've visited Balcones Canyonlands twice in hopes of seeing the golden cheeked warbler but haven't spotted one yet. Maybe signs on where best to see would help.

It would be nice if they would keep this dove hunt open longer than just the first 5 days of dove season.

Nice trails. Well maintained. Would like more trail access, even if temporary (seasonal).

Restrooms very clean. Would welcome feeding station at bird watching station.

Restrooms and trails are always well maintained.

Somewhat rustic, which is excellent - conservation of golden-cheeked warbler and black-capped vireo habitat is the most important aspect of this refuge.

Staff at visitor's center need a broader knowledge of the refuge with specifics about areas off the beaten path and much better more detailed maps. Courteous is great but knowledgeable and helpful is important!

Sunset deck is great.

The Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge is a gem of the Texas hill country! I have attended their songbird festival twice and was so satisfied with the experience the first time (2017) that I extended my stay in 2018. Staff and volunteers are very helpful.

The facilities and services are very good.

The facility is well maintained and operated. No complaints.

The hand sanitizer was out in the men's bathroom.

The office and main areas of the refuge are closed on weekends, which is the most important time to be open for many (most?) people.

The property next to us was shooting and they were causing shots to go over our heads.

The refuge seems to be in good condition at all times. I am happy to have the opportunity to enjoy it!

The view from this location is gorgeous. I proposed to my wife during one of the beautiful Texas sunsets at this location, my family and I visit here often.

The visitor center is exceptionally nice.

There are large areas of the refuge without any hiking trails. I'd like more trails.

There are no roads w/in the refuge that I am aware of so questions about buses, trams and roads are moot.

This is my favorite place to hike. It is scenic and provides well-kept bathrooms.

This refuge is focused on birdwatching. It does not have much local botany plant expertise. There has been a survey of the plants occurring at the refuge, but one must ask for that survey which is in a format that is not understandable by most unless one is a botanist. The staff needs botanical training in the local flora. The staff needs a botanist on staff to train staff, volunteers and to create programs to educate visitors to the refuge in the local flora and how it plays an important role in the ecosystem.

What keeps me from going here as often as I would like is that it is secluded and there is not a surveillance system or a way to check in visitors. I understand it would be an extra expense but there have been times I have driven away instead of parking and enjoying the park because of suspicious looking people hanging out in their cars in the parking lot. It would be nice if it was posted that the parking lot was under surveillance or something like that.

Would be nice if open for morning hunt, as they only offer afternoon.

Would like more trail maps posted along the trail. 'You are here' map would have kept me on the trail that I wanted to stay on, rather than take a wrong turn and going a bit longer than I had prepared for.

Comments

General Comments (n=28)

Access to natural areas is very limited near me, and I regard having such access as vital to my health and well-being.

Always a good time. The operation is well run by genuinely nice people.

As a birder, I greatly value the wildlife refuges near me and those I visit when I travel.

Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge is awesome! The staff is great, and the visitor center is very inviting. Just wish more of the refuge was open to the public.

Balcones is a great place to hike and get exercise!! Hope it does not get developed around it!

Generally, I am not concerned with limited mobility access when visiting this NWR, however, on this visit I had a mobility limitation, myself, and I was appreciative of the amount of trail available for access.

Good luck on parsing the data. Thx for supporting the NWR system.

I enjoyed and appreciated the "free" burritos served by the volunteers. It helped on the logistics of being 16 miles away and leaving before the motel breakfast was offered. The festival was well run and proficiently operated. And I got my two targets: golden-cheeked warbler and black-capped vireo. It was a good trip!

I feel that FWS offers a valuable service to the community and feel that this agency and the personnel at this refuge is doing the best they can with the resources they have. They need a botanist on staff familiar with the local flora to round out their educational programs.

I love Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge-I have volunteered here for over 15 years. I am currently the president of friends of Balcones. I would really like to see peaceful springs open to the public, more trails, some dog friendly trails, visitors center open on weekends and a gift shop-hopefully all these things will happen in the near future.

I love the warbler vista and Balcones Canyonlands hiking trails. I use both year-round, almost every week. Thank you!

I think that this hunting opportunity is great and should continue and expand to more areas of access of hunting locations. I felt very safe hunting the two days I hunted and will continue to use this refuge to access, for hunting and whatever services come available.

I truly appreciate the staff opening the refuge to dove hunters. This was my second-year dove hunting at the refuge, and I am extremely proud to be able to utilize our public lands.

I visit this refuge several times a month. The facilities are very good; I wouldn't change a thing.

I was expecting more trails. From what I read online I was expecting to be able to explore it more, but only a small fraction appeared to be open to the public. But then again, it's a refuge, so I'm ok with leaving it to the wildlife.

I would support the acquisition of additional lands for this refuge in order to make all parcels contiguous and to increase the size of the refuge.

Keep up the good work!!!!

Love the trails!

My family and I love visiting the sunset deck. There are usually not very many folks there which is quiet and peaceful. I do wish there was information on the website that shows when Balcones Canyonlands is open and closed. We drove out

there and the gate was closed one day, there was no sign stating why and nothing on the website that we could find. We did find out you are able to visit the headquarters. Wish this information was put out more for public knowledge. Overall love Balcones but communication with the public is lacking.

My primary concern is for safety as I stated previously. It would be nice if visitors were told there was surveillance at the entry. I have experienced suspicious visitors in the parking areas and actually left the refuge because of the situation.

My wife and I specifically traveled from out of state to Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge to see the endangered golden-cheeked warbler and the black-capped vireo.

Thank you for caring for this land!

Thank you for your active, constructive involvement in this wildlife refuge!

Thank you, US Fish and Wildlife Service for the valuable work you do protecting public land, preserving biodiversity, etc. For the future of our environment and the enjoyment of all.

The wildlife refuge is an invaluable resource to us, and I feel certain others who also enjoy visiting. We are very supportive of state and national parks and will instill that love of nature in our children.

This area had just gotten under way when I left in 2000. So many species! So beautiful! My godmother loves it so much. Keep it up!

This is a very important refuge because of the preservation the golden cheeked warbler and black capped vireo. I believe you are doing a good job and it is important that you keep it up. Expansion of this refuge would be very good.

This is a very well-maintained park. I will likely return with 2 or 3 hiking friends within the next 12 months.

We need to keep pressure on the current administration to increase, not decrease funding for national wildlife refuges! I attend a songbird festival at Balcones Canyon National Wildlife Refuge which has geared toward birders, but during our daily field trips I saw many families with small children enjoying the hiking paths. Research has shown that exposure to nature is extremely beneficial to the mental, physical and emotional wellbeing of young people. Since the current administration has no interest in preserving wildlife for wildlife's sake, advocates for national parks and wildlife refuges should emphasize the tangible health benefits to people of all ages, incomes and backgrounds.