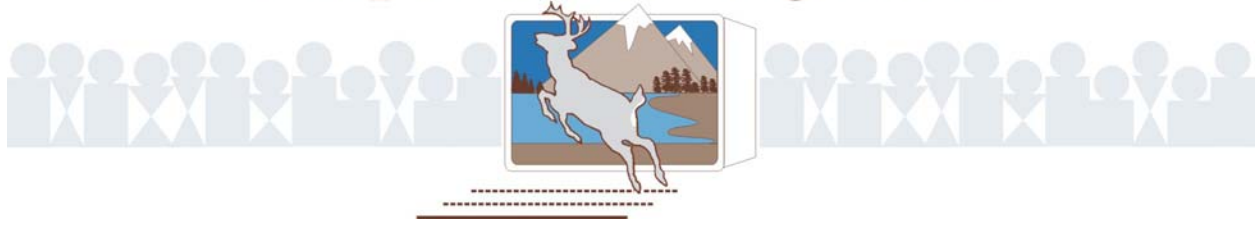


# Responsive Management



## **SPORTSMEN'S OPINIONS ON OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST**

**Conducted for Sportsmen for Responsible Energy Development**

**by Responsive Management**

**2008**

# **SPORTSMEN'S OPINIONS ON OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST**

**2008**

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## **Acknowledgments**

Responsive Management would like to thank all the sportsmen in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming who took the time to answer the survey.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted for Sportsmen for Responsible Energy Development to determine hunters' and anglers' opinions on oil and gas extraction activities in the Rocky Mountain West, including the likely effect these activities would have on hunting and fishing participation. The study entailed a telephone survey of hunters and anglers in the Rocky Mountain West states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

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 Sportsmen for Responsible Energy Development. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey. Interviews were conducted Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. local time. The survey was conducted in October 2008. 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.

Note that the term "sportsmen" is used in the gender-neutral sense. No gender bias is intended by its use; it simply flows better than the unwieldy term "sportspersons."

### **HUNTING AND FISHING LOCATIONS**

- For this survey, potential respondents were identified through hunting and fishing licenses. While overwhelming majorities who had a hunting license had hunted in the state indicated in the license database—typically 95% or more—there was some crossover participation among the other states of interest as well. For example, among Colorado hunting licensees, 95% had hunted in Colorado in the previous 2 years (5% had not), while 7% had hunted in Wyoming, 2% had hunted in Montana and Utah, and 1% had hunted in New Mexico. The other states are similar.

- The survey also asked fishing license holders if they had fished in the states of interest. Again, 98% or more of fishing license holders had fished in their license state, with some amount of crossover.
- Public land figures prominently in hunting activities among Rocky Mountain West sportsmen. From 49% (in Montana) to 79% (in New Mexico) of hunters hunted *mostly* on public land, and overwhelming majorities hunted on public land *at least half* of the time.
- Public land figures even more prominently in fishing (relative to hunting). In the four states of interest, 76% (in Montana) to 85% (in Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming) of anglers fish mostly on public land.

#### **QUALITY OF HUNTING AND FISHING EXPERIENCES AND DISLIKES AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION**

- In each of the four states, the percentage of sportsmen who say that the quality of their hunting over the past 5 to 7 years has decreased (ranging from 34% to 42%) far exceeds the percentage who say it has increased (ranging from 9% to 17%). Note that the most common answer in all four states is that it has remained the same.
- A majority of sportsmen in each state (from 60% to 70%) say that something has taken away from their hunting and/or fishing enjoyment or caused them not to hunt and/or fish as much as they would like.
  - Typical things that took away from enjoyment or caused sportsmen to not hunt or fish include lack of access or poor access, lack of time, areas being too crowded, and costs.

#### **KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- Most sportsmen in the four states have heard or seen something about extraction of energy resources, such as oil and gas, in the Rocky Mountain West, ranging from 85% to 94% who have heard/seen a lot or a little about it.

- Knowledge of a specific aspect of energy extraction was also discussed: the *leasing of public lands* in the Rocky Mountain West for oil and gas extraction. The majority in each of the states (ranging from 76% to 85%) say that they know a lot or a little about the leasing of public lands for oil and gas extraction.
- In an open-ended question, sportsmen were asked to name the agencies, organizations, and individuals that they considered credible sources of information on oil and gas extraction and its impacts on public lands. The most commonly named sources were state agencies (e.g., respondents said, “the DNR” or “Fish and Game”), the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. However, substantial percentages (from 12% to 16%) were skeptical of all sources, answering that nobody/no organizations or agencies are credible.

#### **OPINIONS ON LAND USE IN GENERAL**

- The survey asked sportsmen to rate (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important) the importance that they think the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) place on each use of public land. The survey asked about nine uses of public land. While hunting and fishing is typically high in the ranking in each state (for instance, first in Colorado; third in New Mexico), and renewable energy development and timber cutting are low (typically the bottom two items), the other results vary somewhat among states. Note again that this rating is of the importance that each sportsman *thinks* that the USFS and BLM place on the use; their opinions of the importance that the agencies *should* place on each use is examined next. Each state's results are discussed below.
  - In Colorado, sportsmen think that the USFS and the BLM place much importance on hunting and fishing, outdoor recreation, livestock range/grazing, wildlife habitat management, and watershed protection. Traditional energy development is low on the ranking, as are timber cutting and renewable energy development.
  - In Montana, five uses are relatively important: wildlife habitat management, watershed protection, fish habitat management, hunting and fishing, and outdoor recreation. Energy development (both traditional and renewable) are low in the ranking.

- In New Mexico, six uses are relatively important: wildlife habitat management, fish habitat management, hunting and fishing, watershed protection, outdoor recreation, and livestock range/grazing. Energy development (both traditional and renewable) and timber cutting are low on the ranking.
  - Wyoming is markedly different than the other states regarding energy development that includes oil and gas extraction: it is third when ranked by the mean and second when ranked by the percentage giving a 9 or 10 rating. All uses in Wyoming *except* renewable energy development and timber cutting are rated as fairly important. The top uses are wildlife habitat management, hunting and fishing, traditional energy development, and fish habitat management.
- The survey then asked sportsmen to rate the importance that they think the USFS and the BLM *should* place on each of the same uses of public land. These results are more consistent from one state to the next, with all results showing that hunting and fishing and habitat- and conservation-related answers being ranked (by the means) above the economic uses of renewable energy development, energy extraction, timber cutting, and livestock grazing. In fact, for all of them, the top-ranked items ranked by the means are (not always in the exact same order) hunting and fishing, wildlife habitat management, fish habitat management, outdoor recreation, and watershed protection.
- The above results were also examined relative to each other (the rating of the perception of actual importance the USFS and BLM place on each use, and the rating of the importance the USFS and BLM *should* place on each use). These results suggest where perceived importance that the agencies place on a use meets the importance that respondents want the agencies to place on the use. For this analysis, all items listed below have a difference mean rating (the difference between desired importance and actual importance) of more than 2.0, meaning that sportsmen want the USFS and the BLM to place more emphasis on these uses than they currently do.
- In Colorado, renewable energy development, wildlife habitat management, fish habitat management, and hunting and fishing have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.

- In Montana, renewable energy development, traditional energy development, timber cutting, outdoor recreation, and hunting and fishing have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.
- In New Mexico, renewable energy development and outdoor recreation have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.
- In Wyoming, renewable energy development, hunting and fishing, and outdoor recreation have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.

### **CONCERNS ABOUT EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST**

- In questions that show the wish for *balance*, the majority of sportsmen in each state want their public lands managed about equally for fish/wildlife habitat and oil/gas extraction. When given a choice of management priorities, a majority in each state choose the “both about equally” answer (from 59% to 67%), while much less choose giving the priority to fish and wildlife habitat (29% to 35%).
- In a question that uses the term “balance,” overwhelming majorities in the four states (from 86% to 92%) agree that public lands in that state should be managed to balance the needs of fish and wildlife with the needs for oil and gas extraction. It appears that sportsmen think that this “balance” may require more protection for fish and wildlife, as large majorities agree that the federal government should take *more* steps to protect fish and wildlife on lands that have been leased for oil and gas extraction (from 71% to 78%). Similarly, large majorities agree that the federal government should take *more* steps to protect hunting and fishing opportunities where lands have been leased for oil and gas extraction (from 67% to 83%).
- A series of eleven questions asked sportsmen to rate their concerns about potential impacts of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which they hunt and/or fish. One finding is that nearly every potential impact has a mean rating above the midpoint in each state. The findings also suggest that it is not the aesthetic impacts of oil and gas extraction that are of the most

concern to sportsmen; rather, it is the actual impacts on fish and wildlife and fishing and hunting opportunities.

- Prominent concerns in Colorado are the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, less fish/wildlife habitat, increased poaching, increased water and air pollution, and decreased fish/wildlife populations.
  - Prominent concerns in Montana are the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, increased poaching, off-road vehicles, increased water and air pollution, less fish/wildlife habitat, and decreased fish/wildlife populations.
  - Prominent concerns in New Mexico are increased poaching, the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, decreased fish/wildlife populations, less fish/wildlife habitat, increased water and air pollution, and off-road vehicles.
  - Prominent concerns in Wyoming are increased poaching, the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, decreased fish/wildlife populations, less fish/wildlife habitat, off-road vehicles, and increased water and air pollution.
- The final questions reported in this section pertain to sportsmen's opportunities to be part of the decision-making process regarding public lands in the Rocky Mountain West and oil/gas extraction activities. Sportsmen are about evenly split regarding whether they agree (from 41% to 44%) or disagree (from 44% to 50%) that agencies *would* adequately inform them about the leasing of public lands in their state for oil and gas extraction and related activities. However, they give quite high ratings to the importance of being included in the decision-making process regarding public lands and oil and gas extraction activities: in each state, a majority (from 58% to 63%) rate the importance at a 9 or 10. In a similar question, the large majority of sportsmen (80% to 88%) oppose the exclusion of sportsmen from the decision-making process.

## **OPINIONS ON REGULATION AND METHODS OF ENERGY EXTRACTION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST**

- When it comes to regulation, sportsmen want oil and gas extraction companies to be regulated. Results demonstrating this are discussed below.

- Eight questions in the survey asked sportsmen about their support or opposition to various regulatory approaches and/or methods of extraction. For all states, the extreme option is at the bottom of the ranking of support: the least support is for *unlimited* oil and gas extraction on public lands in the state. Instead, the most support is for approaches and methods that allow extraction while minimizing their negative effects.
- Overwhelmingly, sportsmen do *not* want the oil and gas extraction industry to be exempted from regulations to protect rivers and streams—the majority of sportsmen in each state (from 76% to 84%) *strongly* or *moderately* oppose such exemptions. Also, similar majorities of sportsmen in the states oppose exempting the oil and gas extraction industry from provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- The large majority of sportsmen oppose (74% to 83%) exempting the oil and gas extraction industry from the requirement to conduct an analysis of the effects of extraction activities on fish and wildlife and hunting and fishing before leases are granted for extraction activities on public lands.

#### **WILLINGNESS TO TAKE SPECIFIC ACTIONS REGARDING EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST**

- The survey asked sportsmen about their likelihood to do three activities related to opposing oil and gas extraction in an effort to help conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats.
  - The percentage who say that they would be likely (62% to 70%) to attend a public meeting to oppose oil and gas extraction exceeds the percentage who say that they would be not at all likely (28% to 36%), but many (if not most) of the “likely” answers are *somewhat* likely rather than *very* likely.
  - Regarding whether sportsmen would write a letter or call a government official to oppose oil and gas extraction, in general likely answers (51% to 59% excluding Colorado) exceed not at all likely answers (38% to 47% excluding Colorado), except in Colorado, where the split is 47% likely to 50% not at all likely. Again, however, many of the likely answers are *somewhat* likely rather than *very* likely.

- Regarding sportsmen's likelihood to volunteer time to help reduce the impact of increased oil and gas extraction, likely answers (53% to 60%) exceed not at all likely answers (38% to 44%), but most of the likely answers are *somewhat* likely rather than *very* likely.
- In assessing future behavior based on these types of questions, it is prudent to count on only those who say *very* likely, as the commitment among those saying *somewhat* likely is questionable.

### VOTING BEHAVIORS AND OPINIONS

- The overwhelming majority of sportsmen are registered voters—from 80% to 92%. They most commonly are conservative; typically, the combined percentage saying that they are moderate or liberal is less than the percentage saying that they are conservative. Likewise, they tend to be Republican more often than Democrat (but the actual percentages vary widely with the state). (Graphs also show *registered* Republicans and Democrats; the first question asked about affiliation without necessarily being registered.)
- A large majority of sportsmen (from 65% to 86%) say that they always vote in presidential election years.
- Finally, four questions were asked about sportsmen's likelihood to vote for candidates with various positions on issues related to hunting and fishing. Sportsmen were asked if they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports fish and wildlife conservation, protecting hunting and fishing opportunities, research for renewable energy resources, and unrestricted oil and gas extraction. The first three of these positions garners much more support among sportsmen, with majorities saying that they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who takes these positions. The latter (unrestricted oil and gas extraction) had a majority of sportsmen saying that they would be *less* likely to vote for a candidate who took that position.

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## **INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted for Sportsmen for Responsible Energy Development to determine hunters' and anglers' opinions on oil and gas extraction activities in the Rocky Mountain West, including the likely effect these activities would have on hunting and fishing participation. The study entailed a telephone survey of hunting and fishing license holders in the Rocky Mountain West states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming. 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 outdoor recreation. The telephone survey questionnaire was developed cooperatively by Responsive Management and Sportsmen for Responsible Energy Development. Responsive Management conducted a pre-test of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

To ensure the integrity of the telephone survey data, Responsive Management's interviewers 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 and other professional staff conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of this 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 and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked 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 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. 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 October 2008.

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. Responsive Management obtained 1,616 completed interviews, broken down by state as follows:

	<b>Colorado</b>	<b>Montana</b>	<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>
<b>Total Number of Interviews*</b>	400	400	408	408
<b>Licenses That Allow Hunting*</b>	302	350	297	391
<b>Licenses That Allow Fishing*</b>	339	367	324	308

\*Some respondents had combination licenses, so they are counted in both licenses that allow hunting and licenses that allow fishing. Furthermore, they may have also purchased other licenses.

The analysis of data was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. The data were weighted so that the proportions of hunting and fishing license holders in the sample for each state matched each state's actual proportion of hunting and fishing license holders.

The sampling error was calculated using the numbers of resident sportsmen of each state from the 2006 *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* and the sample sizes shown above. The sampling error is shown in the tabulation below:

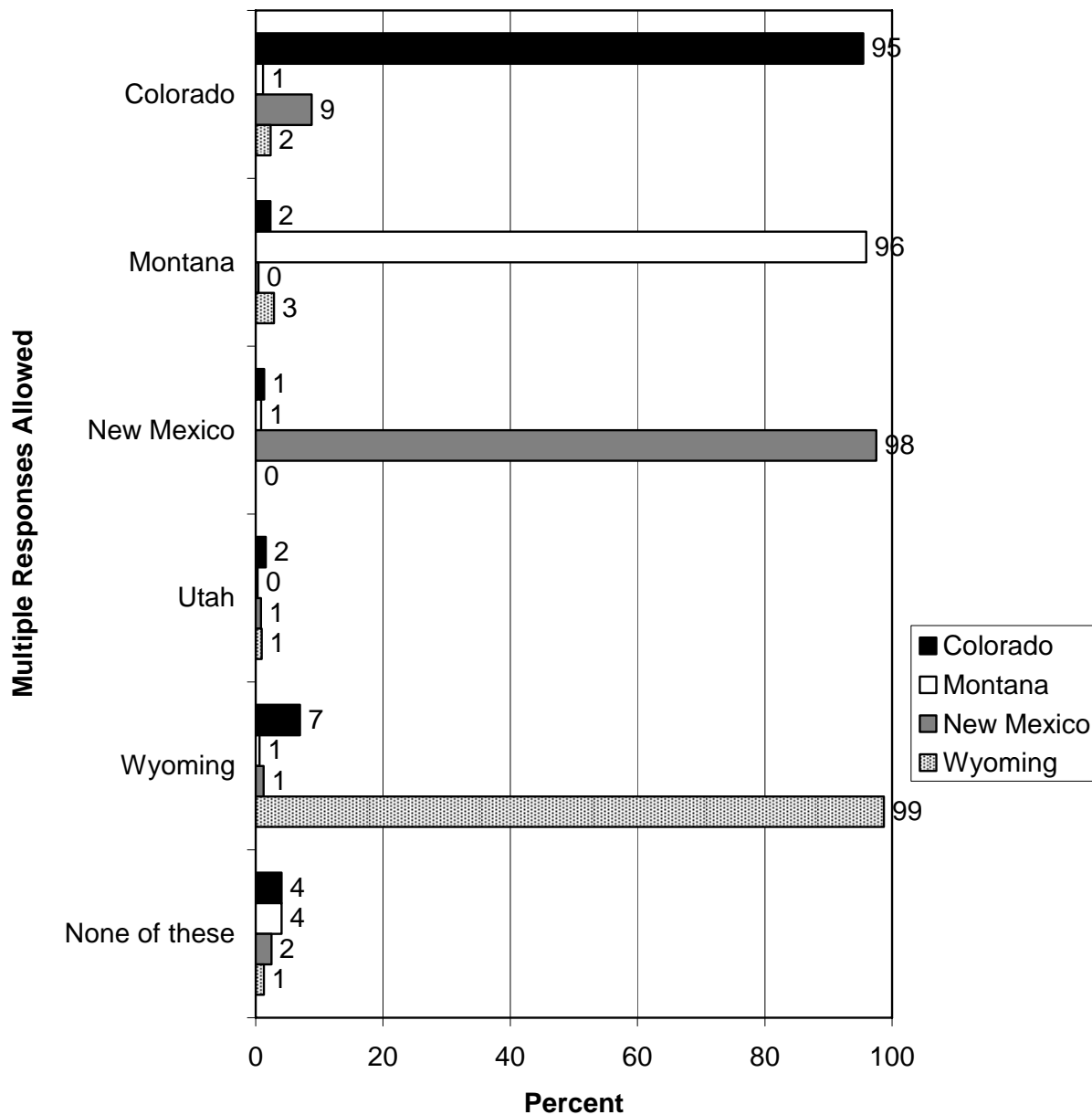
<b>STATE</b>	<b>ERROR</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>ERROR</b>
Colorado	4.90	New Mexico	4.85
Montana	4.90	Wyoming	4.84

Note that the term "sportsmen" is used in a gender-neutral sense. No gender bias is intended by its use; it simply flows better than the unwieldy term "sportspersons."

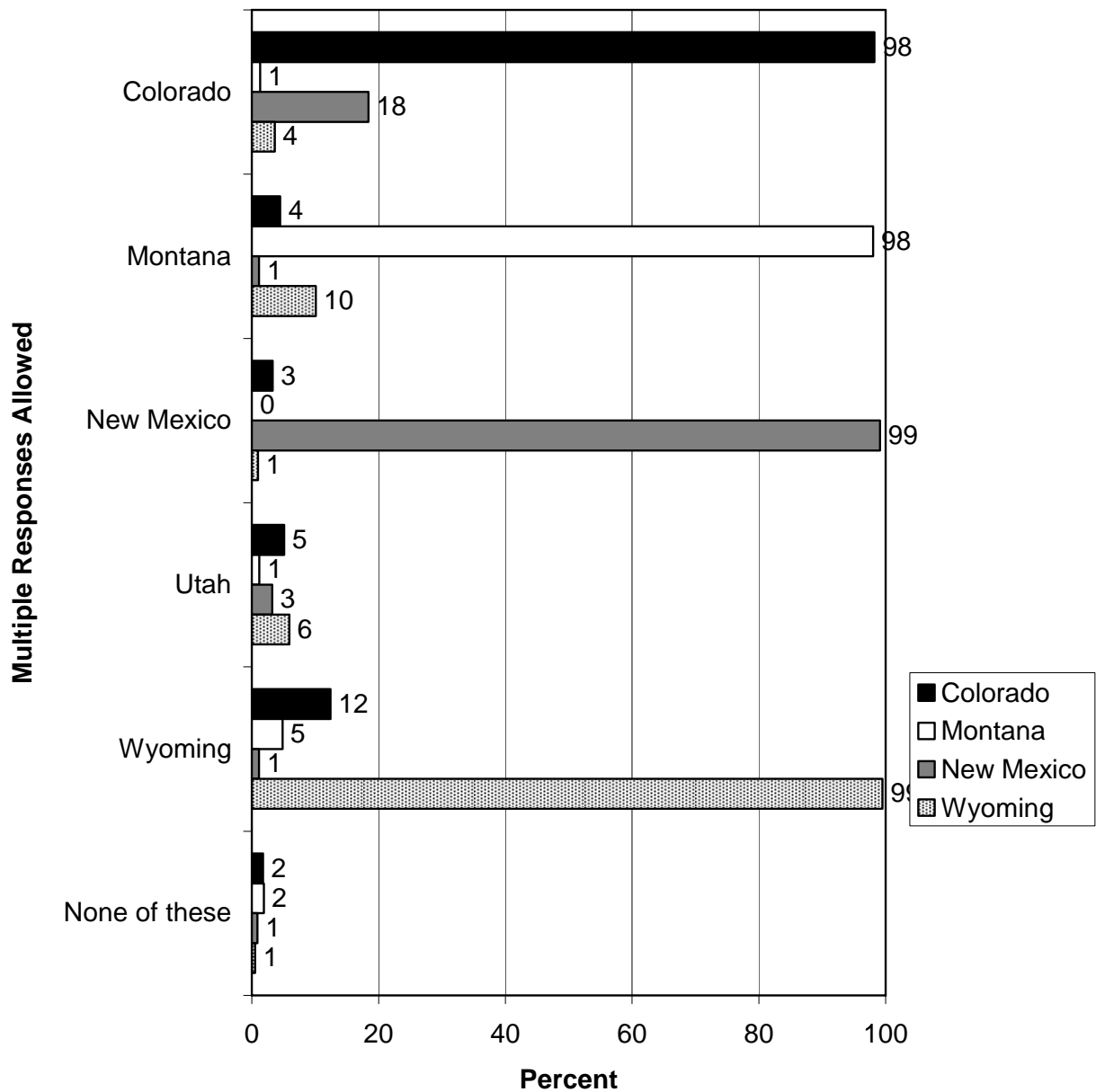
## **HUNTING AND FISHING PARTICIPATION AND LOCATION**

- For this survey, potential respondents were identified through hunting and fishing licenses. One question asked respondents if they had hunted in each of the four states of specific interest in the Rocky Mountain West (Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming) as well as in Utah. While overwhelming majorities had hunted in the state indicated in the license database—typically 95% or more—there was some crossover participation among the states as well. For example, among Colorado licensees, 95% had hunted in Colorado in the previous 2 years (5% had not), while 7% had hunted in Wyoming, 2% had hunted in Montana and Utah, and 1% had hunted in New Mexico. The other states are similar.
  
- Like the question above, the survey asked fishing license holders if they had fished in the states of interest. Again, 98% or more had fished in their license state, with some amount of crossover. Using Colorado as the example typical of these states, 98% of Colorado fishing license holders had fished in Colorado (2% had not), while 12% had fished in Wyoming, 5% in Utah, 4% in Montana, and 3% in New Mexico.
  
- Public land figures prominently in hunting activities among Rocky Mountain West sportsmen. From 49% (in Montana) to 79% (in New Mexico) of hunters hunted mostly on public land. The next most common answer in each state is that they hunted on public/private land about equally, and these summed (mostly public land or about equal) means that overwhelming majorities hunted on public land at least half of the time.
  
- Public land figures even more prominently in fishing (relative to hunting). In the four states of interest, 76% (in Montana) to 85% (in Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming) of anglers fish mostly on public land; very low percentages, 8% or less, fish mostly on private land.

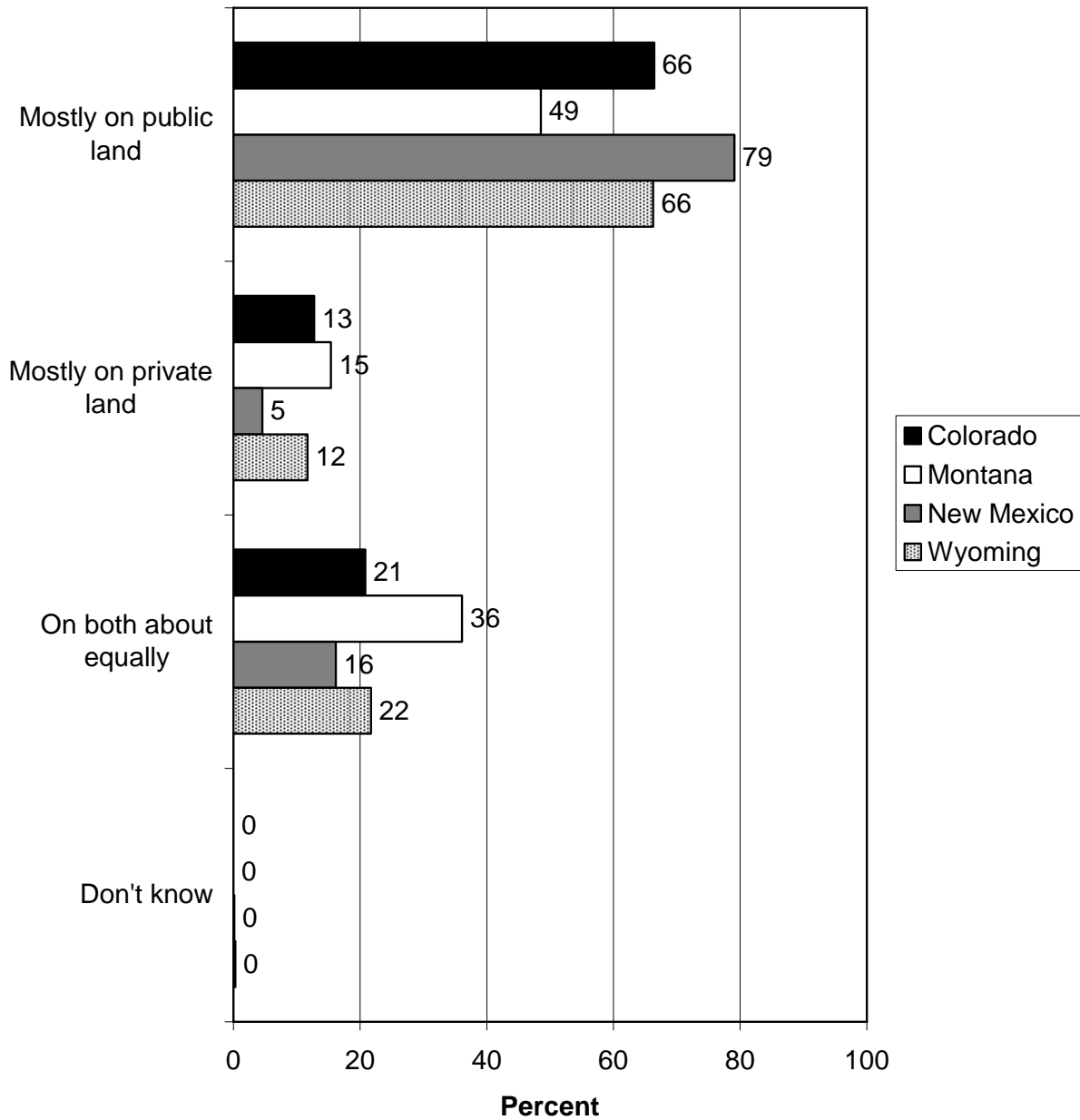
**Next, I would like to know if you have hunted in each of the following states in the past 2 years. (Asked of those who purchased a license to hunt in the Rocky Mountain West states within the past 3 years.)**



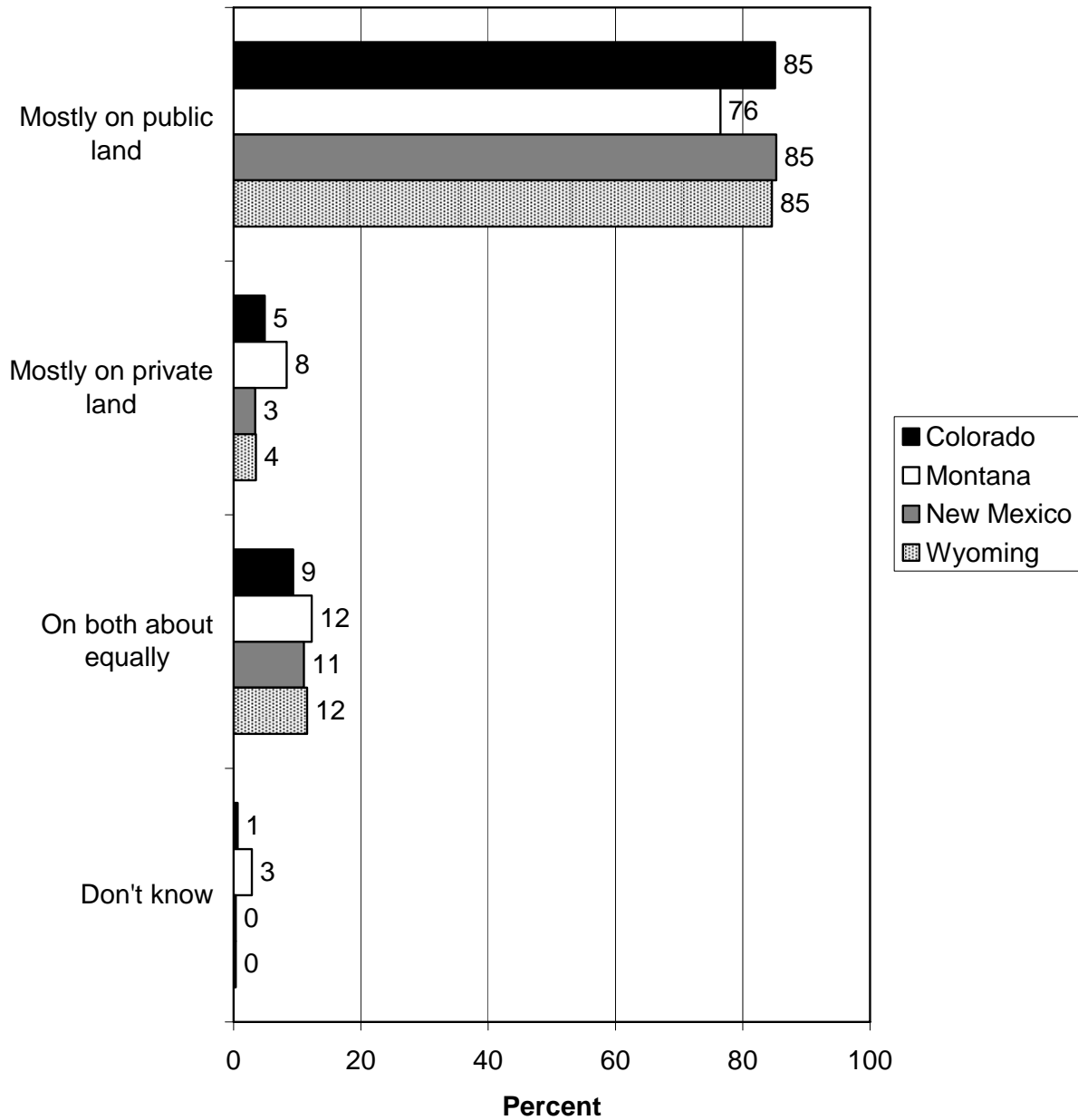
**Please tell me if you have fished in each of the following states in the past 2 years. (Asked of those who purchased a license to fish in the Rocky Mountain West states within the past 3 years.)**



**Would you say you hunt mostly on public land, private land, or both about equally in [state]?  
(Asked of those who have hunted in the Rocky Mountain West states within the past 2 years.)**



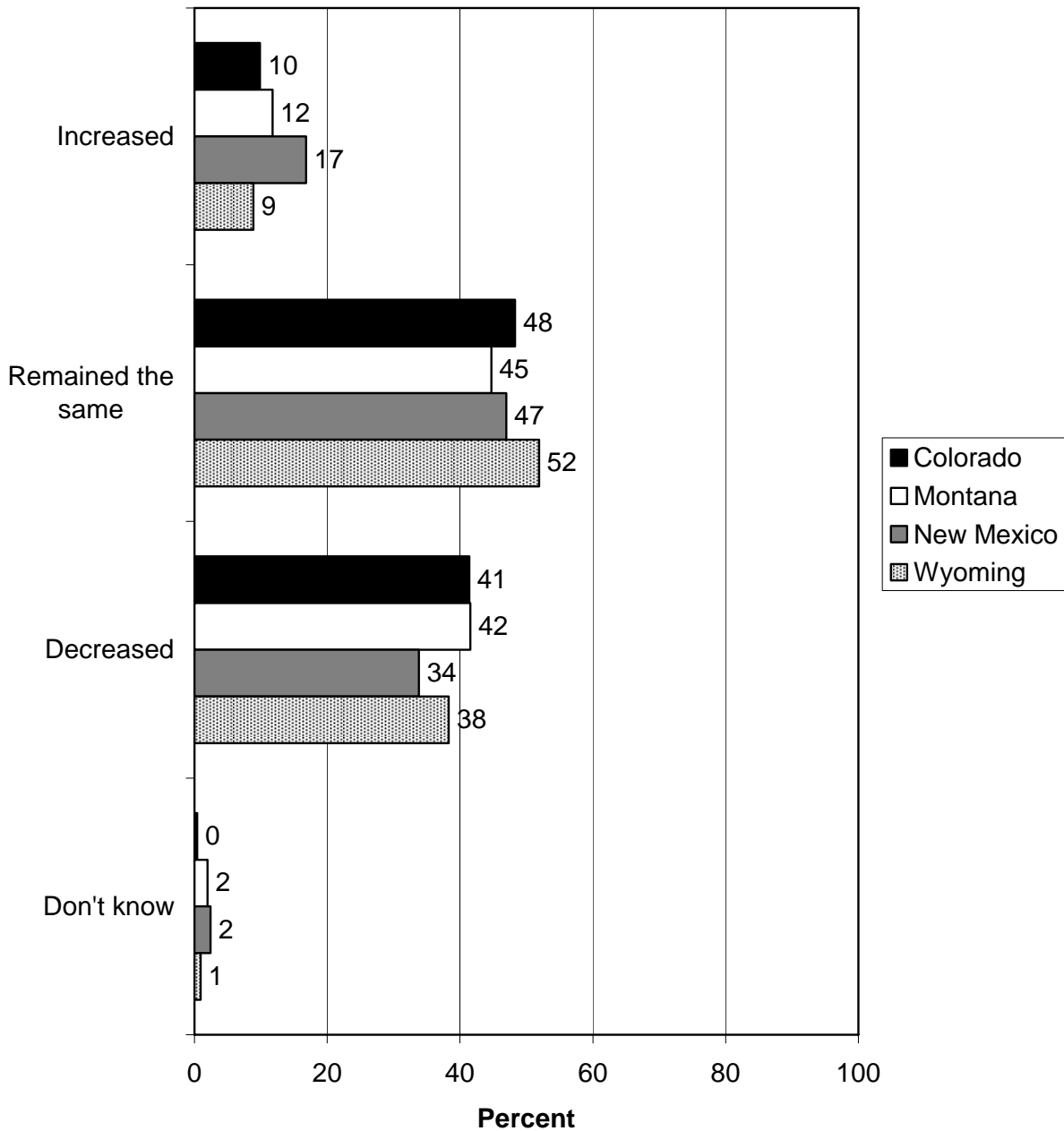
**Would you say you fish mostly on public land, private land, or both about equally in [state]?  
(Asked of those who have fished in the Rocky Mountain West states within the past 2 years.)**



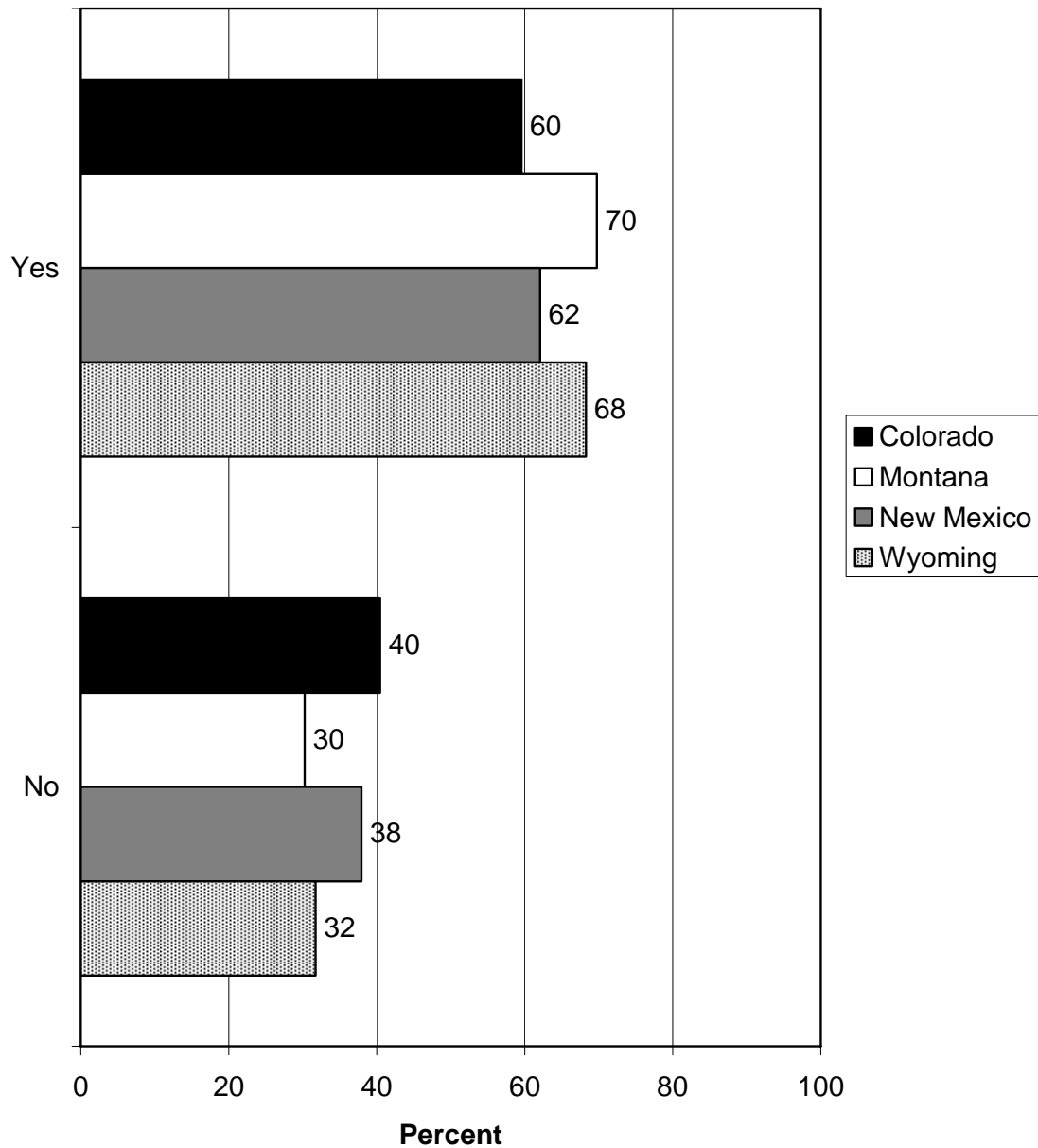
## **QUALITY OF HUNTING AND FISHING EXPERIENCES AND DISLIKES AND CONSTRAINTS TO PARTICIPATION**

- In each of the four states, the percentage of sportsmen who say that the quality of their hunting over the past 5 to 7 years has decreased (ranging from 34% to 42%) far exceeds the percentage of sportsmen who say it has increased (ranging from 9% to 17%). Note that the most common answer in all four states is that it has remained the same.
  
- A majority of sportsmen in each state (from 60% to 70%) say that something has taken away from their hunting and/or fishing enjoyment or caused them not to hunt and/or fish as much as they would like.
  - Typical things that took away from enjoyment or caused sportsmen to not hunt or fish include lack of access or poor access, lack of time, areas being too crowded, and costs. In some states, the tag drawing process is a dislike or constraint to some hunters.

