

Supporting Statement for OMB 0596-0127
National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
2011

TERMS OF CLEARANCE:

01/31/2008: TERMS OF CLEARANCE: In accordance with 5 CFR 1320, OMB is withholding approval at this time of the questions from the objectives and beliefs module only. The agency should revise this module and provide a detailed description of the intended use for this information before re-submitting them for approval as a non-substantive change.

Response to Terms of Clearance:

On March 17th, 2008 the revised version of the survey modules was submitted as a non-substantive change to a currently approved collection. OMB approved the version on April 3rd, 2008.

A. Justification

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

Legislation and Regulations:

- American with Disabilities Act (28 CFR 36), Public Law 101-336; 42 U.S.C. 12101
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 42 USC § 4151 et seq.
- Clean Water Act of 1977 (Federal Water Pollution Control Act); USC 33 § 1251
- Coast and Geodetic Survey Act of 1947; 33 USC 883
- Coastal Zone Management Act (Sec. 1456c – Technical Assistance, § 310); 16 USC 1451-1464, Chapter 3; 86 Stat 120
- Comprehensive Environmental Resource, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 USC 9601 (CERCLA, the Superfund Act)
- Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review
- Executive Order 12893, Principles for Federal Infrastructure Investments
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 – Public Law 93-378-88, 16 USC §16)
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1978 – Public Law 95-307, 16 USC §1641 et seq.
- Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) – Public Law 103-62
- Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 – Public Law 92-

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
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532, § 201-202; 33 USC § 1441 & 1442

- Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960; Public Law 86-517; 16 USC § 528 et seq.; 74 Stat. 215
- National Forest Management Act of 1976; USC 16 § 1600
- Oil Pollution Control Act of 1990 – Section 7001; 33 USC 1330
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953; 43 USC § 1331-1356, 43 USC § 1801
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Public Law 106-580
- Wilderness Act of 1964; Public Law 88-577; 16 USC § 1131-1136; 78 Stat. 890

Participating Federal Agencies:

- U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Forest Service (FS)
- Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- U. S. Department of Commerce (DOC) – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Economic Research Service (USDA)

The Federal agencies above are responsible for oversight of public lands, waterways or marine sanctuaries. Each manages for or otherwise influences recreation opportunities. Program management officials need current data on recreation demands, opinions, preferences and attitudes.

The collection and analysis of public demand data is vital to defining effective policies and to implementation of programs affecting the management and use of water, forest, and wildlife resources. Such knowledge is essential to the development and management of public recreational opportunities, as well as information system design and private land incentive programs.

The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) 2011 will be the latest in a series of surveys begun in 1960 as the National Recreation Survey (NRS). This survey is the primary, consistent source of recreation participation data concerning the U.S. population.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC), established by Congress, conducted the first NRS. Four surveys conducted between 1965 and 1982 per ORRRC recommendations. After financial constraints eliminated the next NRS, ten years elapsed until the next survey (the 1994-1995 NSRE). This survey series has provided Federal and State agencies, educational institutions, and the private sector, State agencies with outdoor recreation trend and demand data on local, regional and national scales.

The proposed survey instrument (included separately) consists of the script used in the computer-assisted telephone interviews.

Specific Regulatory Authorizations and Requirements

- **Forest Service (USDA), Bureau of Land Management (USDOI), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (DOC); U.S. Coast Guard, and Environmental Protection Agency**

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA): The Act requires Federal agencies to submit a strategic plan to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget that addresses the following items:

- o Mission Statement
- o Goals and Objectives
- o Description of how goals and objectives will be achieved
- o Description of the relationship between performance goals in the annual performance plan and the goals and objectives in the strategic plan
- o Identification of key factors, external to the agency and beyond its control, that could significantly affect achievement of goals and objectives
- o Description of program evaluations used in the strategic plan and a schedule for future program evaluations

USDA Forest Service

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA): The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to periodically assess the status of the Nation's forest and rangelands and to recommend a Forest Service program for sustained management and use.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 amended the RPA. The Act mandates the effective management, use, and protection of the Nation's renewable resources. This Act also mandates public involvement in the forest planning process.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978: This Act complements the policies and direction set forth in the RPA. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a comprehensive program of forest and rangeland renewable resources research and dissemination of its findings. It has an important provision applicable to the 2007 NSRE, i.e., the authorization to conduct research cooperatively with other Federal, State, and other governmental agencies, private organizations, institutions, and universities, and with businesses and individuals in the United States and other countries.

The Organic Act of 1897: The Forest Service has a long tradition of land management, scientific research, and technical assistance dating back to the origins of the agency and the Organic Act.

The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960: The USDA-Forest Service manages lands in accordance with the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act. This Act ensures that recreation be considered as one of the balanced uses of the National Forests.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Architectural Barriers Act: The ADA mandates that public facilities and programs be accessible to all Americans, including those with disabilities and those needing special assistance. The Forest Service is also obligated to provide accessible facilities and trails under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968.

The Wilderness Act (1964): The Wilderness Act established the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The NWPS provides the mechanism by which Congress designates Federal roadless lands for management as Wilderness Areas. Wilderness designations provide a variety of benefits to society, for example, scientific, biological, recreational, scenic, educational, and cultural.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972: Sections 201 and 202 authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to manage sanctuaries and estuarine reserves.

NOAA is a Federal trustee and conducts natural resource damage assessments under the following authorizations:

- o Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
- o Section 7001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended (also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act)
- o The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act

The Coast and Geodetic Survey Act of 1947: This Act authorizes NOAA Office of Coast Survey (OCS) to provide nautical charts to aid both commercial and recreational boaters.

