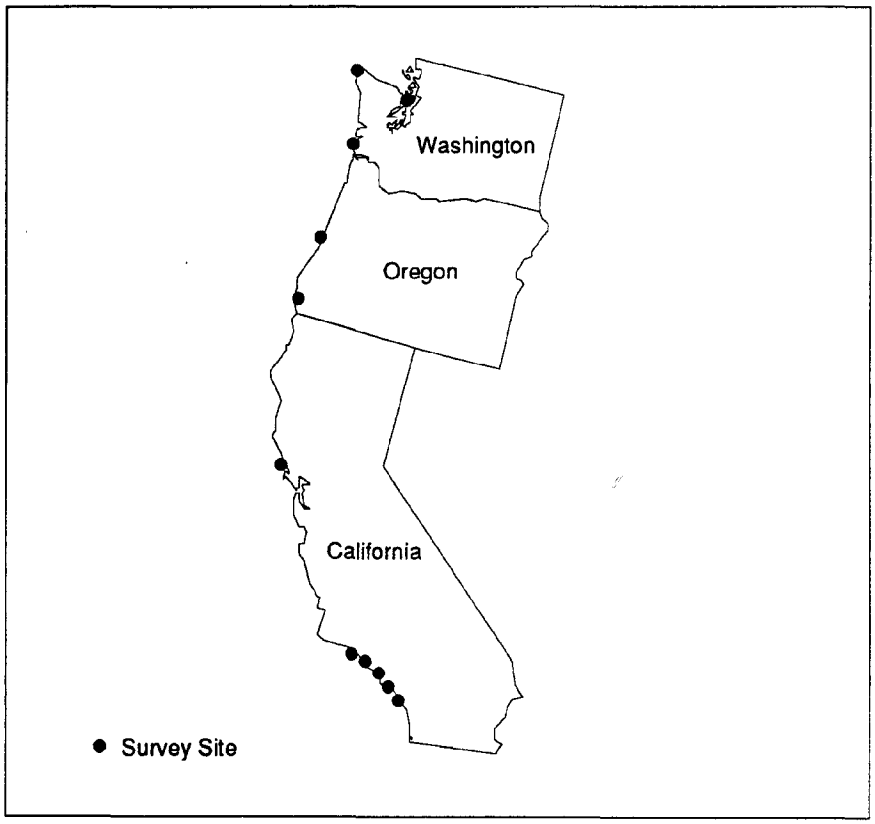
Public Area Recreation Visitors Survey

A Socioeconomic Profile of Recreationists at Public Outdoor Recreation Sites in Coastal Areas: Volume 5

Vernon R. Leeworthy, Daniel S. Schruefer
and Peter C. Wiley
June, 1990



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program

The Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program is an evolving set of activities to develop Nationwide data bases, products and analytical capabilities for conducting economic assessments of activities that directly affect or are affected by the health of the nation's coastal and oceanic resources. The program is conducted by the Strategic Environmental Assessments Division (SEAD) of NOAA's Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment. It's major program elements are described below. Since 1985, the program has also co-sponsored a set of annual workshops with the Environmental Protection Agency on natural resource and environmental economics to support it's major program elements.

Inventory and Value of Coastal Recreation. Because outdoor recreation has been identified as the single largest category of benefit from the improvements in water quality, SAB began to develop a program to inventory and value coastal recreation. The first product of this program was a data base and report "Public Expenditures on Outdoor Recreation in the Coastal Areas of the U.S.A. (1986)" This led to development of an inventory of all publicly owned and/or managed recreation areas and facilities in the Nation's coastal areas. Summaries for 21 states and 25 groups of estuaries, by county and level of government, are available in a recently published atlas titled "National Estuarine Inventory, Data Atlas: Public Recreation Facilities in Coastal Areas (1988)." A complementary inventory of all privately owned and managed recreation facilities is also being developed through a cooperative agreement between NOAA and the U.S. Forest Service. Plans are to complete this inventory, Coastal Recreation Inventory, in 1992.

Public Area Recreation Visitors Survey (PARVS). PARVS is an ongoing intergovernmental cooperative research project involving seven federal and twelve state agencies. The survey was designed to provide data needed to develop highly credible and broadly comparable estimates of the economic importance of providing recreational opportunities on public lands. PARVS also enables development of detailed information about recreation uses and users and can provide estimates of the direct monetary value derived by users of public recreation areas. User values are critical to analyses of conflicts and trade-offs between recreation and other resource uses. In 1987, SAB initiated the effort to collect data at coastal recreation sites. To date, more than 15,000 interviews have been conducted at forty public outdoor recreation sites in the coastal areas of the U.S.A.

For more information on NOAA's Coastal and Oceanic Resource Economics Program, write to:

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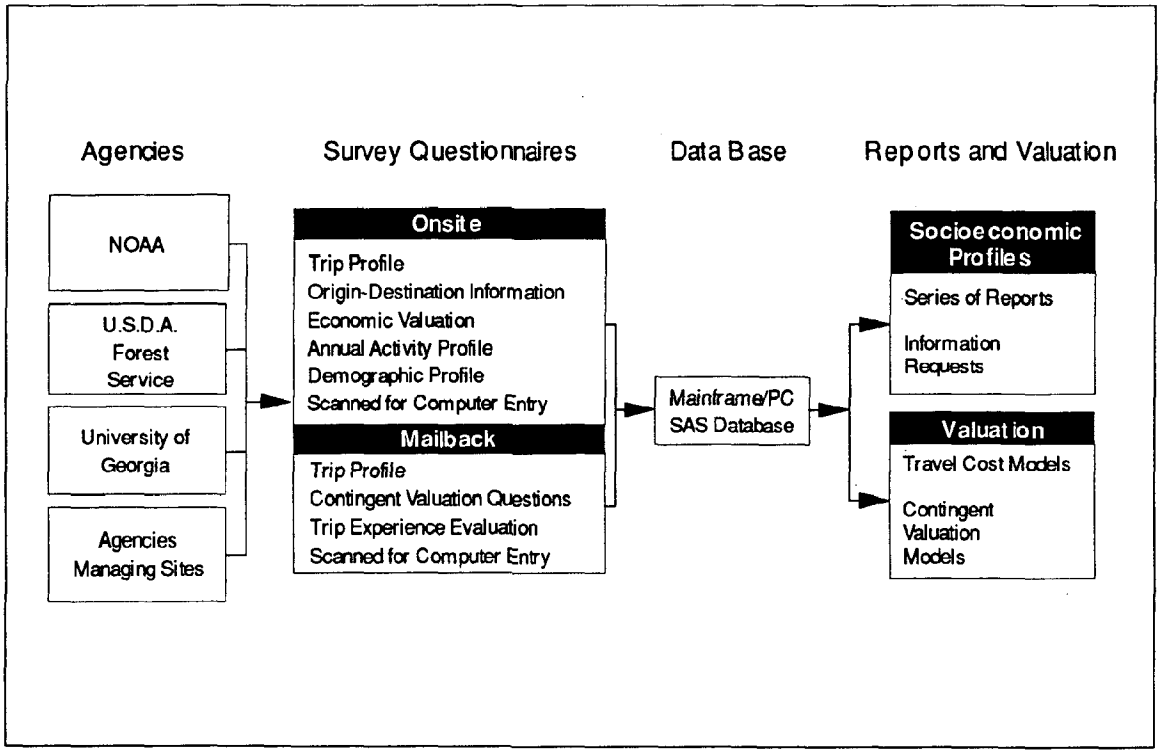

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Contents

Contents (continued)

Tables (continued) Page

(List of Coastal and Ocean Resource Economics Program Publications on inside back cover.)

Introduction

This report summarizes information collected during the summer of 1989 through surveys conducted at four state parks, one national park, three state beaches and two county beaches in California Oregon and Washington. Over 3,380 on-site (intercept) interviews were completed from June, 1989 to March, 1989 at the sites. An additional 1,115 mailback questionnaires have been completed.

Tabular summaries of the following information are contained in this report: 1) socio-demographic profiles of users; 2) type and extent of recreation activities engaged in; 3) types and amount of expenditures on recreation activities; 4) willingness-to-pay for park access; and 5) satisfaction ratings for various park attributes. Also included are detailed profiles of the ten sites from the NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas. This information is intended for recreation planners and managers and business marketing agents that require simple summary information on the uses and users of coastal recreation sites.

Future reports will provide estimates of activity and site specific user values currently being developed using travel cost demand models and contingent valuation techniques.

Survey Design

Survey Questionnaires. Data collection employed two survey questionnaires: 1) an intercept (completed using a face-to-face interview); and 2) a mailback. The intercept, or on-site questionnaire, obtains information on the users and uses of the site and other information necessary for recreational demand modeling. The mailback questionnaire is used in a follow-up survey to obtain detailed information on trip-related expenditures, willingness-to-pay for park access using contingent valuation questions, and user satisfaction ratings (on a 0 to 10 scale) for several park attributes. The mailback survey also provides information necessary for estimating the importance of parks to local and regional economies.

Site Selection. Sites were selected from the NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas based on several criteria: 1) they had to be adjacent to tidal or ocean waters; 2) the sites had to have at least 100,000 visitors annually; 3) they had to have camping facilities either on-site or nearby to house interviewers; 4) the sites had to be geographically dispersed; and 5) the managing agencies had to agree to provide on-site logistical support for the interviewers. The two county beaches - Santa Monica and Cabrillo - Long Beach are not distinct sites as are the state and federal parks selected for this survey. The county beaches in Long Beach, CA and the area around Cabrillo pier in San Pedro Bay and a seven mile stretch of beach along Santa Monica Bay were chosen to represent the more urbanized beaches in California. Figure 1 shows the geographic dispersion of the ten PARVS coastal sites, while Table 1 lists the managing agencies for each site. Detailed profiles of the sites are included in Appendix A.

Number of Responses. Overall, 3,381 interviews were completed on-site (intercept survey) while 1,115 follow-up mailbacks were received, for an overall mailback response rate of about 33 percent (Table 1). Given historical mailback response rates from PARVS, each site was targeted for at least 300-350 on-site interviews to ensure at least 100 mailback responses. The 300-350 on-site interview target was achieved at all sites except Cabrillo - Long Beach, which had 194. Mailback response rates were higher than the average for other coastal PARVS sites reported in Volumes 1 and 2 of this series, but lower than the average response rates reported in Volumes 3 and 4.

Sampling. The number of interviews at each site were stratified across various access points and time of week (weekdays versus weekends) to give proper representation of the various recreation activities available at each site. The sampling frame was a vehicle, while the sampling unit was an individual. One person was randomly selected from each randomly selected vehicle. Only those age 16 and older were interviewed. Demographic information was collected on up to eight people traveling in the vehicle. The number of people in each vehicle that participated in each activity was also collected. The mailback survey was sent to the person that was interviewed unless someone else paid for their expenses. In these cases, the person that paid expenses was identified and that person received the mailback portion of the survey.