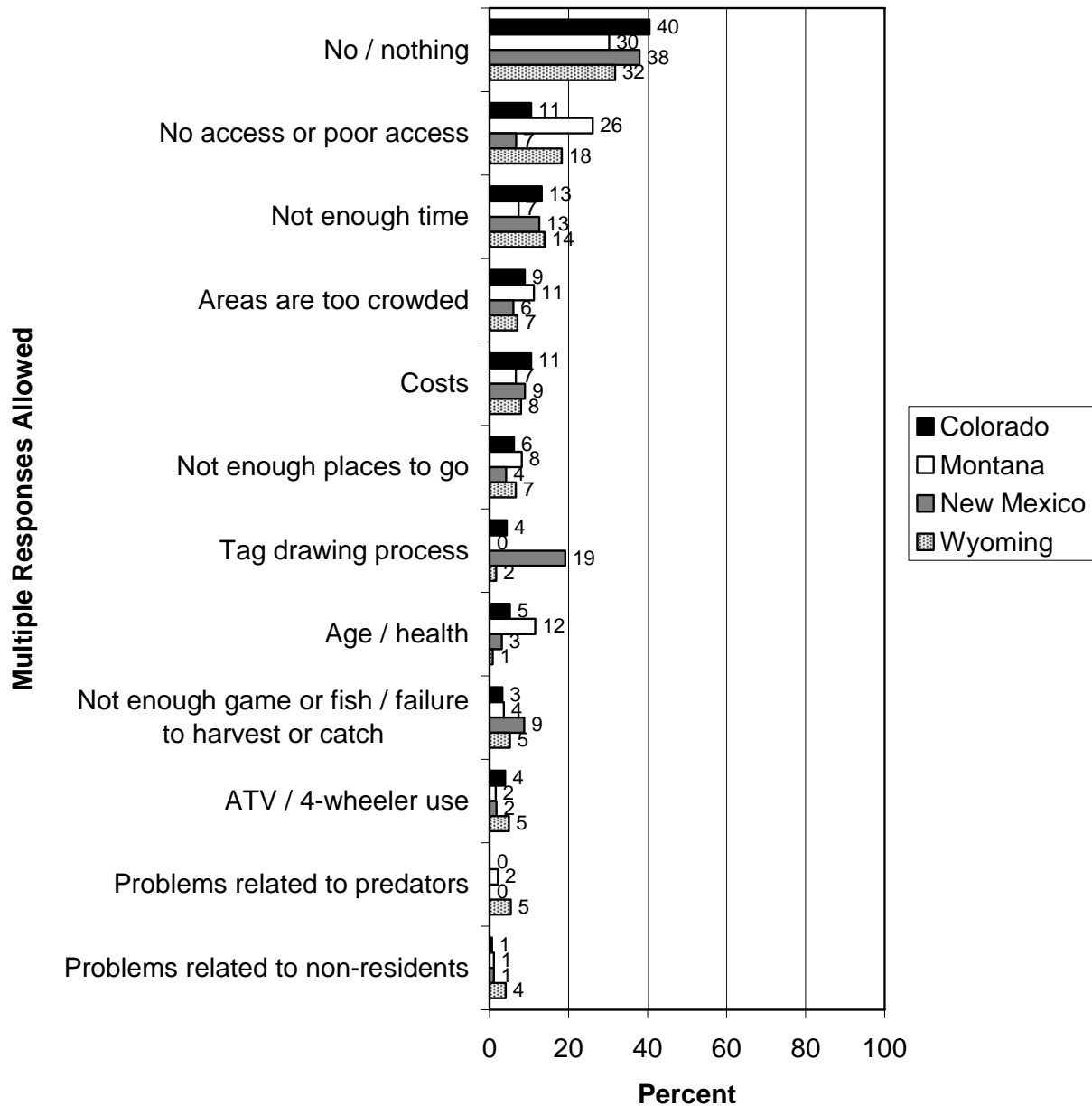
**Would you say the quality of your hunting and/or fishing experiences has increased, remained about the same, or decreased over the past 5 to 7 years?**



**Are there any things that have taken away from your hunting and/or fishing enjoyment or caused you not to hunt and/or fish as much as you would have liked in [state]?**



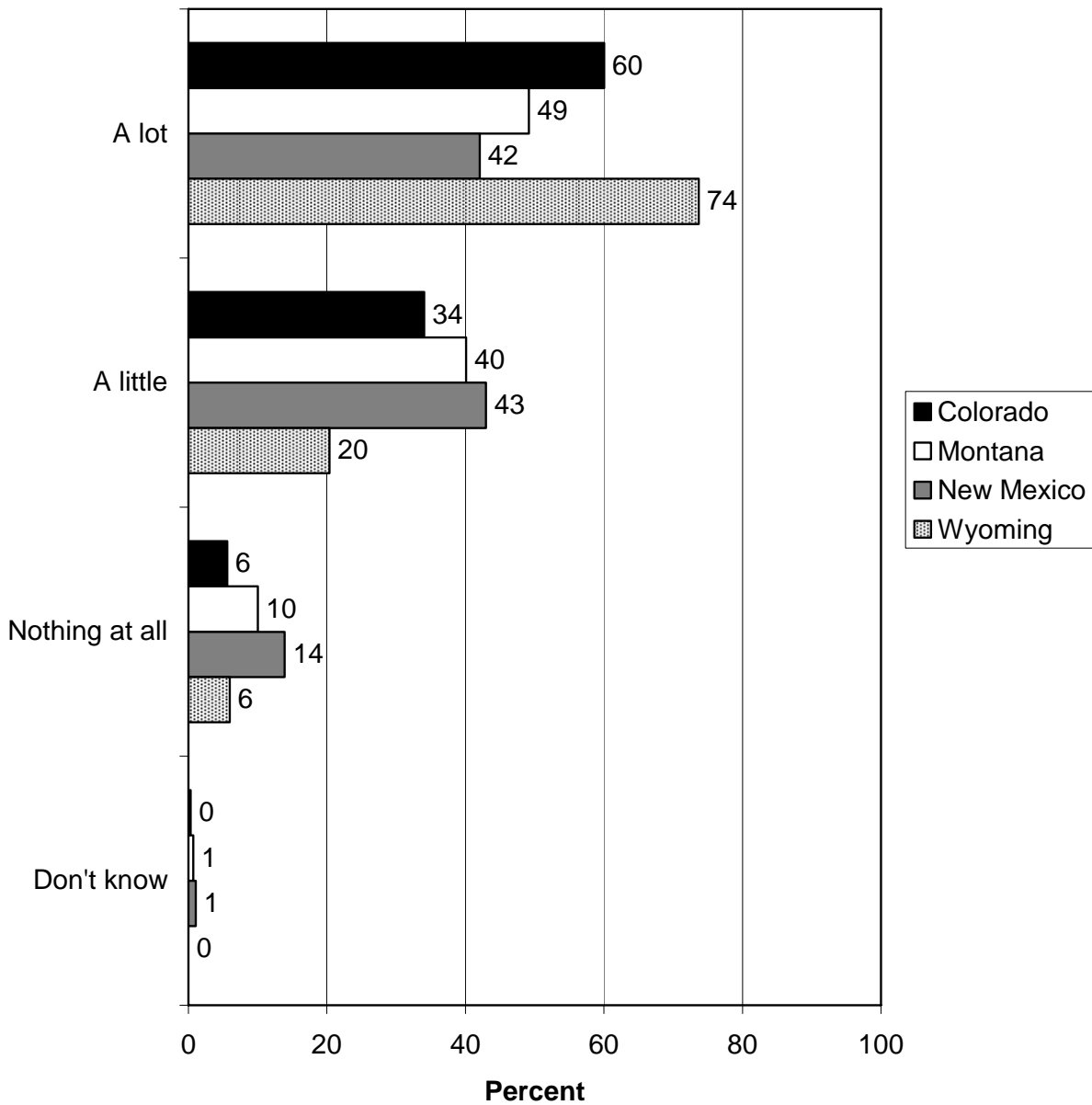
**Are there any things that have taken away from your hunting and/or fishing enjoyment or caused you not to hunt and/or fish as much as you like in [state]?**



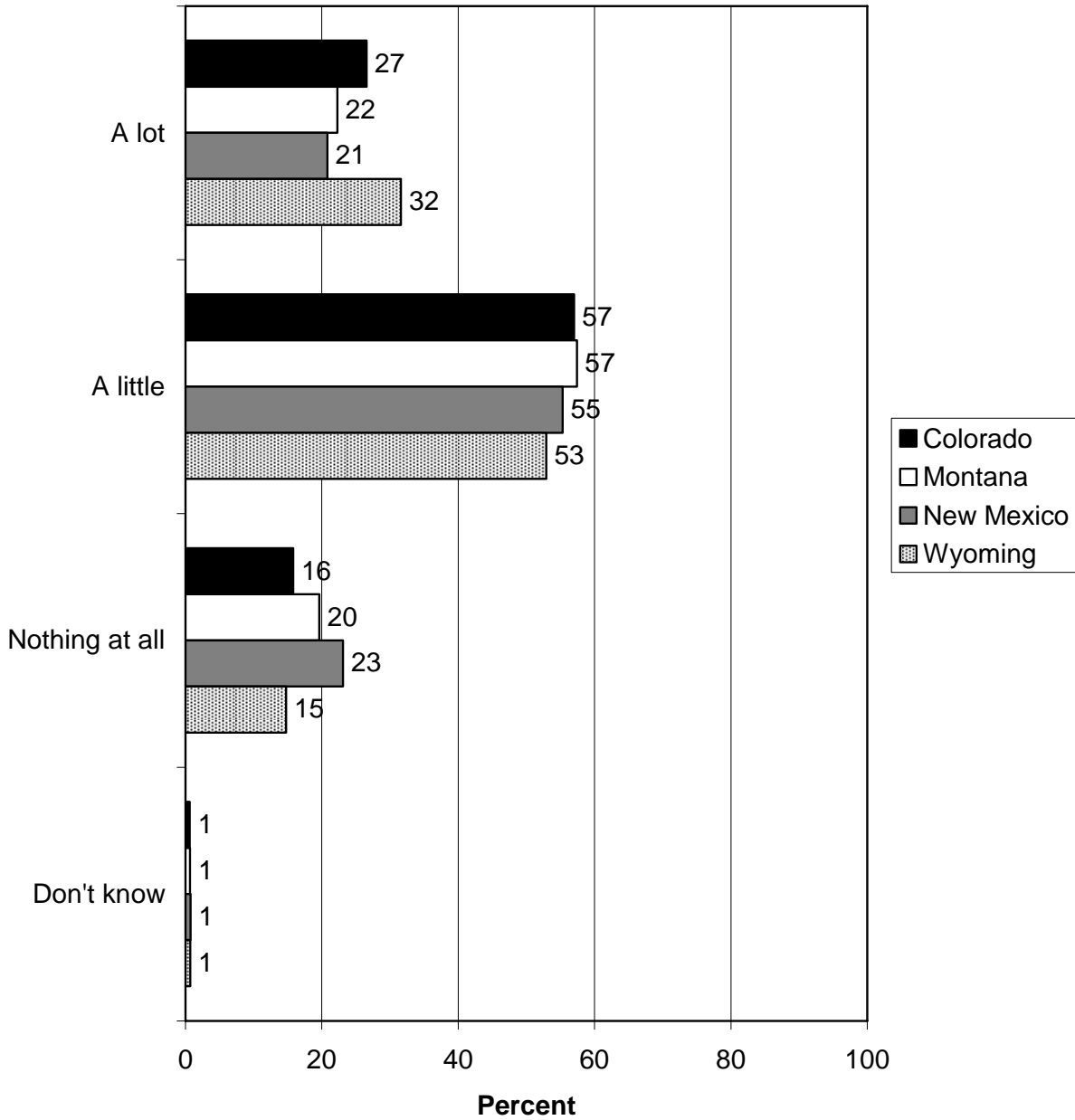
## **KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- Most sportsmen in the four states have heard or seen something about extraction of energy resources, such as oil and gas, in the Rocky Mountain West, ranging from 85% to 94% who have heard/seen a lot or a little about it. Indeed, substantial percentages (42% to 74%) have heard/seen a lot about it.
  
- Knowledge of a specific aspect of energy extraction was also discussed: the *leasing of public lands* in the Rocky Mountain West for oil and gas extraction. The majority in each of the states (ranging from 76% to 85%) say that they know a lot or a little about the leasing of public lands for oil and gas extraction, but “a little” is the most common answer (53% to 57% said “a little”).
  
- In an open-ended question, sportsmen were asked to name the agencies, organizations, and individuals that they considered credible sources of information on oil and gas extraction and its impacts on public lands. The most commonly named sources were state agencies (e.g., respondents said, “the DNR” or “Fish and Game”), the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. However, substantial percentages (from 12% to 16%) were skeptical of all sources, answering that nobody/no organizations or agencies are credible.

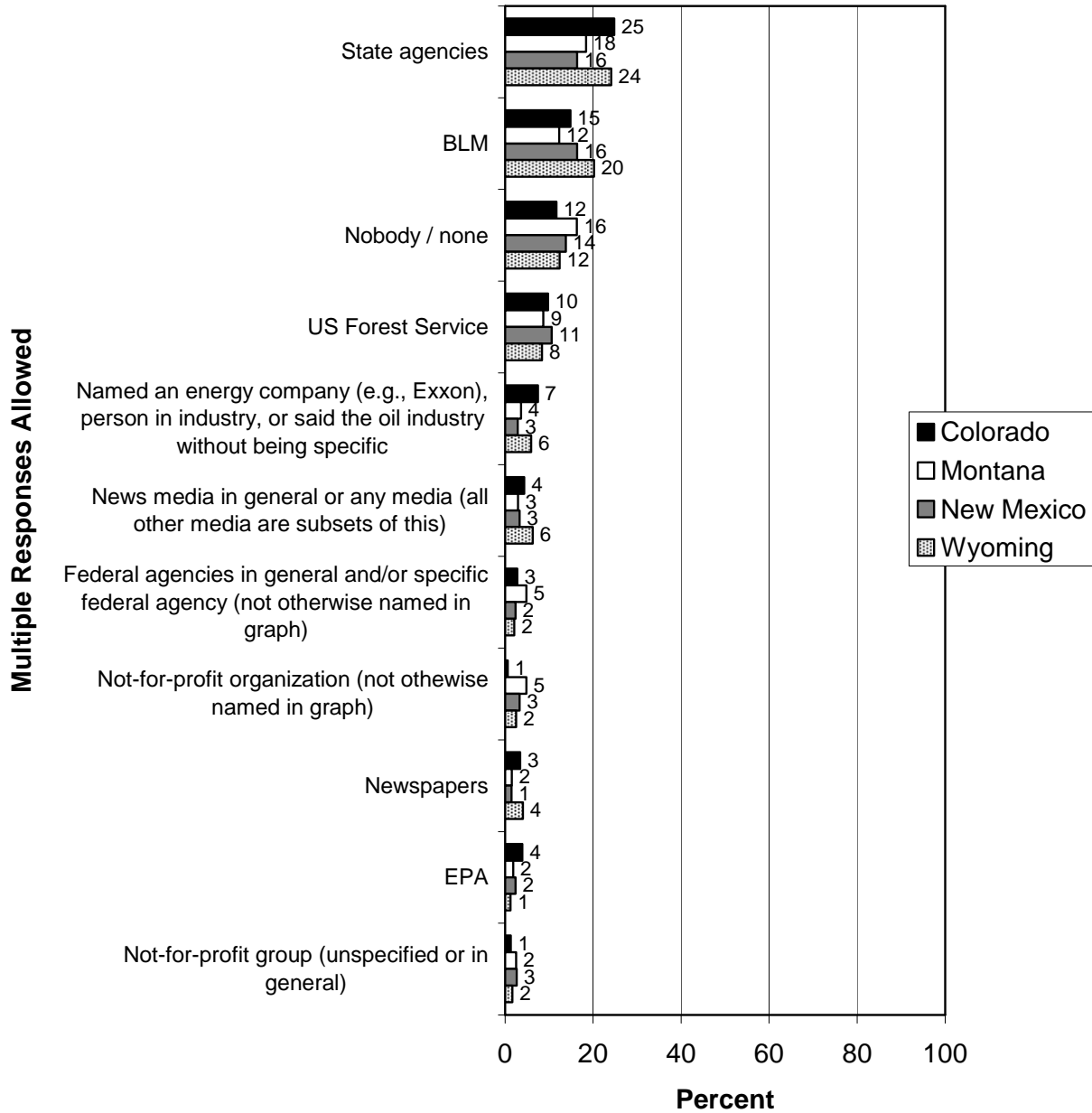
**How much would you say you've heard or seen about the extraction of energy resources, such as oil and gas, in the Rocky Mountain West area of the U.S., which includes Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming?**



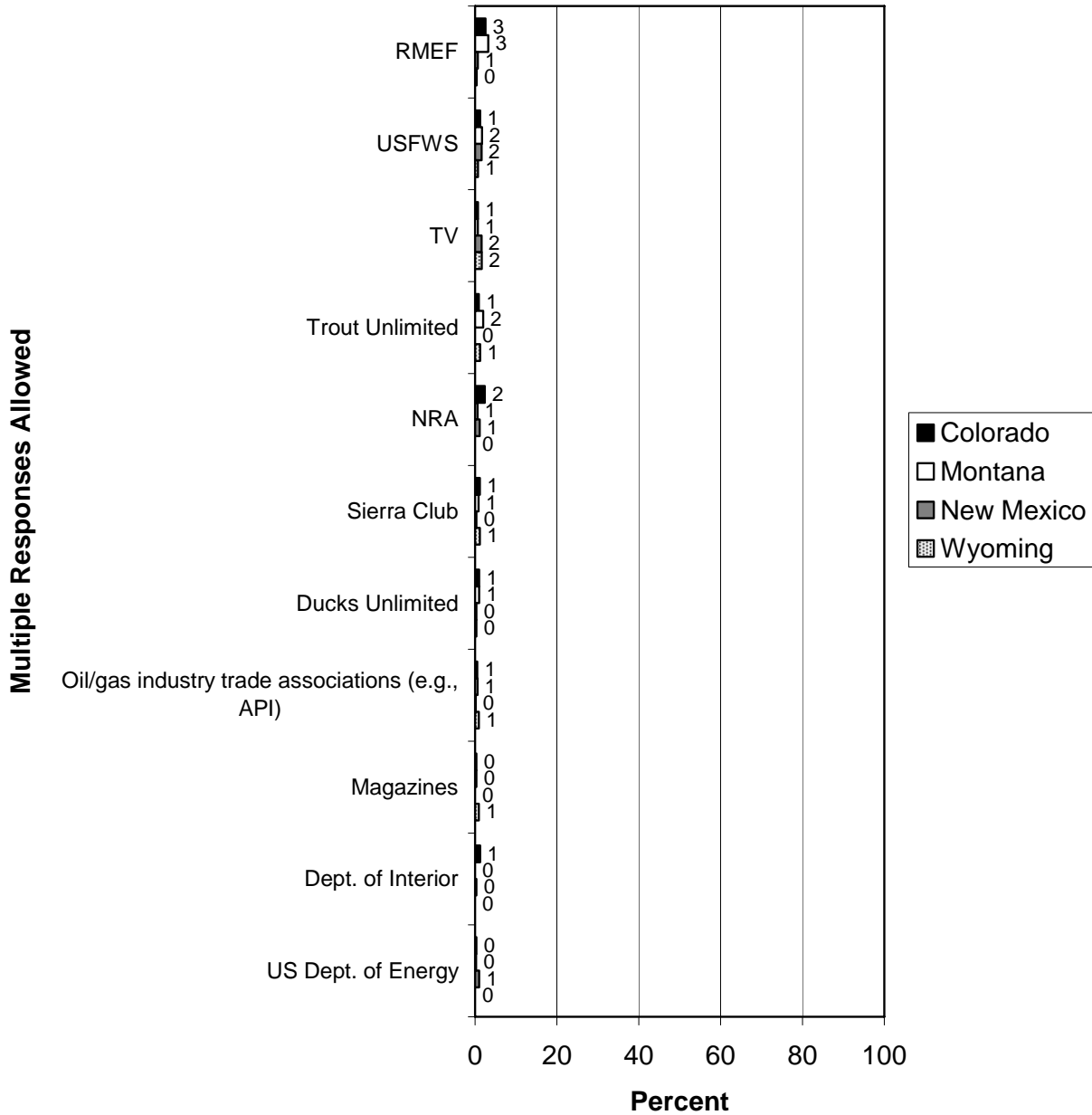
**How much would you say you know about the leasing of public lands in the Rocky Mountain West states for oil and gas extraction? Would you say you know a lot, a little, or nothing at all?**



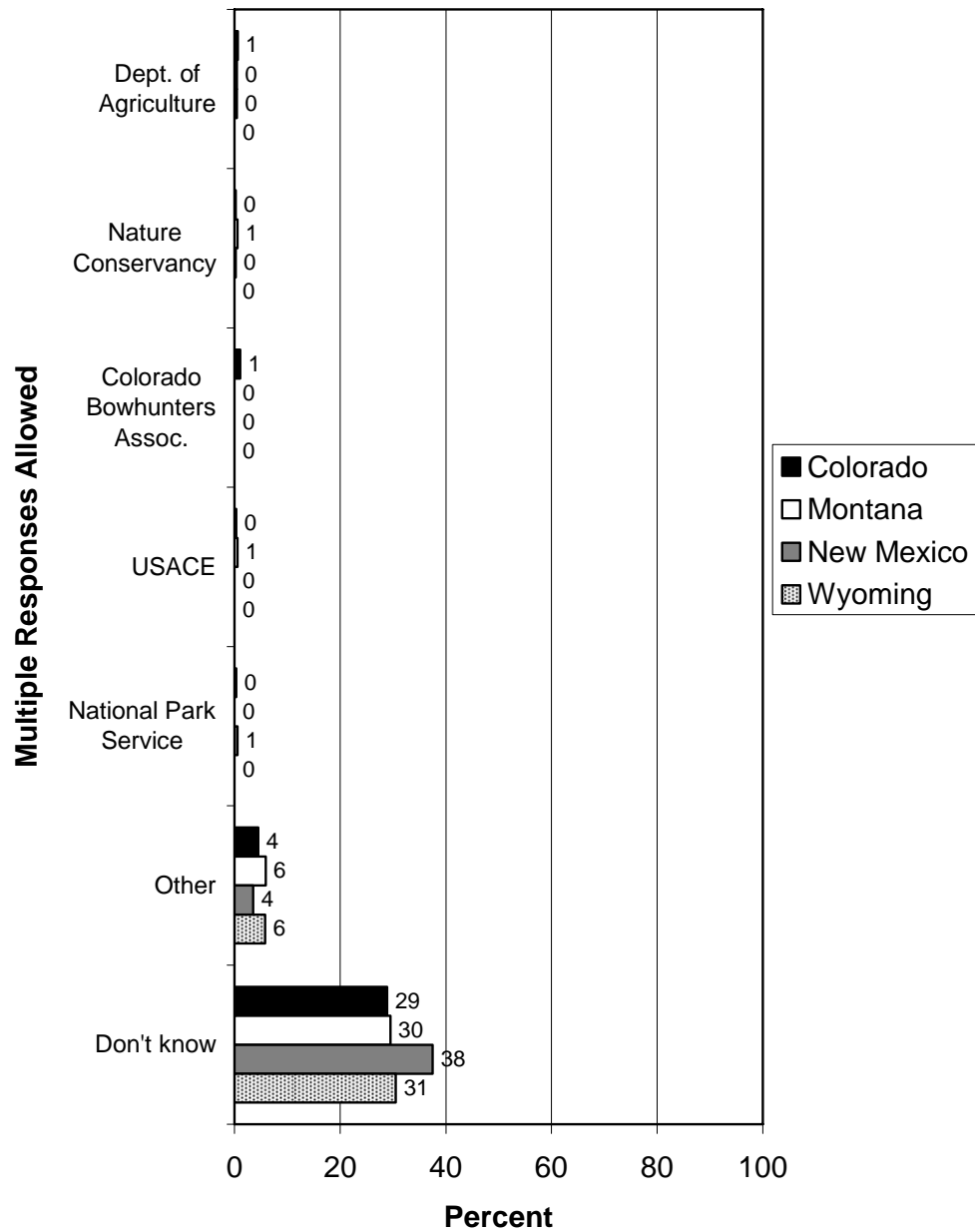
**Which agencies, organizations, or individuals do you consider to be credible sources of information on oil and gas extraction and its impacts on public lands?  
(Part 1)**



**Which agencies, organizations, or individuals do you consider to be credible sources of information on oil and gas extraction and its impacts on public lands?  
(Part 2)**



**Which agencies, organizations, or individuals do you consider to be credible sources of information on oil and gas extraction and its impacts on public lands?  
(Part 3)**



## OPINIONS ON VARIOUS USES OF PUBLIC LAND AND ON EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES

### OPINIONS ON LAND USE IN GENERAL

➤ The survey asked sportsmen to rate (on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being not at all important and 10 being extremely important) the importance that they think the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) place on each use of public land. The survey asked about nine uses of public land, and the uses were ranked by the mean ratings as well as by the percentage giving a 9 or 10 rating. While hunting and fishing is typically high in the ranking in each state (for instance, first in Colorado; third in New Mexico), and renewable energy development and timber cutting are low (typically the bottom two items), the other results vary somewhat among states. Note again that this rating is of the importance that each sportsman *thinks* that the USFS and BLM place on the use; their opinions of the importance that the agencies *should* place on each use is examined next. Each state's results are discussed below.

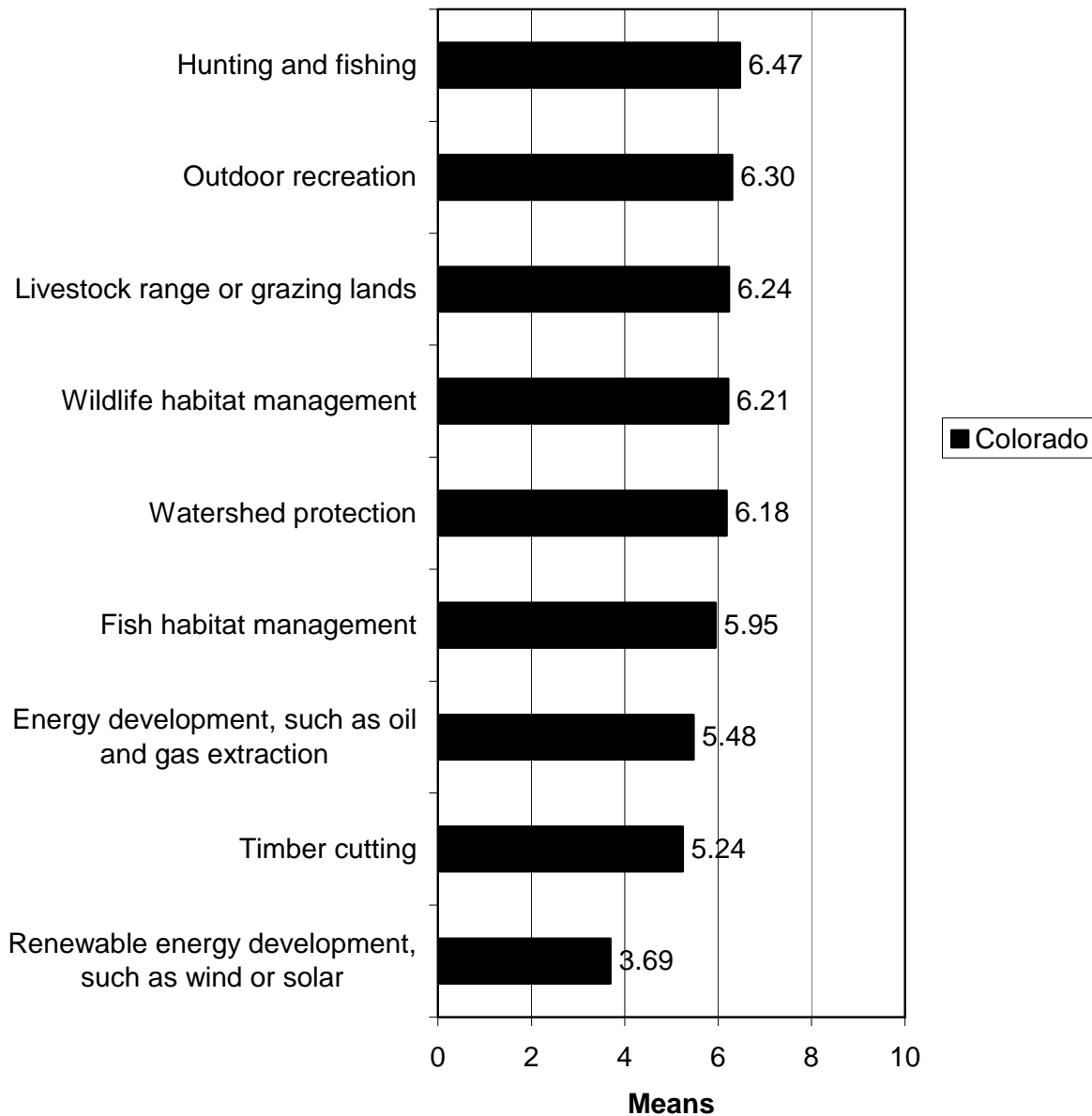
- In Colorado, hunting and fishing (mean of 6.47), outdoor recreation (6.30), livestock range/grazing (6.24), and wildlife habitat management (6.21) have relatively high means—sportsmen think the state places much importance on those uses. Another land use that is perceived as being important to the state is watershed protection (24% gave this a rating of 9 or 10). Traditional energy development is low on the ranking, as are timber cutting and renewable energy development.
- In Montana, five uses have mean ratings at 6.40 or above: wildlife habitat management (mean of 6.75), watershed protection (6.57), fish habitat management (6.56), hunting and fishing (6.45), and outdoor recreation (6.40). Both traditional and renewable energy development are low in the ranking.
- In New Mexico, six uses have mean ratings at 6.35 or higher: wildlife habitat management (6.63), fish habitat management (6.61), hunting and fishing (6.58), watershed protection (6.54), outdoor recreation (6.53), and livestock range/grazing (6.35). Energy development (both traditional and renewable) and timber cutting are low on the ranking.
- Wyoming is markedly different than the other states regarding energy development that includes oil and gas extraction: it is third when ranked by the mean and second when

ranked by the percentage giving a 9 or 10 rating. All uses in Wyoming *except* renewable energy development and timber cutting have a mean rating above 6.00. The top three are wildlife habitat management (6.51), hunting and fishing (6.40), and traditional energy development (6.33). Fish habitat management is also important (24% rate it 9 or 10).

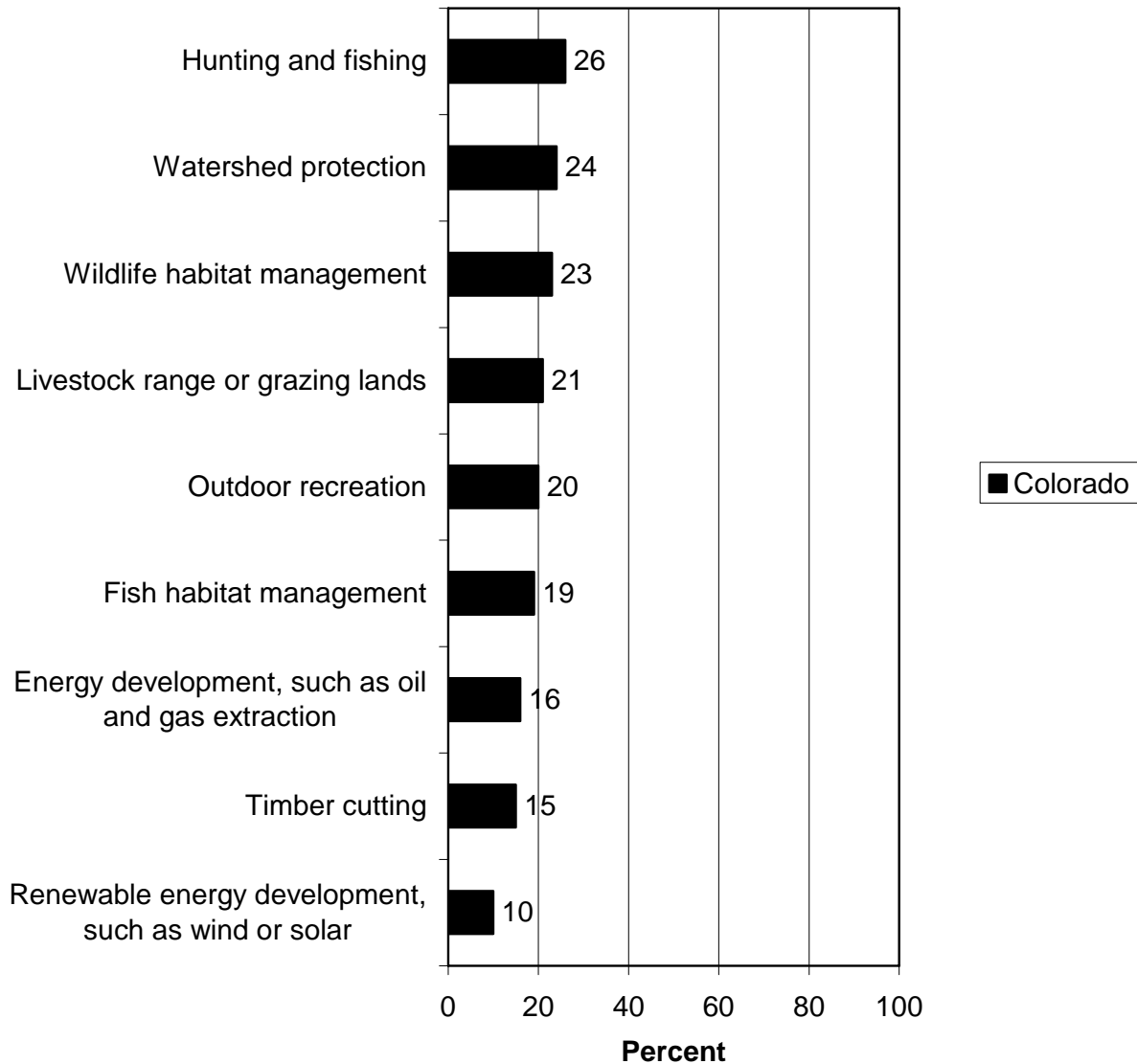
- The survey then asked sportsmen to rate the importance that they think the USFS and the BLM *should* place on each of the same uses of public land. These results are more consistent from one state to the next, with all results showing that hunting and fishing and habitat- and conservation-related answers being ranked (by the means) above the economic uses of renewable energy development, energy extraction, timber cutting, and livestock grazing. In fact, for all of them, the top-ranked items ranked by the means are (not always in the exact same order) hunting and fishing, wildlife habitat management, fish habitat management, outdoor recreation, and watershed protection.
  
- The above results are also shown relative to each other (the rating of the perception of actual importance the USFS and BLM place on each use, and the rating of the importance the USFS and BLM *should* place on each use). These results suggest where perceived importance that the agencies place on a use meets the importance that respondents want the agencies to place on the use. A diagonal line shows where actual importance and desired importance are equal. Items close to the line have actual importance commensurate to desired importance. However, items well above/to the left of the diagonal line have higher desired importance than actual importance (i.e., sportsmen want more emphasis placed on it than is currently placed on it); there are no items below/to the right of the diagonal line (i.e., no items have lower desired importance than actual importance; no sportsmen want less emphasis placed on any items than are currently placed on them). For this analysis, all items with a difference mean rating (the difference between desired importance and actual importance) of more than 2.0 are listed below.
  - In Colorado, renewable energy development, wildlife habitat management, fish habitat management, and hunting and fishing have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.

- In Montana, renewable energy development, traditional energy development, timber cutting, outdoor recreation, and hunting and fishing have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.
- In New Mexico, renewable energy development and outdoor recreation have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.
- In Wyoming, renewable energy development, hunting and fishing, and outdoor recreation have much higher desired importance ratings than actual importance ratings.

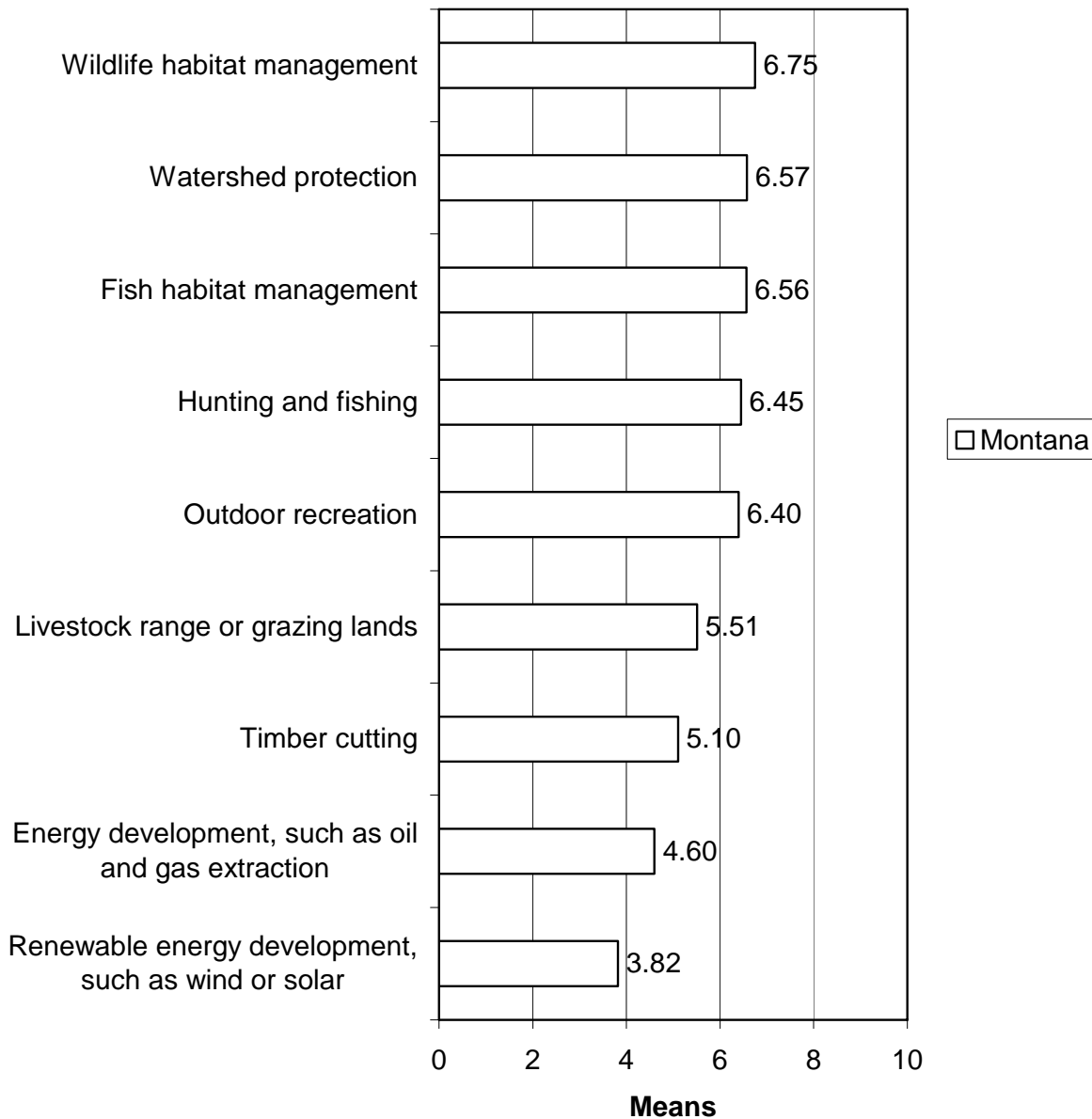
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land.**



**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated the importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land as a 9 or 10.**



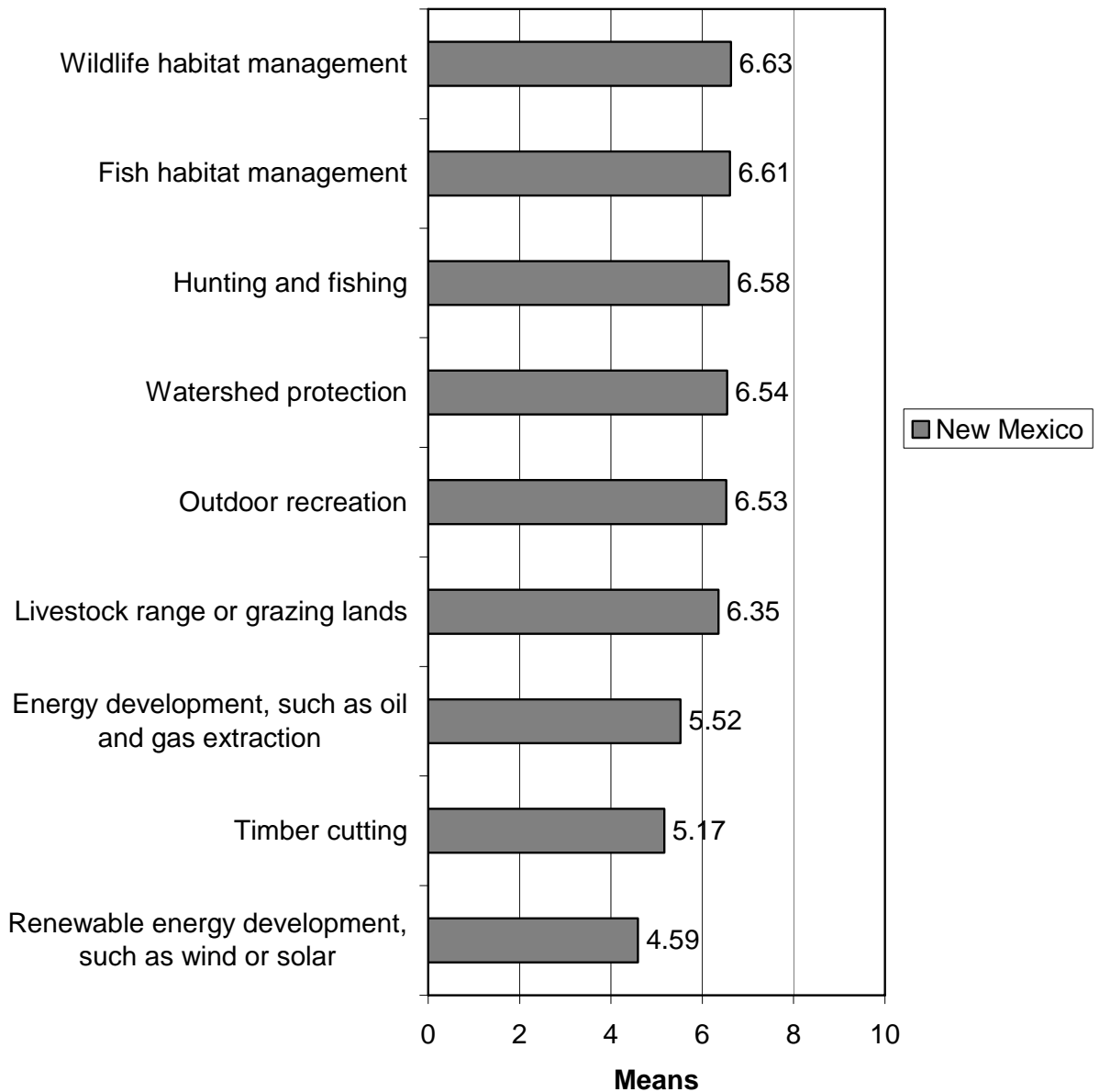
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land.**



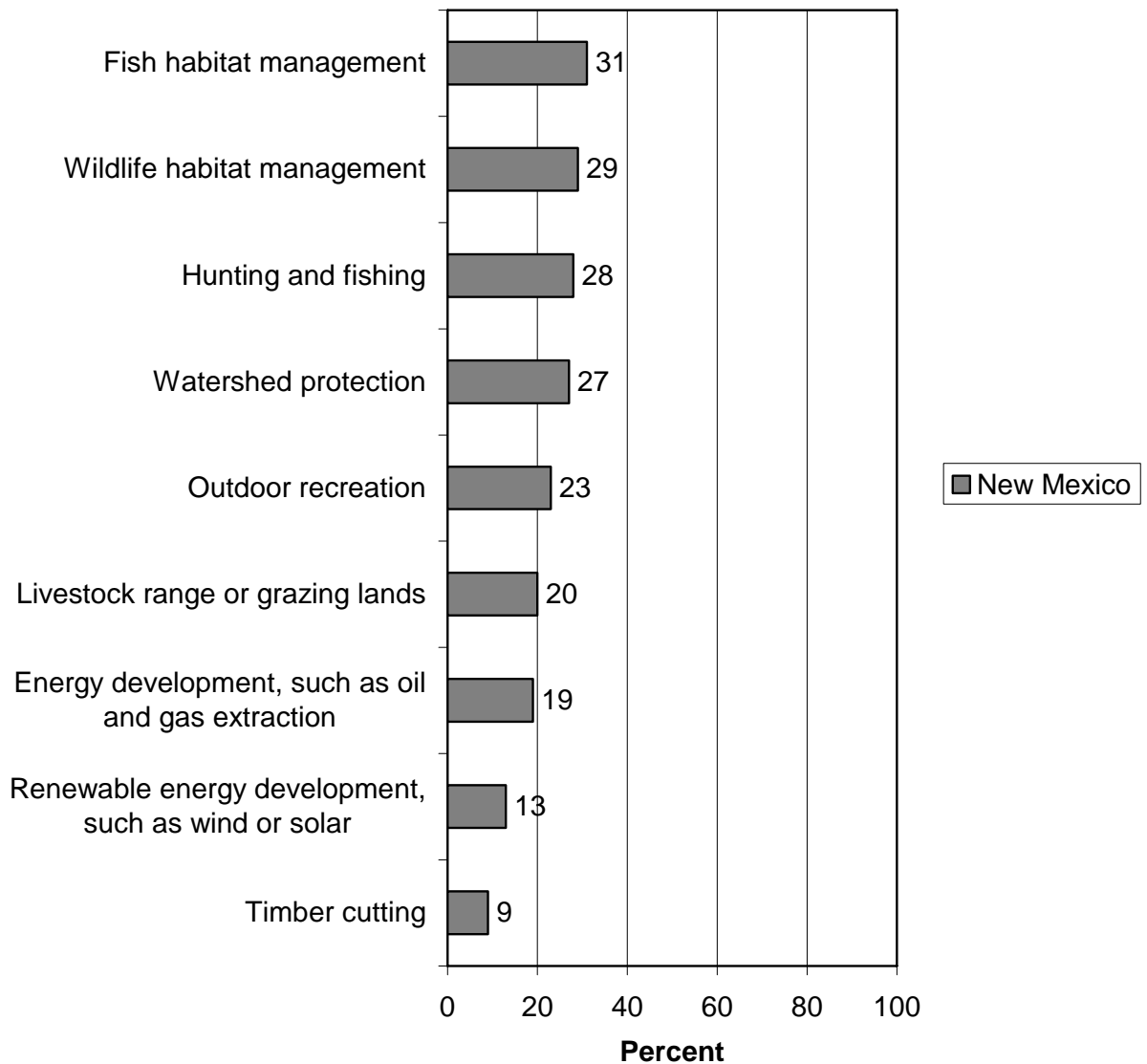
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated the importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land as a 9 or 10.**



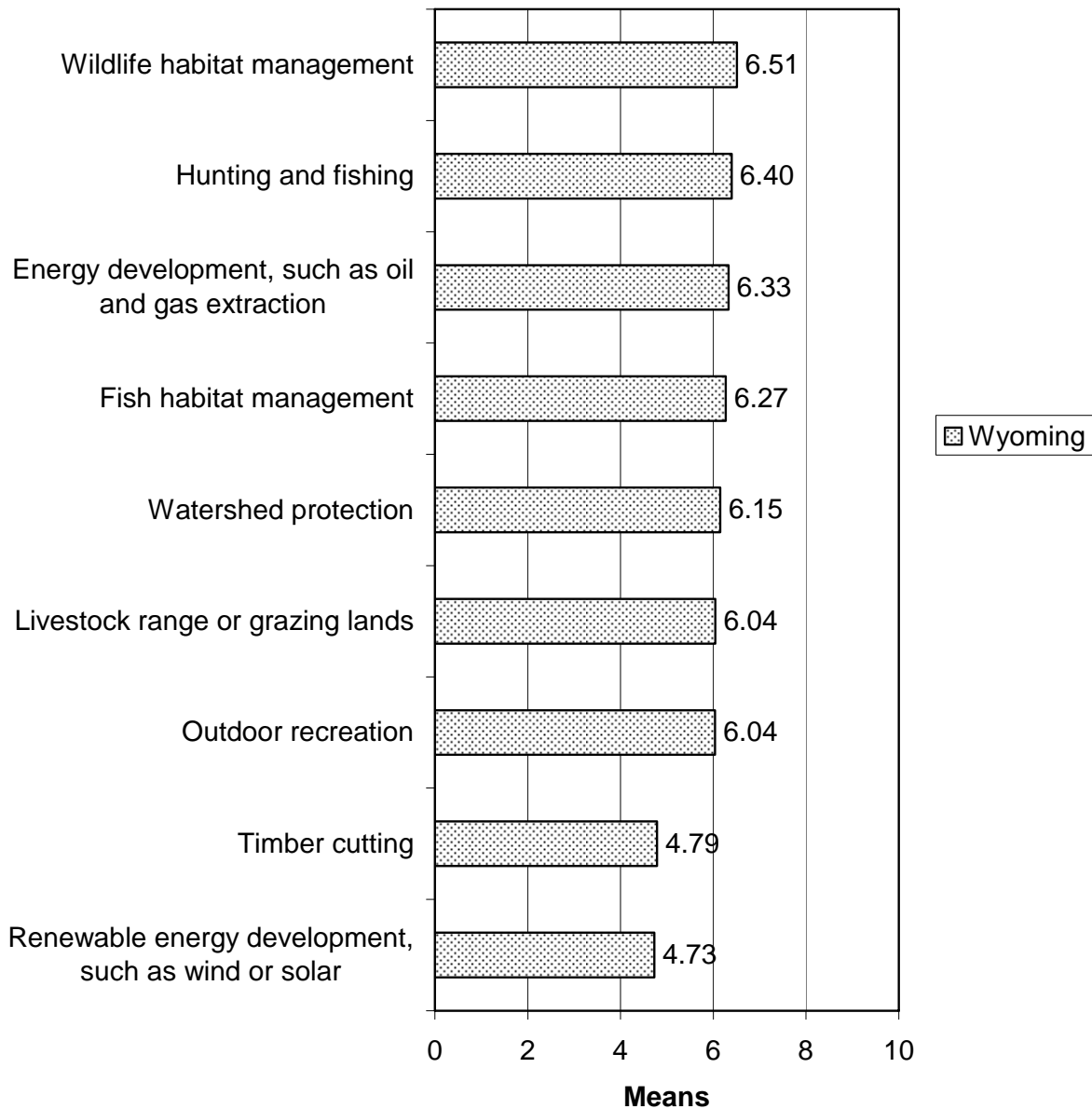
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land.**