The Coastal Zone Management Act and Amendments is the basis for the NOAA Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services (CO-OPS) service called "Tides On-line."

Environmental Protection Agency

- o The Clean Water Act (CWA)
- o Executive Orders 12866 and 12893

2. **Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

a. What information will be collected - reported or recorded? (If there are pieces of information that are especially burdensome in the collection, a specific explanation should be provided.)

Questions asked cover the following subjects:

- Participation in recreation activities in the past 12 months
- Annual days of participation in a subset of the full list of recreation activities
- Favorite recreation activity
- Children's participation in outdoor recreation activities (information obtained via a parent, sibling adult or guardian)
- Demographics
- Demographics for people refusing to answer questions as check for non-response bias

Description of NSRE 2011 Modules

Module 1: Participation in recreation activities in the past 12 months

Participation data used to establish a baseline of the percentage of the population engaging in a variety of recreation activities. Questions are compatible with previous National Recreation Surveys and used for participation trend analysis by activity.

• **Subset: Annual days of participation in a subset of the full list of recreation activities**

Annual days of participation in a variety of recreation activities is an indicator of the intensity of participation across the United States by those who participate. This question is only asked of selected activities and not asked of every activity in which a respondent reports participating. "Days of participation" is a planning and research measure used to help define the size and distribution of outdoor recreation markets, and to model participation sensitivity to social and economic trends.

Module 2: Favorite Recreation Activity

This module asks respondents to list their favorite recreation activities and then follows up by asking on how many different days they participated in their favorite activity and in what type of outdoor places did the activity occur. This information helps to identify constituencies and supporters for a variety of activities.

Module 3: Kids Recreational Activity

This module obtains information pertaining to the outdoor recreation activities that children are participating in. Recently

there has been significant concern about a perceived lack of participation by children in outdoor recreation activities. Hence, this module seeks to establish baseline information on exactly what types of outdoor recreation activities children participate in and for how long during a typical week or weekend.

Module 4: Demographics for Respondents

Demographic information is necessary to describe user and non-user populations and is included in all versions of the survey. These items are the same standard questions asked in previous National Recreation Surveys. Demographics always are the last section of questions asked. The structure of the demographics questions matches that required by the OMB.

Module 5: Non-Response Questions: Demographics for people refusing to answer questions as check for non-response bias

Interviewers ask everyone who refuses the survey non-response questions. This is an essential aid in checking for non-response bias. Non-response questions are an essential part of the survey and asked only of persons refusing to participate in the survey. The non-response questions cover age and participation in walking - a key, widely participated in activity. The interviewer records the gender of the respondent if obvious; the interviewer does not ask specific questions regarding gender. These questions are included in the survey questionnaires document included as part of this request.

- b. From whom will the information be collected? If there are different respondent categories (e.g., loan applicant versus a bank versus an appraiser), each should be described along with the type of collection activity that applies.**

The information will be collected (via telephone survey) from a simple random sample of non-institutionalized residents of the United States, 16 years of age and older. The Human Dimensions Research Laboratory at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, an on-going NSRE cooperator, conducts the survey using samples of telephone numbers purchased from a private survey research-sampling firm.

- c. What will this information be used for - provide ALL uses?**

The NSRE is a major interagency effort. Depending on timing, the survey may meet the data needs of several sponsoring agencies. At other times, it may meet the needs of a single agency.

The Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) and the Bureau of Land Management (Department of the Interior) have similar information needs, including include agency-wide strategic planning and program assessments.

Other agencies, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Department of Commerce), the United States Coast Guard, and the Environmental Protection Agency may each have unique information needs, including broad-scale policy analysis and regional assessments.

Agency Specific Information Needs

USDA Forest Service

- RPA¹, Montreal Process, and GPRA² long-term planning:
 - o The RPA assessment includes both demand and supply analyses for all forest and range resources, urban and rural. The NSRE data is the basis for the RPA recreation and wilderness demand analyses.
 - o The RPA Assessments (and subsequently the NSRE) provide data needed for the Forest Service Long-Term Strategic Plan. The 2011 collection of data is necessary to meet a variety of broad-scale assessment needs.
 - o The RPA assessment provides information for the GPRA strategic plan and supports regional and forest level planning and plan updates.
 - o The next round of data analysis for the Montreal Process for Sustainable Forest Management will also be needed in the near future. The RPA assessments and the NSRE are the only data set that is designed for this international forest assessment and reporting process.
- The National Forest Management Act of 1976 mandated public involvement in the forest planning process. This involvement has typically taken the form of public meetings. Public meetings exclude individuals who cannot easily attend or are not aware of opportunities to be involved. Public meetings gather input from members of the public with specific interests in land management, but do not collect input from a broad cross section-of the public. The NSRE provides the FS with a mechanism for obtaining information valuable to forest planning and the management process.
- Recreation is one of four key areas of the amended Natural Resource Agenda for the Forest Service.³ NSRE 2011 will provide critical and credible information in support of the Agency's long-range policy and management direction for outdoor recreation and related programs. NSRE 2011 will be the only general population survey that considers

1 Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act

2 Government Performance and Results Act of 1993

3 The four areas of focus for the Chief's recreation agenda are: 1) provide quality settings and experiences, 2) focus on customer service and satisfaction, 3) emphasize community outreach, 4) strengthen relationships with partners, communities, and others.

all users, potential users, and non-users and is not limited to on-site forest visitors.