Profile of Visitors

Information on the users of marine recreational resources, such as where they come from, how far they travel to get there, their age distribution, gender

and racial composition, education levels, family incomes, group type and size are all important for assessing current and future demands for park services. These data are also used in economic impact studies to estimate the demand for other goods and services from local areas surrounding the parks.

Market Area. Home zipcode, state, and county data was obtained from each person interviewed on-site. This information has been aggregated into Bureau of the Census "census divisions" to show the market areas for each of the sites (Table 2). Each of the census divisions is made up of a group of states and can be further aggregated into four census regions (Figure 2).

All of the ten sites draw the majority of the visitors from within the census division in which the site is located. All sites except Santa Monica Beaches and Leo Carrillo State Beach have at least two percent of their visitors coming from foreign countries. Foreign visitation ranges from 1.0 percent at Leo Carrillo State Beach to 20.1 percent at Deception Pass State Park. Notable is the distribution of visitors at Olympic National Park. As with other national parks and seashores in coastal areas, Olympic National Park has a more national and international market.

For assessing local and regional economic impacts, in terms of sales, employment, income, tax revenues, and the cost of local services, it sometimes is important to know more detail about travel patterns than Table 2 provides. Table 3 shows the in-state and out-of-state distribution of visitors for each of the ten sites. All of the sites, except Harris Beach State Park, Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park and Ft. Stevens State Park (all Oregon sites), draw most of their visitors from inside the states where they are located. The Oregon sites are important to the state's economy because they stimulate an influx of expenditures from non-residents.

Distances Traveled to the Sites. For modeling recreational demand, it is important to know how far visitors travel to the sites. From this information, a proxy for the willingness-to-pay, or price, of site access is constructed. This is generally referred to as the "travel cost method." See Bockstael et al. (1986) for a review of this popular method for modeling recreation demand.

One of the many issues debated in travel cost modeling is the proper specification of distance traveled. For single purpose, single-destination trips, total distance to the site, or total round trip mileage is appropriate. However, when multiple purpose or multiple destination trips are involved, total distance traveled to the site may overstate the cost of access. Information was obtained in the PARVS interviews to determine the purpose of the trip and if there were destinations other than the park visited. Additional information was also obtained on the primary purpose and destination of the trip. If other destinations were involved, the destination previous to the park where the respondents were interviewed was obtained. From this information, two distance variables were constructed (Table 4).

The first measure is unadjusted and represents the distance from where the trip was started to the park.[1] On average, visitors traveled over 452 miles one-way to the sites. The second measure is adjusted for those that visited multiple sites and for whom the park where interviewed was <u>not</u> the primary destination of the trip. For individuals in this category, the distance from the site visited previously to the site where the interview took place was calculated. On average, for all ten sites, this yielded a one-way travel distance of only about 168 miles, or about 63 percent less than the unadjusted measure.

Age Distribution of All Visitors. Table 5 shows the age distribution of all visitors to the ten sites. The actual age of up to eight people traveling in each vehicle interviewed was obtained. Eight age groups were formed to correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census. This allows for the comparison of age distributions across the relevant market areas (i.e., states where the sites are located). Differences between the age distributions in the general market area for each site and the age distributions of visitors of each site suggest that age may be an important factor in explaining park visitation.

Gender and Racial Composition of All Visitors. All sites, except Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park had a larger proportion of male visitors than the general population (Table 6). This suggests that gender may be an important factor in explaining park visitation. Racial composition also appears to be a significant factor. The percentage of visitors that are white is significantly higher than the general population for all the sites except for the two Los Angeles County sites (Cabrillo - Long Beach and Santa Monica Beaches), which have a considerably higher percentage of Asian/Pacific Island and Hispanic visitors.

Education Levels of All Visitors. Education level may be an important factor in explaining park visitation, however, the manner in which the data is reported by the Bureau of the Census does not lend itself to direct comparison with defined market areas. It may be possible with further work on Bureau of the Census data tapes to compile comparable categories. Another important use of this information is in park planning, to the extent that park activities are education dependent. Guided tours of archaeological or historical sites or on nature trails where interpretive services are available are important examples. Table 7 summarizes the education levels of all visitors to the parks.

Family Income of Visitors. Many studies of recreational behavior have found income to be an important factor in explaining both recreational participation and avidity. Table 8 shows the distribution of family incomes of all visitors aggregated into six groups that correspond to those categories reported by the Bureau of the Census. The survey actually collects income using 12 income categories. The family incomes of park visitors at all ten sites are significantly higher than the U.S. population as a whole. This lends further support for the hypothesis that income is an important determinant of park visitation.

Group Size and Type. The average group size across all sites consisted of about four people, with a high of 5.56 at Leo Carrillo State Beach and a low of 3.25 at Olympic National Park (Table 9). In addition, over 40 percent of all groups were of two or less people. Over 70 percent of all groups were family based (Table 10). These findings are significant. Schomaker and Morck (1986), in a study of group composition in advertisements for recreationally related products and services, found that family groups and groups larger than two persons were underrepresented when compared to the results of the National Recreation Survey (1977). Family groups appeared in only five percent of the ads, with an average group size of only 2.2.