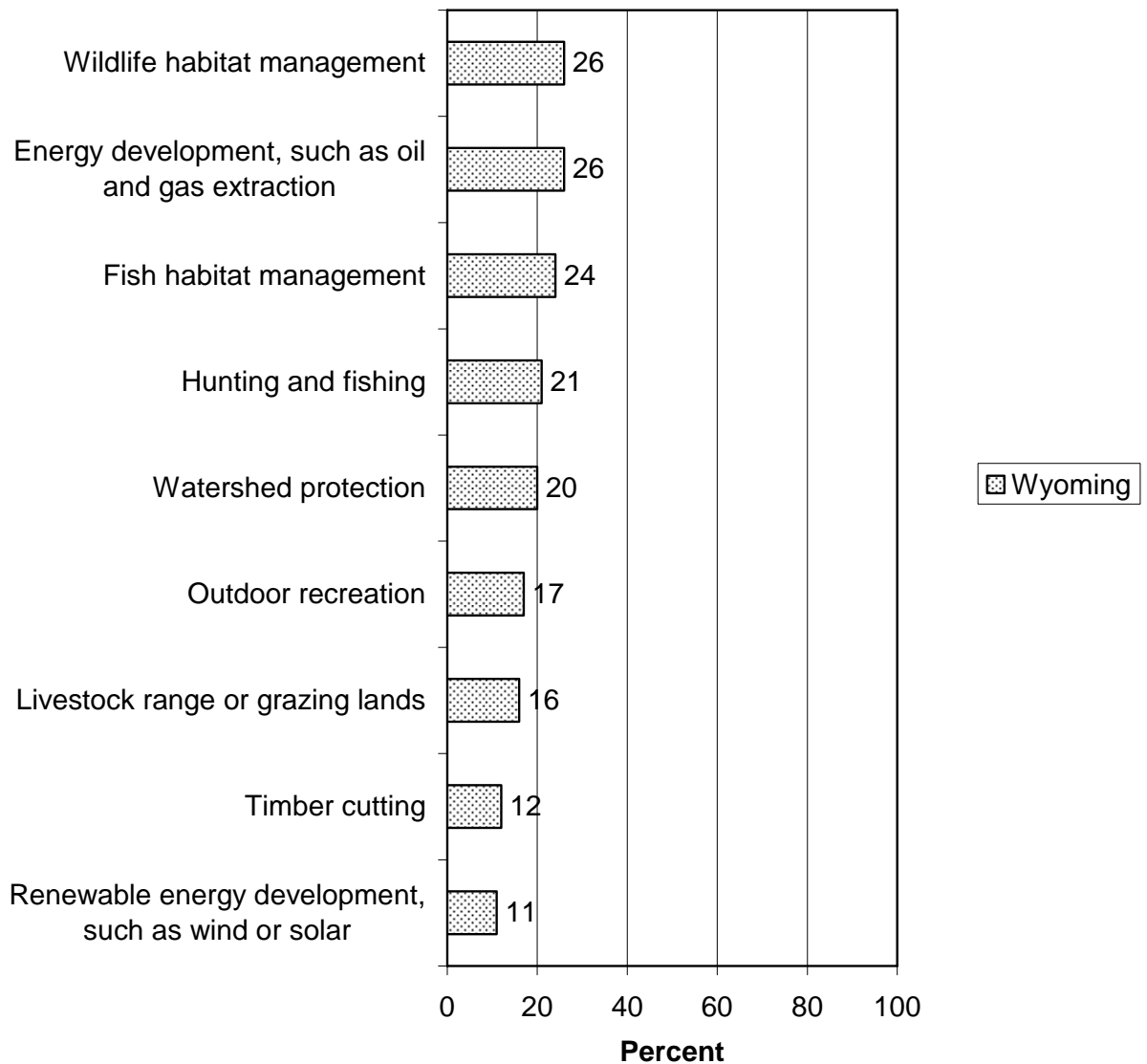
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated the importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land as a 9 or 10.**



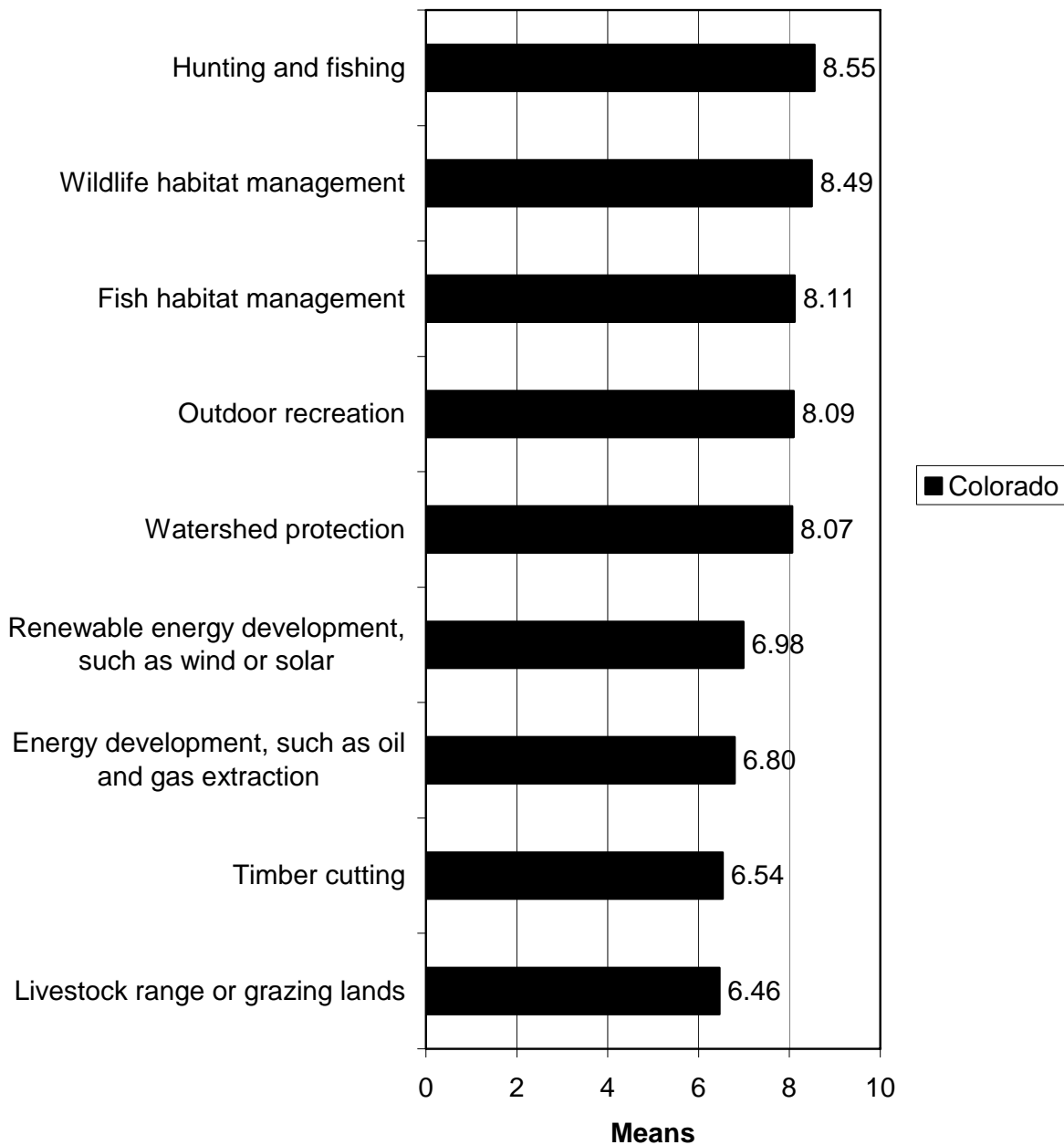
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land.**



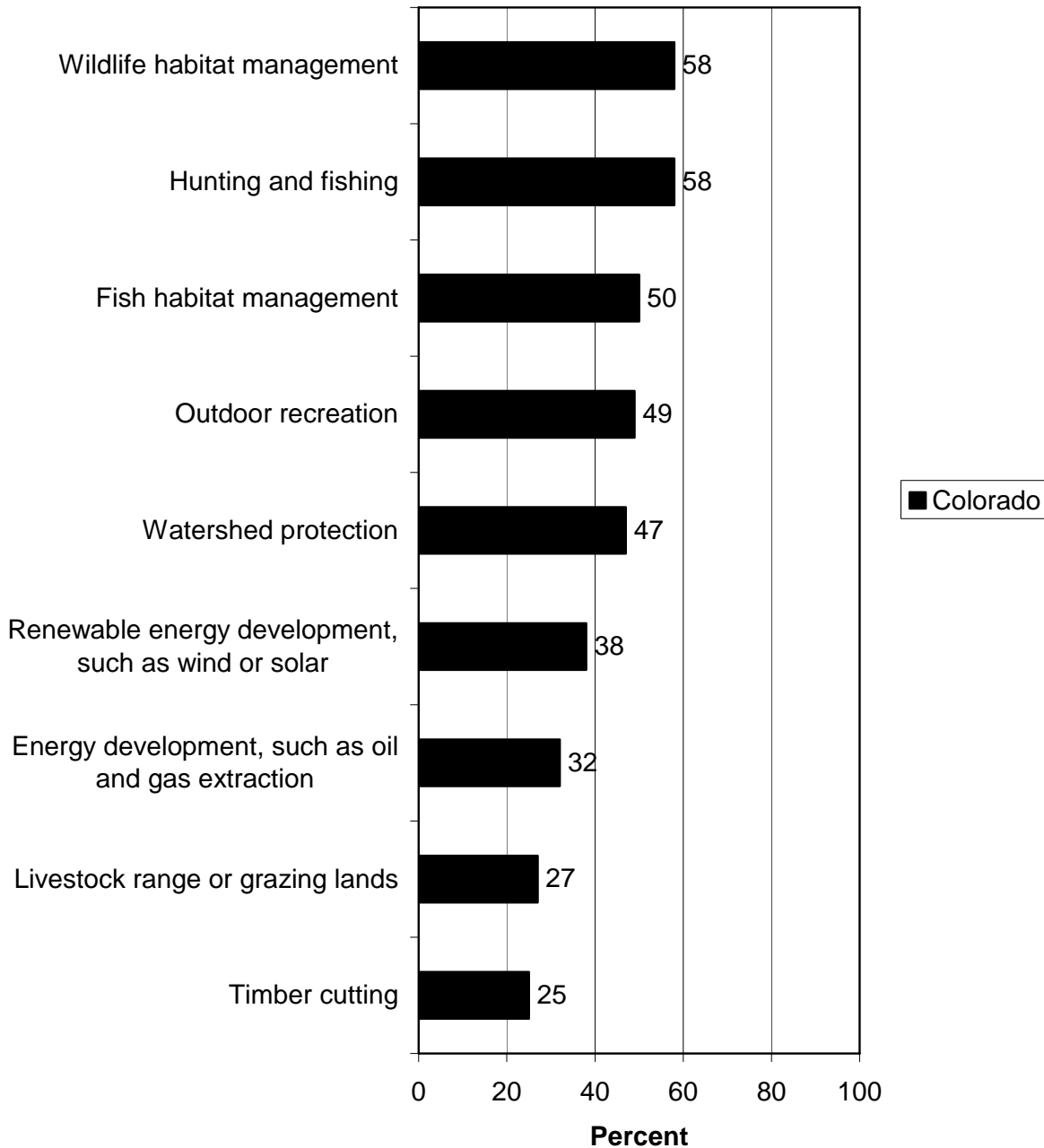
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated the importance he/she thinks the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management place on each of the following uses of public land as a 9 or 10.**



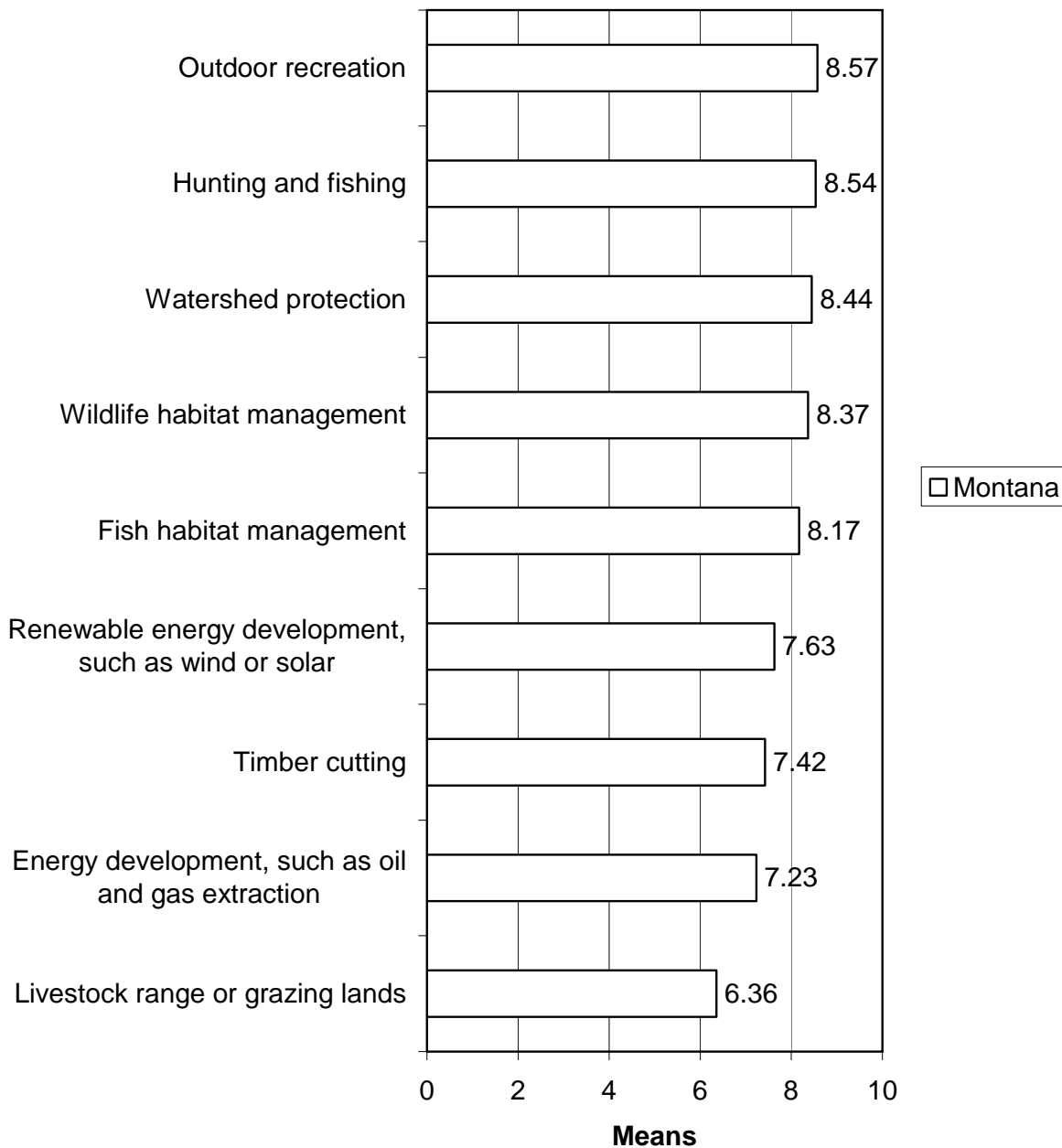
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S.**



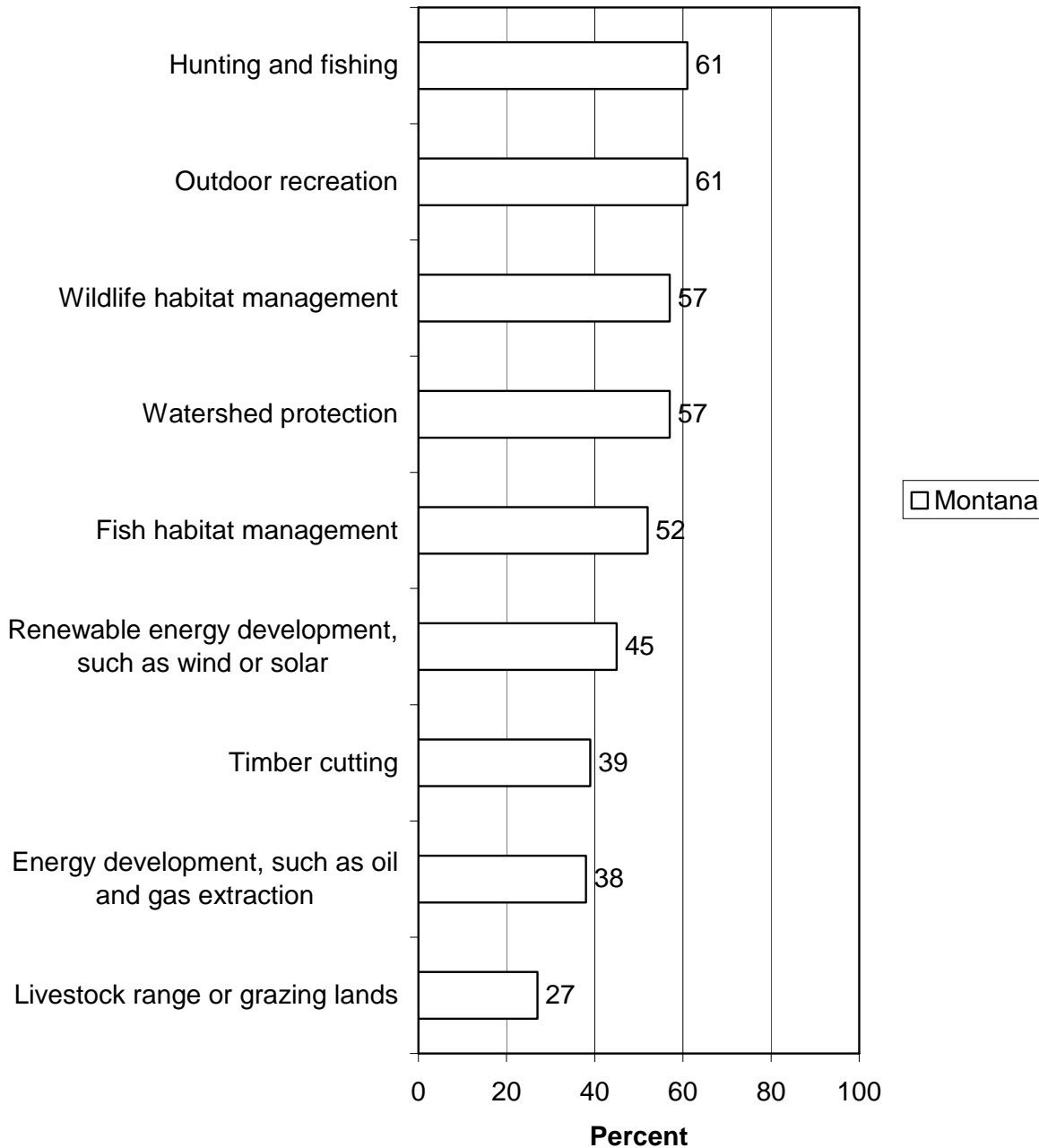
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated how important he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S. as a 9 or 10.**



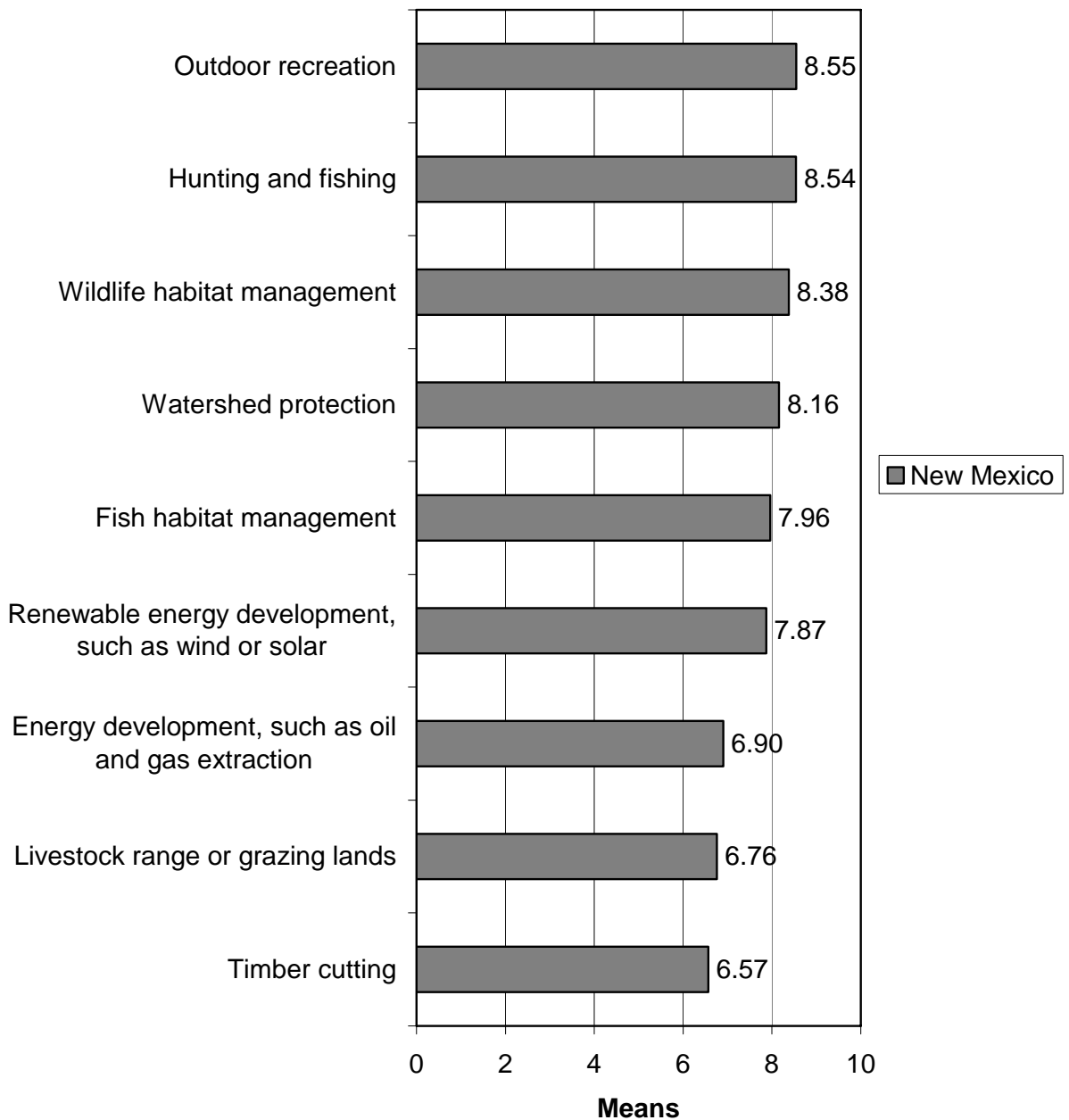
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S.**



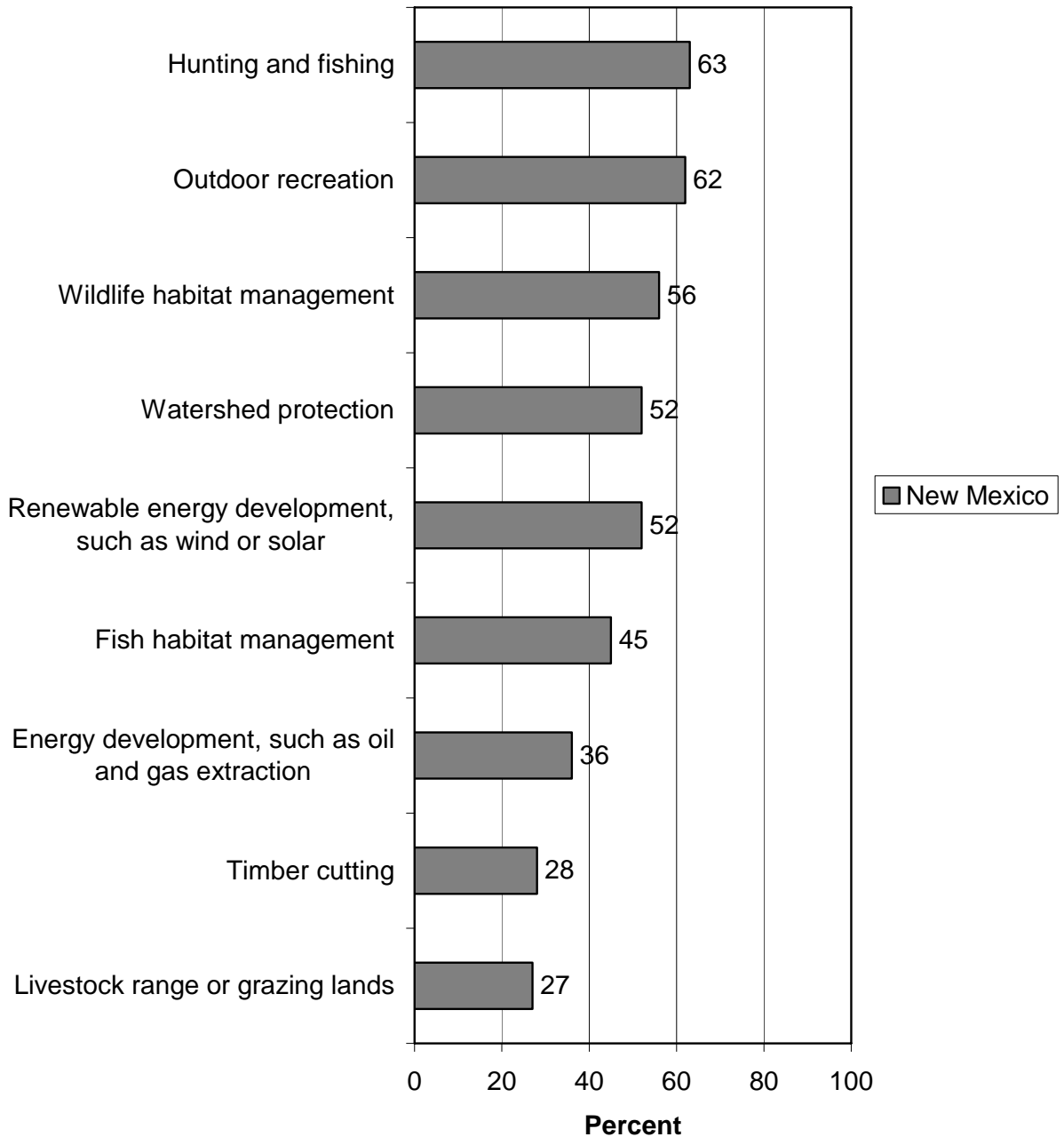
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated how important he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S. as a 9 or 10.**



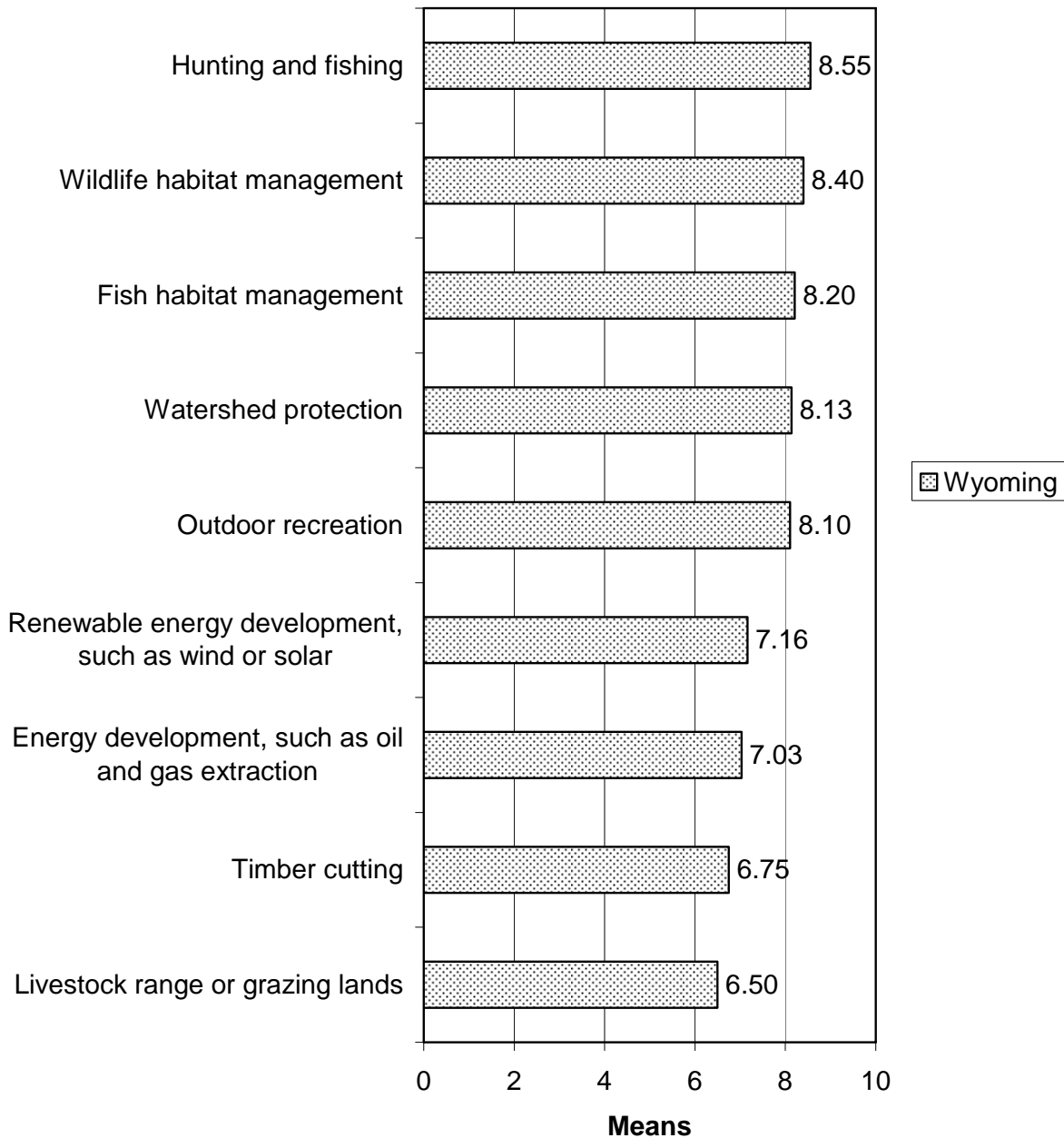
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S.**



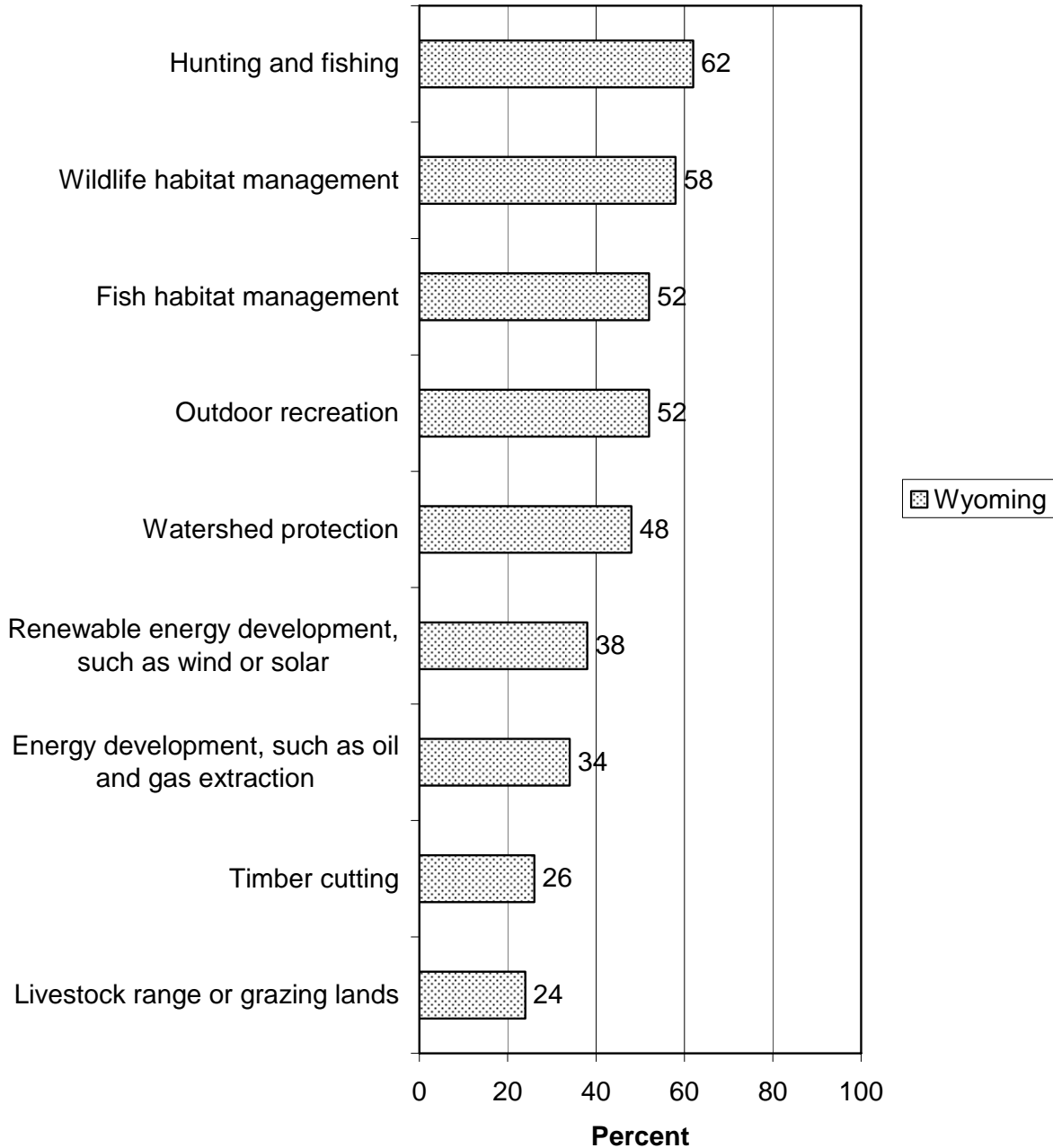
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated how important he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S. as a 9 or 10.**



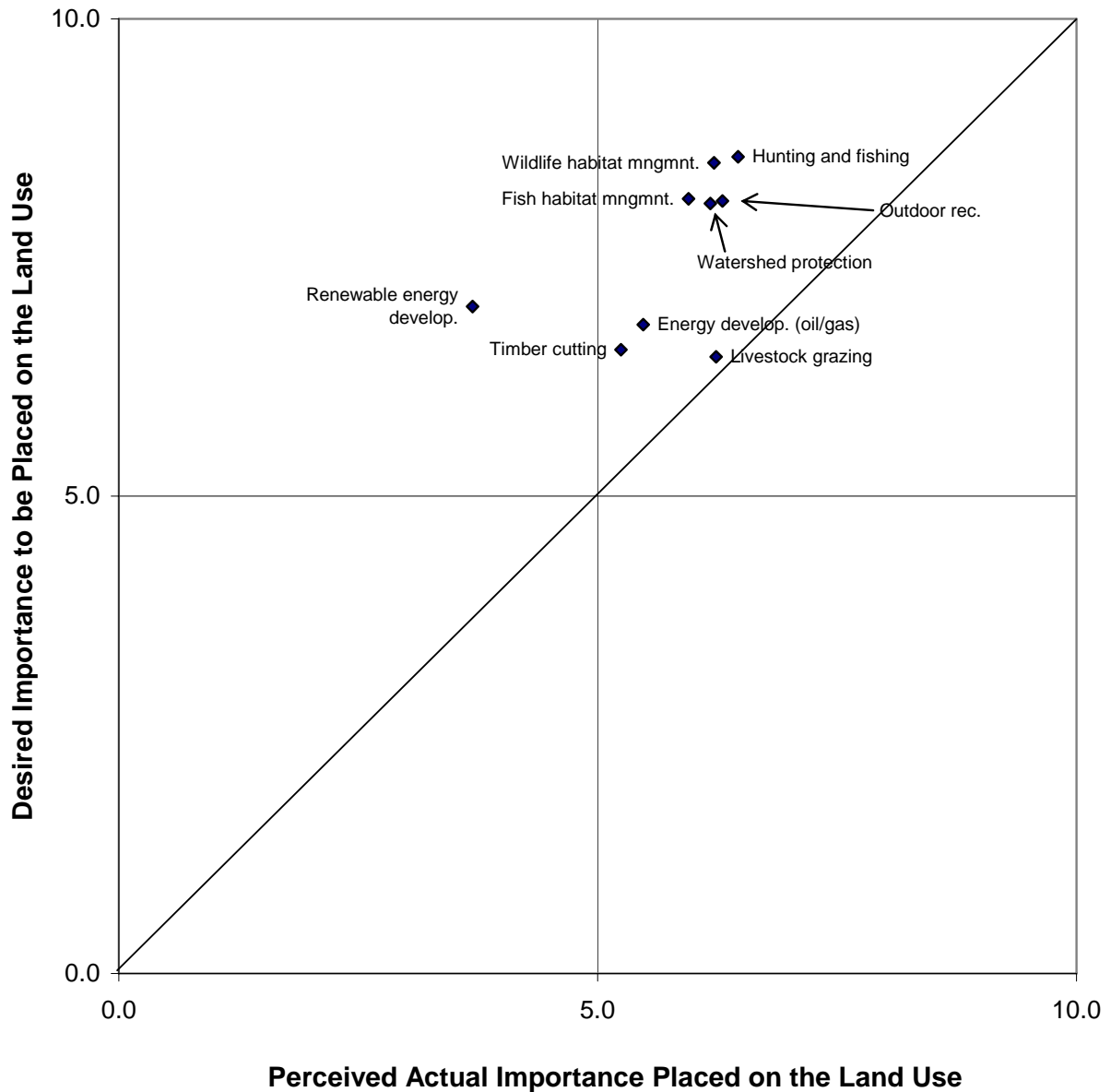
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the mean rating of importance he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S.**



**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all important" and 10 is "extremely important," the percentage who rated how important he/she thinks the following uses of public lands should be for the U.S. as a 9 or 10.**