- Data and information flowing from the NSRE provides policy makers and managers with data on which to base decisions regarding the appropriate and best mix of uses of national forests.
- Wildlife habitat maintenance and enhancement is another of the multiple uses provided for in the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act. The survey data regarding public use of forests and other wildlife information aids in the development of wildlife management policies and programs, such as “Eyes on Wildlife.”
- The NSRE provides an opportunity to gather data on the current disabled population, recreation access, and related information needs. Concerns exist that many disabled individuals are not using national forests or other public areas to recreate because of existing barriers. The NSRE is an efficient tool for gathering comprehensive information on various aspects of access for disabled people.
- Data collected by the NSRE will provide information to policy makers and managers as they grapple with the unique problems and challenges of Wilderness management, including forecasting and management of on-site recreation demands. The NSRE provides critical feedback regarding public opinion on use, values and management practices applied in Wilderness.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- The United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is under a Presidential Executive Order to establish GREEN Gross National Product (GNP) accounts. GREEN GNP accounts attempt to document the economic value generated by uses of natural resources and the environment that are not captured in the current economic statistics in the GNP accounts. The BEA has stated it cannot address marine resources in the GREEN GNP accounts because of lack of information. NOAA involvement with the NSRE ensures that these demands are addressed.
- Saltwater fishing is the only activity for which national survey data are available regarding outdoor recreation in coastal and ocean areas. Collection of data occurs annually by NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, and every five years by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No other information is available for assessing the nation’s demand for a very wide variety of outdoor recreation uses of coastal and ocean resources. The NSRE 2000 was the first time that recreation surveys had addressed outdoor recreational uses of coastal and ocean resources. If outdoor recreation data pertaining to uses is not collected, it will be impossible to account completely for the uses,

values and benefits of U.S. coastal and ocean resources.

- Under its Special Projects Division, NOAA creates and maintains the only comprehensive assessment of the nation's coastal and ocean environment. The ability to assess coastal resources in the U.S. allows complete and comprehensive assessment of coastal demand and supply, as recreation and tourism represent a 'major use' in the nation's coastal zone. This assessment capability is essential in times of natural or man causes catastrophe, such as Hurricane Katrina and the Gulf Oil Spill.

United States Coast Guard

The mission of the USCG National Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program, administered by the Office of Boating Safety, is to minimize the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and environmental impact associated with the use of recreational boats. The current measure of program effectiveness is a fatality rate, expressed as the ratio of reported fatalities per 100,000 recreational boats. Due to the limited ability of this measure for inter-modal comparison and because it can be affected by a combination of practically immeasurable factors, there is a need to develop a risk-based measure of program effectiveness. The NSRE will provide:

- Participant data needed for inter-modal comparative risk-based measure
- Valuable information in regard to the changing demographics of boaters, boats and boat operation

This information is essential for national RBS program direction and guidance. In addition, the information provided by the NSRE will assist the Office of Boating Safety to better define and measure the effectiveness of State RBS program activities in reducing the number of boating fatalities (in accordance with Coast Guard performance goals).

The most appropriate and meaningful measure of boating safety would take into account the amount of time boaters are using their boats on the water. NSRE 201 captures boating participant data including numbers of occasions. These participation and occasions' data are essential in calculating an RBS performance indicator that enables boating safety officials to assess boating risk, implement appropriate safety intervention strategies, and measure program effectiveness in reducing the number of fatalities, injuries, and property damage associated with the use of recreational boats. The information to be collected is essential for Coast Guard use as well as the States' use in monitoring, reporting and refining effectiveness measures. In addition, national safety organizations, the marine industry, recreational boating safety educators, law enforcement officers, and legislators will use the data collected.

This information collection is critical to the following strategic goals:

- **Safety:** Reduce the number of deaths, reduce the number and severity of injuries, and reduce the amount of property damage associated with the use of recreational boats.
- Improve customer service

In compliance with GPRA, the collection of information is necessary to:

- Link the effectiveness of Recreational Boating Safety (RBS) Program activities (Awareness, Education, Standards and Regulation) to reductions in a person's risk of experiencing a boating accident resulting in fatalities, injuries or property damage;
- Enhance the Coast Guard's ability to identify and satisfy vital customer needs;
- Improve program effectiveness by implementing well-defined program goals; and
- Enhance Administration and Congressional policymaking, spending decisions, and program oversight using the best performance measures and safety indicators.

Environmental Protection Agency

The NSRE provides the data necessary for estimating the benefit of water quality management and improvements to U.S. waters and for analyzing economic impact of water quality changes to recreation and tourism industry. The EPA uses data from the NSRE to comply with regulations and statutory requirements to justify public expenditures.

- d. How will the information be collected (e.g., forms, non-forms, electronically, face-to-face, over the phone, over the Internet)? Does the respondent have multiple options for providing the information? If so, what are they?**

The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) is an RDD telephone survey. Collection of NSRE 2011 survey data will be via a national-level, general population telephone survey of the U.S. population, age 16 and older, using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) technology. The state-of-the-art CATI system uses a series of "skips" and so questions are always applicable to the respondent's situation, allowing more content to be included in an interview lasting approximately 10-12 minutes. Calls typically occur during evening hours (6:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the respective time zones) and on weekends. Respondents have the option of responding to a return mail survey.

There are 5 survey modules within a variety of versions of the overall survey. These versions modules, within multiple iterations of the same survey, will each require on average 10 minutes of contact time. The plan is to complete

5,000 interviews for each iteration of the survey for a total of 30,000 completed interviews over 3 years.

These modules are the core of the survey and have been included in each of the National Recreation Surveys dating back to the first one in 1960.

Table 1 shows the 5 modules and applicable survey versions.