Group type may also be important to park managers in addressing the issue of imposing site fees. McCurdy (1970, 1985) found that family groups, as opposed to single individuals, couples, or groups of friends most readily accepted site fees. Referendum-type contingent valuation questions on site fees, which will be discussed below, are asked as part of the PARVS survey. Thus, the capability exists to further test this proposition.

Type and Extent of Activities

Recreational Usage. In recreational demand modeling, the two most important pieces of information are a proxy for price and a measure of quantity demanded. Recreational usage information can provide information necessary to obtain both these measures. For example, in many studies the number of trips to the site represent the quantity demanded, while on-site time is used as an input in calculating a portion of the cost of the trip (e.g., total on-site plus travel time multiplied by the value of time). Both the proxy for prices and the measure of quantity demanded have varied across studies depending on the purpose and scope of the analyses. Table 11 reports the average number of days spent on-site during the past 12 months, the average number of trips to the site over the past 12 months, the average length of stay per trip (e.g., the number of days spent on-site during the trip on which the interview was conducted), and the percentage of single day trips. For all ten sites, the average person made 7.16 trips to the site where interviewed, and spent an average of 7.28 days there over the past 12 months. The average length of stay for the interview trip was 2.43 days, while 47.1 percent were single day trips.

There was a good deal of variation in these measures across sites. On average, the visitors to Santa Monica Beaches made the most trips (30.46) and spent the most days on-site (16.48) during the past 12 months, while visitors to Olympic National Park made both the fewest trips (1.31) and spent the fewest days on-site over the past 12 months (2.84). The average length of stay on the interview trip was less than three days across all ten sites with the highest at Harris Beach State Park (3.64 days) and the lowest at Cabrillo - Long Beach (1.19 days). Over 80 percent of the visits to Cabrillo - Long Beach and Santa Monica Beaches are single day visits.

Main Activities. Table 12a reports the ranking of the top ten "main" activities across all ten sites and how each of these activities are ranked for each of the sites. The top ten activities are not ranked on the basis of the greatest number of participants in each activity, but by the percent of visitors, age 16 and older, that responded that a particular activity was their main activity. The greatest percent of visitors said that Developed Camping was their main activity. However, none at Cabrillo - Long Beach said that Developed Camping was their main activity and overall, 11.2 percent of the sample said they had no main activity. At Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State

Park 83.7 percent said they had no main activity. This suggests that modeling park demand on an activity basis using a travel cost model may not be advisable. The reason being that activity specific travel cost models employ the assumption that one activity provided the main motivation for the trip. This is clearly not true for a large proportion of this sample.

Activities of All Visitors. Table 12b reports the ranking of the top 15 activities. Activities are ranked on the basis of the greatest percent of participants from the sample of visitors of all ages. From 3,381 interviews of people 16 and older, there were 10,148 people of all ages for which activity participation was reported. Developed Camping remains the number one activity across all sites when based on total participation. Picnicking rose to number two overall. Sight-seeing and Sunbathing remained at numbers four and five respectively.

Participation rate, by activity, varied greatly across sites. Developed Camping, ranked number one overall, was only ranked number one at four out of the ten individual sites and as low as 22nd at Olympic National Park. Sunbathing ranked number one at Santa Monica Beaches, while Sight-seeing ranked number one at Olympic National Park, with 87.4 percent of the visitors participating in the activity.

Spending by Visitor

Studies in the economics of outdoor recreation have utilized expenditures for two purposes: 1) for specifying a proxy for price when modeling the demand for recreation; and 2) for economic impact analysis where the impact of recreational activity is estimated on local and/or regional economies in terms of sales, employment, income, tax revenues, etc. It is primarily to the former purpose that NOAA intends to apply the PARVS data.

Onsite Fees. Column one of Table 13 reports the average daily on-site fees paid per person. This information was obtained from the intercept portion of the survey. On-site fees represent a portion of the total cost of accessing a site and will be used with travel costs in constructing a proxy for price in future demand modeling work. The average expenditure varied greatly across the ten sites with a high of $12.29 per person per day at San Onofre State Beach and a low of $0.54 per person per day at Olympic National Park.

Trip Expenditures. Table 13 also reports all trip related expenditures. These expenditures include: 1) the amount spent while preparing for the trip at home, or upon return from the trip (e.g., film purchased at home in preparation for the trip and film development upon return from the trip); 2) while traveling to and from the site (e.g., expenses for lodging, food and travel); and 3) while visiting the site or immediate area (e.g., expenses for food, lodging, local travel, on-site fees, fishing bait, souvenirs, etc.). This comprehensive expenditure profile is particularly useful for analyzing the economic impact that visitors to parks have on local and/or regional economies.[2]

On average, total trip expenditures ranged from a high of $840 per person at Coral Reef State Park to a low of $238 per person at Honeymoon Island SRA.

There are several possible problems with the trip expenditures reported in Table 13. First, they are unweighted for sample response bias. Second, about 53 percent of the sample were on multiple destination trips. It is not clear whether all the expenditures made, while preparing for the trip or upon return home from the trip and while traveling to and from the site, should be considered as attributable to the site where interviewed. Future assessments of economic impact will have to address these problems.

Willingness-to-Pay

The survey used several direct approaches for measuring the willingness-of-visitors to pay site access fees. Each of these approaches utilize the contingent valuation method (CVM). Four separate questions were asked, one on the intercept questionnaire and three in the mailback survey. The question asked on the intercept survey was repeated on the mailback questionnaire.[3] Two of the questions on the mailback survey were open-ended in that the maximum dollar amount the individual would pay was asked and that individual simply fills in a dollar amount. This represents the more traditional CVM approach. One question was asked on-site (repeated on mailback, see footnote 3) and one on the mailback survey using a relatively new approach which asks for "yes" or "no" responses to randomly assigned dollar amounts. This is commonly known as the referendum approach, since each person is simply asked to vote "yes" or "no" to the assigned dollar amount. This approach is thought to have several advantages over the open-ended question approach.