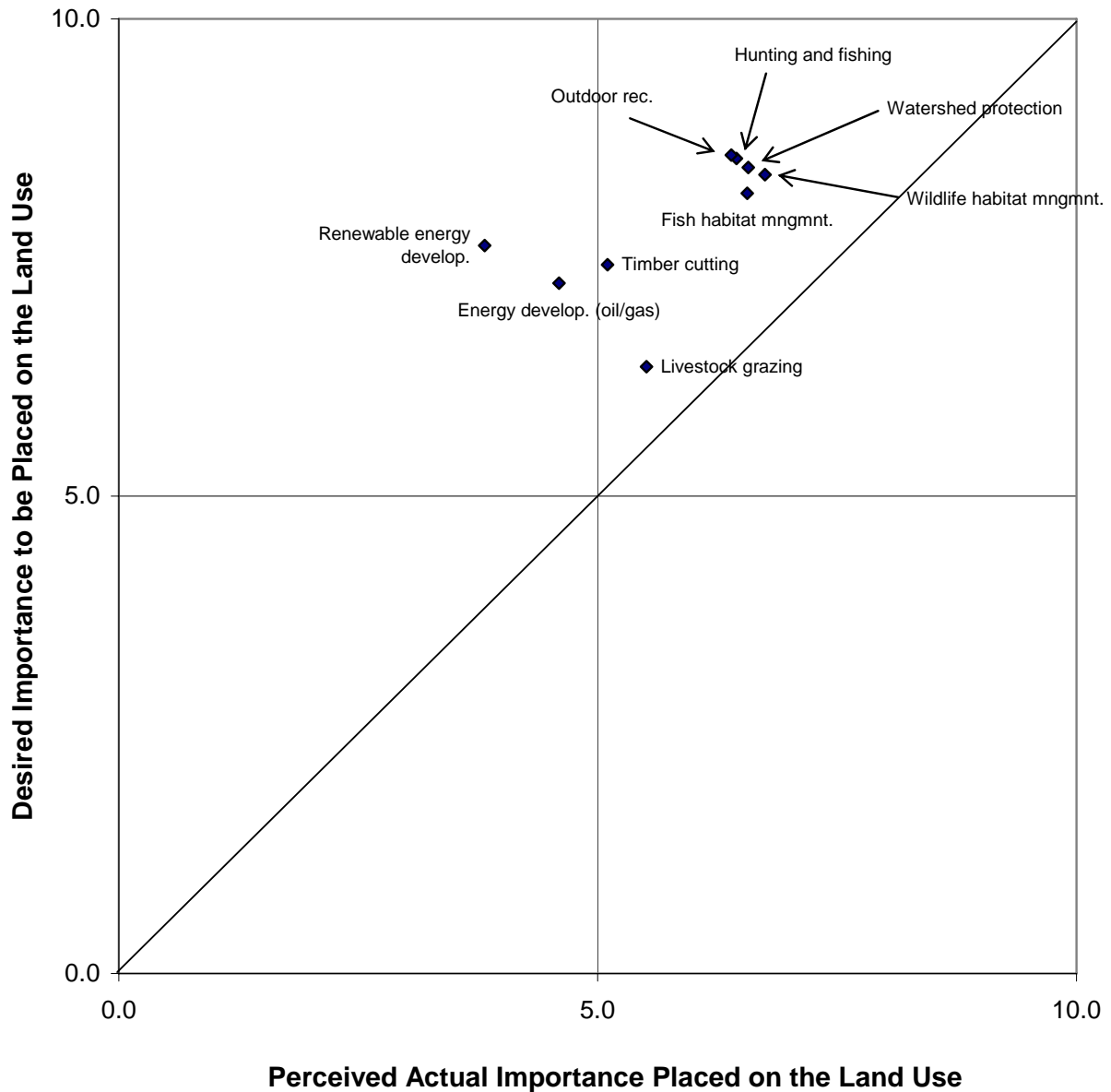


### Comparison of ratings of perceived importance and desired importance of various land uses.



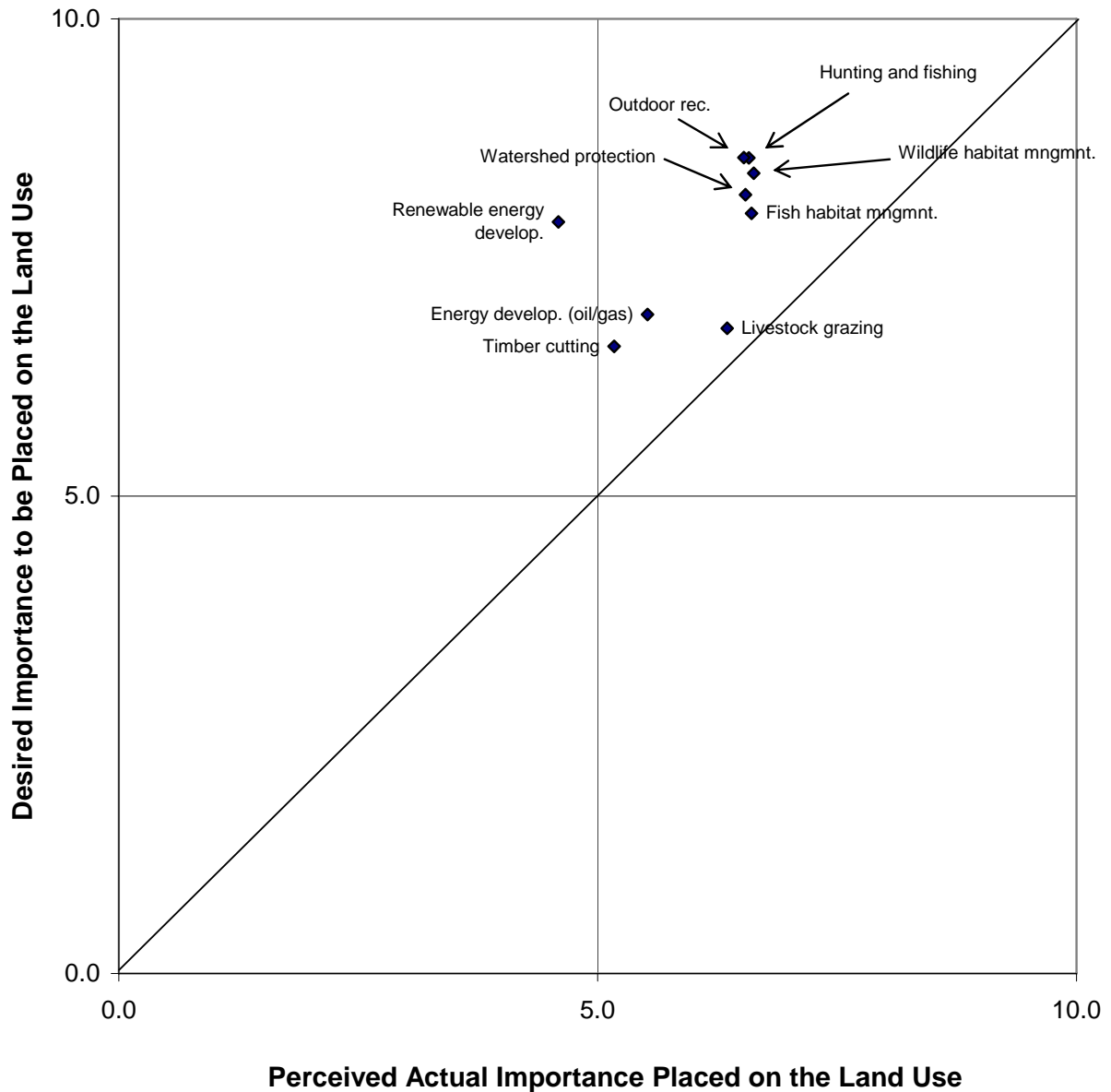
Colorado

### Comparison of ratings of perceived importance and desired importance of various land uses.



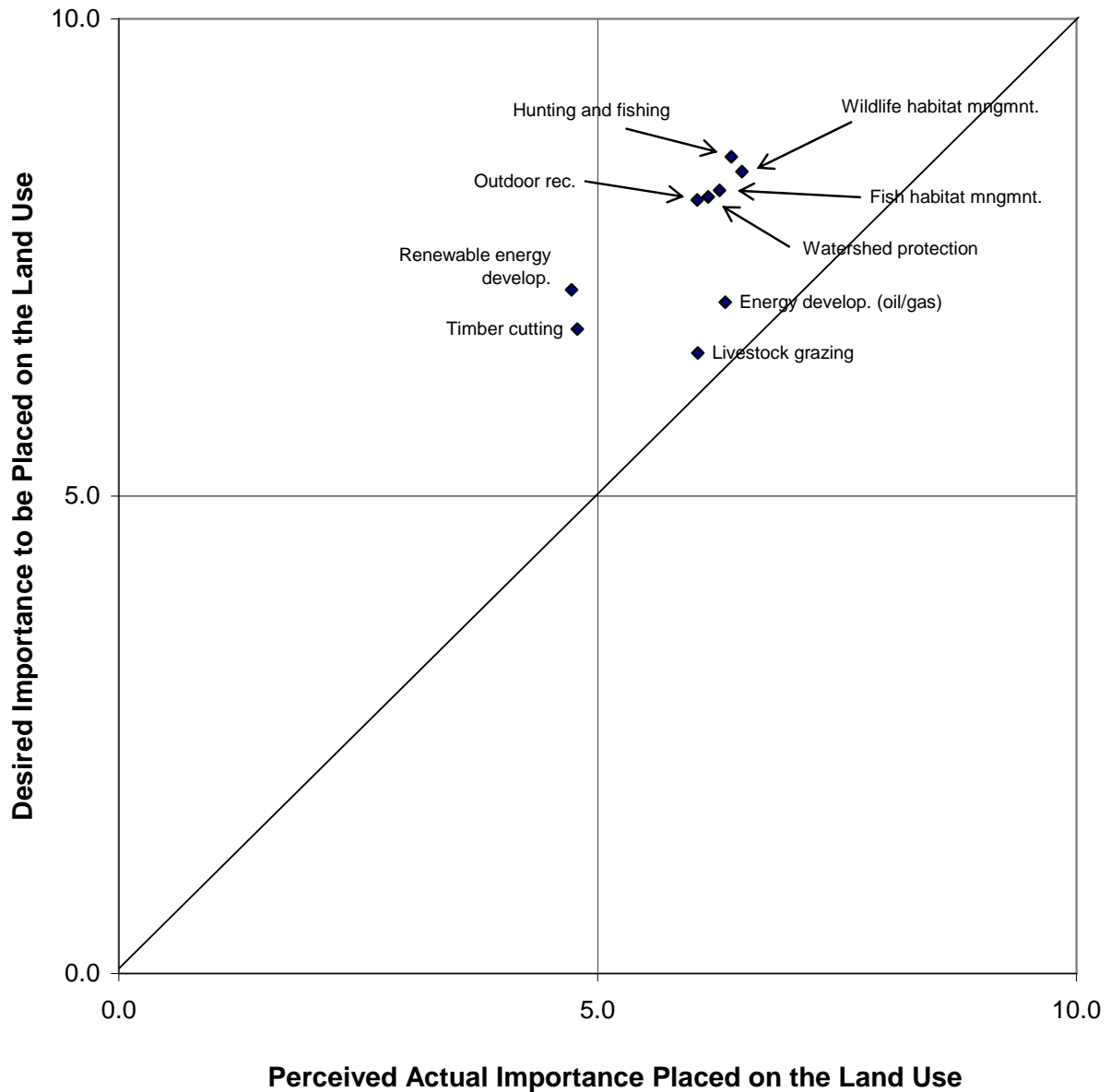
Montana

### Comparison of ratings of perceived importance and desired importance of various land uses.



New Mexico

### Comparison of ratings of perceived importance and desired importance of various land uses.



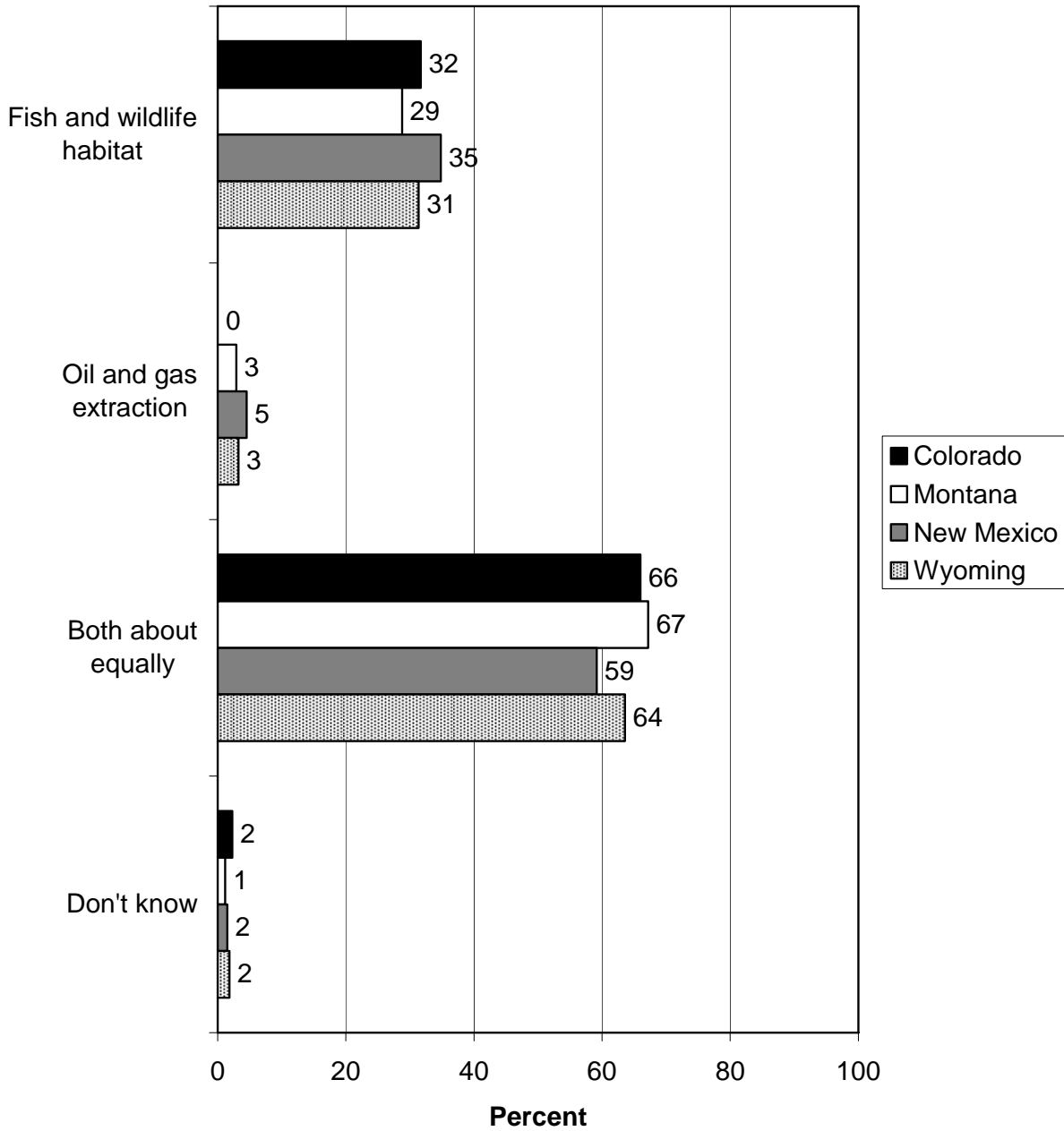
Wyoming

## CONCERNS ABOUT EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES AND MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST

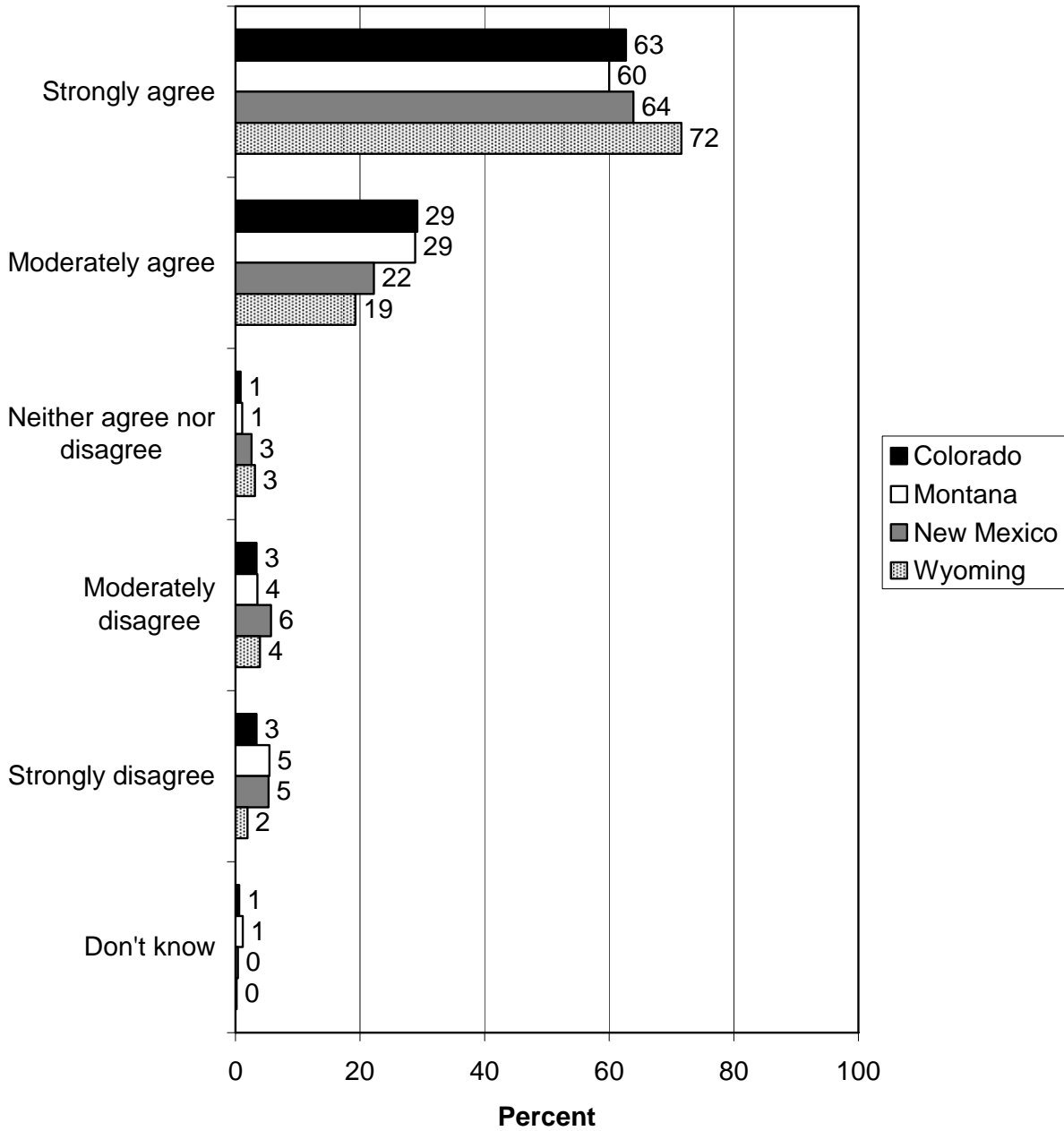
- In questions that show the wish for *balance*, the majority of sportsmen in each state want their public lands managed about equally for fish/wildlife habitat and oil/gas extraction. When given a choice of management priorities, a majority in each state choose the “both about equally” answer (from 59% to 67%), while much less choose giving the priority to fish and wildlife habitat (29% to 35%), and very low percentages choose giving the priority to oil/gas extraction (from 0% to 5%).
- In answer to a question that uses the term “balance,” overwhelming majorities in the four states agree (from 86% to 92%) that public lands in that state should be managed to balance the needs of fish and wildlife with the needs for oil and gas extraction. It appears that sportsmen think that this “balance” may require more protection for fish and wildlife, as large majorities agree that the federal government should take *more* steps to protect fish and wildlife on lands that have been leased for oil and gas extraction (from 71% to 78%). Similarly, large majorities agree that the federal government should take *more* steps to protect hunting and fishing opportunities where lands have been leased for oil and gas extraction (from 67% to 83%).
- A series of eleven questions asked sportsmen to rate their concerns about potential impacts of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which they hunt and/or fish. One finding is that nearly every potential impact has a mean rating above the midpoint in each state (in fact, in New Mexico and Wyoming, all impacts have mean ratings above the midpoint). The findings also suggest that it is not the aesthetic impacts of oil and gas extraction that are of the most concern to sportsmen; rather, it is the actual impacts on fish and wildlife and fishing and hunting opportunities.
  - Prominent concerns in Colorado are the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, less fish/wildlife habitat, increased poaching, increased water and air pollution, and decreased fish/wildlife populations.

- Prominent concerns in Montana are the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, increased poaching, off-road vehicles, increased water and air pollution, less fish/wildlife habitat, and decreased fish/wildlife populations.
  - Prominent concerns in New Mexico are increased poaching, the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, decreased fish/wildlife populations, less fish/wildlife habitat, increased water and air pollution, and off-road vehicles.
  - Prominent concerns in Wyoming are increased poaching, the loss of access to hunting and fishing areas, decreased fish/wildlife populations, less fish/wildlife habitat, off-road vehicles, and increased water and air pollution.
- The final questions reported in this section pertain to sportsmen's opportunities to be part of the decision-making process regarding public lands in the Rocky Mountain West and oil/gas extraction activities. Sportsmen are about evenly split regarding whether they agree (from 41% to 44%) or disagree (from 44% to 50%) that agencies *would* adequately inform them about the leasing of public lands in their state for oil and gas extraction and related activities. However, they give quite high ratings (on a 0 to 10 scale, with 10 being the most important) to the importance of being included in the decision-making process regarding public lands and oil and gas extraction activities: in each state, a majority (from 58% to 63%) rate the importance at a 9 or 10 (with 10 being the most common answer by far). In a similar question, the large majority of sportsmen (80% to 88%) oppose the exclusion of sportsmen from the decision-making process (with mostly *strong* opposition—from 63% to 72%).

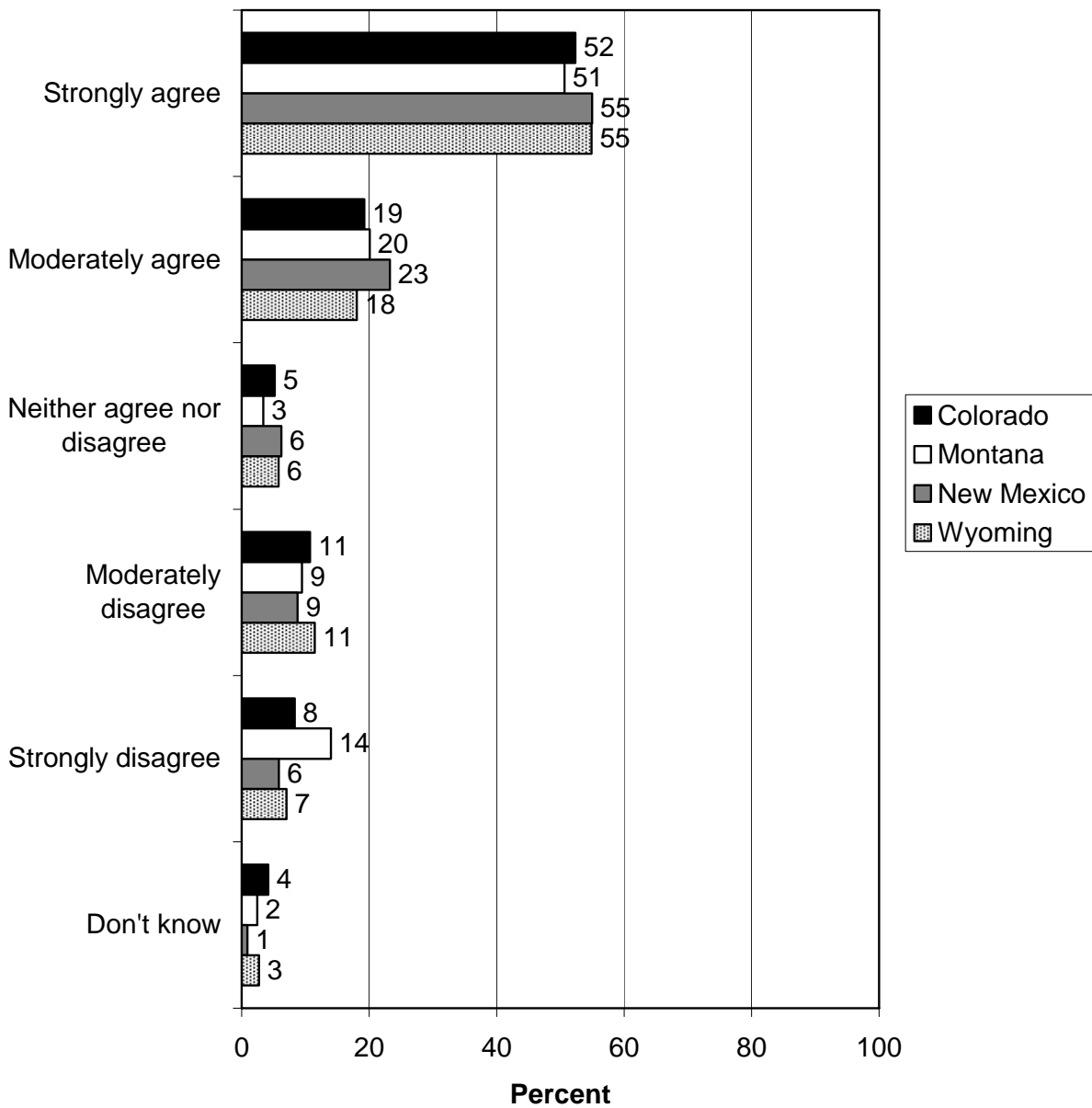
**Do you think public lands in [state] should be managed more for fish and wildlife habitat, more for oil and gas extraction, or both about equally?**



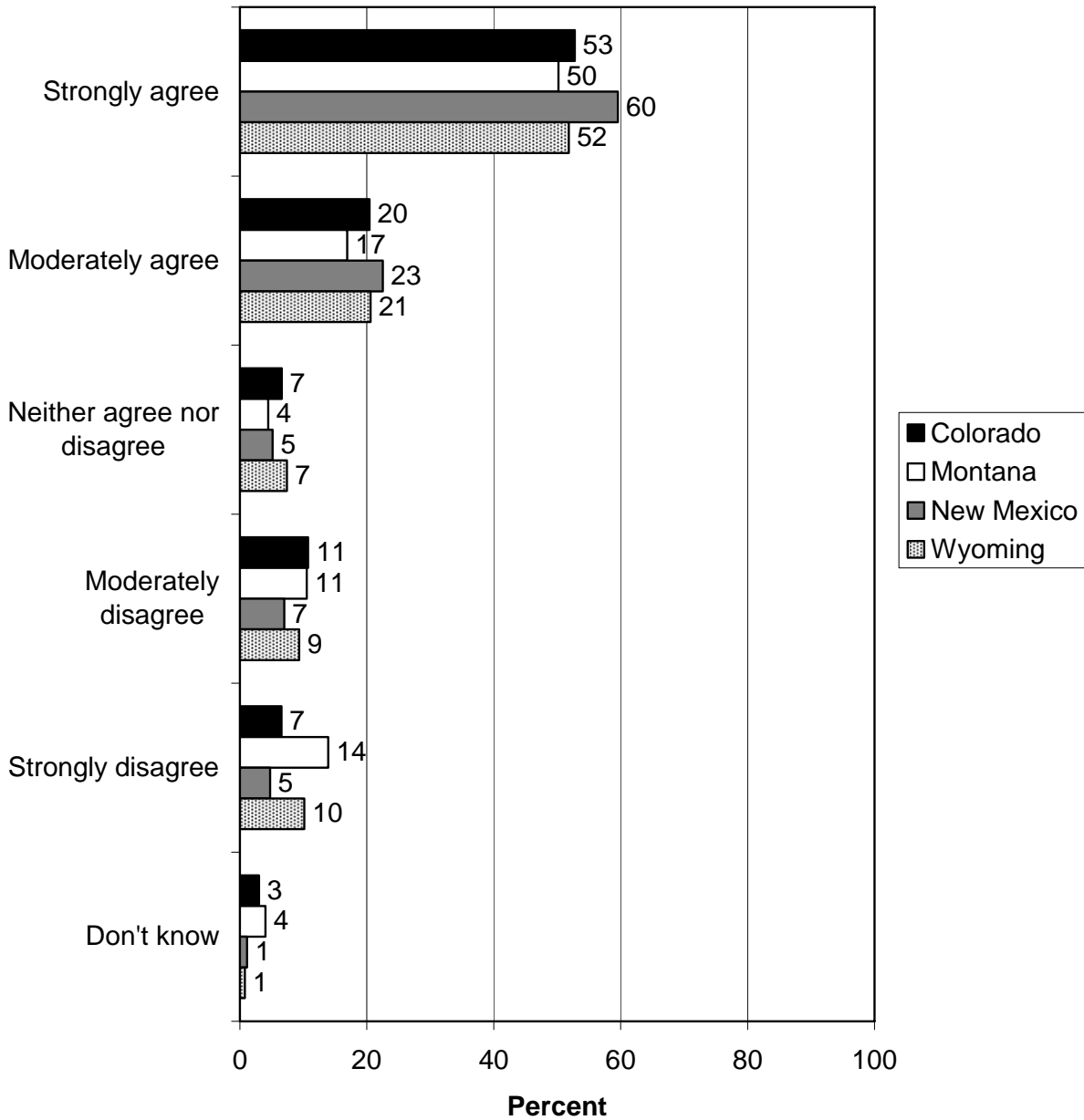
**Public lands in [state] should be managed to balance the needs of fish and wildlife with the needs for oil and gas extraction.**



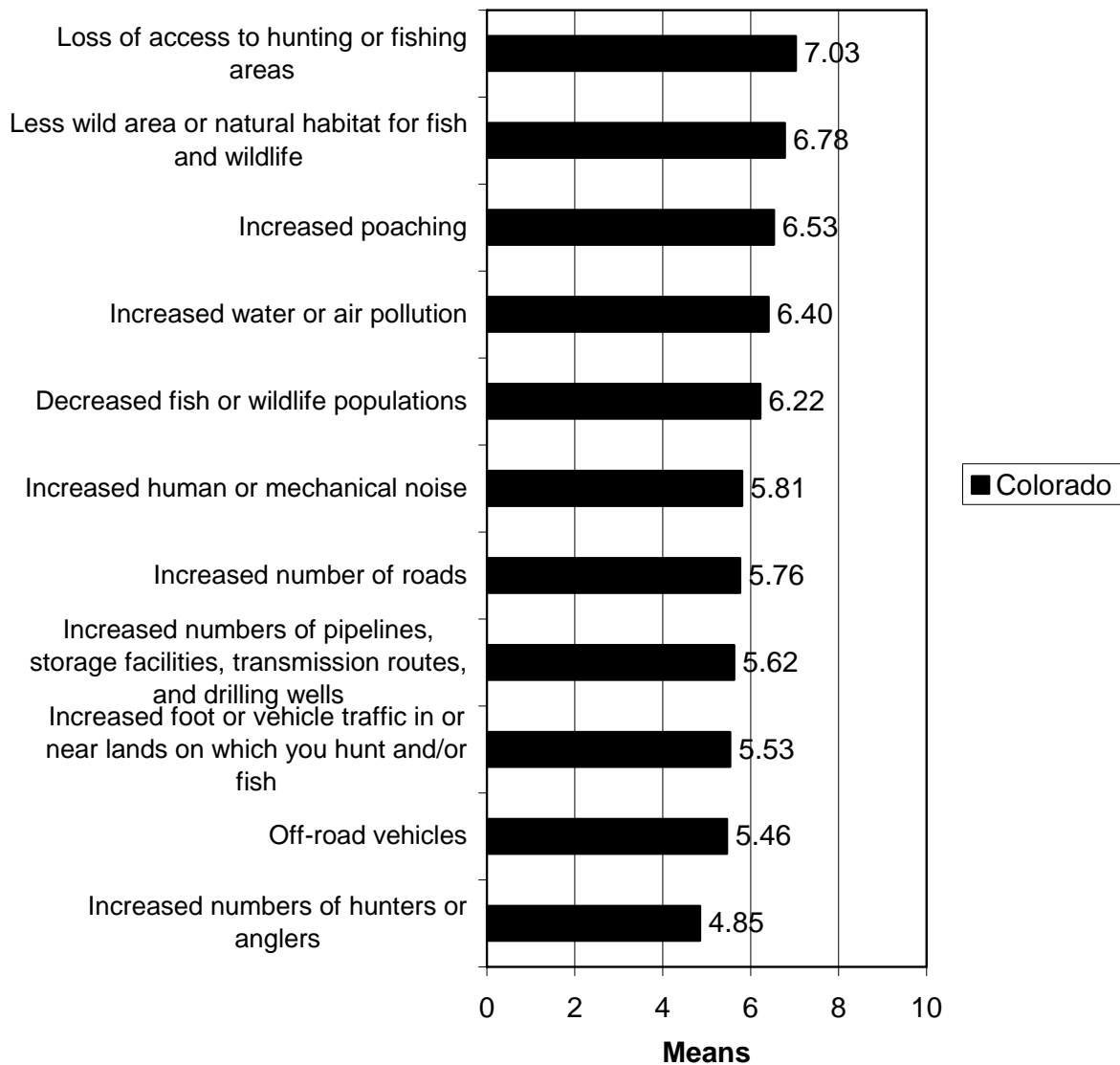
**Public lands are often leased by federal agencies to energy companies for oil and gas extraction. Do you agree or disagree that the federal government should take more steps to protect fish and wildlife in [state] where public lands are leased for oil and gas extraction?**



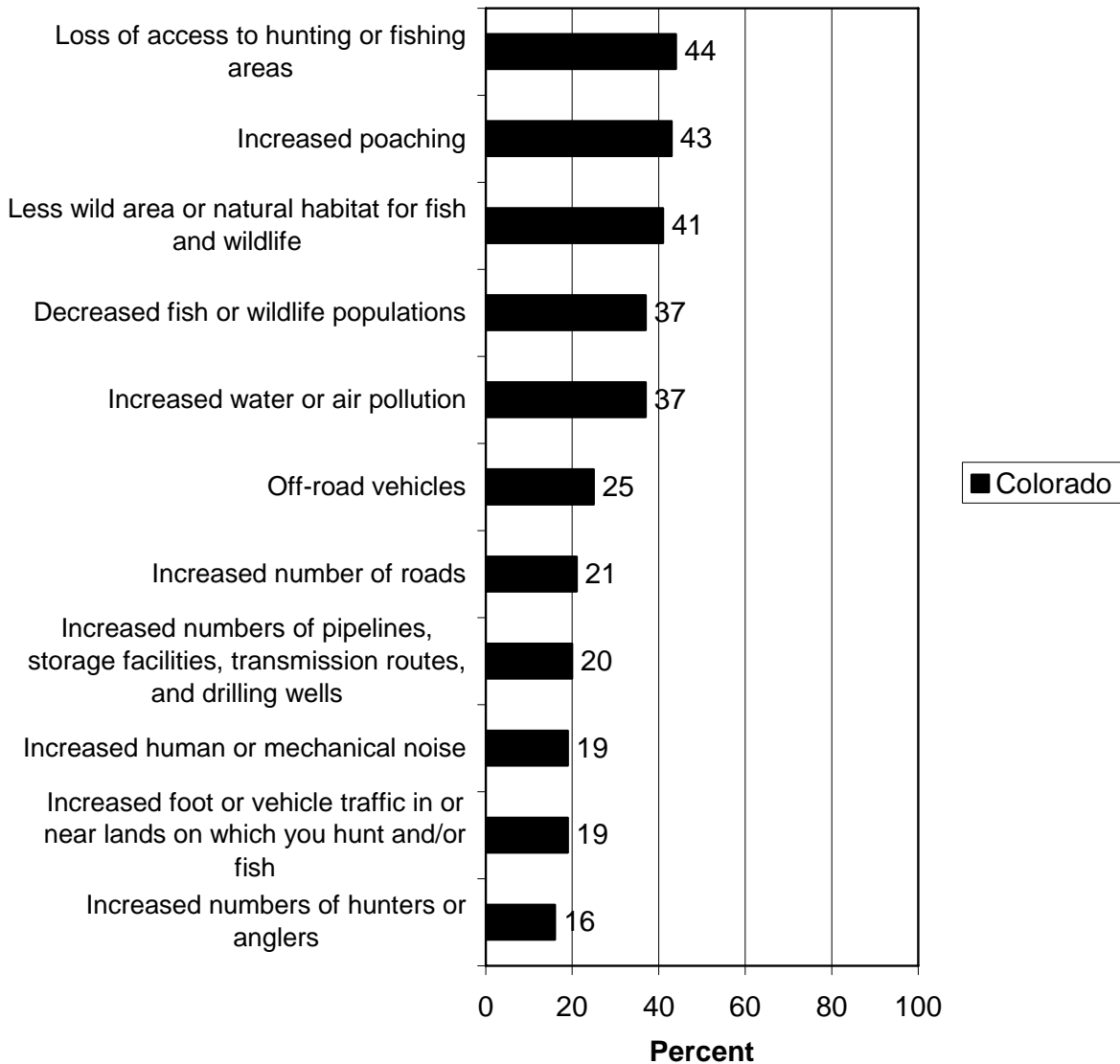
**How about that the federal government should take more steps to protect hunting and fishing opportunities in [state] where public lands are leased for oil and gas extraction?**



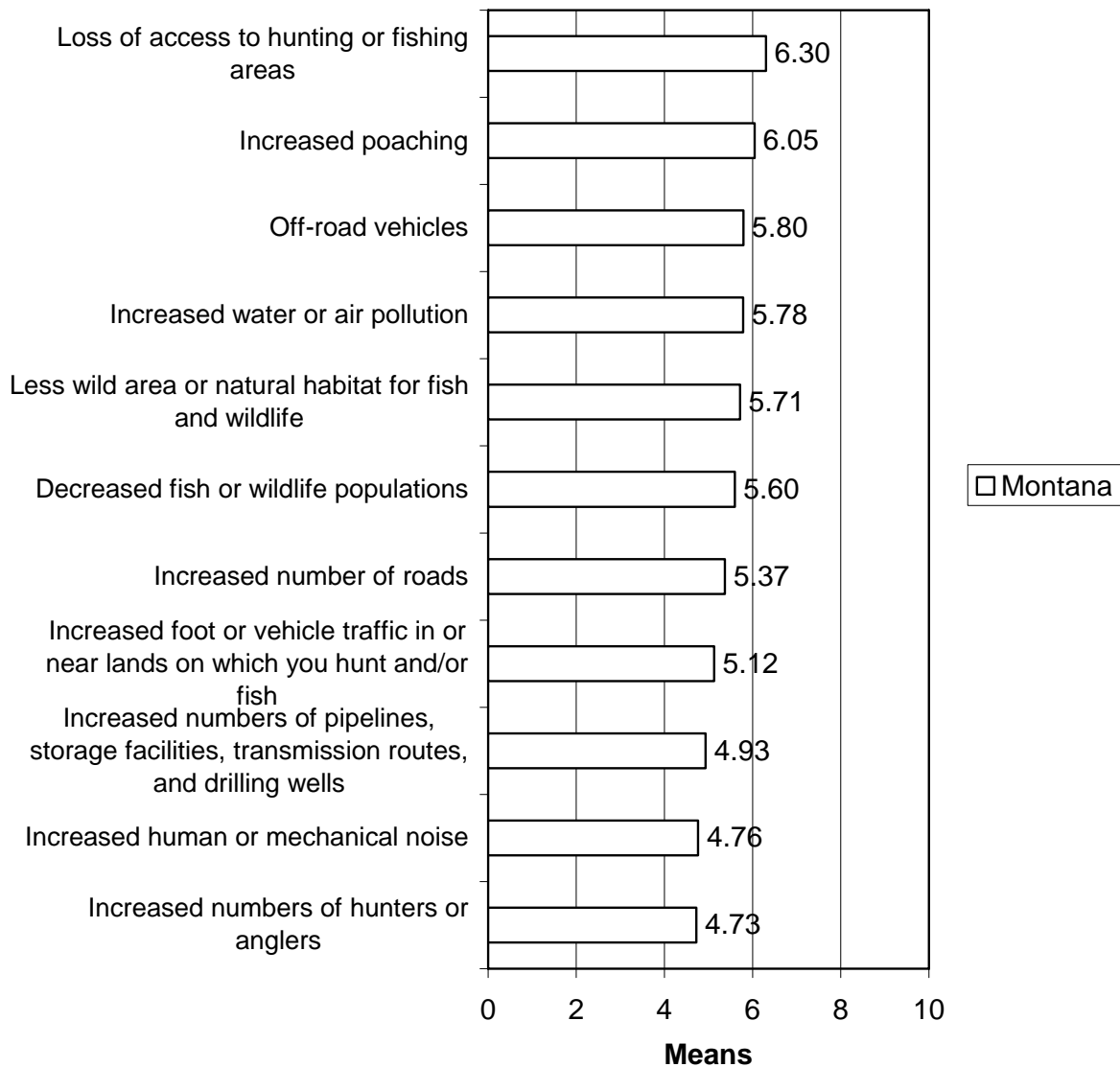
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the mean rating of concern about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years.**



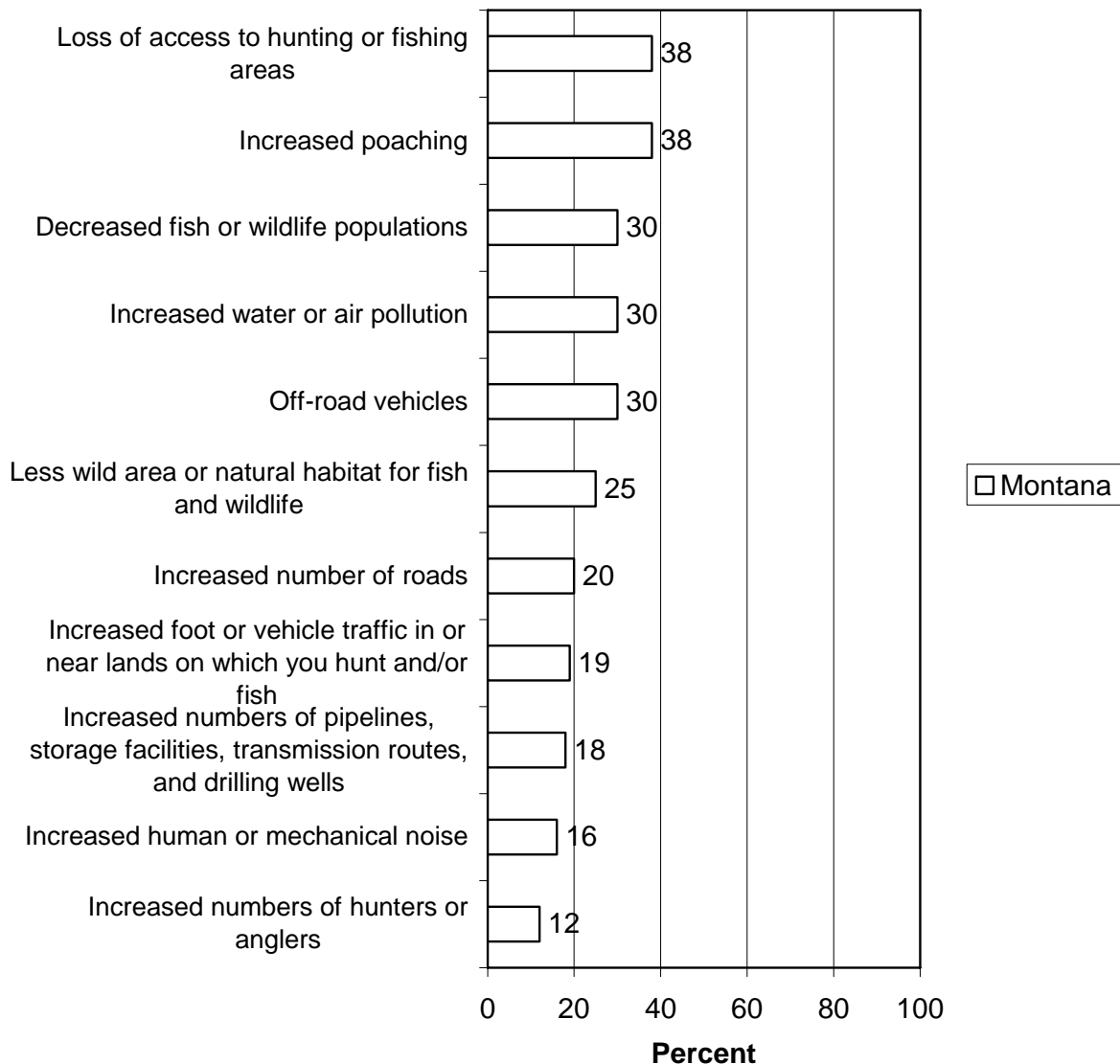
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the percentage who rated how concerned he/she is about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years as a 9 or 10.**



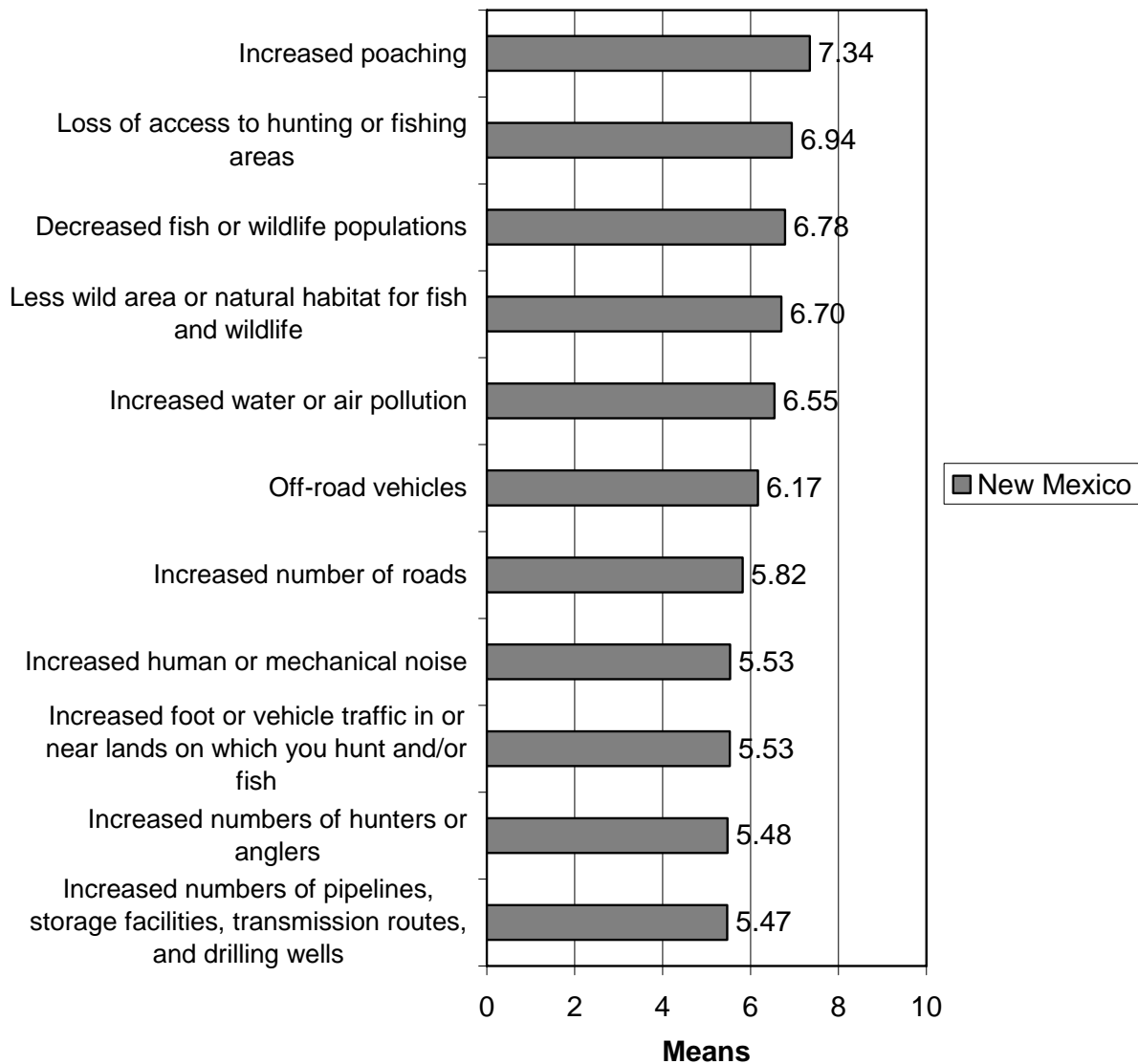
On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the mean rating of concern about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years.