Table 1 - NSRE 2011 Framework of Survey Versions and Modules

Module	Version 1	Version 2	Version 3	Version 4	Version 5	Version 6
1. Participation and Days (Core)	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Favorite Activity	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Kids Outdoor Recreation Activity	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Demographics	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Non-Response Questions	X	X	X	X	X	X

e. How frequently will the information be collected?

Each individual telephone survey respondent completes one (and only one) telephone interview per survey version. The probability of any U. S. household receiving a request to complete more than one interview across the planned 30,000 total interviews, because their phone number is drawn for a subsequent version, is negligibly low, and approaches zero.

f. Will the information be shared with any other organizations inside or outside USDA or the government?

A number of Federal and nonfederal partners and interests will receive and use NSRE 2011 results through cooperative agreements and other less formal arrangements. For example, over 20 state government departments of natural resources use NSRE data as the primary source of demand and trend information for their Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs).

Other public and private sector interests (non-governmental organizations, conservation and other constituent groups, concerned individuals, industry, etc.) receive NSRE data, results, information, and reports. NSRE is widely cited as a source for media coverage of Americans' outdoor lifestyles.

g. If this is an ongoing collection, how have the collection requirements changed over time?

There has been very little change in the NSRE beyond modifications in the survey versions that include different non-core modules or sections of the survey. Survey designers have shortened the average time for completion of an interview to accommodate changing lifestyles and competition with telemarketers. Currently, the completion time for all survey versions is 10-12

minutes

- 3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

In order to keep the burden on the responding public as low as possible, this survey has been designed to collect the data over the telephone using computer assisted data entry technology. The CATI systems help minimize the amount of time a respondent will spend on the telephone. Computer-programmed skip patterns prevent asking questions not relevant to particular respondents. Currently, other than land mail, respondents are not offered other media by which to respond.

- 4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.**

The NSRE survey group is aware of other local, regional, and national survey efforts. The only other survey offering comparable long-term trend comparisons is the *Hunting, Fishing and Associated Wildlife Recreation Survey* conducted for the Fish and Wildlife Service. This survey focuses on wildlife recreation only and does not address the much broader listing of nature-based and other outdoor recreation activities needed across agencies and other interests.

A complementary survey, conducted by the U. S. Forest Service, targets visitors to National Forests and other government managed recreation areas. The Forest Service Research Station in Athens, Georgia developed the original National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) survey and transferred it to the Washington Office of the Forest Service in 2004. The current NVUM program coordinator is Donald English (denglish@fs.fed.us). The recreation activities in the NSRE and in the NVUM are coordinated to permit cross checking and computation of National Forest market shares.

A few states conduct similar surveys, but these are applicable only to residents of the sponsoring state. Industry surveys exist, but these address a limited scope of activities representing the equipment manufactured or services provided for the activities the industries feature. Some private commercial survey firms provide data collection services, but these are not consistent with the data needed by the interagency group sponsoring NSRE and costs are typically prohibitive, 8 to 10 times the current costs of NSRE data collection. In brief, duplication of effort is not occurring.

In addition, the NSRE includes a number of specific data interests not elsewhere available:

Interagency Boating Interests: Representatives from NOAA, the U.S. Coast

Guard, and BOAT US representatives determined gaps in information regarding the recreational boating community. The group reviewed previous studies by U.S. Coast Guard, BOAT US, and the National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) and determined that no other sources existed that met the needs of agencies concerned with recreational boaters.

Bureau of Land Management: Similarly, a group of BLM land and program managers met and identified information needed to support BLM management and policy issue decisions. The group assisted in developing questions regarding user fees and public land values. These data will fill a gap for the BLM by providing previously non-existent overarching national-level data on the public's knowledge and awareness of fees, recreation options, and values associated with BLM lands.

U. S. Forest Service: The Forest Service is charged with developing an agency-wide strategic plan every five years. Development of this plan requires considerable public input. The current survey questions focusing on beliefs and objectives (also used previously) will provide the Forest Service with tailored broad-scale public input essential to formulating strategies and action plans for mandated long-term strategic plans. Reusing the questions provides highly valuable trend information, which currently does not exist.

The Forest Service is responsible for land management planning, national forest and rangeland assessments every ten years, with interim five-year updates. The recreation questions included in the survey are necessary for national forest (NF) planning, and for modeling and futures forecasting for the Renewable Resources Planning Act Assessments. The most recent application is in press as a General Technical Report as required by the RPA Act for the 2010 RPA Assessment.

The Forest Service is also responsible for completing the analyses for the Criteria and Indicators of the Montreal Process for Sustainable Forest Management. The NSRE is the only survey source for the necessary data for analyzing forest recreation sustainability for the U. S.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

There are no impacts to small businesses or other small entities by this survey.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Without this survey, there would be severe limitations to agencies' abilities to perform assessments, required planning, and policy analysis across a large number of dimensions. Essential products from the data are the recreation and public land use trends and demand projections used by Federal agencies. The Forest Service is the only source of projections of recreation demand into the future. The NSRE is specifically designed to assist in building forecasting models for the work. The past NSRE data has been used to develop models and

forecasts for the 2010 RPA Assessment of Forest and Range lands, the Southern Forest Futures Project and the Northern Forest Futures Project.

States use these products to meet a number of Federal program requirements for eligibility for grants and other forms of funding. For example, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan required for states receiving funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. States, as well as community park and recreation administrations, use NSRE results to support system and project planning.

The NSRE has been and continues to be the national authoritative source for current and recent trend data on Americans' outdoor recreation demand and preferences, for both public and private sectors and non-governmental organizations. Adverse impacts to public and private sectors would be significant without this proposed next administration of the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment. These would include ineligibility for some grant programs, escalated costs of planning and operations, inability to anticipate demand changes as the country's demographics and lifestyles change, and poor targeting of funding, investments, and program development to meet modern society's needs.