For example, the referendum approach avoids strategic bias[4], and is similar to market transactions where consumers either purchase or do not purchase a product at the given market prices. The main disadvantages of this new approach is that it requires more sophisticated analyses in order to yield answers comparable to the open-ended questions and the methods of analysis are still experimental.

Open Ended Questions. Table 14 reports the results of two open-ended CVM questions on the willingness-to-pay site access fees. The first question asked what was the maximum amount the individual would be willing to pay for an annual vehicle pass that would permit access to the site for all persons in the vehicle. The pass would apply to the interview site only and would only cover site admission, not any other fees (i.e., camping). The average for all sites was $9.50 and ranged from a high of $17.75 at Honeymoon Island SRA, to a low of $5.74 at Coral Reef State Park.

The second open-ended question again asked for the maximum amount the individual would be willing to pay for an annual vehicle pass, but the pass would allow admission to all sites the agency manages. It was expected that the willingness-to-pay for this type of pass would be higher than the pass that allows access to only one site, since it is expected that the option to visit additional sites may have some value. Although the means are lower at all sites for the one site pass, the differences are statistically insignificant only at Hugh Taylor Birch SRA and Honeymoon Island SRA.

The results presented here are only preliminary since several issues in analyzing the data are as yet unresolved. The estimates in Table 14 are unweighted for mailback response bias and neither an analysis of protest bids (i.e., zero bids given because they do not like the idea of fees) nor an analysis of anchoring bias (caused by placing the referendum question before the open-ended question) have been conducted. In the latter case, the true maximum amount may not have been given because the individual may be biasing their bid toward the randomly assigned dollar amount asked in the referendum question. These issues are currently being researched.

Referendum Questions. Table 15 presents the percentage of yes votes for each of the ten randomly assigned per-person per-day charges for site admission that was asked on the intercept questionnaire. As expected, the percent of yes votes generally decline at higher dollar amounts. There are several inconsistencies where a higher percent of "yes" responses occur at higher dollar amounts. When aggregated across all ten sites these inconsistencies disappear, suggesting relatively large sample sizes may be required to achieve consistent results with this method. An overwhelming majority would be willing to pay at least $2.00 per person per day at all sites except Coral Reef State Park and Honeymoon Island SRA.

Another referendum question was asked on the mailback portion of the survey. This question asks for the willingness-to-pay for an annual vehicle pass to the site where interviewed. This pass would admit everyone in the vehicle. Again, as expected, the percent of yes votes declines with increased dollar amounts with few exceptions (Table 16).

Satisfaction Ratings

The final section of the mailback survey asks visitors to rate their satisfaction with the site for six attributes on a scale from 0 to 10. The six attributes are: 1) the recreation experience at the site (Table 17); 2) the number of other visitors at the site (Table 18); 3) cleanliness of facilities (Table 19); 4) parking (Table 20); 5) water quality (Table 21); and 6) overall condition of the site (Table 22).

Recreation Experience. The mean ratings ranged from a low of 6.48 at Cabrillo - Long Beach to a high of 8.18 at Harris Beach State Park. At least 61 percent of the visitors to all ten sites gave a rating of eight or above.

Number of Visitors. This attribute is intended as an indicator of individuals perception of crowding conditions on their satisfaction. This attribute received the lowest rating across all sites. The mean scores ranged from 4.85 at Cabrillo - Long Beach to 6.12 at Santa Monica Beaches.

Cleanliness of Facilities. This attribute generally received high ratings across all sites. The lowest rating was at Cabrillo - Long Beach (4.33). Harris Beach State Park had the highest rating (8.86), with over 65 percent giving a rating of 9 or above.

Parking. Most visitors were generally pleased with the parking situation at the sites. This would seem to conflict with the ratings given on the number of other visitors. Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State park had the highest rating (8.53), with over 58

percent giving a rating of 9 or above.

Water Quality. Average water quality ratings varied from a low of 3.85 at Cabrillo - Long Beach to a high of 8.39 at Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park. Overall, 60 percent of the visitors gave a rating of 9 or above.

Overall Conditions of the Site. This attribute received the overall highest rating. The average ratings ranged from a low of 5.56 at Cabrillo - Long Beach to a high of 8.59 at Harris Beach State Park. Over 63 percent at Harris Beach State Park gave a rating of 9 or above.

On-Going and Future Activities

Data Collection. In the summer of 1990, 10 to 12 local-urban sites will be surveyed throughout the U.S. At the completion of the 1990 season, the coastal portion of PARVS will include information on over 50 sites and contain survey data on over 19,000 visitors to coastal recreation sites across the nation.

Consideration is being given to whether PARVS could be extended to include other types of sites such as wildlife refuges, hunting/game management areas and nature preserves. This would provide the capability to develop a more comprehensive set of activity and site specific user day values for coastal recreation.

Estimation of User Day Values. Researchers at SAB and North Carolina State University are currently developing travel cost demand models and contingent valuation methods using the data summarized in this report. These methods will be assessed for their ability to produce consistent and credible estimates of activity and site specific user day values.