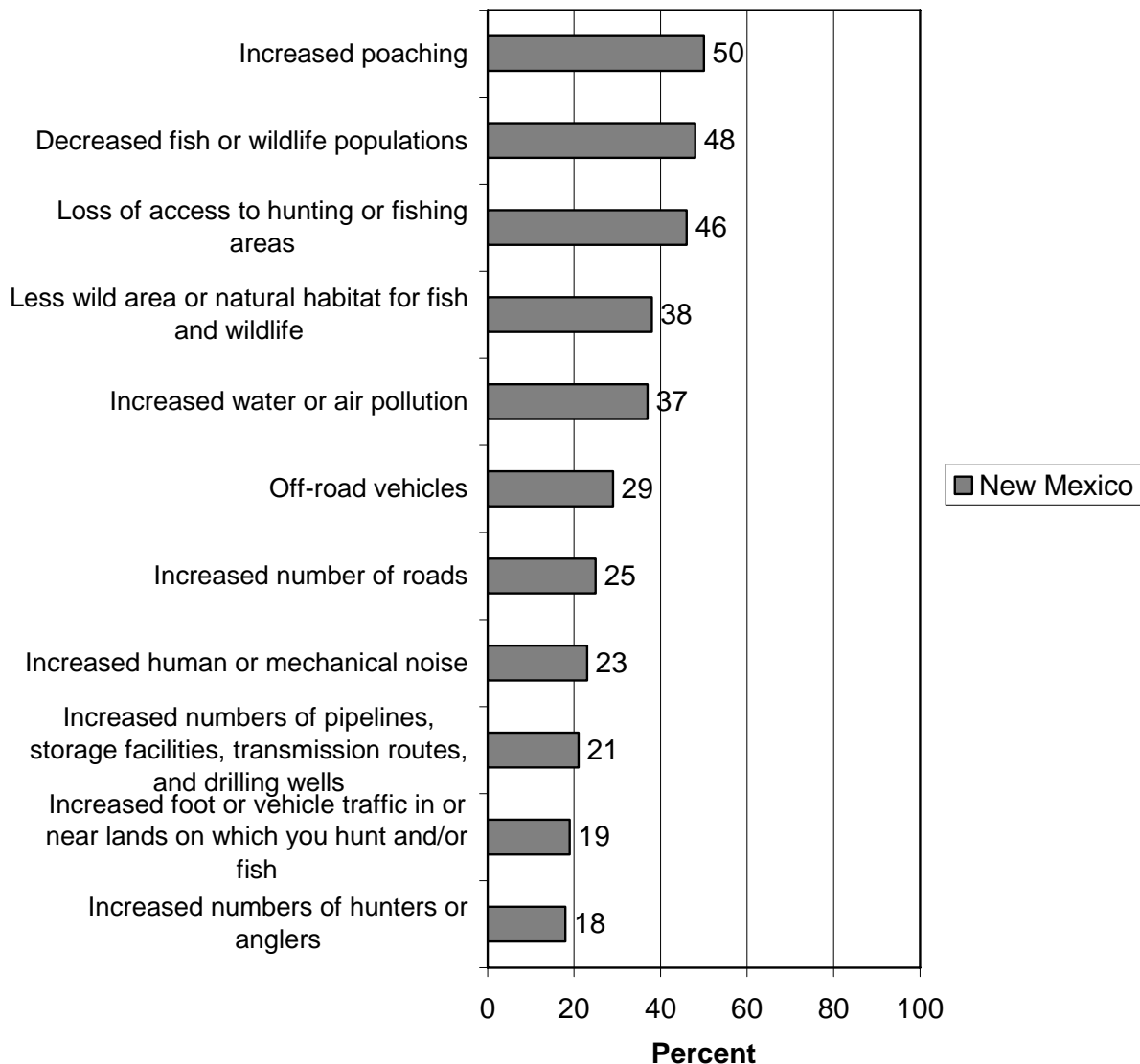
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the percentage who rated how concerned he/she is about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years as a 9 or 10.**



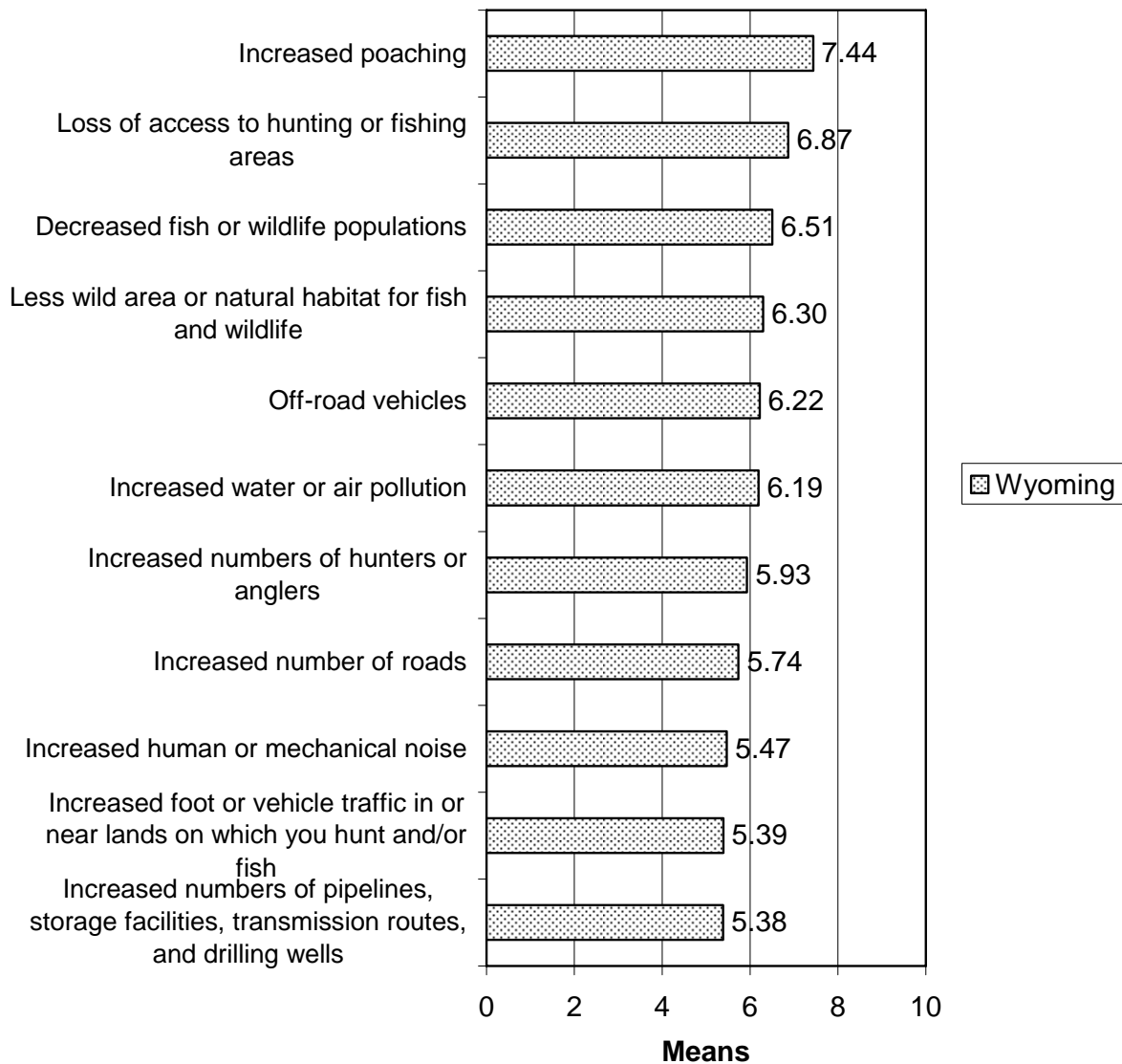
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the mean rating of concern about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years.**



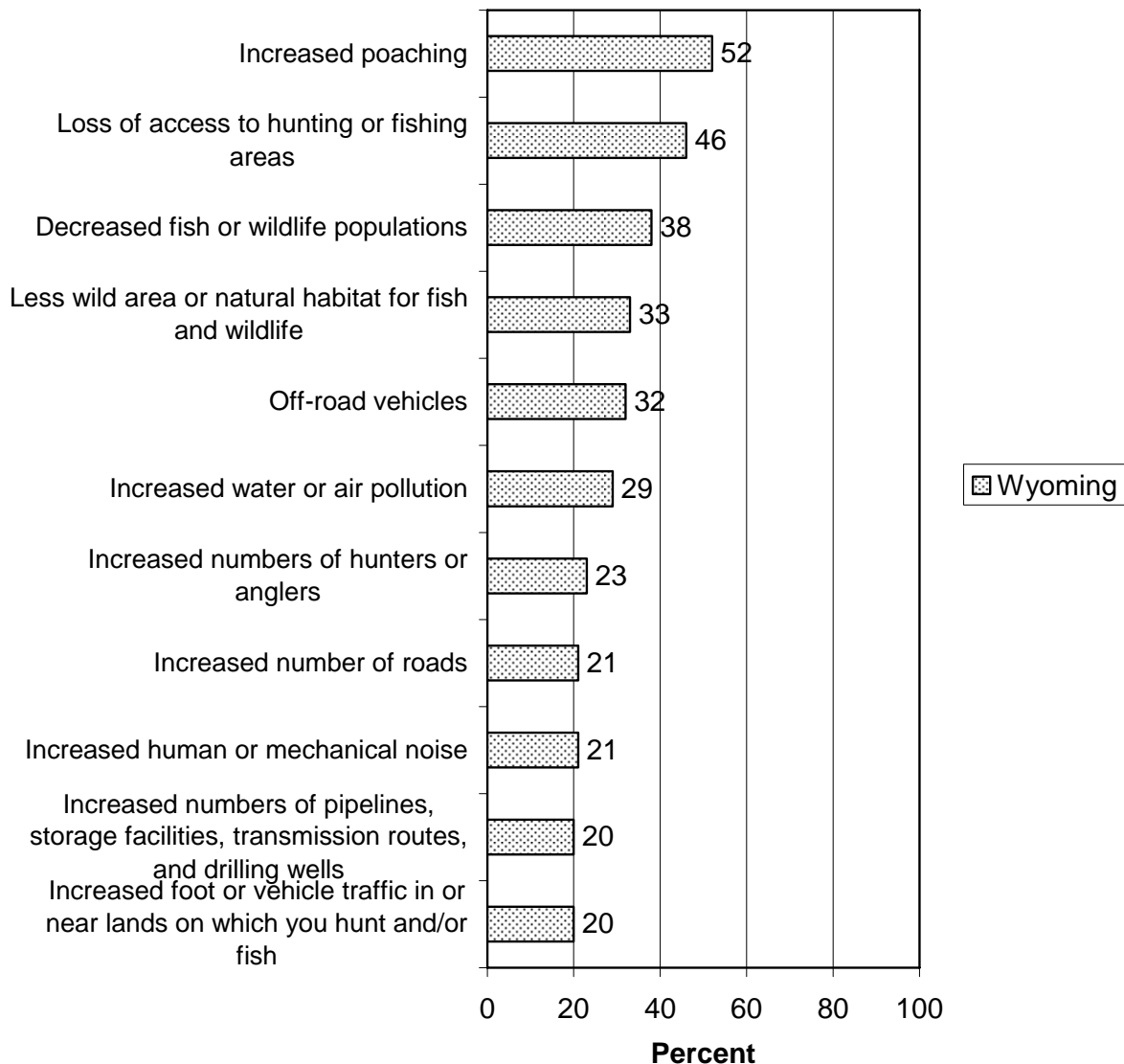
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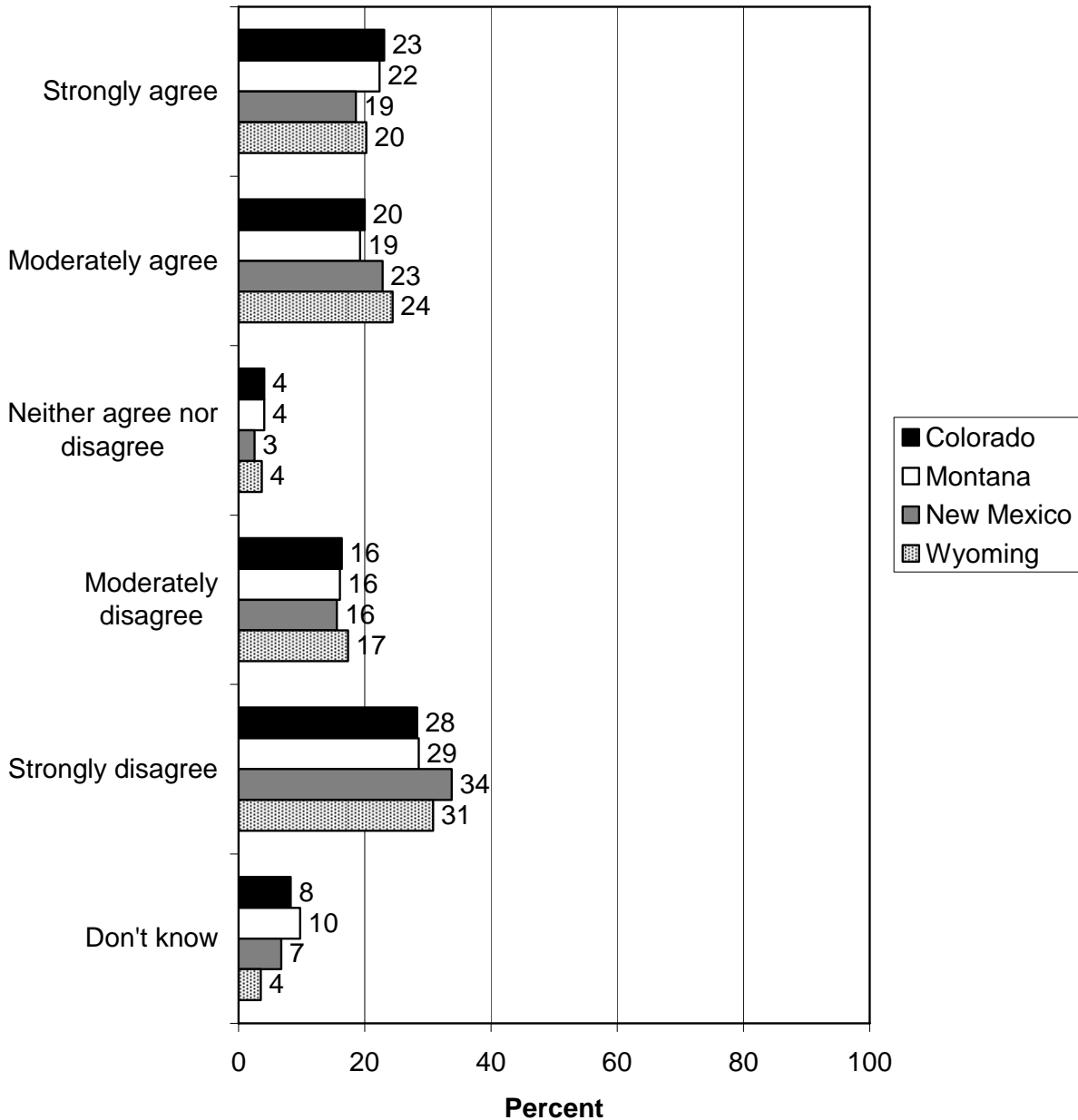
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the mean rating of concern about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years.**



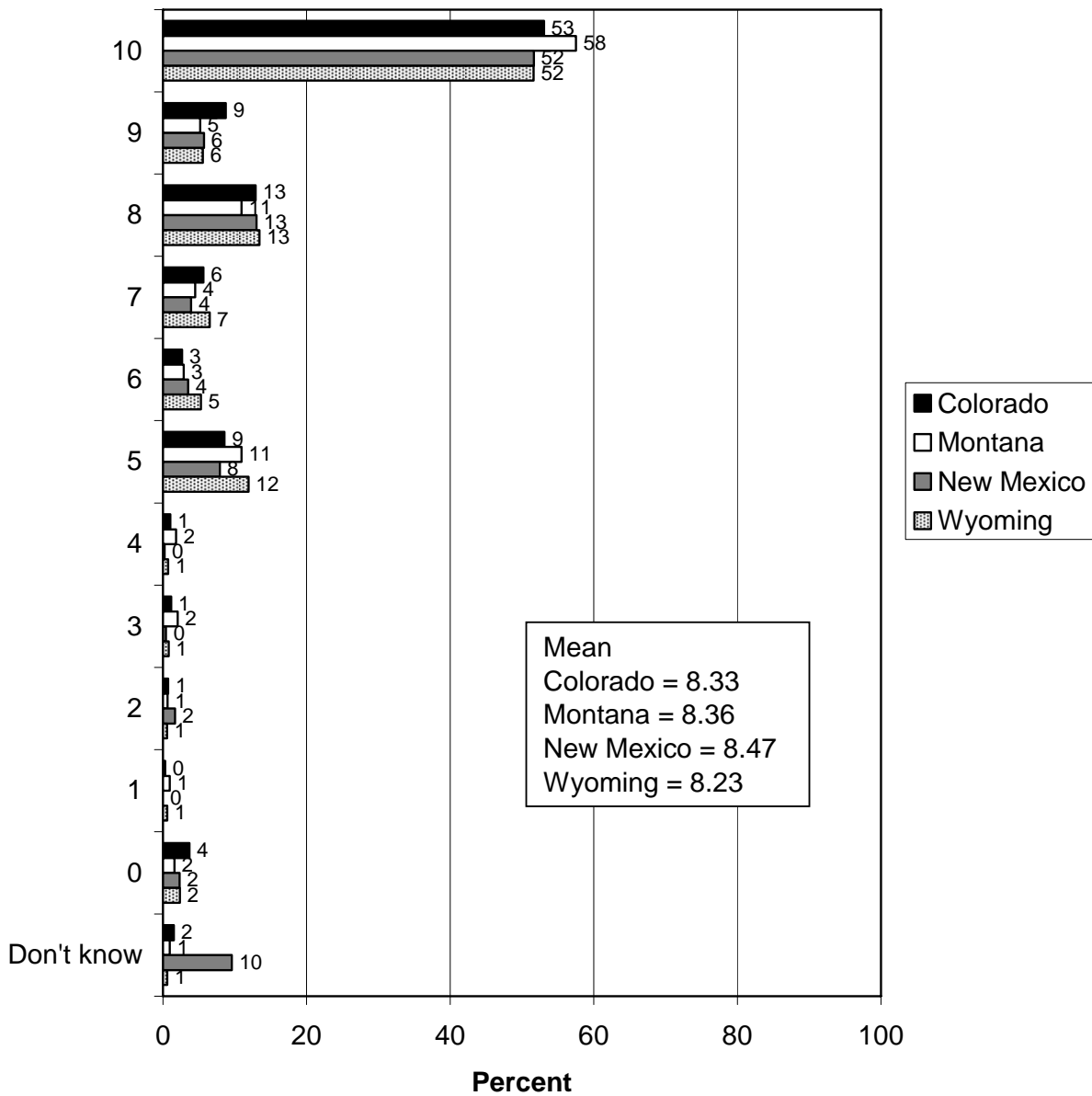
**On a scale of 0 - 10 where 0 is "not at all concerned" and 10 is "extremely concerned," the percentage who rated how concerned he/she is about each the following as a potential impact of oil and gas extraction on the lands on which he/she will hunt and/or fish in the next 2 years as a 9 or 10.**



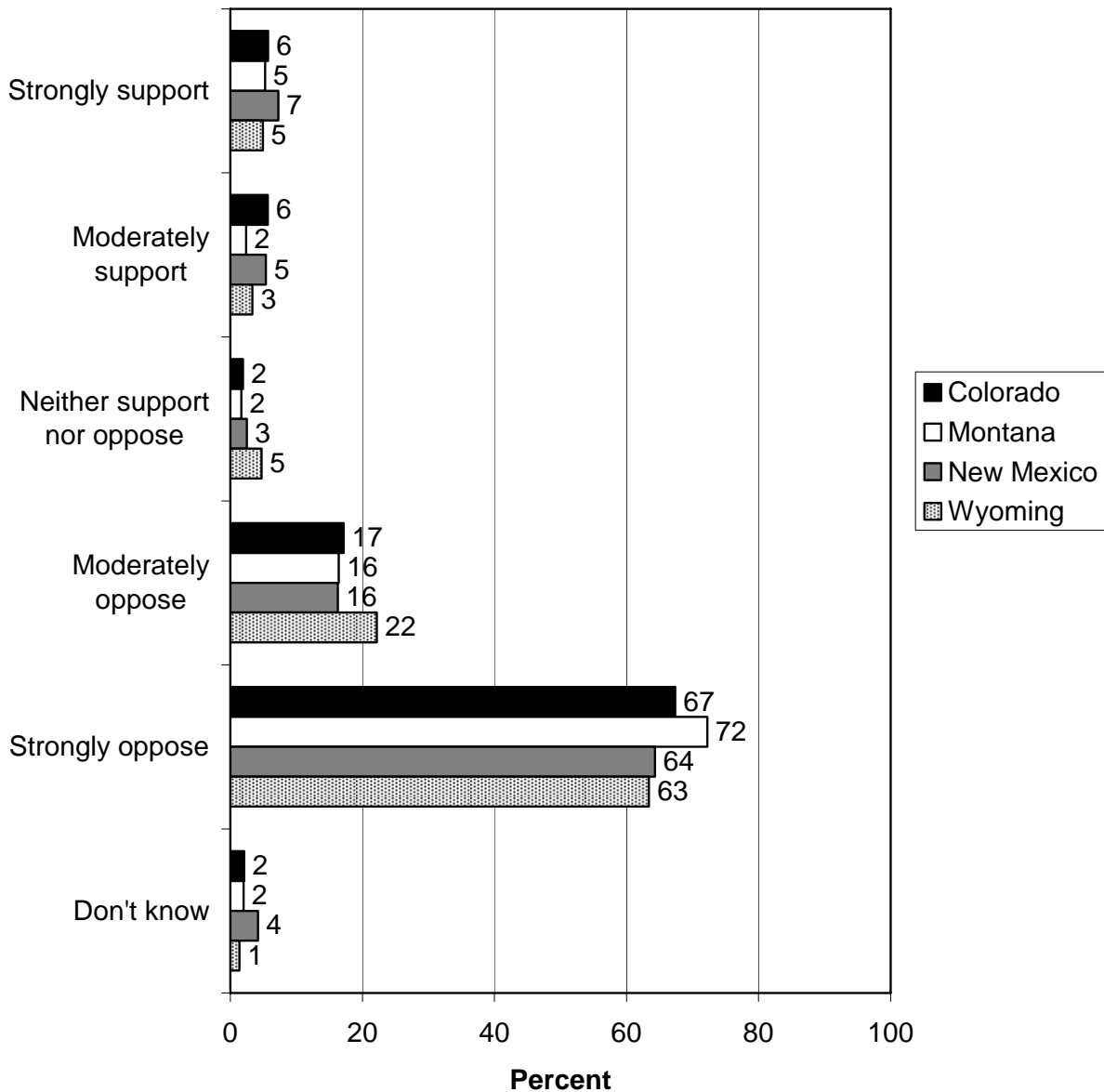
**Do you agree or disagree that if the public lands in the areas where you hunt and/or fish were leased by an agency for oil and gas extraction that the agency would adequately inform you about the lease and any related oil and gas extraction activities?**



**How important is it to you that sportsmen be included in the decision-making process regarding oil and gas extraction on public lands by federal land management agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service?**



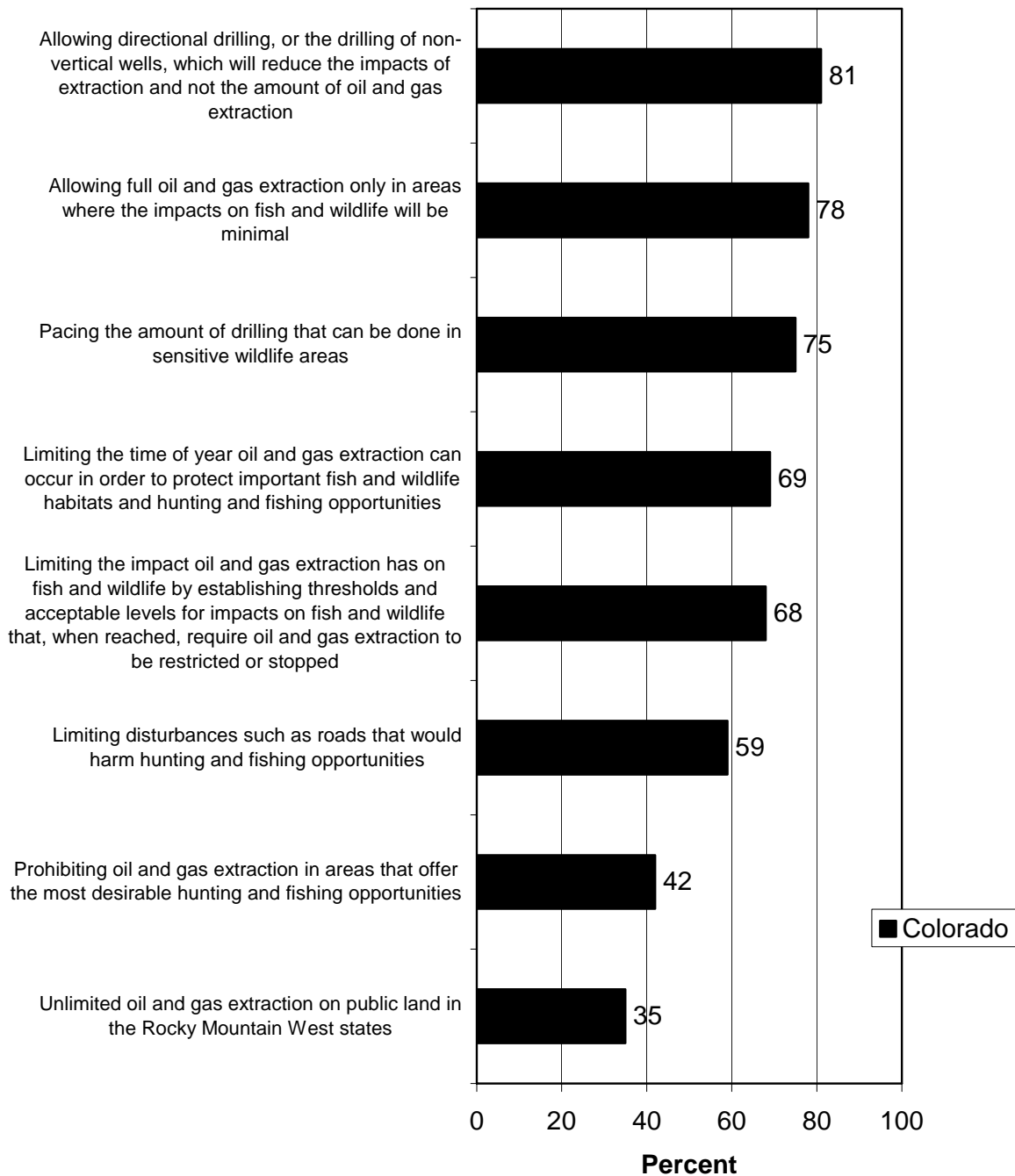
**Historically, federal law has required public participation in oil and gas leasing and extraction decisions. Do you support or oppose excluding sportsmen from oil and gas leasing and extraction decisions on public land?**



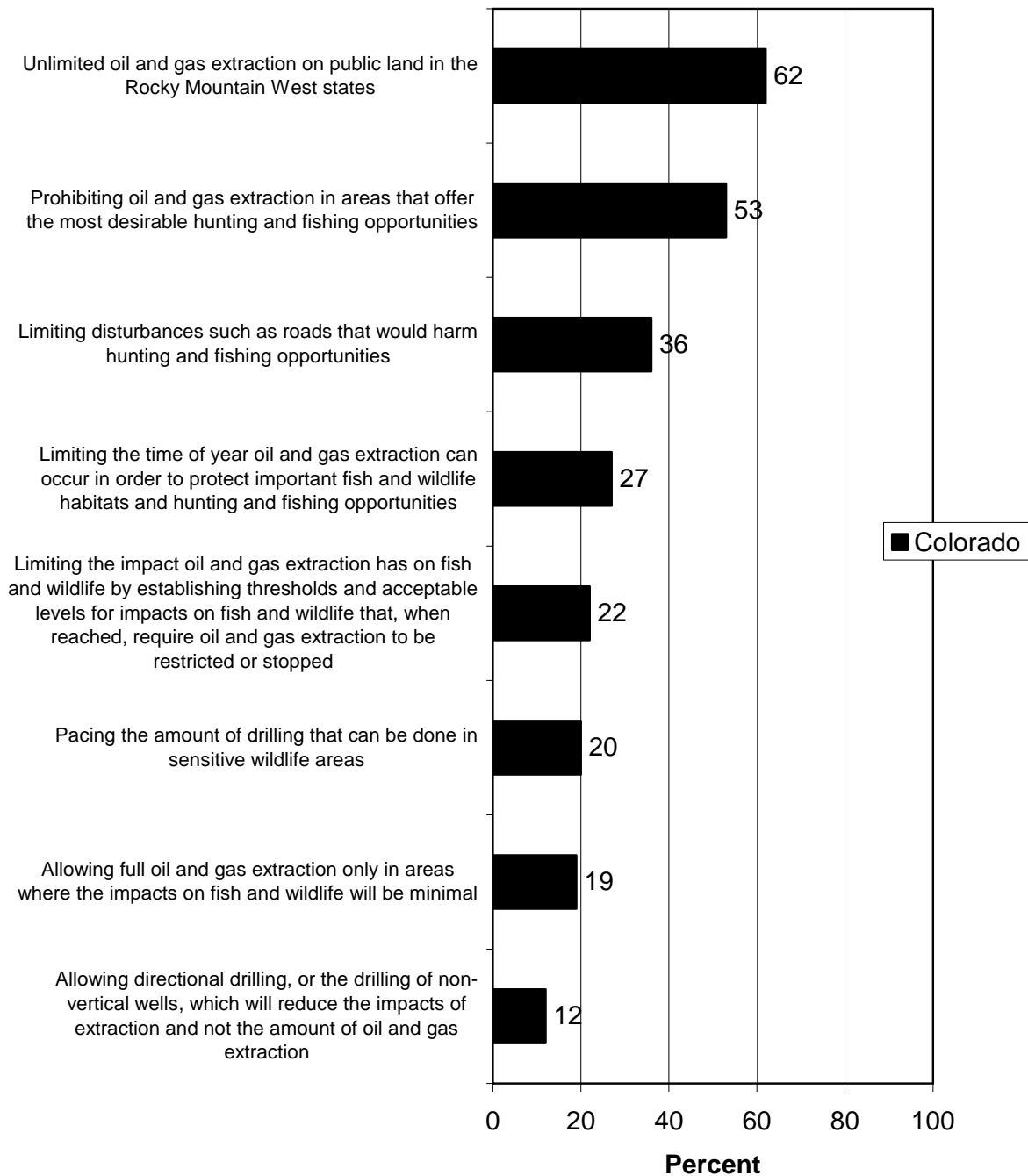
## OPINIONS ON REGULATION AND METHODS OF ENERGY EXTRACTION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST

- When it comes to regulation, sportsmen want oil and gas extraction companies to be regulated. Results demonstrating this are discussed below.
- Eight questions in the survey asked sportsmen about their support or opposition to various regulatory approaches and/or methods of extraction. For all states, the extreme option is at the bottom of the ranking of support: the least support is for *unlimited* oil and gas extraction on public lands in the state. Instead, the most support is for approaches and methods that allow extraction while minimizing their negative effects. For instance, there is much support for allowing directional drilling (which is said to reduce the negative impacts of extraction while maintaining the amount that can be extracted), limits on the time of year that extraction activities, limits on the areas that can be used for extraction activities, pacing extraction activities to minimize impacts, and determining thresholds for impacts on fish and wildlife and not allowing extraction if the thresholds are exceeded.
- Overwhelmingly, sportsmen do *not* want the oil and gas extraction industry to be exempted from regulations to protect rivers and streams—the majority of sportsmen in each state (from 65% to 73%) *strongly* oppose such exemptions, and total opposition—strong and moderate together—ranges from 76% to 84%. Similarly, large majorities of sportsmen in the states oppose (again, mostly *strong* opposition) exempting the oil and gas extraction industry from provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- The large majority of sportsmen (74% to 83%) oppose, with most of that being *strong* opposition (55% to 69%), exempting the oil and gas extraction industry from the requirement to conduct an analysis of the effects of extraction activities on fish and wildlife and hunting and fishing before leases are granted for extraction activities on public lands.

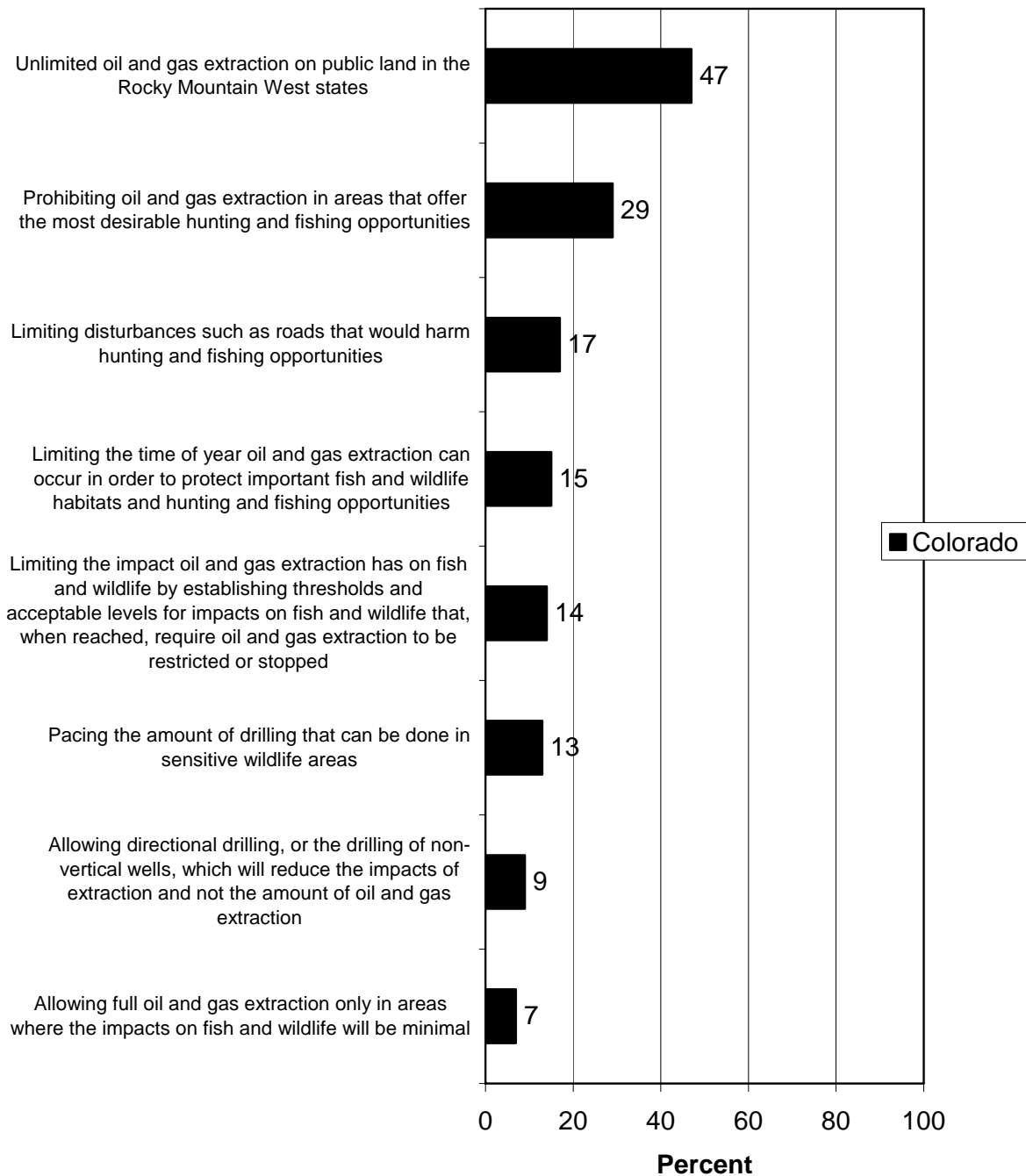
**Percent who strongly or moderately support the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



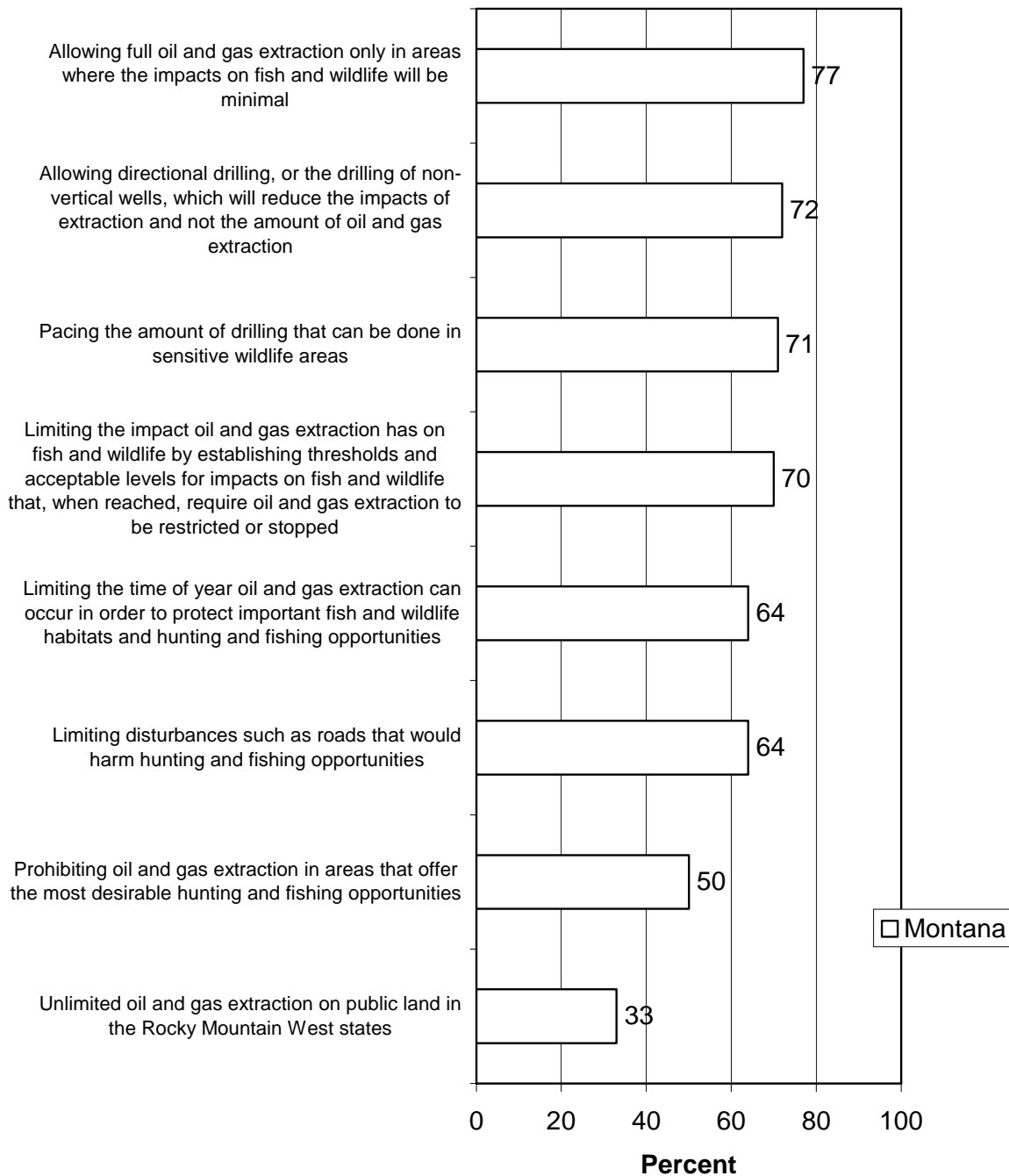
**Percent who moderately or strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



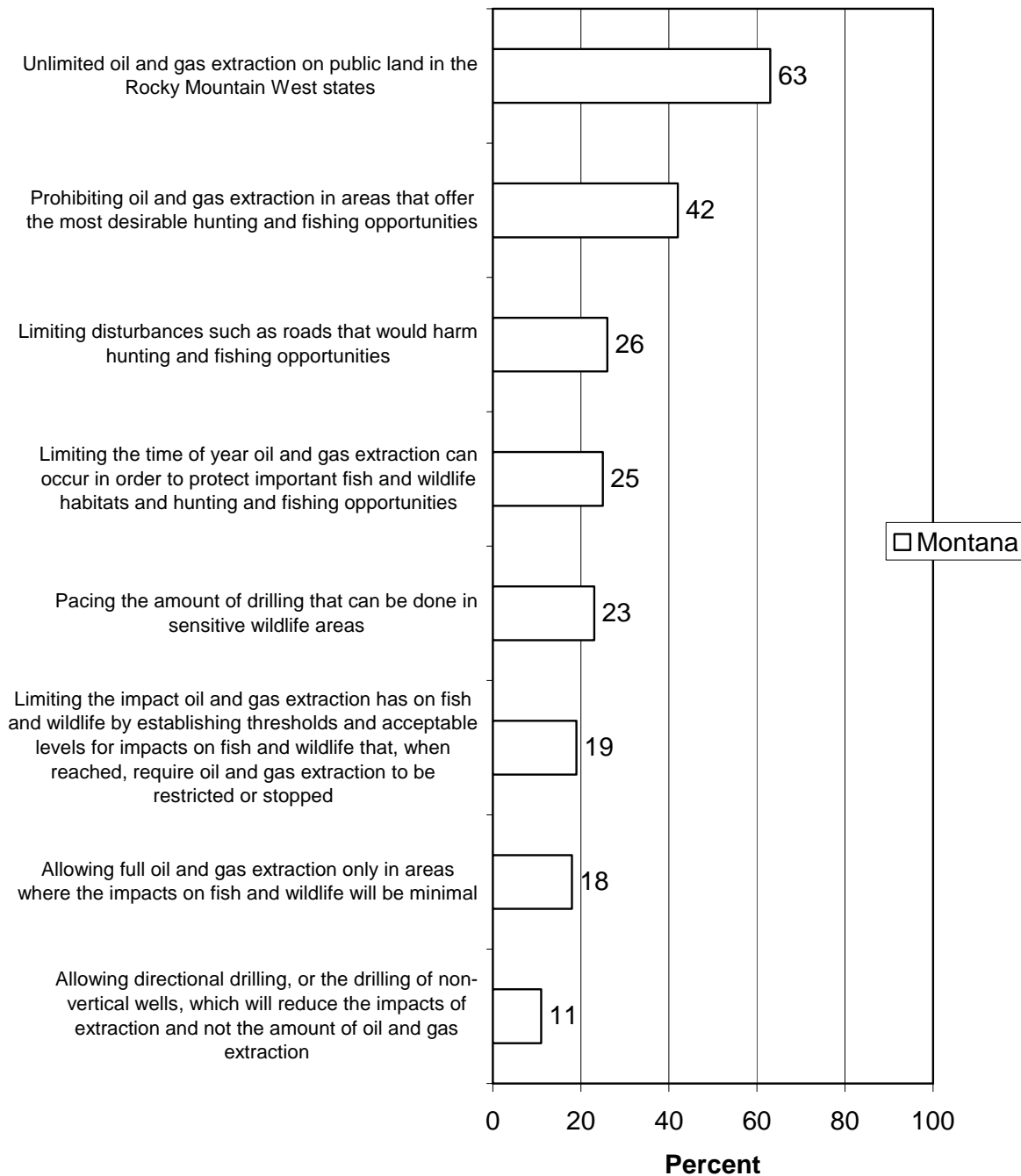
**Percent who strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