Specific Consequences by Module:

Participation, Days, Favorite Activity, and Demographics Module: Recreation participation and the associated demographics of participants and non-participants (the core of the NSRE) used nationwide by numerous public and private organizations, and industry. As such, the NSRE core is the Nation's authoritative and consistent source of recreation demand and trend data. No other such source exists and thus Federal, state and industry planning and investment would be without this key source of data for making informed decisions. From these data are produced the only set of future forecasts of recreation demand trends and its spatial distribution in the nation. If the NSRE did not exist, none of this would happen.

Kids Outdoor Recreation Activity

Providing information pertaining to the types of outdoor recreation activities that children participate in, and how long they participate, would provide baseline data that does not exist anywhere else. The CDC, among several other agencies, has stated that lack of participation in physical and/or recreation activities by children is one of the main factors attributing to the present crisis of growing children obesity. Hence, obtaining information that provides a baseline of children's participation in physical and/or recreation activities is of national concern.

The NSRE also provides a cost-effective way for agencies to work in partnership and conduct surveys of the public and customers. The NSRE covers current issues and long-term trends that agencies are required to address. Environmental and social conditions change so rapidly that dated information can no longer be used as the basis for decision-making and program planning. Timing and inclusion of issues is a vital component of each survey, as the NSRE

addresses timing needs as they arise. No other cost sharing survey vehicle exists to meet the multiple needs of the Federal partners and of state agencies in this effort.

7. **Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:**
- **Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly; None**
 - **Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it; None**
 - **Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document; None**
 - **Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years; None**
 - **In connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study; None**
 - **Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB; None**
 - **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
 - **Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law. None**

No special circumstances exist that would require any of the above on the part of the respondents. The collection of information is conducted in a manner consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.6.

8. **If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8 (d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.**

Four comments were received in response to Federal Register Notice published on August 17th, 2010 (Volume 75, page 50745). Please see supporting

documents to see comments.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and record keeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

Consultation Efforts

Kids Outdoor Recreation Activity Module: The Forest Service consulted with program officials from the National Wildlife Federation, several academic researchers familiar with the issue of lack of participation by children in the outdoors, and researchers and practitioners who attend *Georgia's Summit on Children and the Outdoors (2010)*. Dr. Gary Green, NSRE Project Manager, reviewed module structure, wording of questions, flow and skip patterns; and integrated questions from previously used small scaled-surveys, providing survey efficiencies and avoiding duplication. Dr. Mark Fly, University of Tennessee Survey Research Center, reviewed and tested module questions for wording and flow, and appropriate skip patterns

Other modules: The Recreation Participation, Days, Favorite Activity, Demographic and Non-response Modules were all previously used in NSRE 2000 and 2007 surveys and proved reliable in applications. There were no changes to these modules, though testing of all modules occurs prior to use, with refinements made as needed.

Federal Agency Consultants:

- Dr. Vernon Leeworthy, Leader, Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program, NOAA/NOS/Special Projects Office - N/MB7, 1305 East West Highway, SMC4, 9th floor, Silver Spring, MD 20910, 301-713-3000 ext. 138.

Dr. Leeworthy has reviewed the survey instrument and protocols on numerous occasions. He has maintained that previously used methods and formats must be maintained for trend analysis and because those the survey has been intensively tested and proven reliable and valid.

- Dr. Bruce Schmidt, U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Boating Safety, BSchmidt@comdt.uscg.mil , 202-267-0955.

Dr. Schmidt has reviewed the NSRE sample approaches and protocols for identifying water recreation users. He has offered suggestions and support for the tested and proven procedures employed.

- Scott H. Evans, Captain, U. S. Coast Guard, Chief, Office of Boating Safety (G-OPB), 202-267-1077, shevans@comdt.uscg.mil, www.uscgboating.org.

Captain Evans reviewed the NSRE for usefulness to the Coast Guard and reported that improvements made in analysis and reporting viewed as most useful to the U.S.C.C.

- Dr. Stan Zarnoch. Regional Statistical Scientist, Southern Research Station, 200 WT Weaver Boulevard, Asheville NC, 28804 (828-259-0515), szarnoch@fs.fed.us

Dr. Zarnoch has reviewed sampling frameworks and data weighting protocols on an on-going basis for the NSRE. He oversees statistical operations associated with the National Visitor Use Monitoring survey.

Non-Federal Consultants:

- Dr. Gary T. Green, Research Project Manager, Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, 320 Green Street, Athens, GA 30602-2044, 706-559-4269.

Dr. Green consults with the University of Tennessee survey team and the agency on an on-going basis for identity of problems in question design and potential for improvement of efficiency in substituting modules in and out of different versions. He reports frequently on results with the agency and contributes to analysis and report designs.

- Dr. Mark Fly, University of Tennessee, Dept. of Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries, 274 Ellington Plant Sciences, Knoxville, TN 37996, 865-974-5495.

Dr. Fly has reviewed intensively interview protocols and efficiency in execution of those protocols across a variety of phone respondents. A continuous improvement process is in operation at the UT Lab for Human Dimensions.

- Dr. Rudolf Schuster, Syracuse University of New York, School of Environmental Sciences and Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210 USA, 315-470-4863.

Dr. Schuster has reviewed the wilderness and associated recreation participation questions.

- Dr. John Bergstrom, University of Georgia, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics

Dr. Bergstrom has extensively reviewed NSRE data and provided analysis, testing a variety of uses including wilderness use and human dimensions. He has also conducted an examination of the use of NSRE in the Forest Service's RPA Assessment for Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than re-enumeration of contractors or grantees.