Once accepted, these methods will be applied to the data collected at the remaining forty sites around the Nation. The result will be a National set of user day values developed with a consistent set of data and methodologies.

Site Valuation. For many policy and management decisions, it is important to know the total annual value generated by a site. Here user day values must be aggregated. Estimates of total site use by activity are required. Updates of total annual site visitation are being compiled for all sites surveyed (See Appendix A for site visitation for 1984, 1982, 1977 and 1972 from NOAA Inventory of Recreation Areas and Facilities) in cooperation with the state and federal agencies managing the site.

Changes in Site Qualities. Total loss of a site is more rare than small, sometimes continuous changes in site qualities. Degradation of the site by water and air pollution and debris washed-up on shorelines result in losses in site value due to losses in user day values and lower visitation rates. Future research efforts will attempt to model (in a broad regional or National context) the losses in site values due to reductions in site qualities. The major focus will be on water quality.

Total Value of Coastal Recreation. A much more ambitious goal of the SAB program is to place a total annual value on all coastal recreation sites. To accomplish this, estimates of total coastal recreational use are required. Very little information currently exists.

To remedy this, SAB will be working with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service and the National Park Service in modifying the 1991 National Recreation Survey to obtain total use estimates for coastal recreation. Although sample sizes will be too small to provide more than broad regional estimates of use, the study combined with PARVS data and analysis will provide the capability to provide regional and National estimates of the total value of coastal recreation.

Footnotes

1. The respondent was asked how many miles they traveled from where they started their trip to the site. As an alternative we used the highway mileage calculated using a micro-computer based software program called "Hiways and Byways" by New Direction Software, Inc. A comparison of the mileages provided by the respondent and that calculated from the computer program revealed that the absolute value of the differences increased with the total distance traveled. Many include mileage associated with the side trips. The mileage reported in Table 4 is from the Hiways and Byways computer program.

2. The U.S. Forest Service has developed an analytic capability for assessing economic impacts called "Implan". Implan provides planning analysts with the capability to construct a local and/or regional input-output models for any applicable area and to perform evaluations of potential economic effects of alternative courses of action. See Cordell et al. (1987) for an example.

3. The on-site referendum question was repeated on the mailback because recent evidence from research being conducted at the University of Colorado, at Boulder, suggests that people may change their bids after they have had more time to think about the decision. The results of this repeat of the question are not reported here. Future analysis of this data will test for this effect.

4. The overstatement of willingness-to-pay when it is perceived that the fee will not be charged but will lead to park protection or improvement, or understatement if it is perceived management is planning to impose fees but the individual is reasonably sure the park will be protected. See Desvouges et al. (1983) for a discussion of biases.

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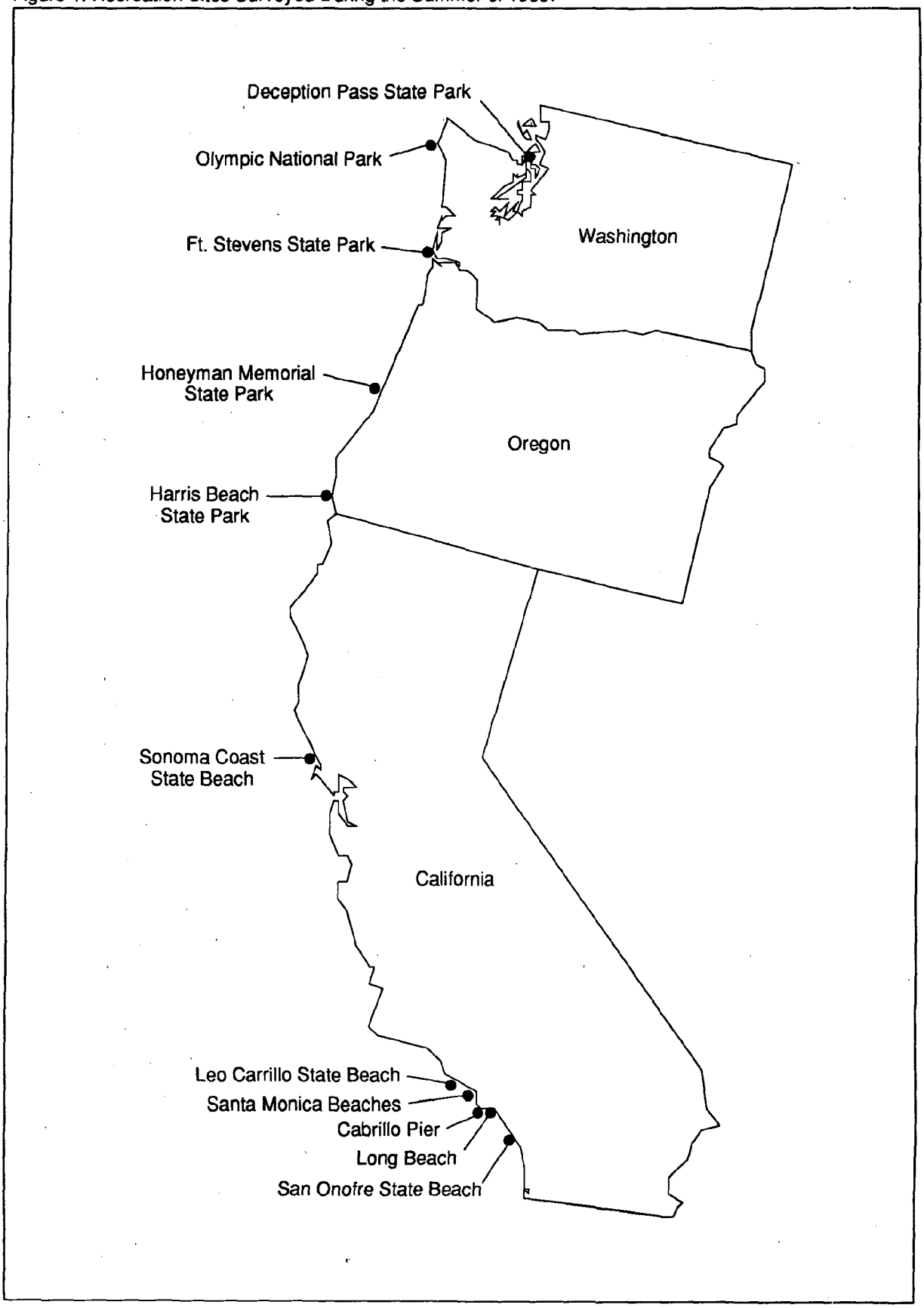
List of Figures and Tables*