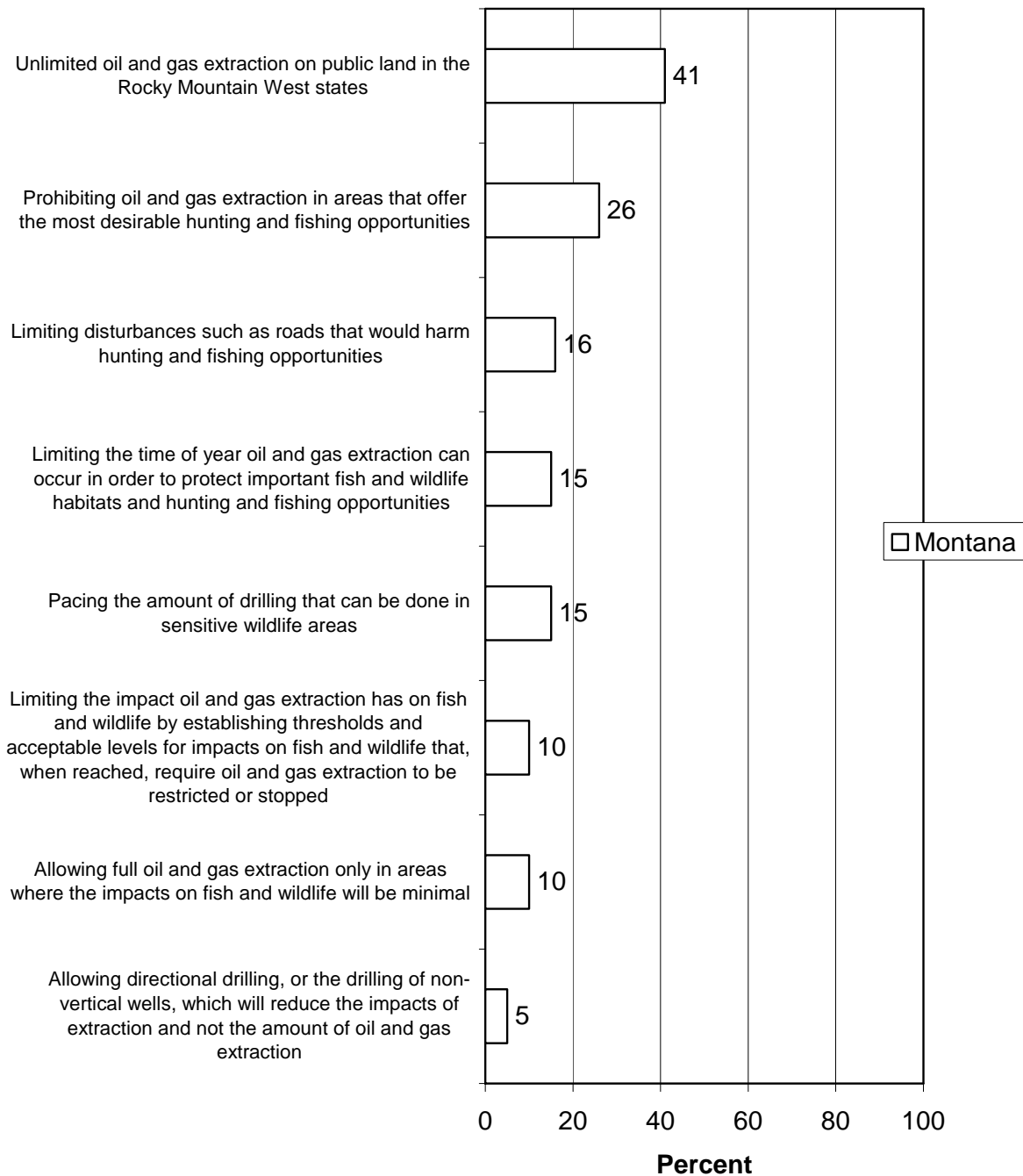
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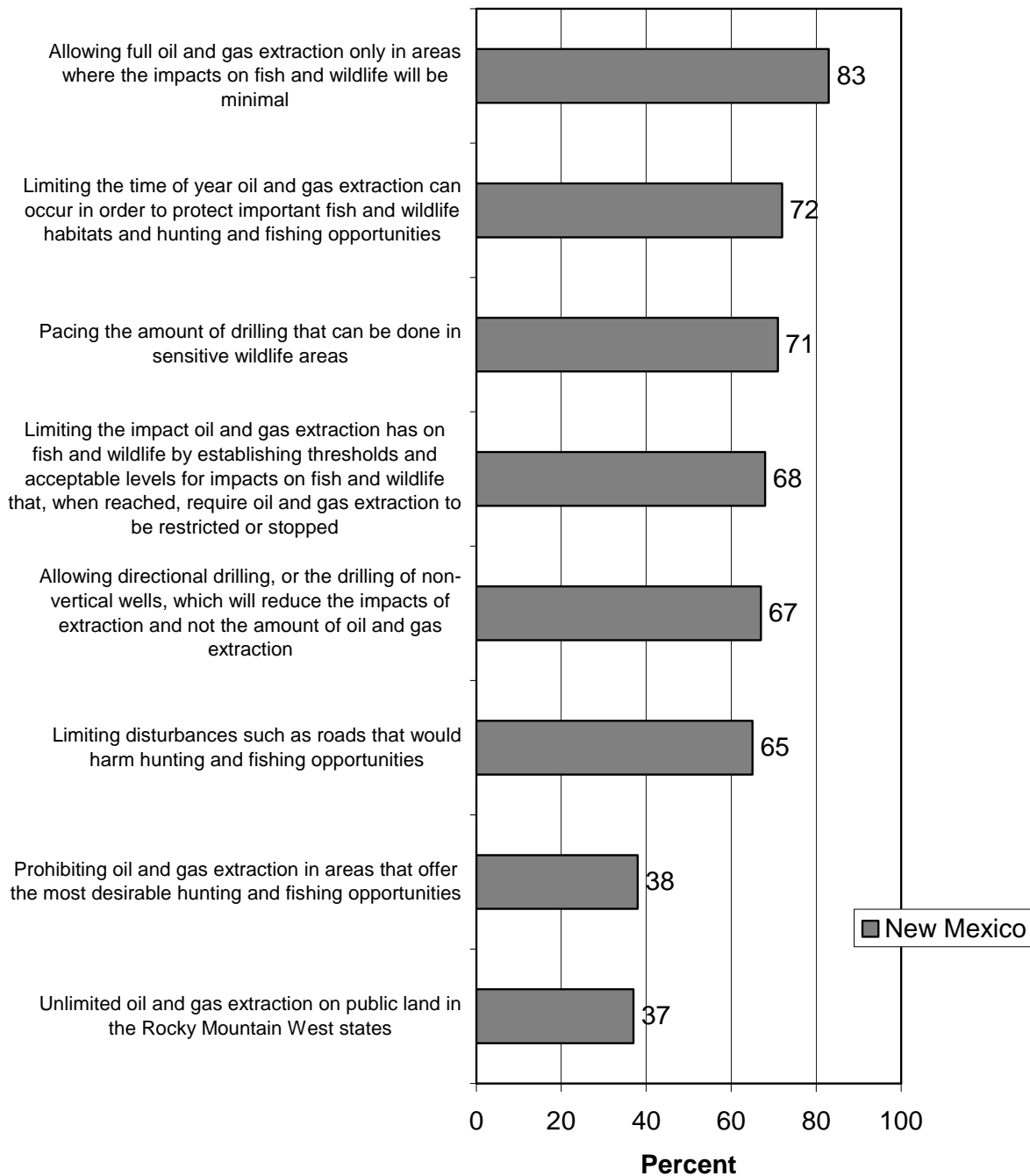
**Percent who moderately or strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



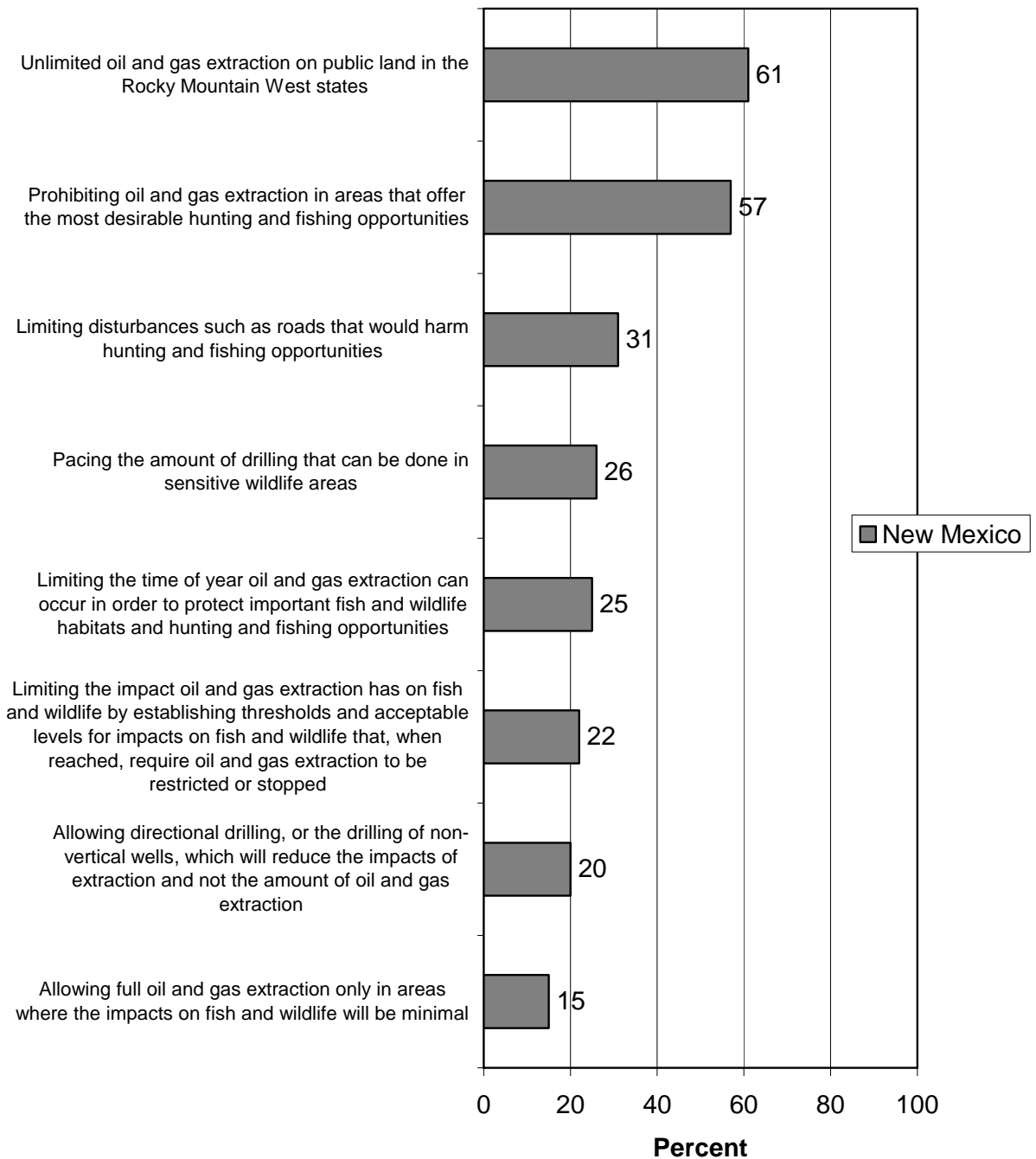
**Percent who strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



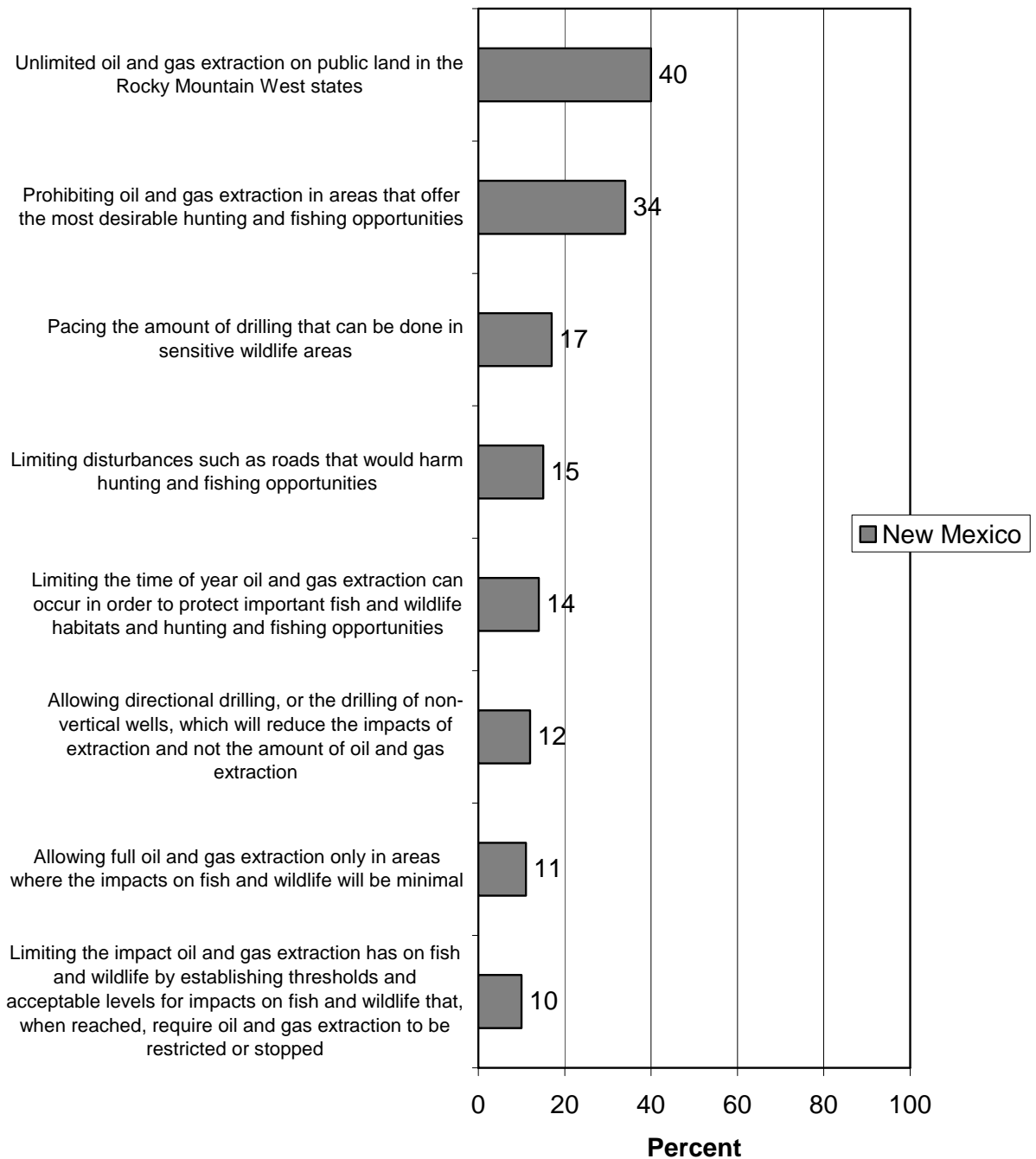
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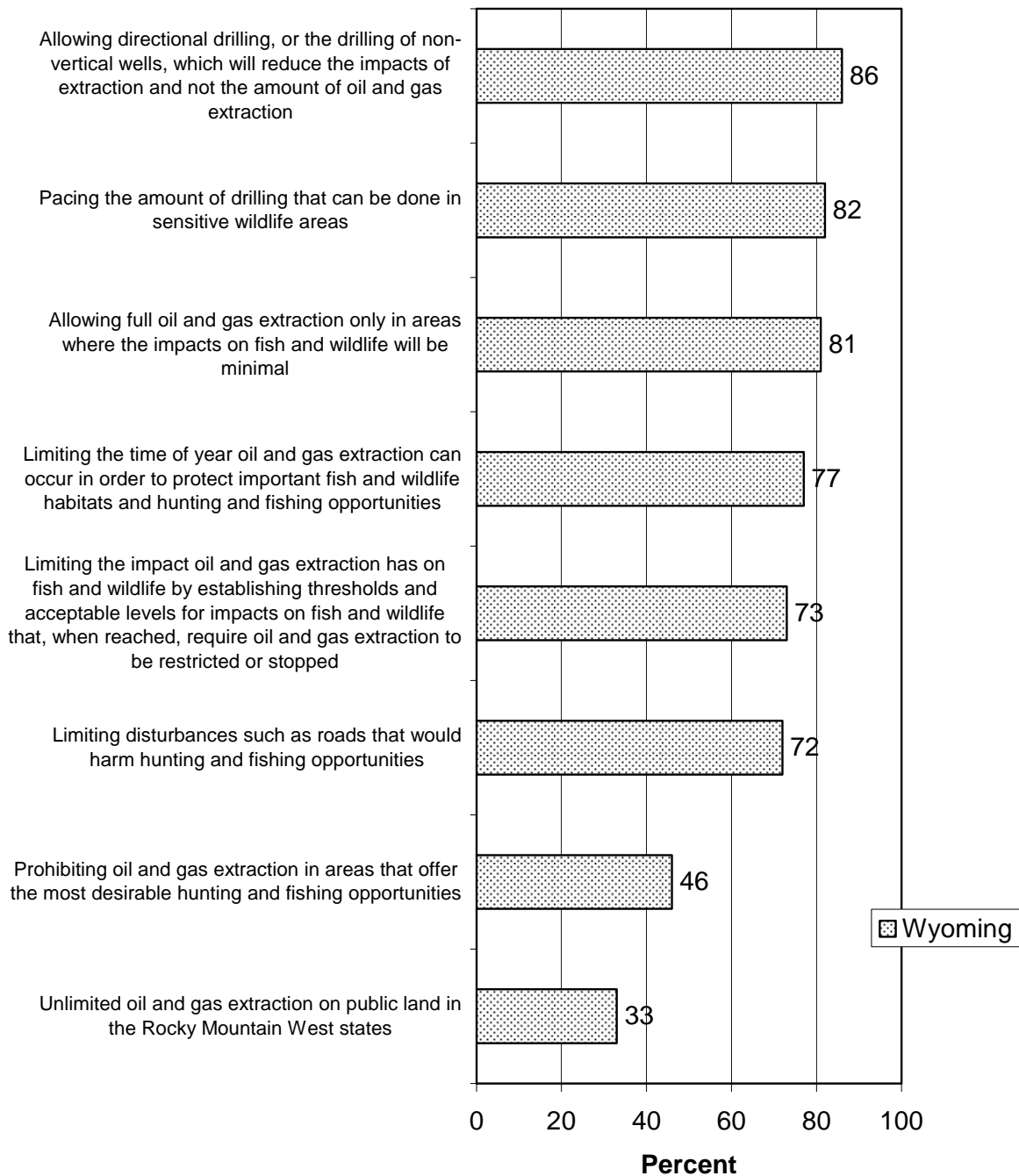
**Percent who moderately or strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



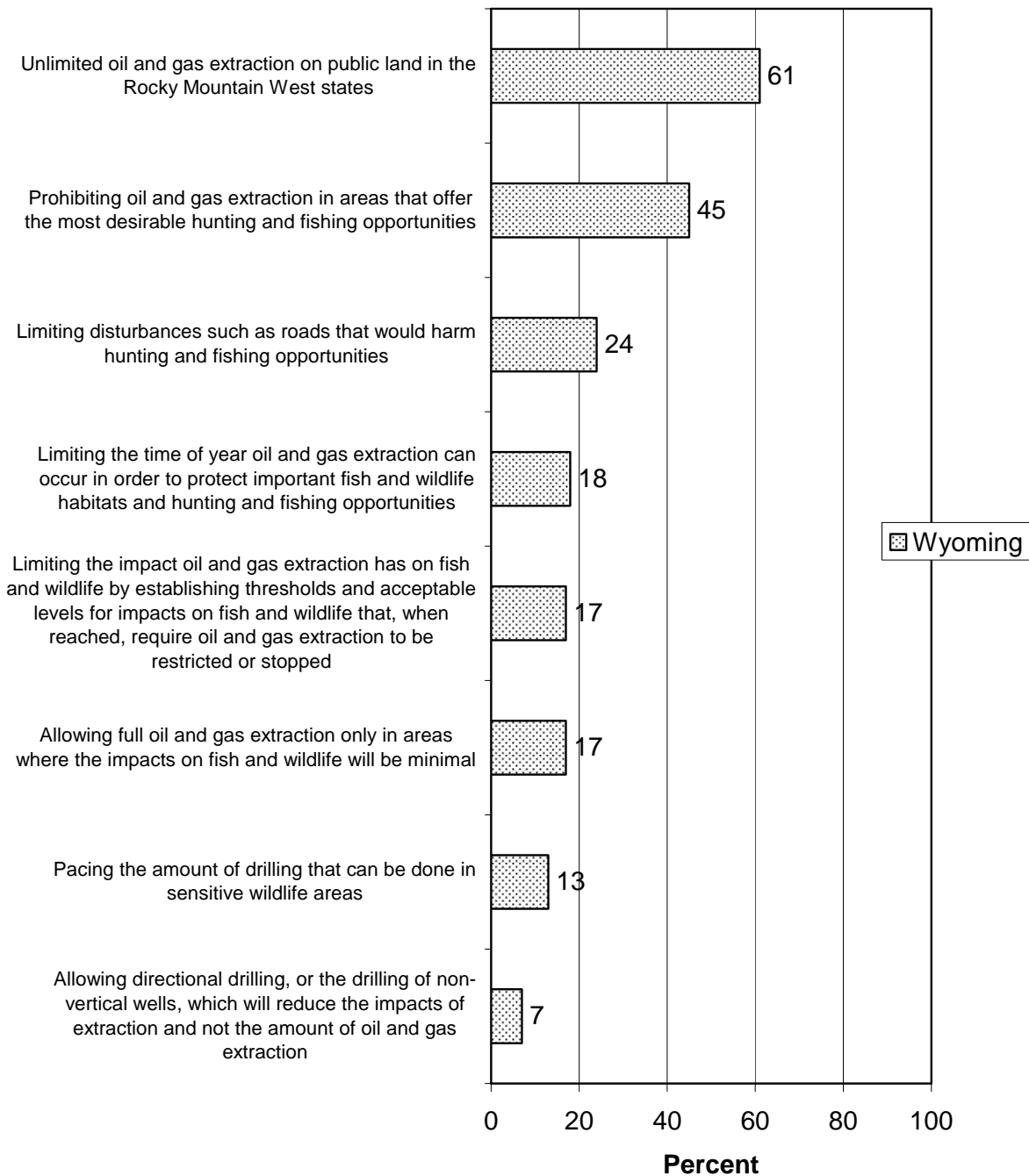
**Percent who strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



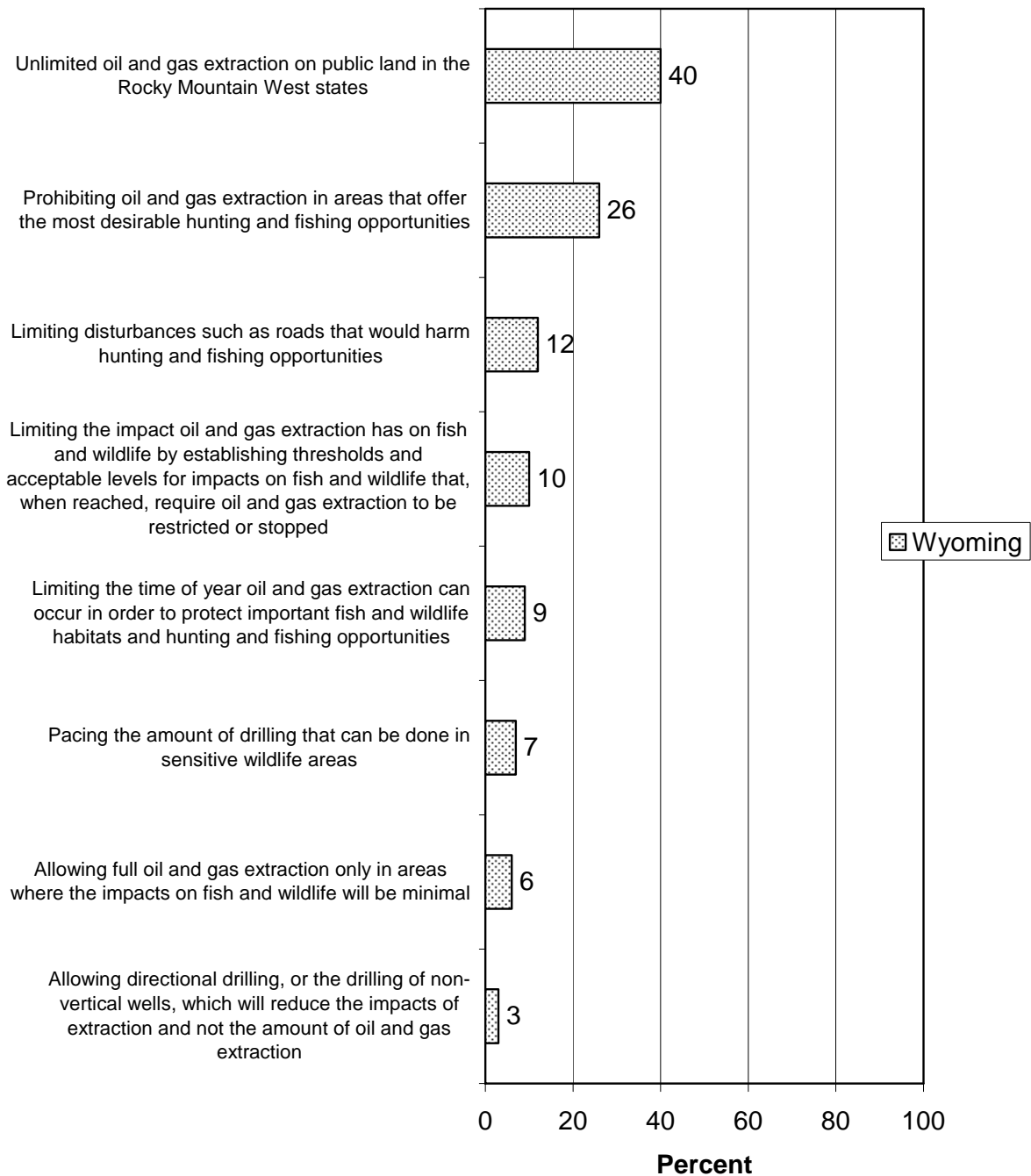
**Percent who strongly or moderately support the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



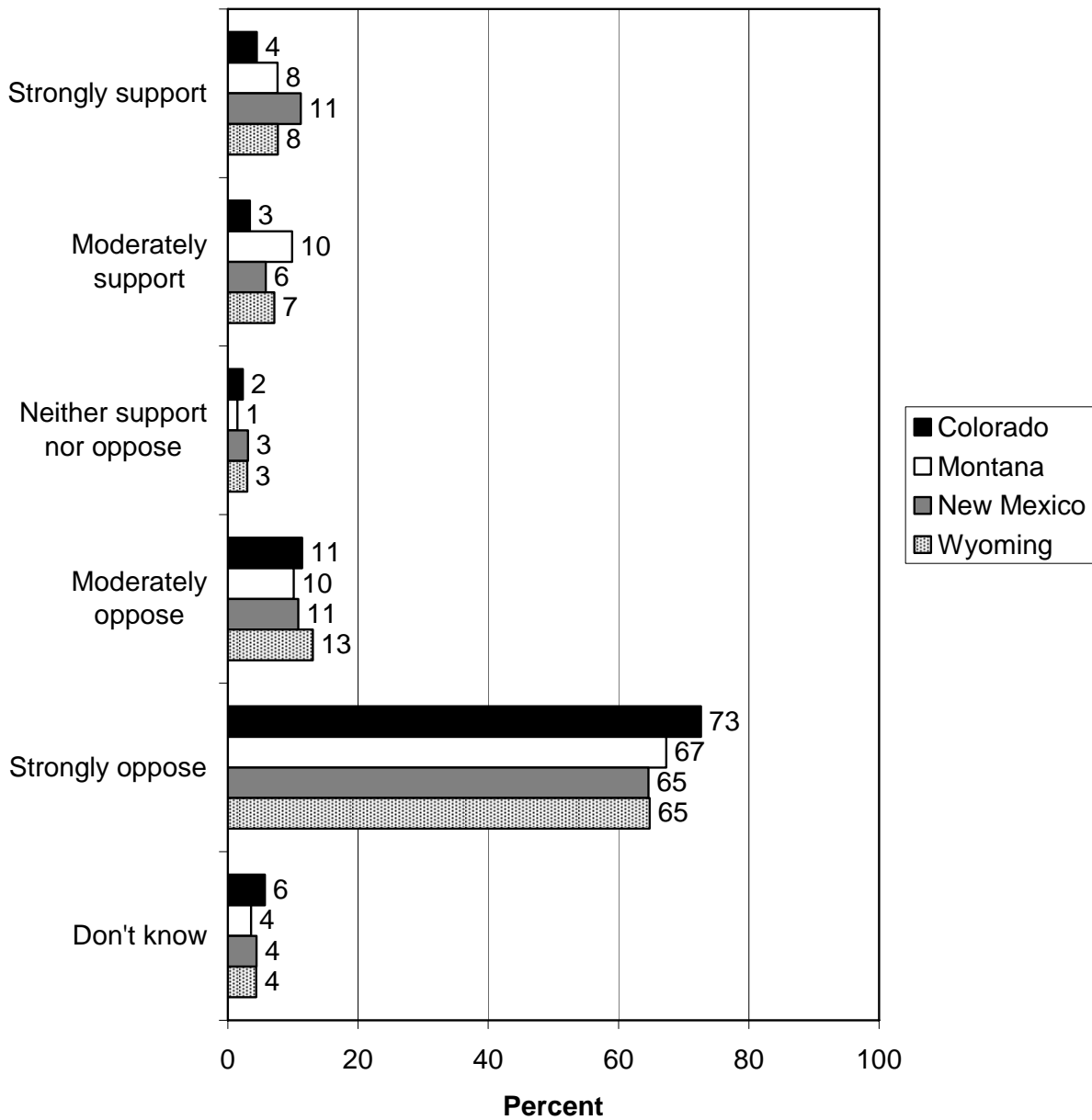
**Percent who moderately or strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



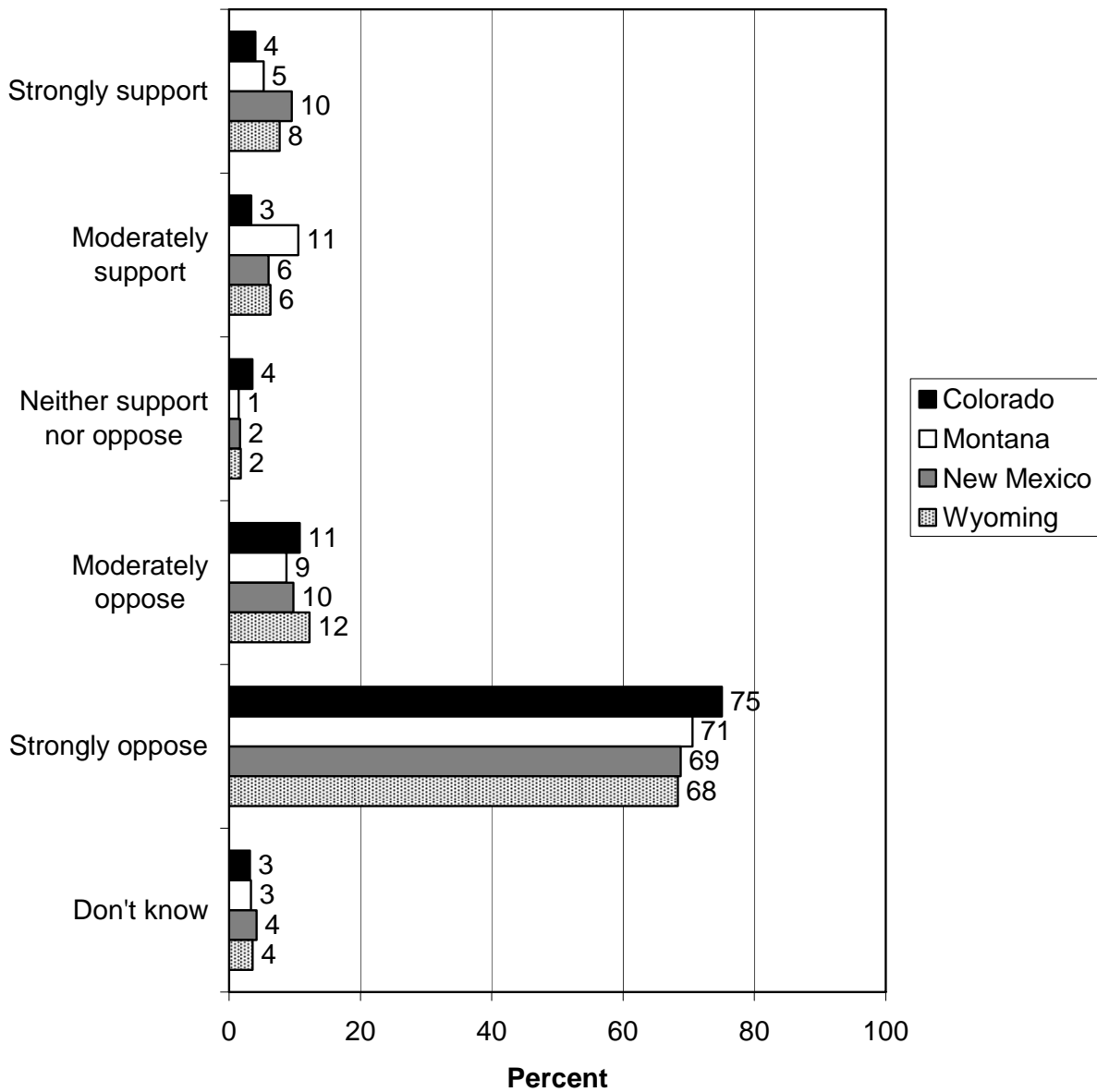
**Percent who strongly oppose the following approaches for managing oil and gas extraction on leased public lands.**



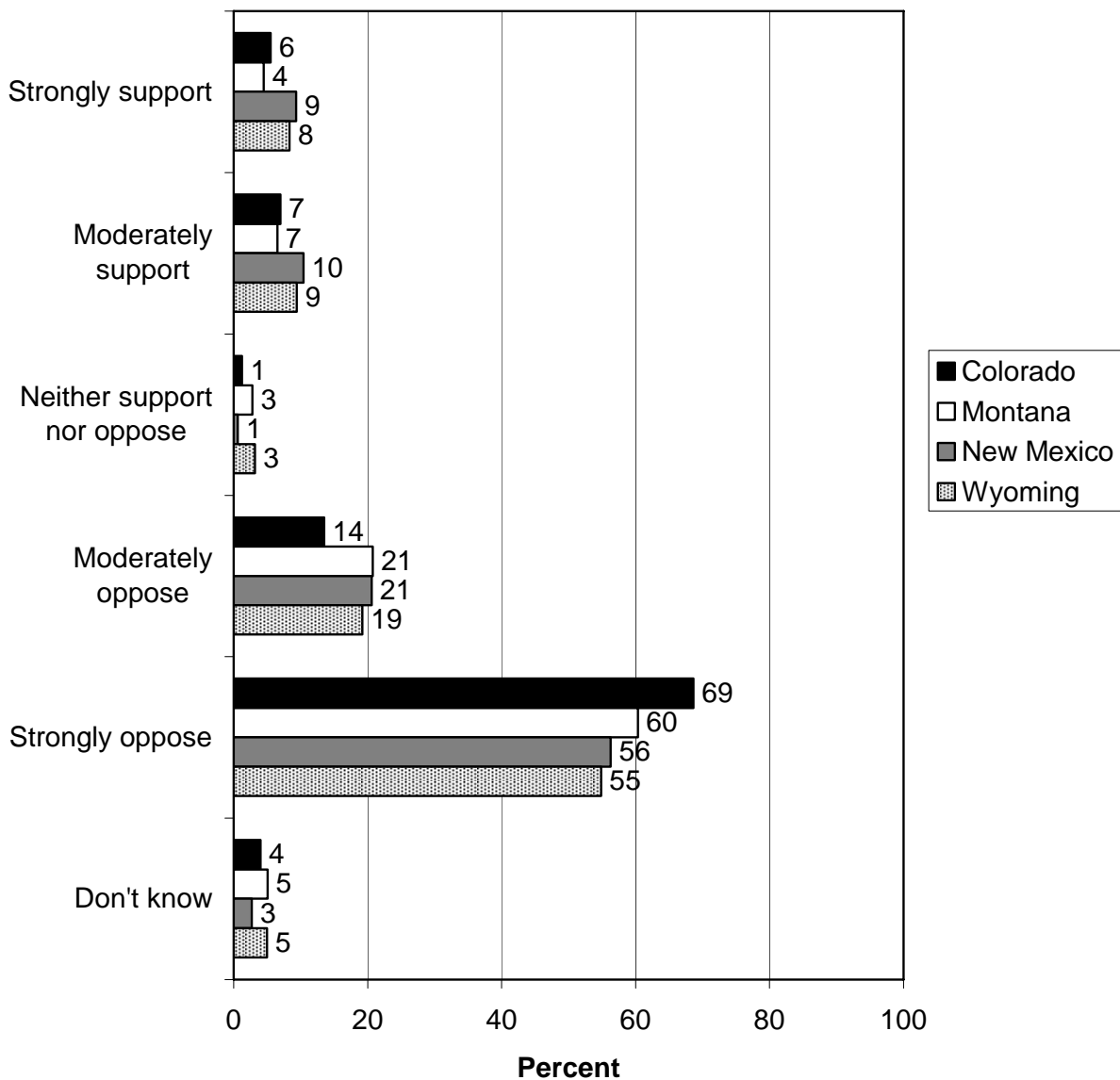
**The Clean Water Act requires all industries except the oil and gas industry to comply with basic regulations to protect rivers and streams. Do you support or oppose exempting oil and gas extraction activities in the Rocky Mountain West states from the Clean Water Act?**



**The Safe Drinking Water Act ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. Do you support or oppose exempting oil and gas extraction activities in the Rocky Mountain West states from the Safe Drinking Water Act?**



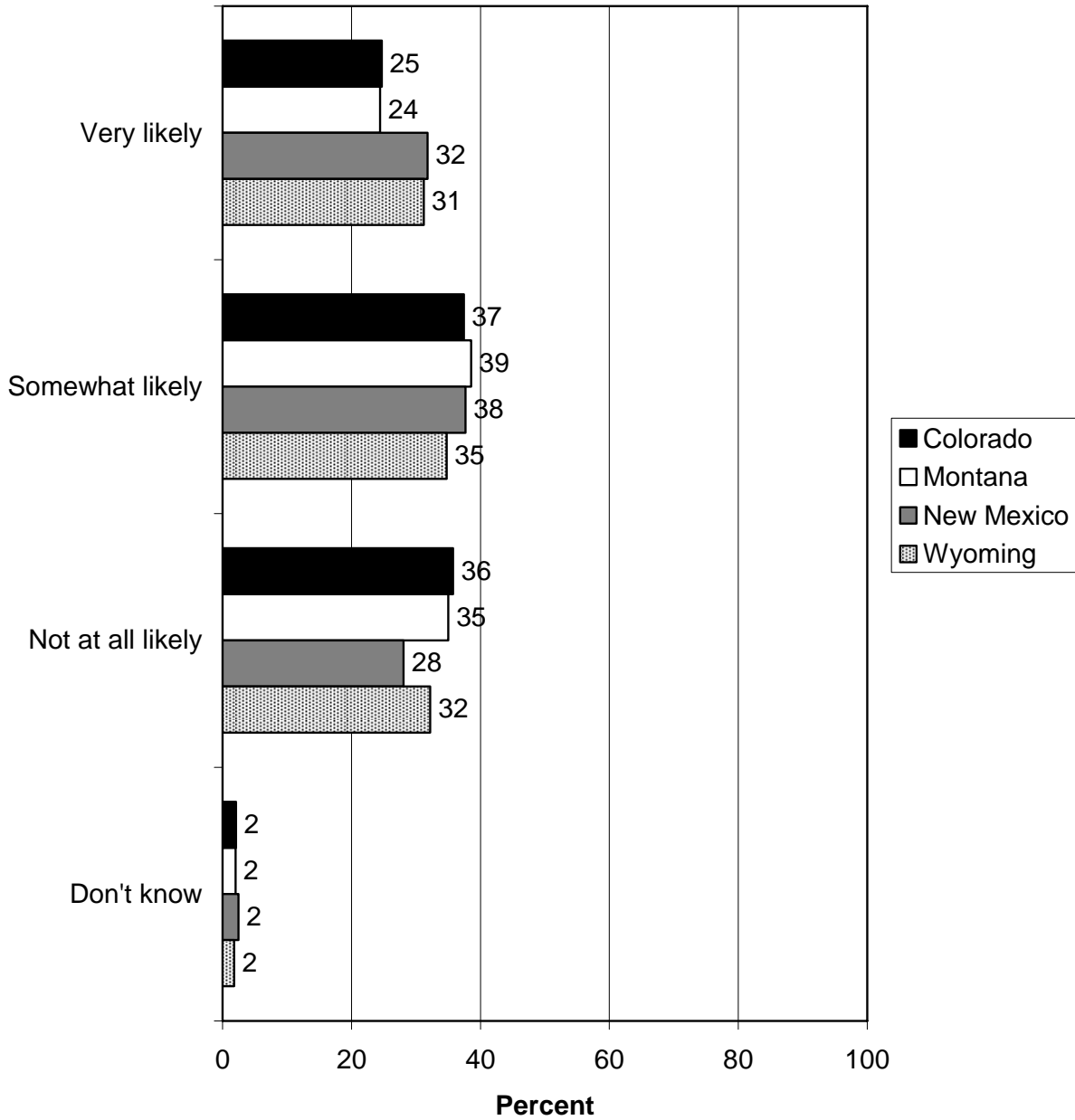
**Currently, federal legislation requires analysis of potential effects on fish and wildlife and hunting and fishing prior to leasing public lands for oil and gas extraction. Do you support or oppose allowing exemptions for oil and gas extraction from requirements to analyze the effects on fish and wildlife and hunting and fishing?**



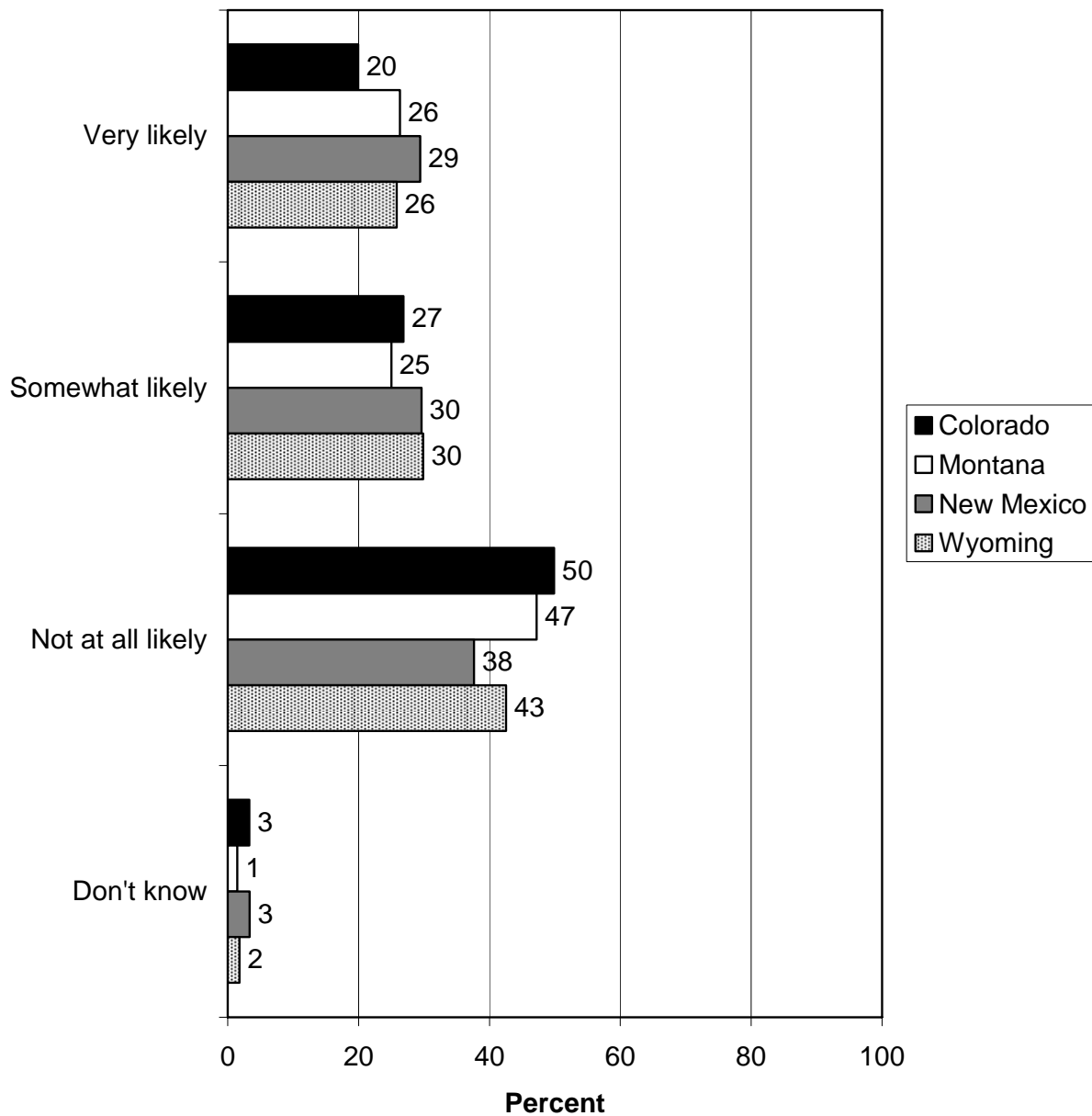
## WILLINGNESS TO TAKE SPECIFIC ACTIONS REGARDING EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST

- The survey asked sportsmen about their likelihood to do three activities related to opposing oil and gas extraction in an effort to help conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats. The ambivalence that was demonstrated on other questions—where sportsmen showed that they want a balance between oil/gas extraction activities and fish/wildlife—is again present.
  - The percentage who say that they would be likely (62% to 70%) to attend a public meeting to oppose oil and gas extraction exceeds the percentage who say that they would be not at all likely (28% to 36%), but many (if not most) of the “likely” answers are *somewhat* likely rather than *very* likely.
  - Regarding whether sportsmen would write a letter or call a government official to oppose oil and gas extraction, in general likely answers (51% to 59%, excluding Colorado) exceed not at all likely answers (38% to 47%, excluding Colorado), except in Colorado, where the split is 47% likely to 50% not at all likely. Again, however, many of the likely answers are *somewhat* likely rather than *very* likely.
  - Regarding sportsmen’s likelihood to volunteer time to help reduce the impact of increased oil and gas extraction, likely answers (53% to 60%) exceed not at all likely answers (38% to 44%), but most of the likely answers are *somewhat* likely rather than *very* likely.
  - In assessing future behavior based on these types of questions, it is prudent to count on only those who say *very* likely, as the commitment among those saying *somewhat* likely is questionable.