- a. Respondents receive no payment or gifts for participation in the survey.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

The interviewer will clearly state to the respondent at the beginning of the telephone interview that the information they provide will not be associated with their name and will be used only in statistical reporting combined with other respondents' information. In addition, respondents are asked only for general socio-demographic information (e.g., age, race, education, and income levels); they are not asked for names or addresses.

The managers of the Human Dimensions Lab administering this survey are responsible for ensuring all phone number lists (used to drive administration of the NSRE using its CATI system) are password protected and once used are deleted. Once the study is completed, the survey data receive new survey ID numbers, destroying any potential link between the data and a particular phone number. Phone numbers are not shared with the research team beyond the survey operation at the University of Tennessee.

Names and addresses are attached to a percentage of the random list of numbers provided to the research labs. These names and addresses are those listed by the telephone service providers and are deleted once the calls have been made, no copies are maintained.

All interviewers and research staff are required to sign "Confidentiality Statements" prior to survey implementation. The Human Dimensions Research Lab subscribes to the ethical principles and guidelines for research as stated in "The Belmont Report" under the auspices of the Institutional Review Board of The University of Tennessee, and they adhere to the "Code of Professional Ethics and Practices" of the American Association of Public Opinion Researchers.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior or attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

There are no questions of a sensitive nature in the NSRE.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated.

By using the same survey, fluctuations in burden times should not represent a problem. The average response time for iterations of the survey will be 10-12 minutes or less per respondent.

The sampling plan calls for 5,000 completed interviews for each version or 30,000 total responses for all versions 1-6 (i.e., 2 versions per year). Therefore,

estimates are that 30,000 total responses will be received for versions 1-6 (covered by this Information Collection Request). In comparison to previous NSRE surveys this 2011 NSRE survey is smaller and limited in terms of the number of modules to be asked and the amount of time it takes to complete. The fact that the NSRE is now more limited in its scope of questions asked and the survey takes less time to complete should increase its overall response rate in comparison to previous NSRE surveys. Newer software and data bank numbers also provide more reliable and eligible numbers to be contacted. Hence,

approximately 52.5 percent of the numbers contacted annually (108,066) will be eligible households

- $108,066 \times .525 = 56,734.65$ eligible households annually

Estimates are that contact is with 80 percent of those households:

- $56,734.65 \times .80 = 45,387.72$ individuals annually

Thus, the estimated total number of actual annual phone contacts is 45,388 annually for this ICR, broken down as follows.

Completed Surveys

Annually, an estimated 11,667 individuals will consent to complete the version of the survey in use at the time of contact, with an average response time of 10-12 minutes (11 minutes or .1833 hours). Implementation of survey versions 1-6 will occur between February 2011 and January 2014 (3 years).

- $11,667 \text{ individuals annually} \times 11 \text{ minutes (.1833 hours) per interview} = 2,138.56 \text{ hours annually}$

Partially Completed Surveys

Estimates are that in addition to contacts completing the survey, 525 individuals annually will partially complete an interview, averaging 7.5 minutes in completing the partial interview, or .125 hours.

- $525 \text{ individuals annually} \times .125 \text{ hours} = 66 \text{ hours annually}$

Non-response Bias

Each interviewer gathers non-response bias information from approximately 2,967 individuals annually. Contact with these individuals is for one response only and takes an average of 30 seconds per person (.0083 hours).

- $2,967 \text{ individuals annually} \times .0083 \text{ hours} = 24.725 \text{ hours annually}$

Other

Other respondents or households contacted include those asking for a "callback," those with language or hearing barriers, and households or individual respondents who refused to participate. Estimates of those contacts average 30 seconds or .0083 hours each. These estimates are calculated using response data from prior applications of the NSRE, specifically the most recent versions.

- Call backs = 791 annually
- Language/Hearing Barriers = 1,260 annually

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
2011

- Refusals = 39,620 annually
- 791 annual call backs + 1,260 annual language/hearing barriers + 39,620 refusals = 41,671 other responses annually
- 41,671 other responses x .0083 hours per response = 345.869 annual burden hours

Total annual burden for this ICR:

- 2,138.56 hours annually (completed surveys)
- 66 hours annually (partially completed surveys)
- 24.725 hours annually (non-response)
- 345.869 hours annually (Other)
- 2,138.56 hours + 66 hours + 24.725 hours + 345.869 hours = **2,575.15 burden hours annually** \approx **2,575 annual burden hours**

Total respondents for this ICR:

- 11,667 respondents annually (completed surveys)
- 525 individuals annually (partially completed surveys)
- 2,967 individuals annually (non-response bias)
- 791 individuals annually (call backs)
- 1,260 individuals annually (language/hearing barriers)
- 39,620 individuals annually (refusals)
- 11,667 + 525 + 2,967 + 791 + 1,260 + 39,620 = 56,830

Table 2 - Average survey response times, versions 1-3

Module	Version 1	Version 2	Version 3
1. Participation and Days (Core)	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.
2. Favorite	1 min	1 min	1 min
3. Kids Outdoor Recreation Activity (Based on pilot test)	2.5 min	2.5 min	2.5 min
4. Demographics (Core)	1.5 min.	1.5 min.	1.5 min.
Estimated time per version	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden estimated. If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form.**
 - a) Description of the collection activity
 - b) Corresponding form number (if applicable)
 - c) Number of respondents
 - d) Number of responses annually per respondent,

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
2011

- e) Total annual responses (columns c x d)**
- f) Estimated hours per response**
- g) Total annual burden hours (columns e x f)**