Figures

Tables

Figure 1. Recreation Sites Surveyed During the Summer of 1989.



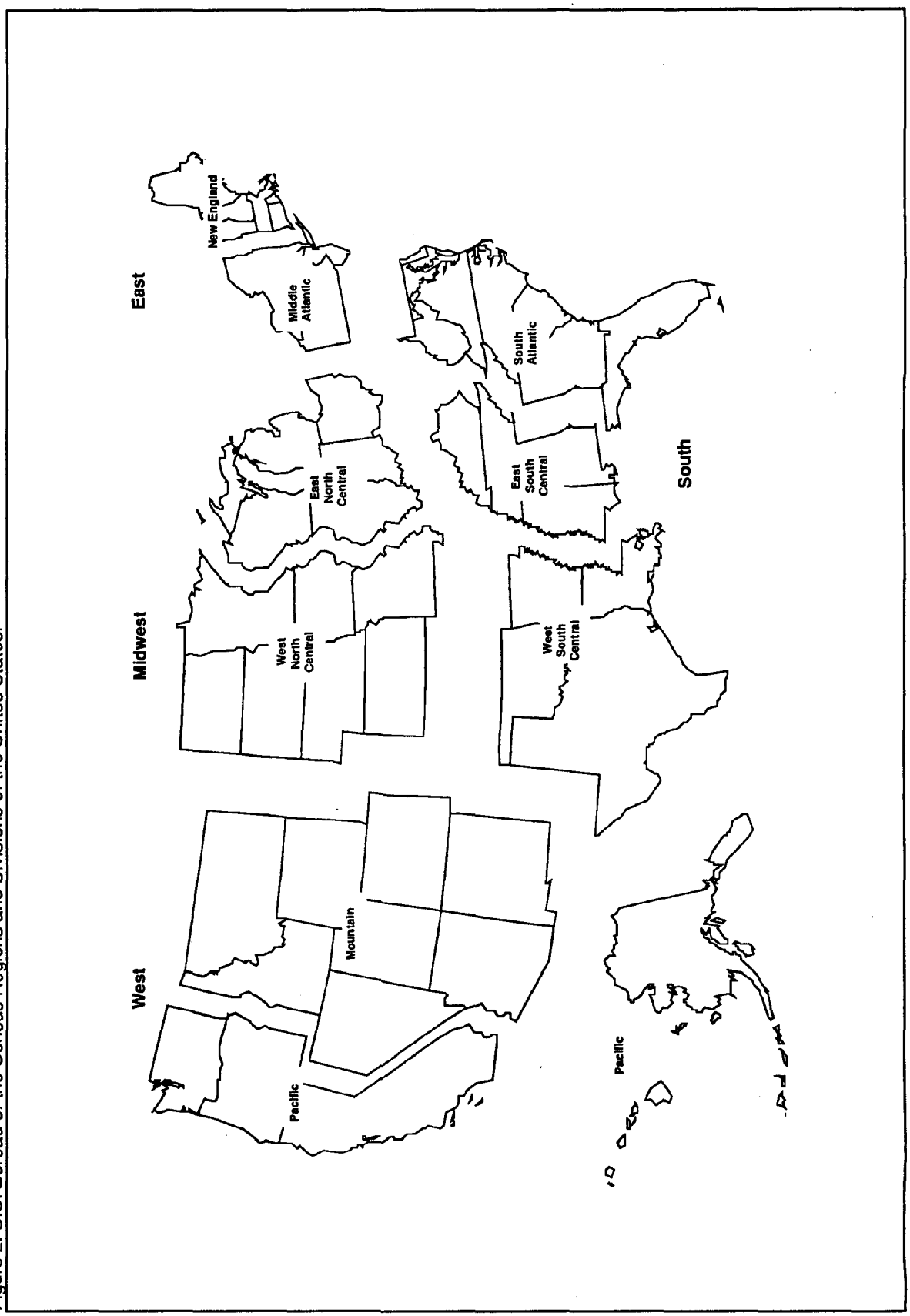


Figure 2. U.S. Bureau of the Census Regions and Divisions of the United States.

Table 1. Managing Agencies and Number of Completed Interviews for the 1989 PARVS Coastal Sites.