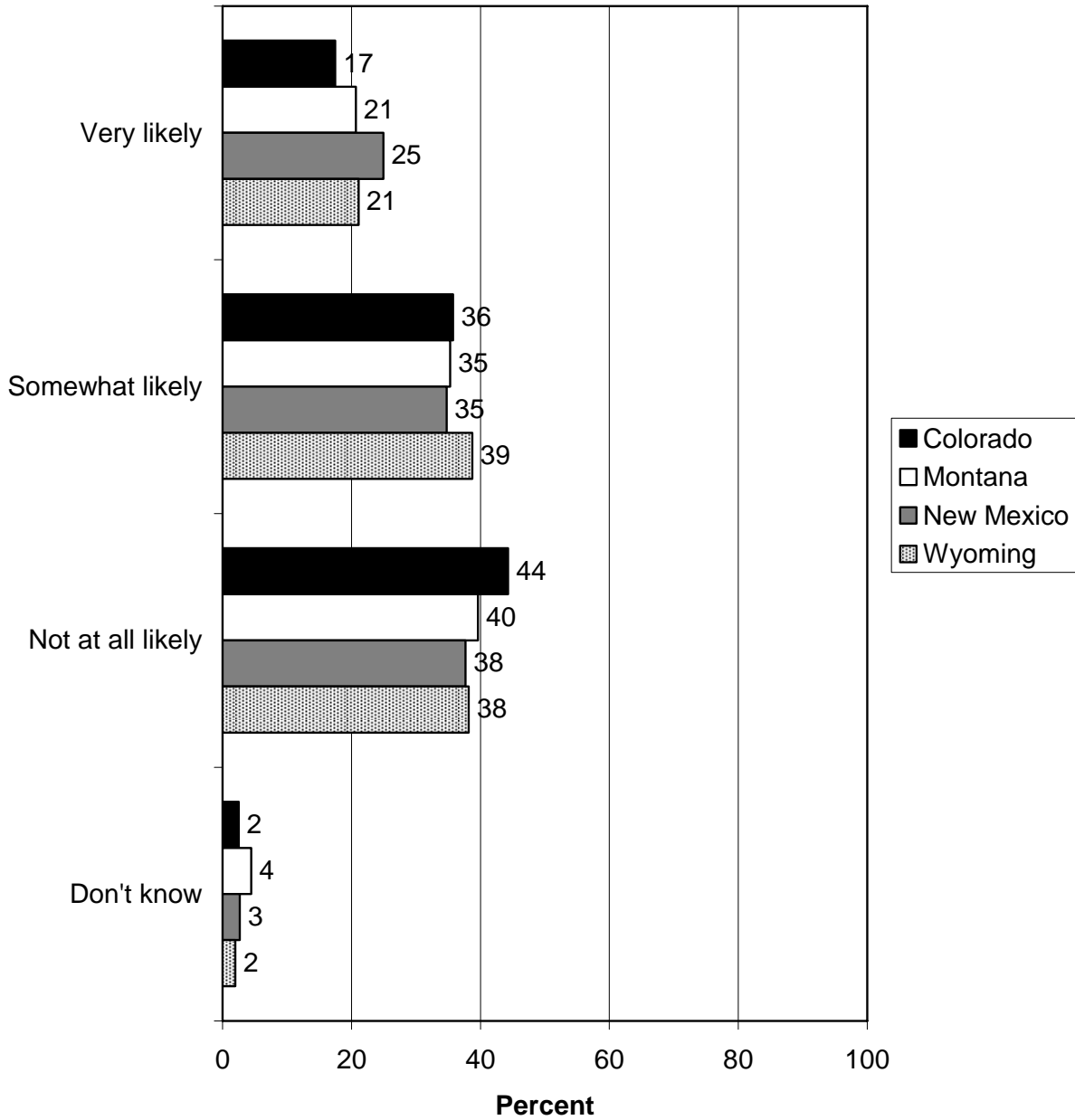
**How likely are you to attend a public meeting or hearing to oppose increased oil and gas extraction in an effort to help conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat?**



**How likely are you to write a letter or call a government official or representative to oppose increased oil and gas extraction in an effort to help conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat?**



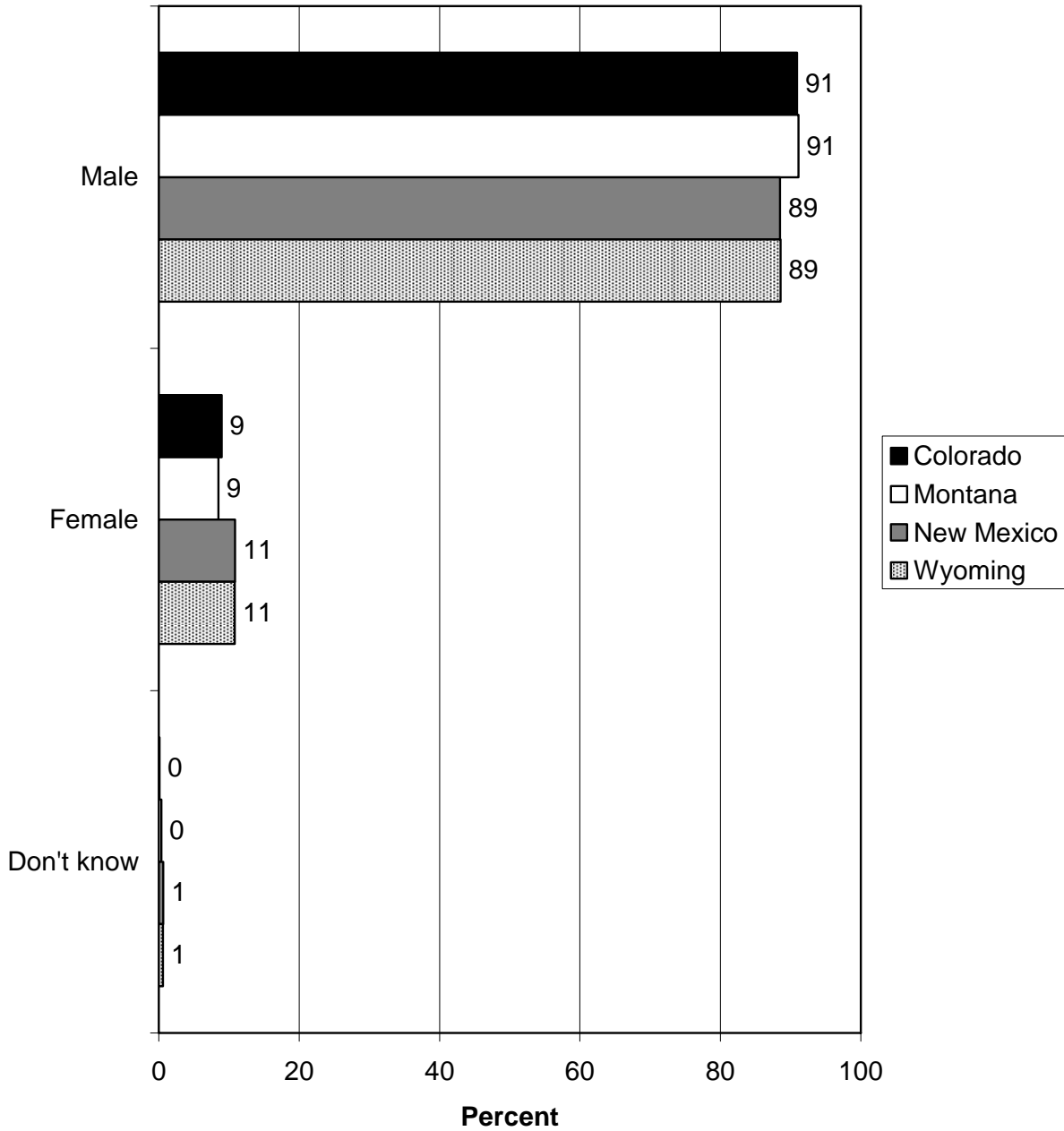
**How likely are you to volunteer time to help reduce the impact of increased oil and gas extraction on fish and wildlife in an effort to help conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat?**



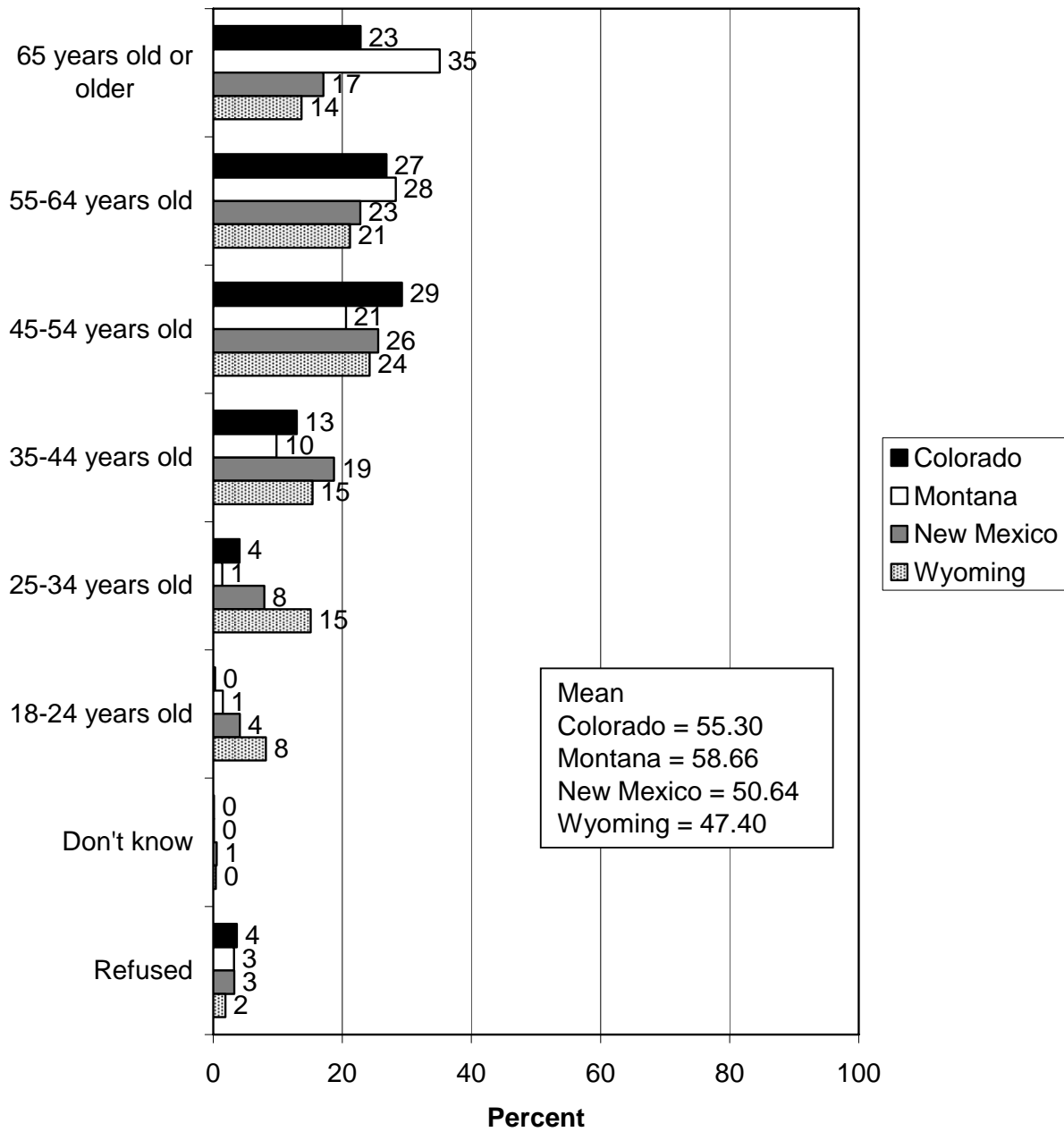
## **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

- Hunting and fishing are largely male pursuits, as 89% to 91% of sportsmen in the four states are male.
  
- Graphs of the ages of sportsmen are shown, with the mean ages ranging from 47.4 years to 58.7 years.
  
- The educational levels of sportsmen are shown. Typically, a quarter to a third of sportsmen have no college or trade school experience, slightly more than the U.S. population as a whole.
  
- In general, household incomes of sportsmen follow a bell-curve, with the peak in the \$40,000 to \$59,999 range or one bracket higher in the \$60,000 to \$79,999 range.
  
- Graphs showing the residential location of sportsmen are shown. Sportsmen in the four states most commonly live in a small city or town or a rural area.

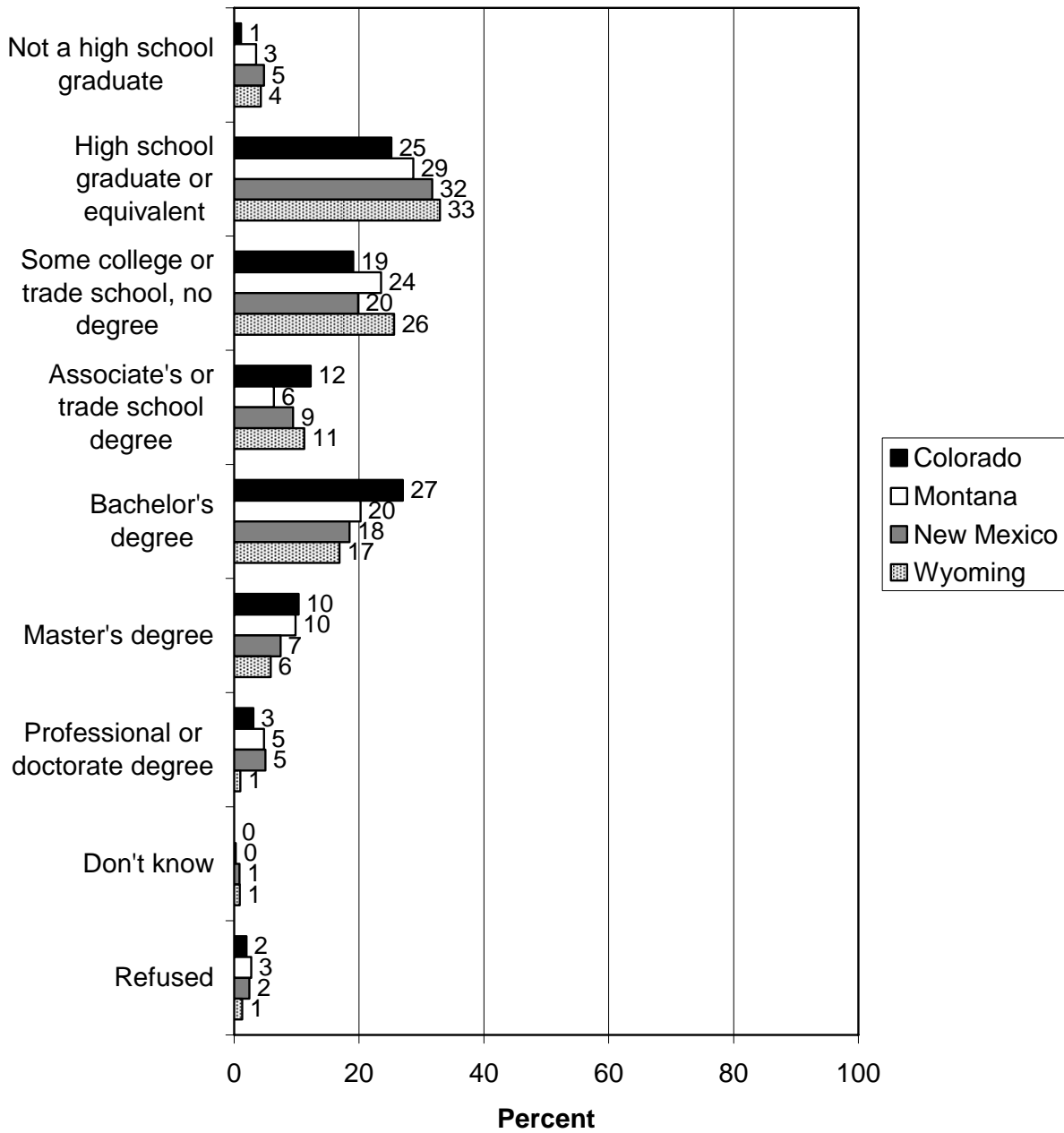
**Respondent's gender (observed, not asked, by interviewer).**



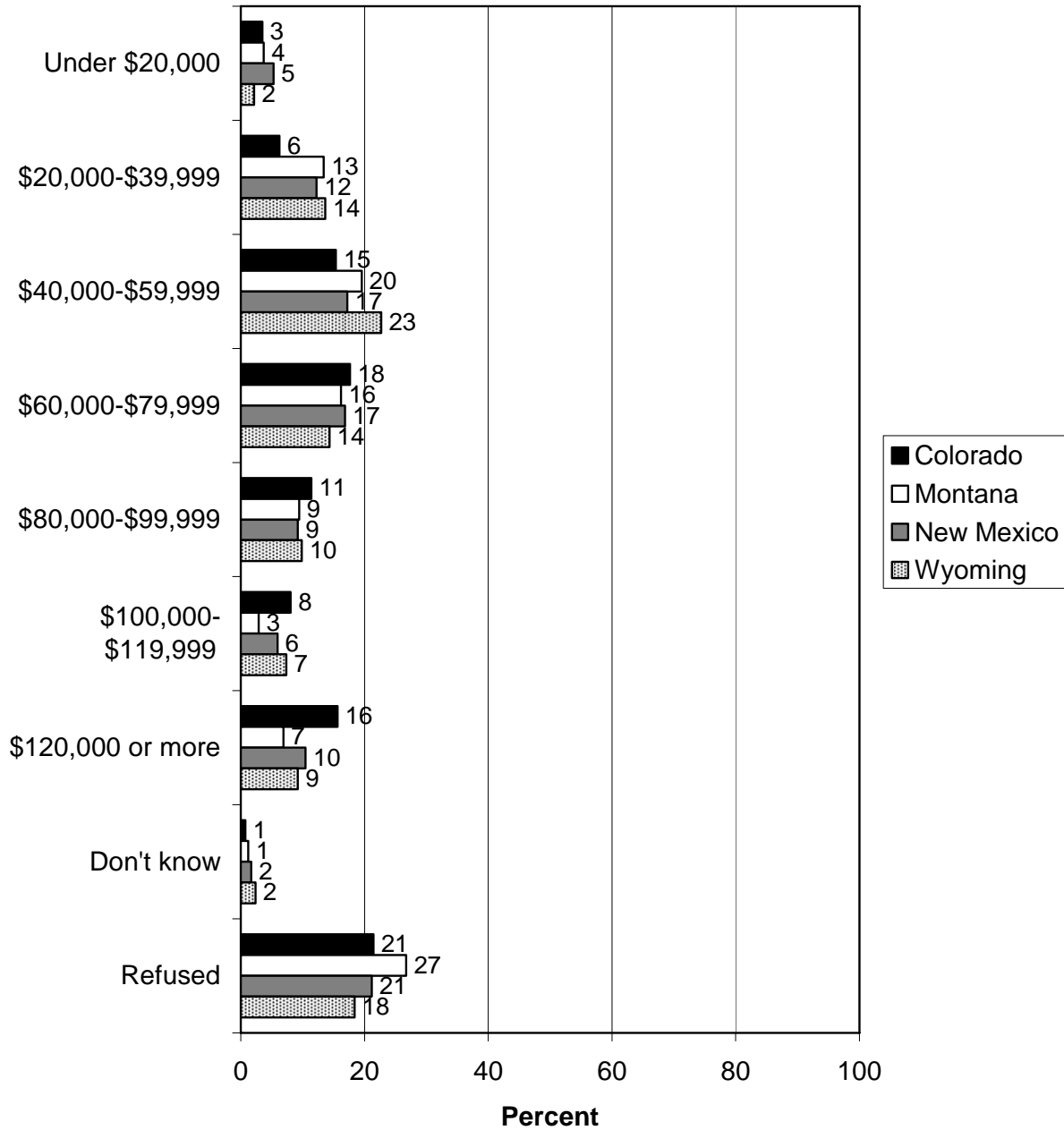
### Respondent's age.



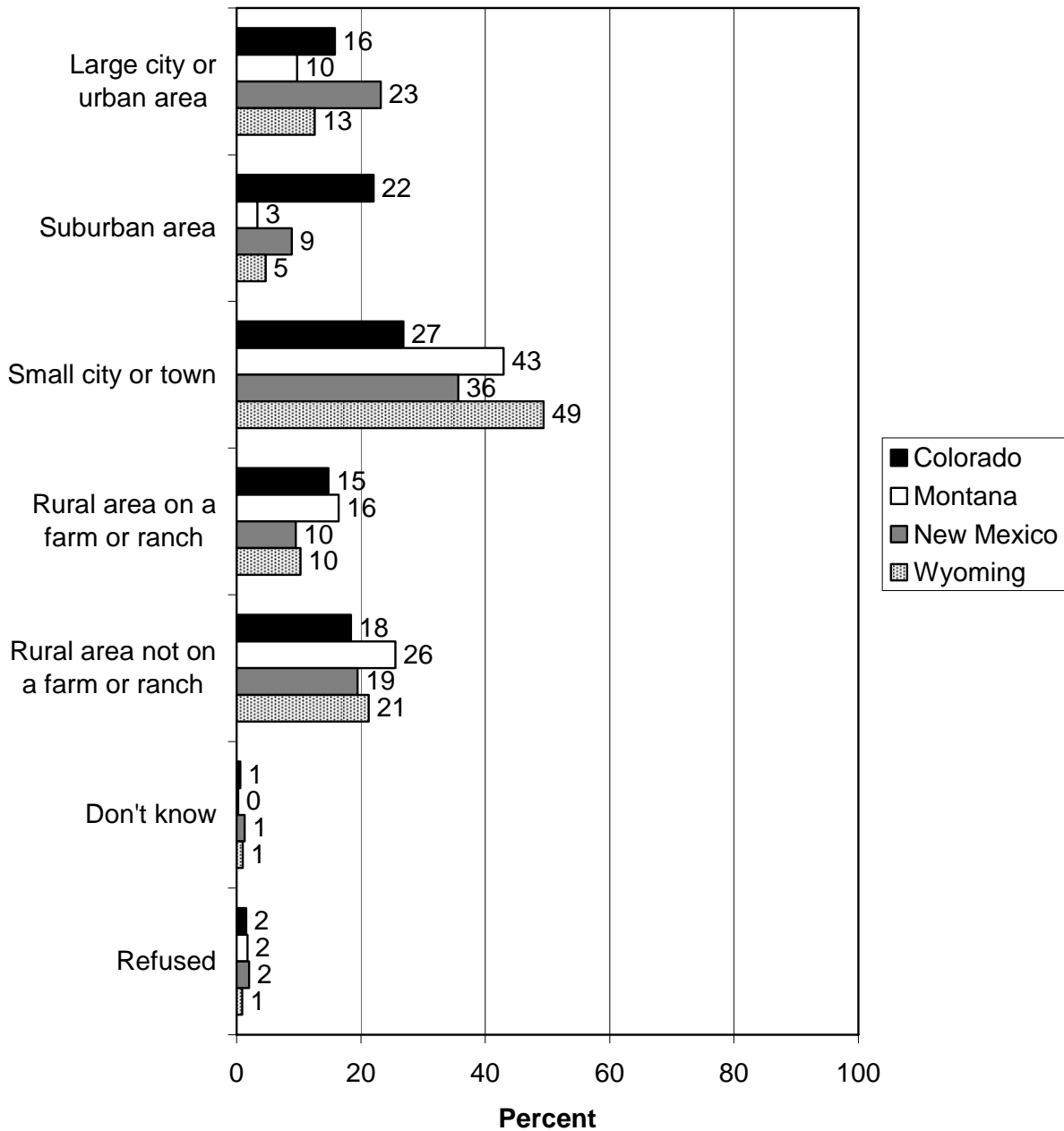
### What is the highest level of education you have completed?



**Which of these categories best describes  
your total household income before taxes last  
year?**



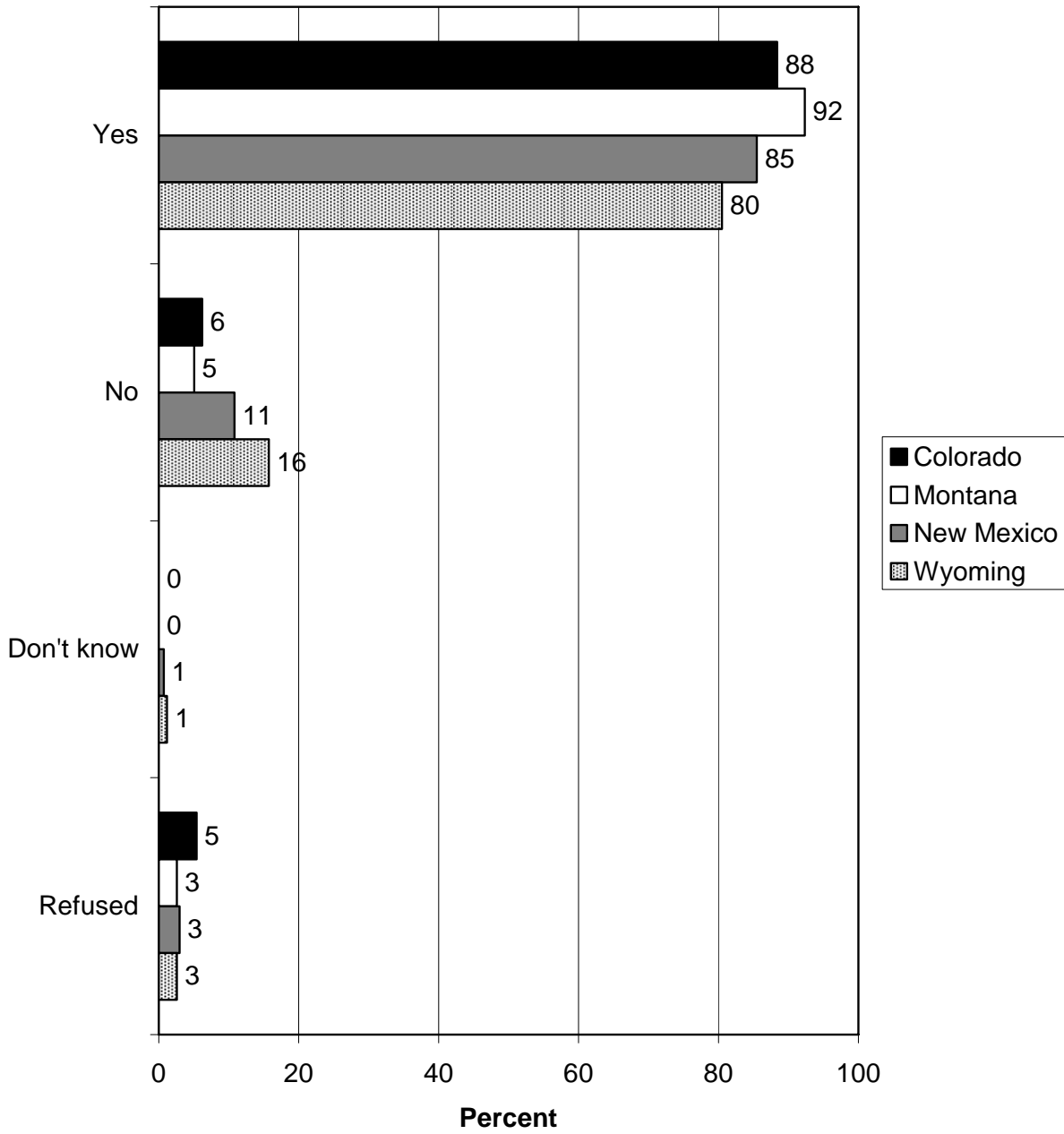
**Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area not on a farm or ranch?**



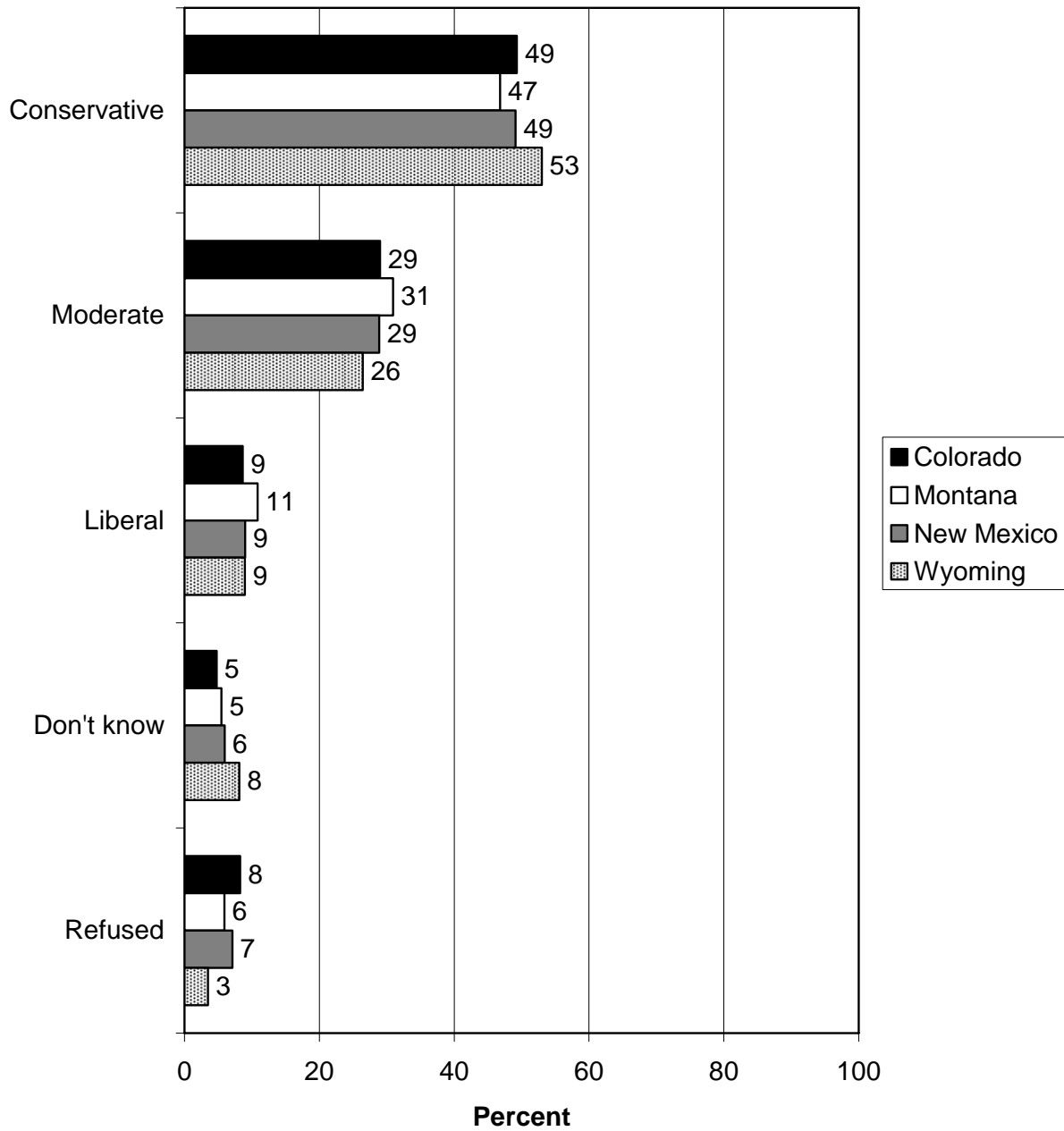
## VOTING BEHAVIORS AND OPINIONS

- The overwhelming majority of sportsmen are registered voters—from 80% to 92%. They most commonly are conservative; typically, the combined percentage saying that they are moderate or liberal is less than the percentage saying that they are conservative. Likewise, they tend to be Republican more often than Democrat (but the actual percentages vary widely with the state). (Graphs also show *registered* Republicans and Democrats; the first question asked about affiliation without necessarily being registered.)
  
- A large majority of sportsmen (from 65% to 86%) say that they always vote in presidential election years.
  
- Finally, four questions were asked about sportsmen's likelihood to vote for candidates with various positions on issues related to hunting and fishing. Sportsmen were asked if they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports fish and wildlife conservation, protecting hunting and fishing opportunities, research for renewable energy resources, and unrestricted oil and gas extraction. The first three of these positions garners much more support among sportsmen, with majorities saying that they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who takes these positions. The latter (unrestricted oil and gas extraction) had a majority of sportsmen saying that they would be *less* likely to vote for a candidate who took that position.

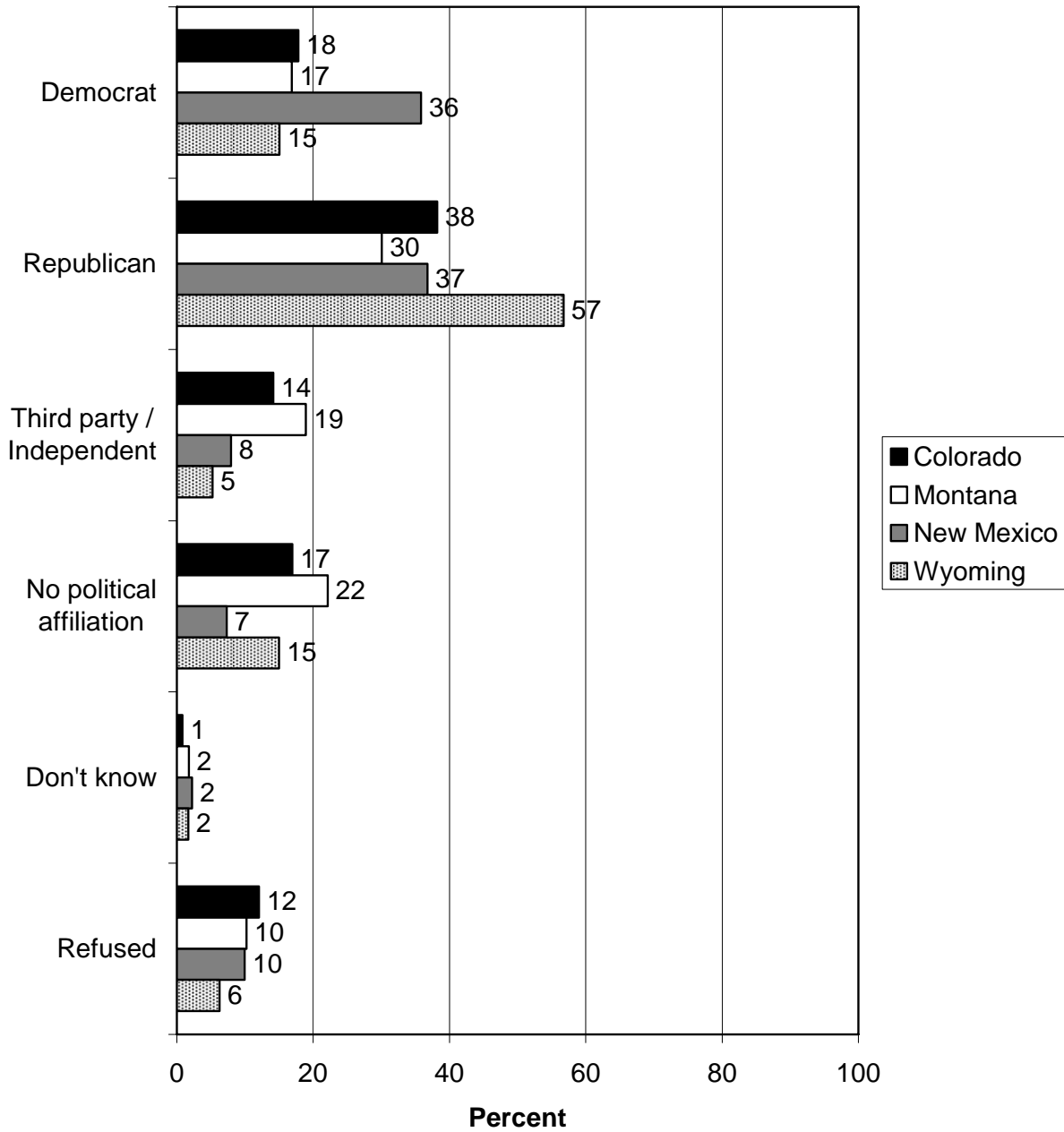
### Are you currently a registered voter?



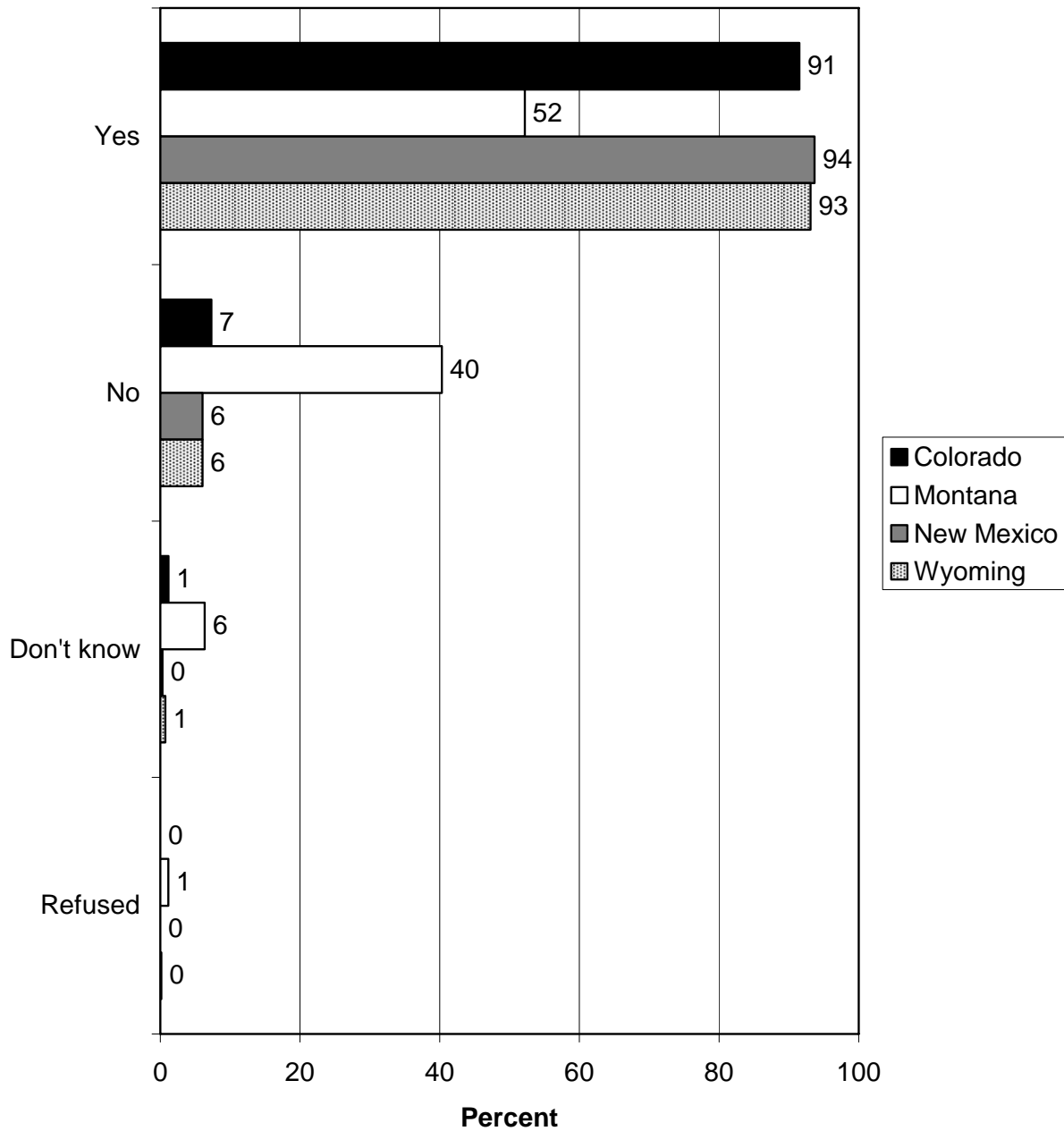
**On political issues, do you consider yourself conservative, moderate, or liberal?**



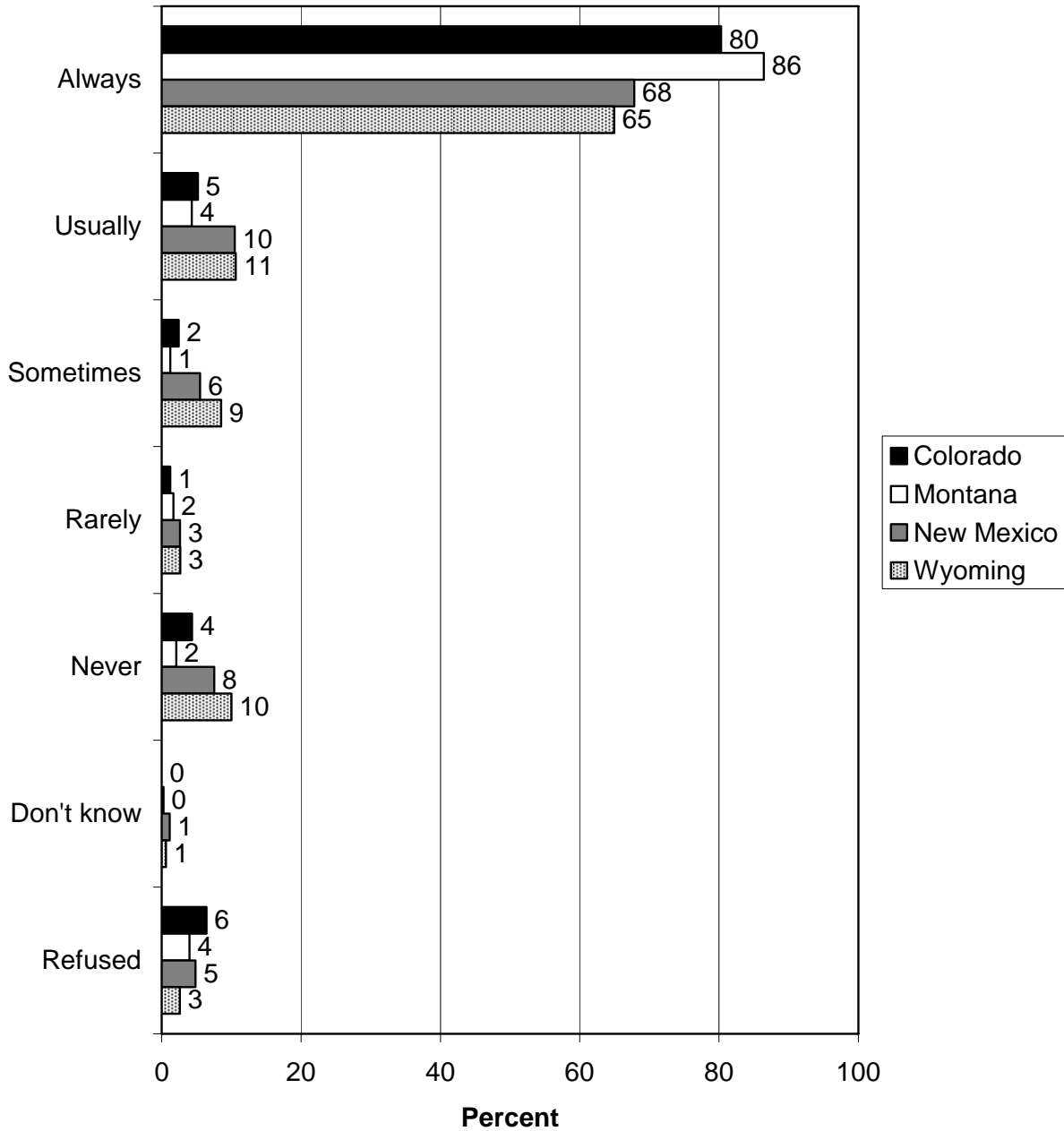
### What is your political affiliation?