Table 3 – Display of burden by NSRE (Versions 1-6) over 3 years

(a) Description of the Collection Activity	(c) Number of Respondent s	(d) Number of responses per Respondent	(e) Total response s (c x d)	(f) Estimate of Burden Hours per response	(g) Total Version Burden Hours (e x f)	Subtotal
Version 1						
• Complete Survey	5833.5	1	5833.55	11 min. (0.1833 hr)	1069.28	
• Partial Survey	262.5	1	262.5	.125 hour	32.813	
• Non-response bias	1483.5	1	1483.5	.0083 hour	12.313	
• Call backs	395.5	1	395.5	.0083 hour	3.283	
• Language/Hearing Barriers	630	1	630	.0083 hour	5.23	
• Refusals	19810	1	19810	.0083 hour	164.42	
Subtotal		---		---		1287.34
Version 2						
• Complete Survey	5833.5	1	5833.55	11 min. (0.1833 hr)	1069.28	
• Partial Survey	262.5	1	262.5	.125 hour	32.813	
• Non-response bias	1483.5	1	1483.5	.0083 hour	12.313	
• Call backs	395.5	1	395.5	.0083 hour	3.283	
• Language/Hearing Barriers	630	1	630	.0083 hour	5.23	
• Refusals	19810	1	19810	.0083 hour	164.42	
Subtotal - Annually	56,830	---		---		1287.34 (2,575)
Version 3						
• Complete Survey	5833.5	1	5833.55	11 min. (0.1833 hr)	1069.28	
• Partial Survey	262.5	1	262.5	.125 hour	32.813	
• Non-response bias	1483.5	1	1483.5	.0083 hour	12.313	
• Call backs	395.5	1	395.5	.0083 hour	3.283	
• Language/Hearing Barriers	630	1	630	.0083 hour	5.23	
• Refusals	19810	1	19810	.0083 hour	164.42	
Subtotal		---		---		1287.34
Version 4						
• Complete Survey	5833.5	1	5833.55	11 min. (0.1833 hr)	1069.28	
• Partial Survey	262.5	1	262.5	.125 hour	32.813	
• Non-response bias	1483.5	1	1483.5	.0083 hour	12.313	
• Call backs	395.5	1	395.5	.0083 hour	3.283	
• Language/Hearing Barriers	630	1	630	.0083 hour	5.23	
• Refusals	19810	1	19810	.0083 hour	164.42	
Subtotal - Annually	56,830	---		---		1287.34 (2,575)
Version 5						

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
2011

(a) Description of the Collection Activity	(c) Number of Respondent s	(d) Number of responses per Respondent	(e) Total response s (c x d)	(f) Estimate of Burden Hours per response	(g) Total Version Burden Hours (e x f)	Subtotal
• Complete Survey	5833.5	1	5833.55	11 min. (0.1833 hr)	1069.28	
• Partial Survey	262.5	1	262.5	.125 hour	32.813	
• Non-response bias	1483.5	1	1483.5	.0083 hour	12.313	
• Call backs	395.5	1	395.5	.0083 hour	3.283	
• Language/Hearing Barriers	630	1	630	.0083 hour	5.23	
• Refusals	19810	1	19810	.0083 hour	164.42	
Subtotal		---		---		1287.34
Version 6						
• Complete Survey	5833.5	1	5833.55	11 min. (0.1833 hr)	1069.28	
• Partial Survey	262.5	1	262.5	.125 hour	32.813	
• Non-response bias	1483.5	1	1483.5	.0083 hour	12.313	
• Call backs	395.5	1	395.5	.0083 hour	3.283	
• Language/Hearing Barriers	630	1	630	.0083 hour	5.23	
• Refusals	19810	1	19810	.0083 hour	164.42	
Subtotal - Annually	56,830	---		---		1287.34 (2,575)
Totals	170,490/3 = 56,830	---	170,490/3 = 56,830	---	---	7,724.04/3 = 2,575

Total burden hours = 7,724

Annual burden hours = 2,575

Total number of annual responses = 56,830

- **Record keeping burden required of respondents should be addressed separately and should include columns for:**
 - a) **Description of record keeping activity:** None
 - b) **Number of record keepers:** None
 - c) **Annual hours per record keeper:** None
 - d) **Total annual record keeping hours (columns b x c):** Zero
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories.**

Table 4 – Annual cost to respondents

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
2011

(a) Description of the Collection Activity	(b) Estimated Total <u>Annual</u> Burden on Respondents (Hours)	(c) Estimated Average Income per Hour	(d) Estimated Cost to Respondents
All survey activities listed above	2,575	\$6.67	\$17,175.25

*The annualized costs to respondents can be determined by the opportunity cost of the time they spend completing the survey. The National Compensation Survey 2009 (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t05.htm>) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates an average hourly wage of \$19.45 per hour for US workers. A rate of \$20 per hour to allow for rising wages during the period covered in this collection. In studies of the net economic value of outdoor recreation, standard practice is to value participant time at one-third of the wage rate. For this collection, burden costs are approximately \$6.67 per hour.

13. Provide estimates of the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information, (do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in items 12 and 14). The cost estimates should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component annualized over its expected useful life; and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component.

There are no capital operation and maintenance costs for respondents.

14. Provide estimates of annual cost to the Federal government. Provide a description of the method used to estimate cost and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

The response to this question covers the actual costs the agency will incur as a result of implementing the information collection. The estimate should cover the entire life cycle of the collection and include costs, if applicable, for:

Employee labor and materials for developing, printing, storing forms:
(No forms are used.)

Employee travel costs (There is no associated travel costs)

Employee labor and materials for developing computer systems, screens, or reports to support the collection

Cost of contractor services or other reimbursements to individuals or organizations assisting in the collection of information

Employee labor and materials for collecting the information

Employee labor and materials for analyzing, evaluating, summarizing, and/or reporting on the collected information

Table 5 – Average annual cost to the government

National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE)
2011

Item	Versions 4 – 10
Scientists and Project Analysts (1 full-time GS-11, 1 half-time GS-15)	\$180,000
Information Collection through contractor for completed minutes of surveying/year	\$300,000
Data Base Management and Documentation	\$75,000
Analysis and Reports by scientists (1/2 GS 14)	\$70,000
TOTAL Annual Cost	\$625,000

Annual cost to Federal government for this information collection is \$625,000.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in items 13 or 14 of OMB form 83-I.

There is a decrease of 751 burden hours from the previous approval period. Previously (2007 ICR), OMB approved an annual burden of 3,326 burden hours. The difference is the result of using a shorter survey with fewer modules in order to increase the number of completes being obtained.

16. For collections of information whose results are planned to be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication.

The revisions do not result in any new types of reporting or analysis. Simple descriptive analyses, multivariate analyses, and participation modeling will be conducted and reports developed for the sponsoring agencies such as the FS, BLM and EPA. The Forest Service will use NSRE as the base information and data source for the Renewable Resources Planning Act Assessment. Boating and water-based data will be used for production of tabulations and reports for NOAA and the Coast Guard. Schedule of products will follow the general schedule of products for the currently approved NSRE 2007. The Forest Service analysis of NSRE data will be used meet the needs of the 2015 RPA National Assessment.

Collection of data will be over a 36-month period, February 2011 to January 2014 (terminating sooner if production rate improvements occur due to shortened survey times). The data will be post-weighted based on the most recent available Census estimates by demographic strata. According to our consultants at the University of Tennessee, the sample will be closely representative of the U.S. population, including representation of urban, suburban, and rural communities, adults over age 16, sex, and ethnicity. This representation will be checked against the Census data, and weighting adjustments will be made as needed.

The weighted database will be analyzed first using descriptive statistics and cross tabulations. These most basic statistical techniques will form the foundation of the NSRE report. It will follow the format of the 1982-83

Nationwide Recreation Survey report, with additional tables and charts added to reflect the addition of variables to the survey and changing distribution of the Nation's population. The report will be published as a General Technical Report by the USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station and will be distributed widely to agencies, organizations, and individuals who will use these data in planning and administration. The NSRE 2011 data will also be published widely in journals and media outlets across an agenda of topics represented mainly by the questionnaire modules and sponsor interests.

Tabulation and Statistical Analysis:

- a. Descriptive Statistics: Primarily, the NSRE general report will follow most of the same statistical procedures as the 1994-1995, 2000, 2005, and 2007 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, which provided descriptive statistics with confidence estimates. Descriptive statistics will include means, percentages, medians, and frequencies. Data will be presented as bar charts, pie charts, tables, and line graphs. Analyses will emphasize the major elements of the data to include recreation participation, participation days, differences by demographic strata and region of the country, and recreation use, boating activities, and coastal state recreation.

The USDA Forest Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and others will use descriptive statistics to provide specific information as guidance to managers for improving recreation access and service programs for all Americans. NSRE cooperators will employ statistical procedures that include by likely will go beyond the primary descriptions in the production of technical articles aimed at both theory development and application to management. Statistical analysis and modeling procedures have been developed to meet specific needs for information, as described in A.1 and A.2 of this document.

- b. Trend Analysis: As a continuation of the National Recreation Survey and dating from 1960, trends in participation will be identified. Although the list of activities has been expanded to reflect the greater variety of recreation activities, specialization and technical development of outdoor recreation within the past 20 years, the categories as developed for NSRE 2011 have been specified so they can be aggregated to insure comparability with the previous surveys.
 - i. Regression Analysis: Regression analyses (including logit) will be widely employed. The NSRE 2011 will serve as the principal data source for the analysis of outdoor recreation consumption and demand for the USDA Forest Service's Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment of Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness, the Montreal Process and the agency's long-term strategic plan. Consumption is the total number of recreational days by activity taken annually by recreation setting. This version of the NSRE will provide data on days of participation, which will serve as the dependent variable for regression modeling. Trips consumed

will be estimated as a function of population, recreational opportunities and substitutes, and household characteristics such as age and income.

- ii. Factor Analysis: The USDA Forest Service will perform exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis to identify factors relating to types of outdoor recreation activity and behavior. For example, do recreationists cluster into groups that would facilitate improved resource management and information dissemination? Could settings or activities be substituted for some kinds of recreationists if site sensitivity or other factors made a substitution desirable? A major use of factor analysis will be for identifying a reduced set of variables useful in describing recreation participation behaviors and participant profiles. Operating from the factors thus defined, cluster analysis will be used to identify behavioral and perceptual market segments for use in design of service delivery, communications, and planning functions.

Time Schedule

- February 2011 to January 2014: Data collection and editing
 - February 2011 to January 2014: Data set management and preparation for analysis
 - September 2012 to December 2014: Planning and execution of a number of data analyses
 - September 2012 to December 2014: Write and submit for publication a number of reports, each emphasizing different themes. The main final report will be completed by December 2014.
- 17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.**

We are unable to display the expiration date for OMB approval because the NSRE is a telephone survey. If a respondent asks, this information will be provided.

- 18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in item 19, "Certification Requirement for Paperwork Reduction Act."**

This collection does not have an exception to any portion of the certification statement identified on Item 19 of OMB Form 83-I.