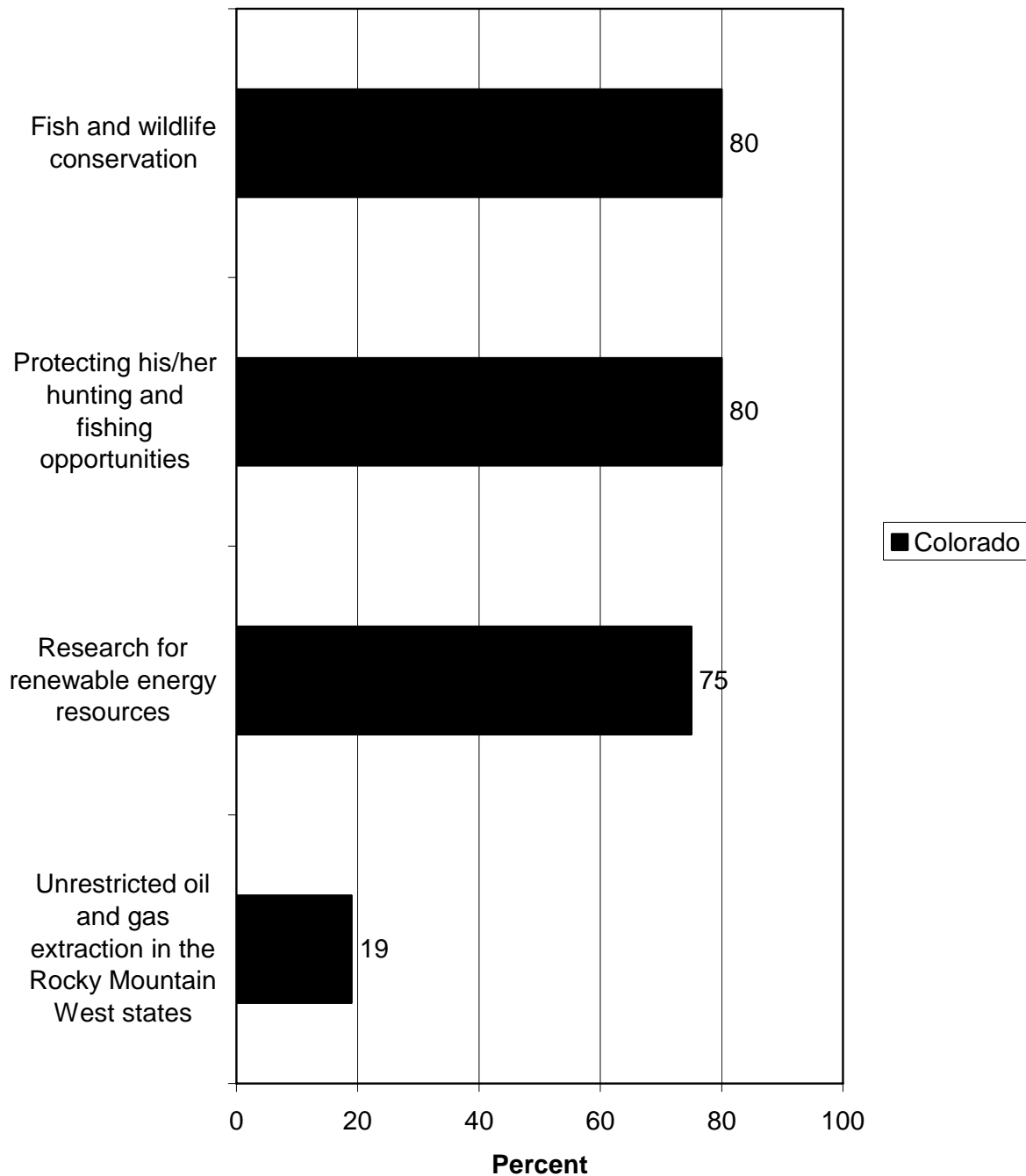
**Are you a registered [political affiliation]?**  
**(Asked of current registered voters who have a**  
**political affiliation.)**



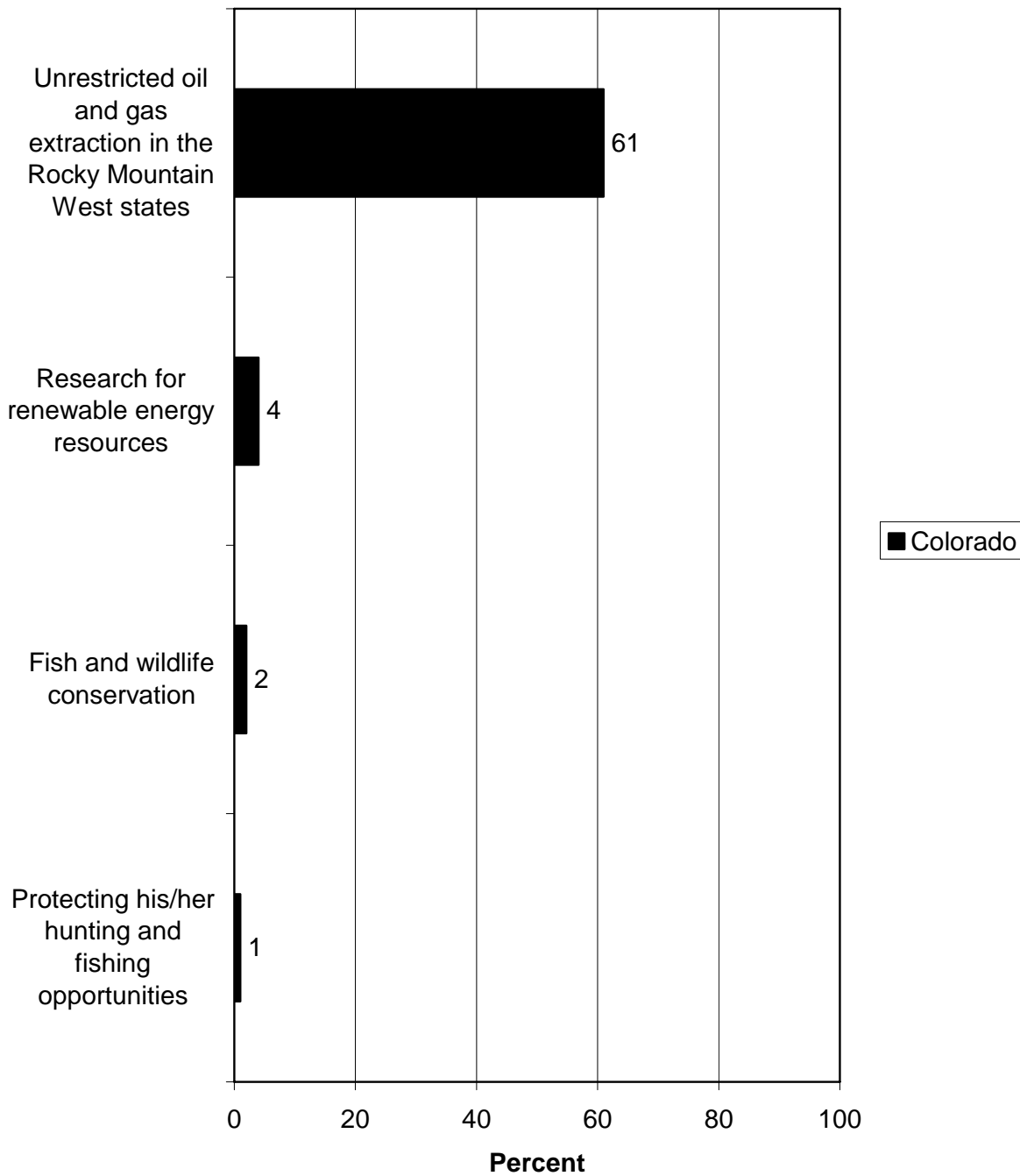
**During Presidential election years, would you say that you vote always, usually, sometimes, rarely, or never?**



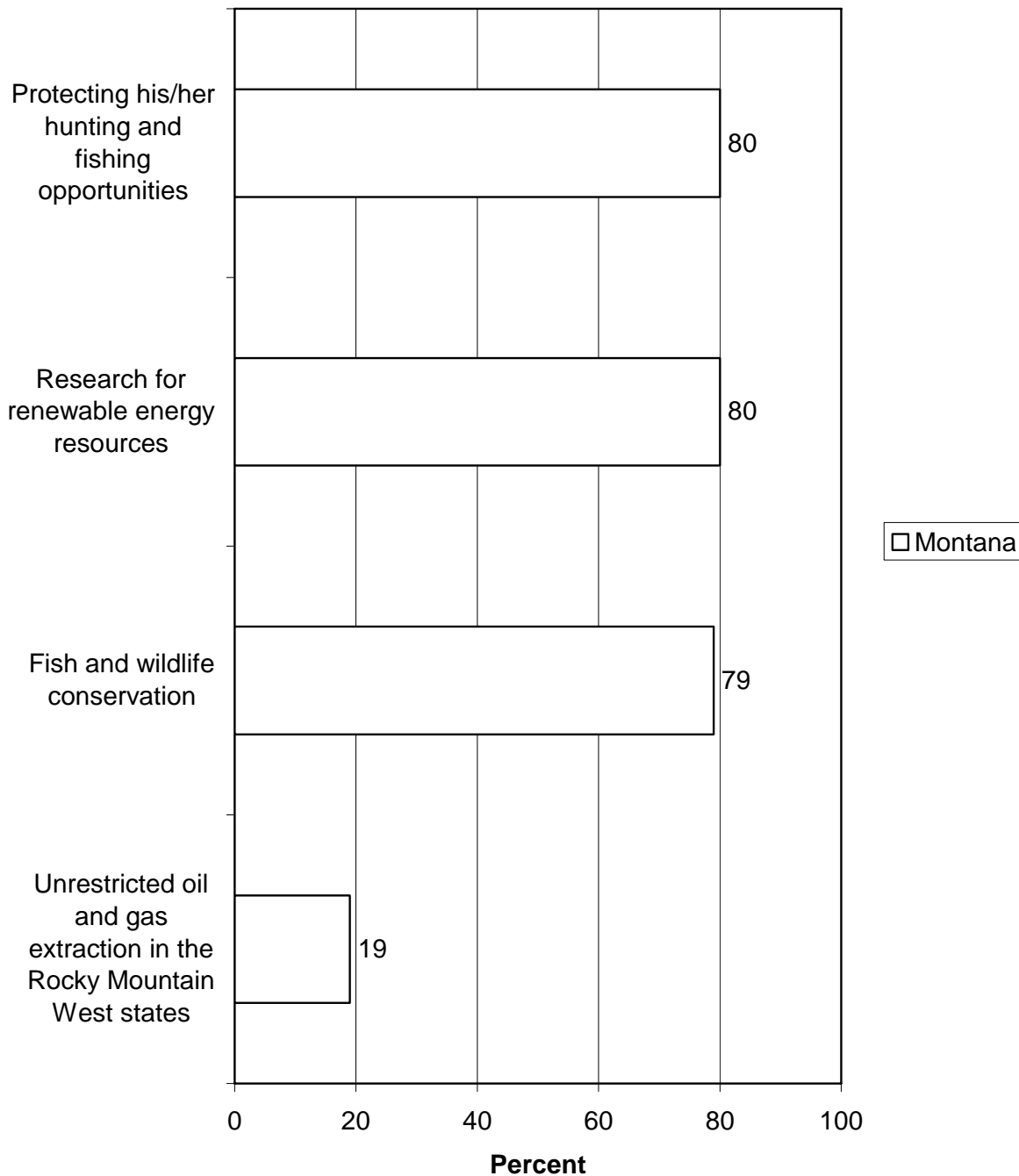
**Percent who would be much more or somewhat more likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



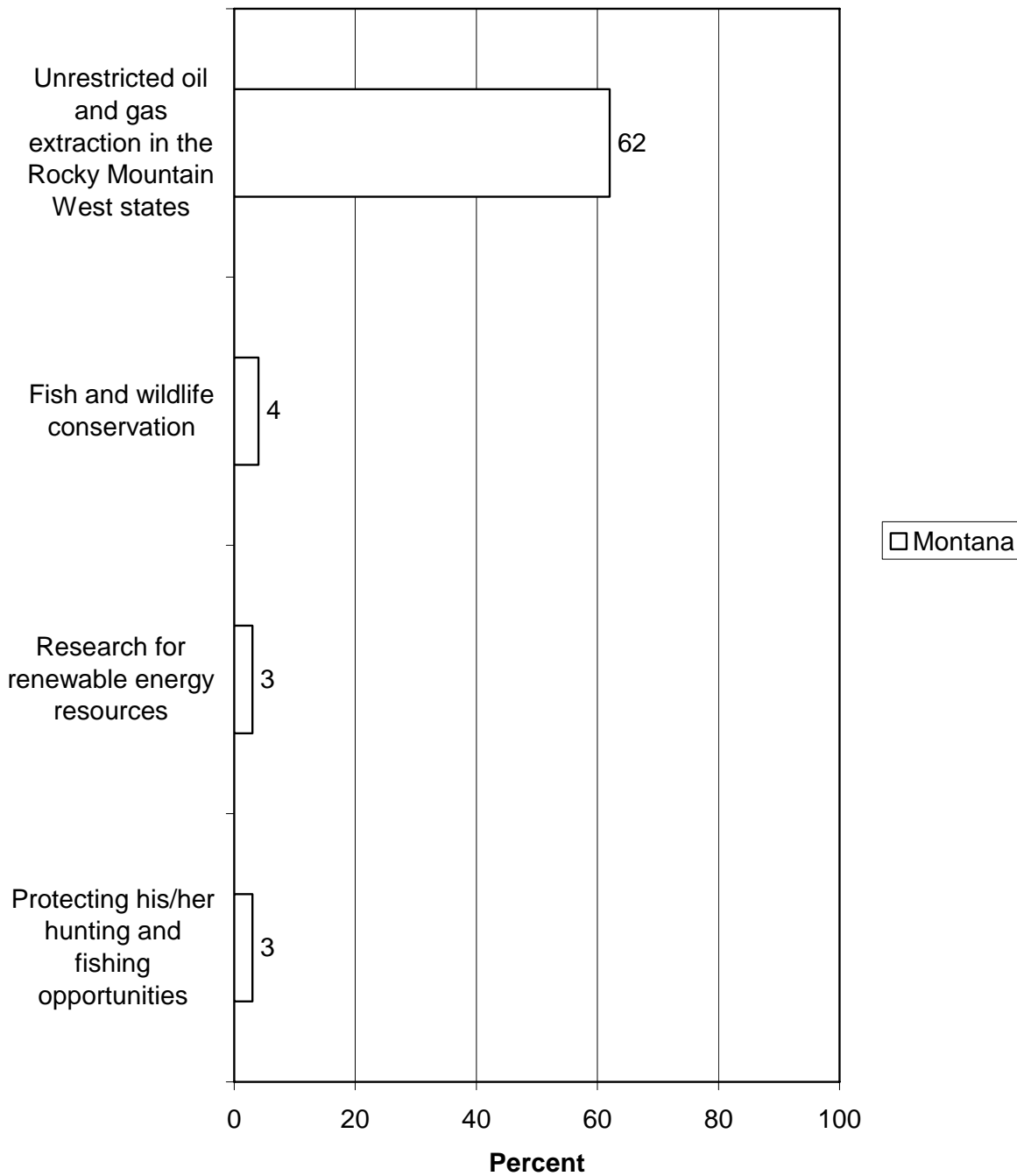
**Percent who would be somewhat less or much less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



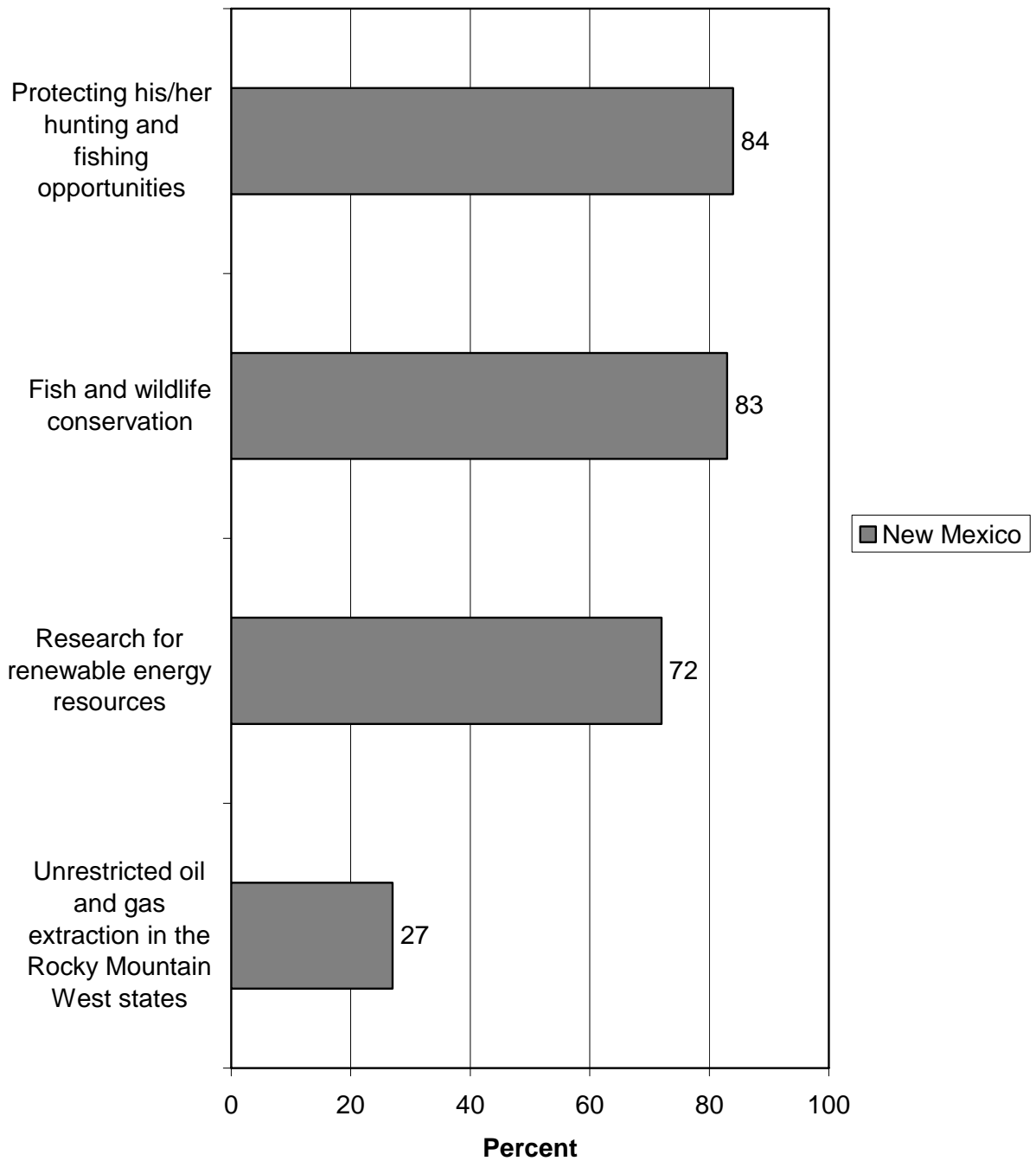
**Percent who would be much more or somewhat more likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



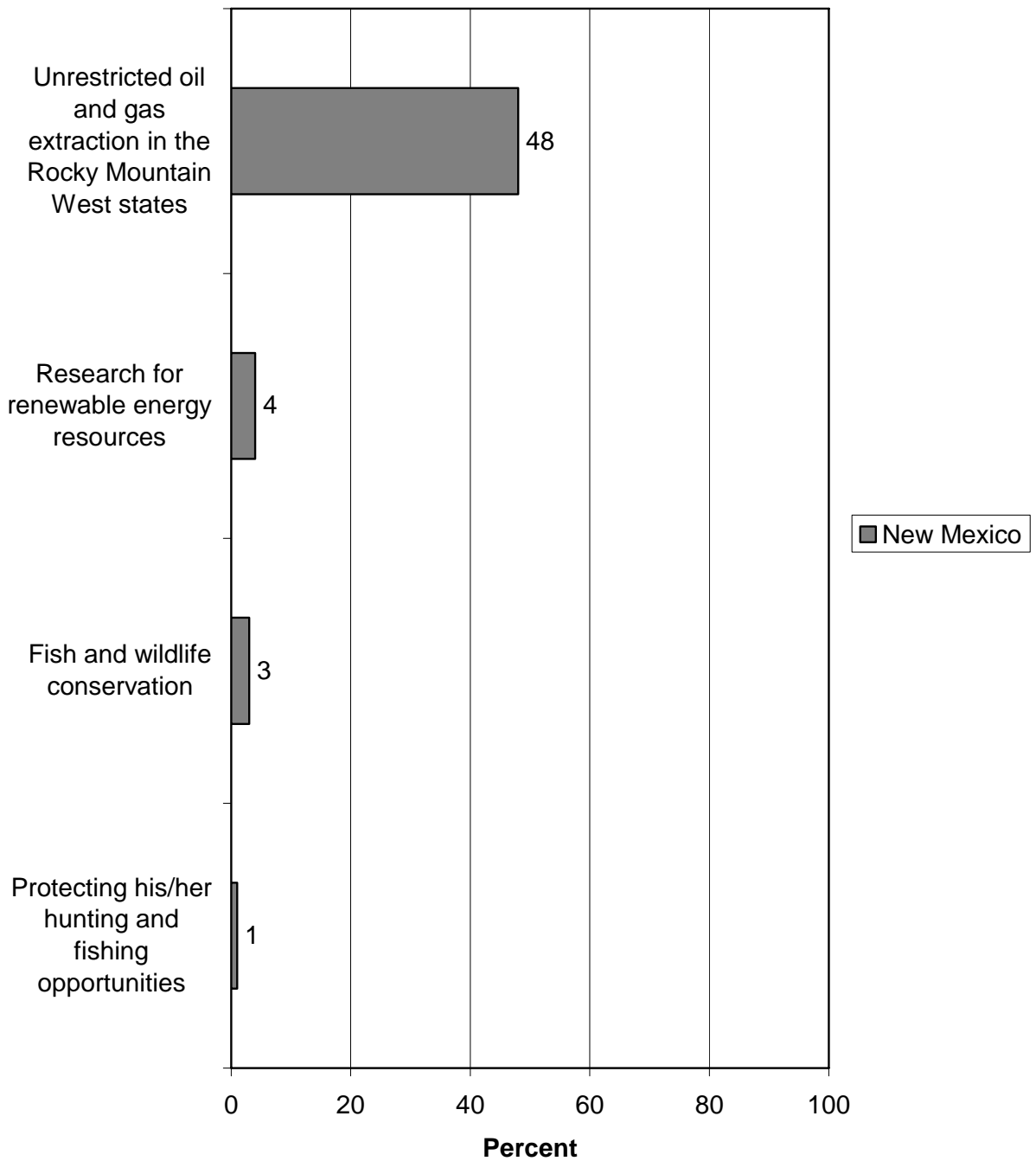
**Percent who would be somewhat less or much less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



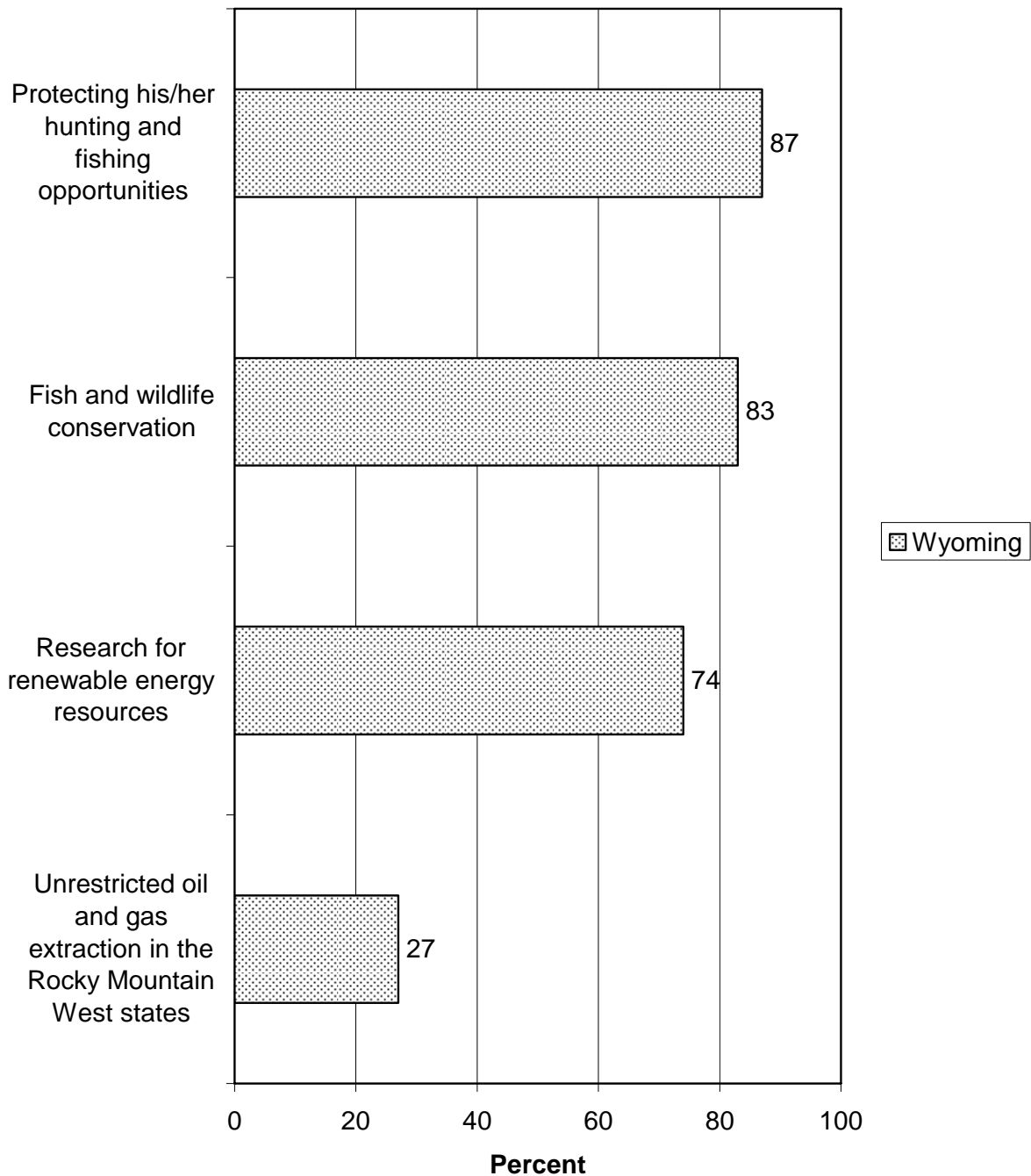
**Percent who would be much more or somewhat more likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



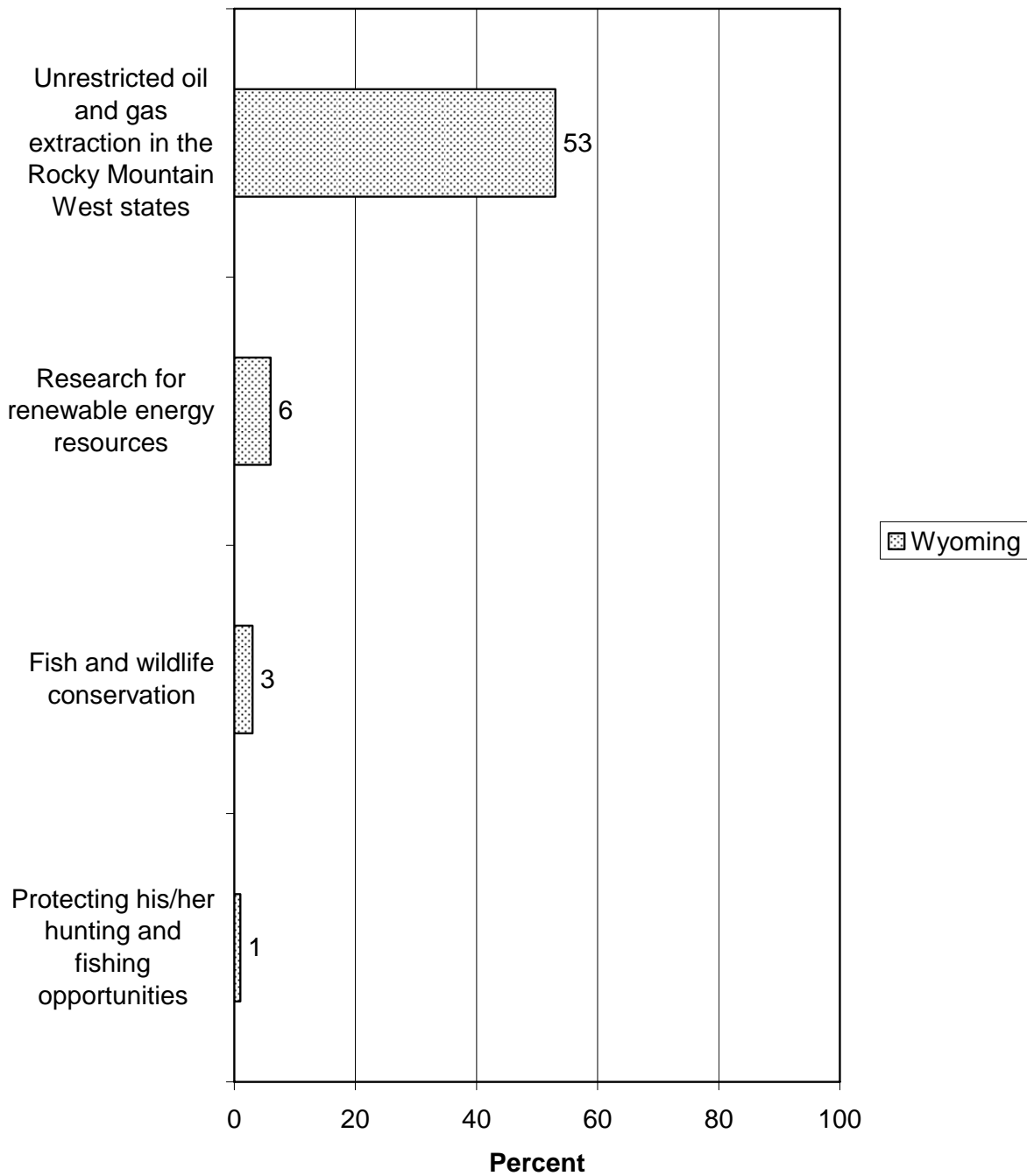
**Percent who would be somewhat less or much less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



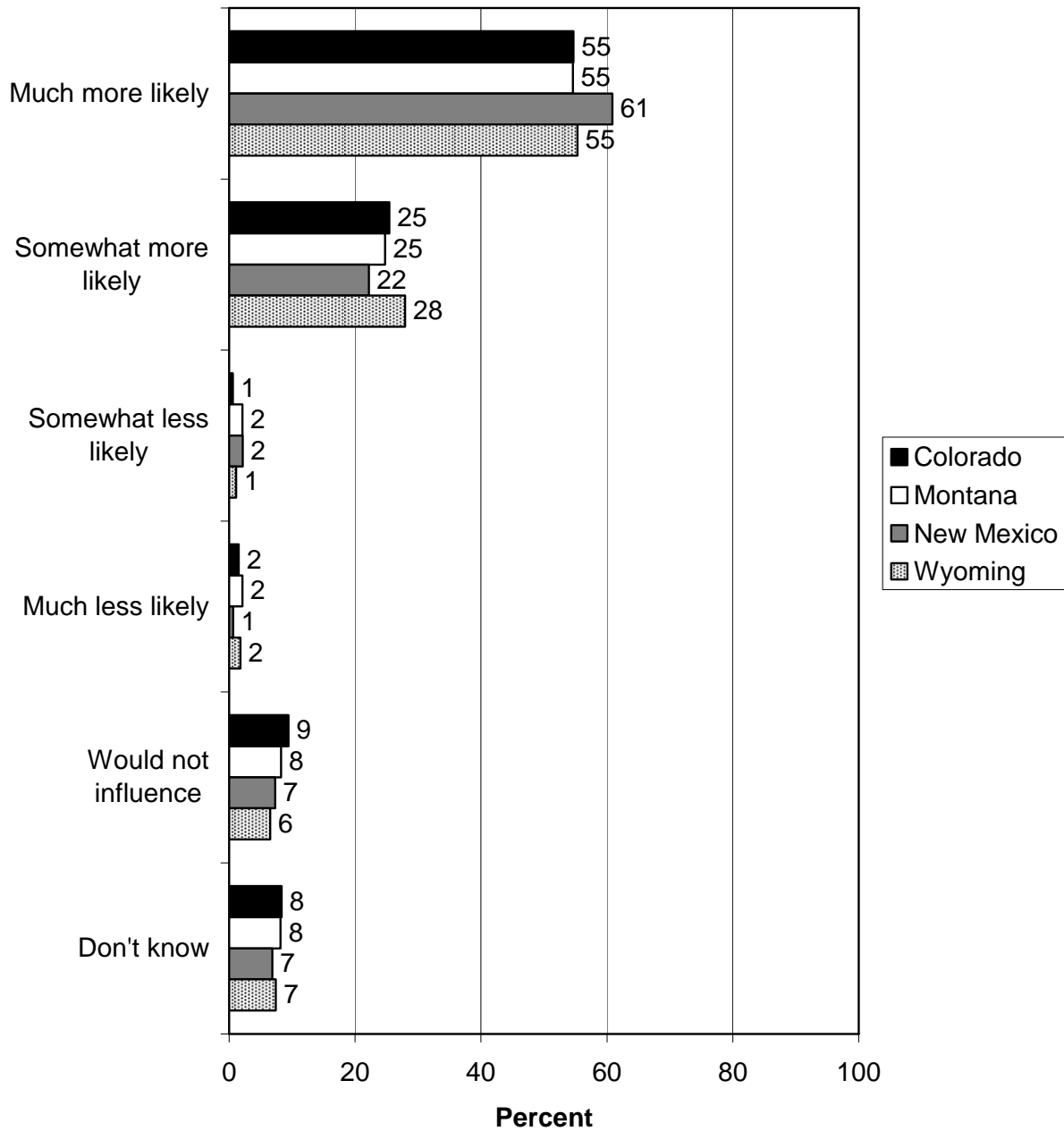
**Percent who would be much more or somewhat more likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



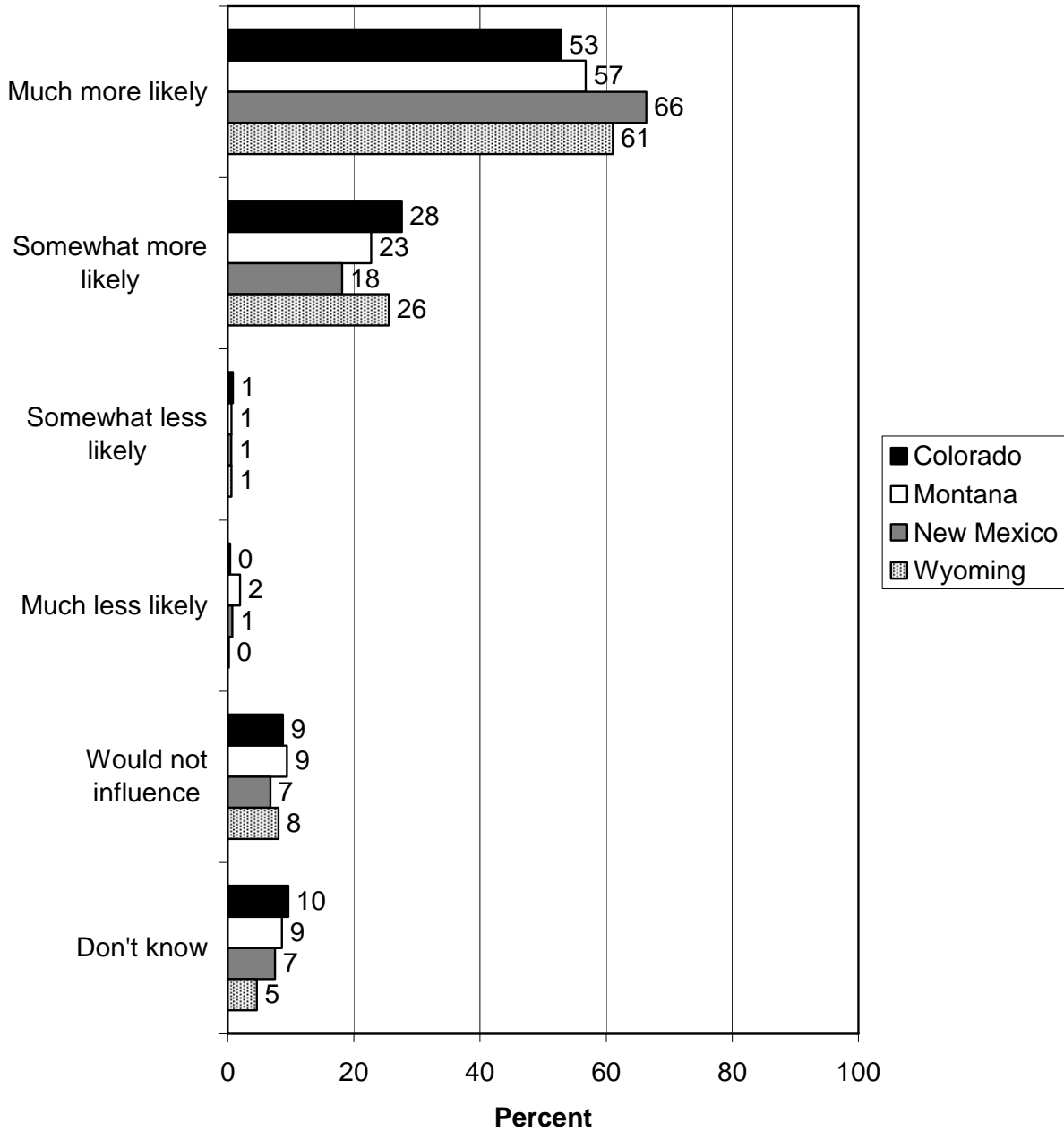
**Percent who would be somewhat less or much less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports the following.**



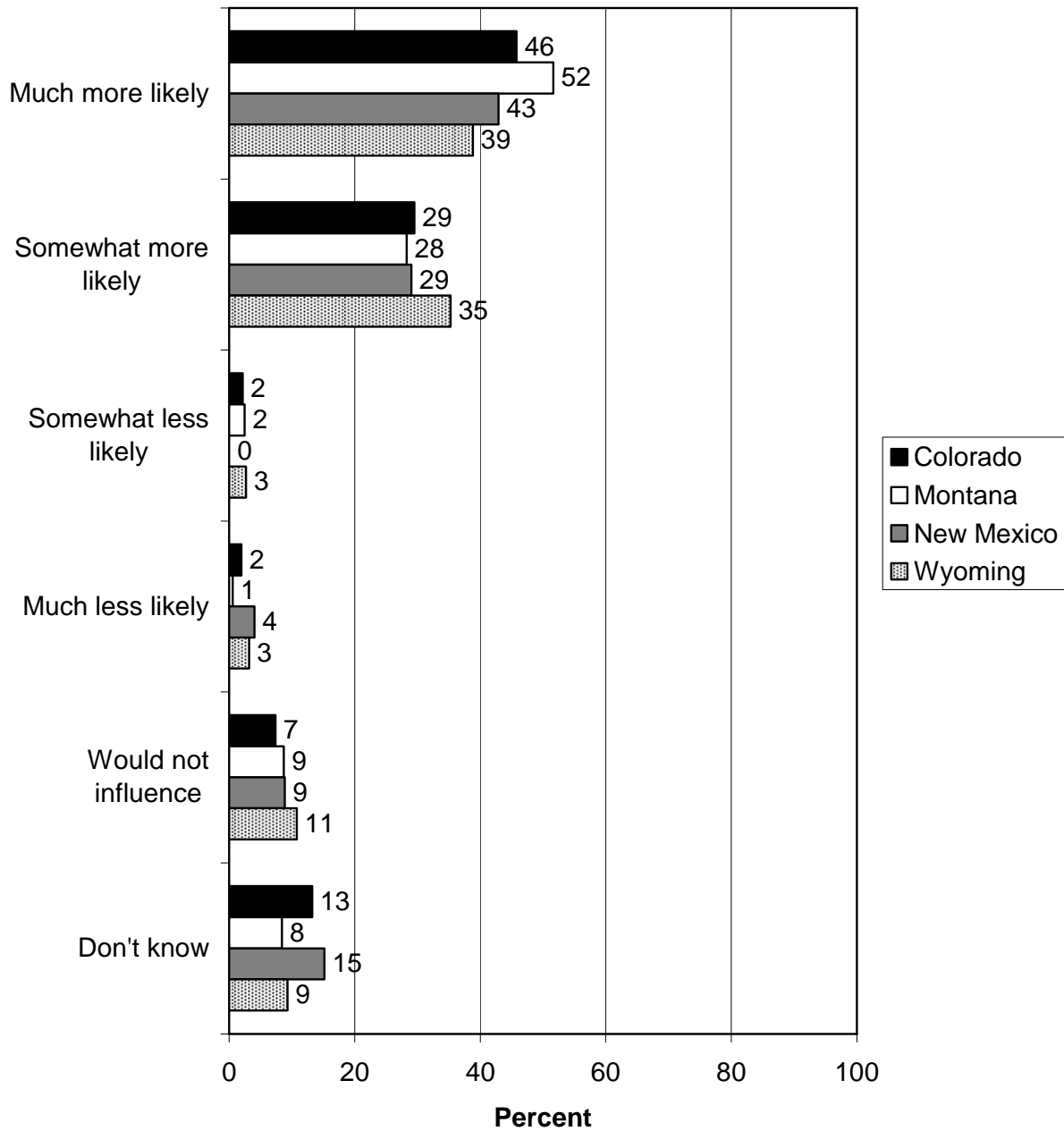
### Would you be more or less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports fish and wildlife conservation?



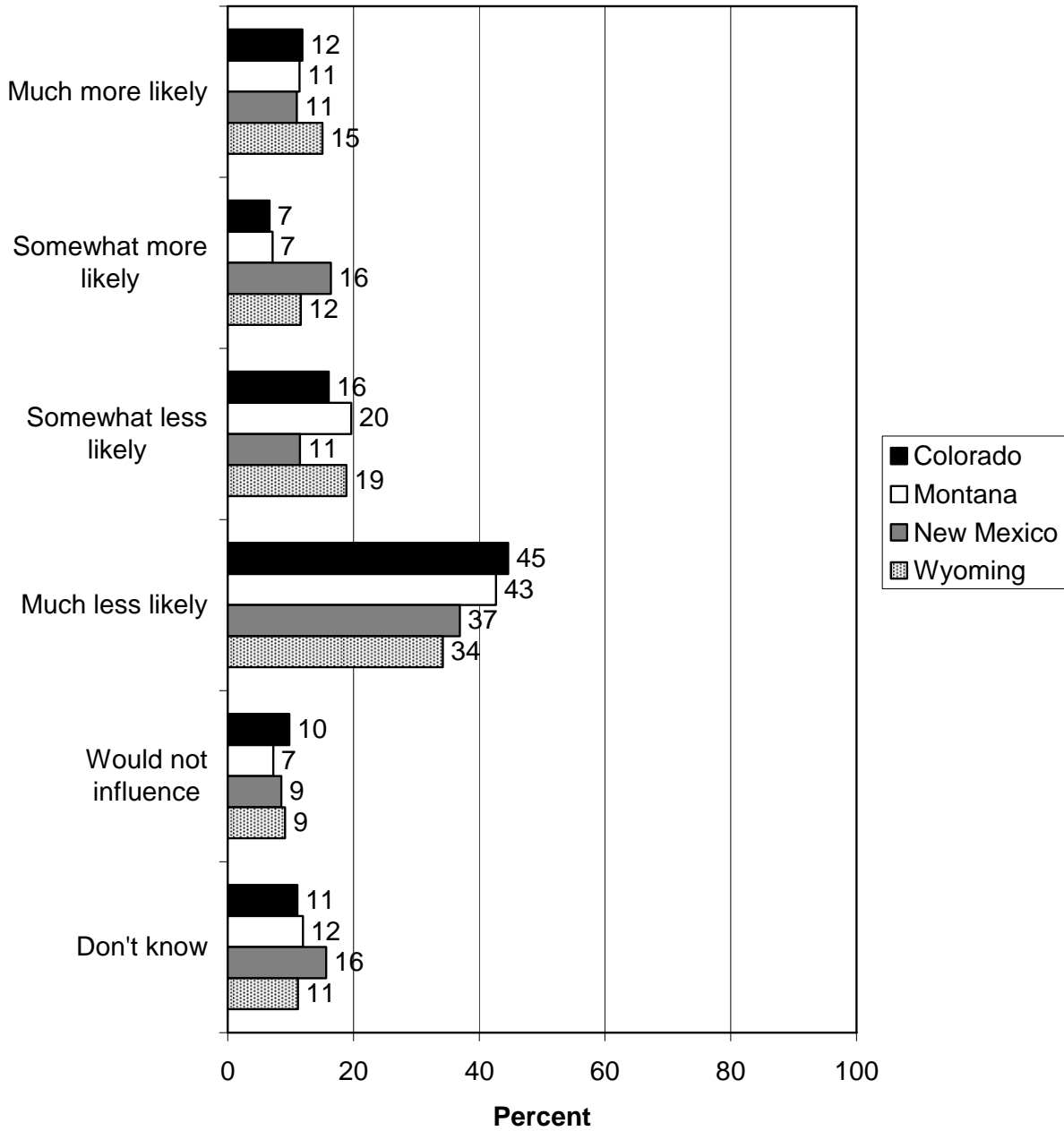
**Would you be more or less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports protecting your hunting and fishing opportunities?**



### Would you be more or less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports research for renewable energy resources?



**Would you be more or less likely to vote for a candidate who actively supports unrestricted oil and gas extraction in [state]?**



## **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 45 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 23 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 websites 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, ESPN, *The Washington Times*, *The New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and on the front pages of *The Washington Post* and *USA Today*.

Visit the Responsive Management website at:

**[www.responsivemanagement.com](http://www.responsivemanagement.com)**