State/Site	Managing Agency	Number of Interviews	
		On-site	Mailback
California			
San Onofre State Beach	CA, The Resources Agency, Dept. of Parks and Recreation	335	94
Cabrillo - Long Beach	Los Angeles County, Parks and Recreation	194	35
Santa Monica Beaches	"	322	73
Leo Carrillo State Beach	CA, The Resources Agency, Dept. of Parks and Recreation	313	60
Sonoma Coast State Beach	"	374	174
Oregon			
Harris Beach State Park	OR, Dept. of Transportation State Parks and Recreation Division	368	131
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	"	356	129
Ft. Stevens State Park	"	360	170
Washington			
Olympic National Park	National Park Service	362	148
Deception Pass State Park	WA, State Parks and Recreation Division	397	100
All Sites		3,381	1,114

Table 2. Distribution of Visitors by Census Division or Country of Residence.*

	Sites (Percent)										
Census Division - Country	All Sites	San Onofre	Cabrillo/ Long Beach	Santa Monica	Leo Carrillo	Sonoma Coast	Harris Beach	Honeyman	Ft. Stevens	Olympic	Deception
New England	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.3
Middle Atlantic	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	4.1	0.0
South Atlantic	2.0	2.1	1.0	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	2.2	1.9	5.0	1.0
East North Central	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.8	1.7	6.6	0.0
East South Central	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
West North Central	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.0
West South Central	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0
Mountain	4.0	6.0	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	5.7	4.8	7.2	5.5	1.5
Pacific	81.4	85.7	90.7	87.6	92.3	93.3	80.4	73.9	79.2	62.2	76.1
Canada	5.7	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	5.7	11.5	5.6	6.1	18.9
All Other Foreign	1.9	3.3	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Toned areas show Census Division within which the site is located.

Table 3. Distribution of In-State and Out-of-State Visitors, By Site.

State/Site	Visitors (Percent)	
	In-State	Out-of State
California		
San Onofre State Beach	84.8	15.2
Cabrillo - Long Beach	90.2	9.8
Santa Monica Beaches	85.7	14.3
Leo Carrillo State Beach	91.7	8.3
Sonoma Coast State Beach	92.2	7.8
Oregon		
Harris Beach State Park	44.8	55.2
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	46.1	53.9
Ft. Stevens State Park	44.4	55.6
Washington		
Olympic National Park	53.9	46.1
Deception Pass State Park	73.6	26.4

Table 4. Average Distance Traveled to the Ten Coastal Sites.

State/Site	Average Miles to Site	
	From Where Started Trip [1]	From Site Previously Visited [2]
California		
San Onofre State Beach	362	151
Cabrillo - Long Beach	293	118
Santa Monica Beaches	260	122
Leo Carrillo State Beach	243	156
Sonoma Coast State Beach	223	156
Oregon		
Harris Beach State Park	571	329
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	663	188
Ft. Stevens State Park	490	168
Washington		
Olympic National Park	1050	207
Deception Pass State Park	264	119
All Sites	452	168

[1]Most people (97%) started the trip from their home, so for the majority, this represents the distance from their home to the site.

[2]About 38 percent of the sample were on trips where they visited multiple sites. Of these, about 81 percent (i.e., 31 percent of the entire sample) did not designate the site (where they were interviewed) as their primary destination. For those that visited other sites and the site of interview was not the primary destination, the distance from the site visited previously to the site of the interview was calculated.

Table 5. Age Distribution of All Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U.S.A.

State/Site/Census Division	Age Group (Percent)							
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65>
California	22	9	10	18	12	10	9	10
San Onofre State Beach	26	14	11	17	18	7	4	3
Cabrillo - Long Beach	36	4	6	20	12	9	5	8
Santa Monica Beaches	15	11	10	23	14	11	9	7
Leo Carrillo State Beach	23	13	14	25	18	5	1	1
Sonoma Coast State Beach	30	4	3	17	20	10	9	7
Oregon	22	9	9	18	12	9	9	12
Harris Beach State Park	29	6	4	14	19	11	10	7
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	36	5	4	21	19	7	4	4
Ft. Stevens State Park	33	6	3	15	22	9	6	6
Washington	22	9	10	18	12	9	9	11
Olympic National Park	24	4	6	15	21	11	10	9
Deception Pass State Park	35	6	5	20	19	8	3	4
All Sites	29	7	6	19	18	9	7	5
Mountain	25	9	10	18	11	9	8	10
Pacific	22	9	10	18	12	10	9	10
U.S.A.	22	8	9	17	13	10	9	12

Table 6. Gender and Racial Composition of Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U. S. A.

State/Site	Gender/Racial Composition (Percent)						
	Males	Native American	Asian/ Pacific Island	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
California	49.30	1	5	8	8	77	1
San Onofre State Beach	57.40	<1	2	1	8	87	1
Cabrillo - Long Beach	51.00	1	4	9	20	65	1
Santa Monica Beaches	56.80	<1	6	5	9	79	<1
Leo Carrillo State Beach	50.80	<1	2	2	4	91	<1
Sonoma Coast State Beach	47.20	1	1	1	5	91	<1
Oregon	49.25	1	2	1	1	95	<1
Harris Beach State Park	49.30	0	<1	1	0	99	<1
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	48.10	<1	<1	<1	2	97	<1
Ft. Stevens State Park	50.40	<1	2	<1	<1	97	0
Washington	49.68	2	3	2	1	92	<1
Olympic National Park	49.70	1	2	<1	<1	96	0
Deception Pass State Park	52.90	<1	2	2	<1	95	<1
All Sites	50.95	<1	2	1	4	92	<1
Pacific	49.45	1	7	6	6	79	1
Mountain	49.68	3	1	2	5	88	1
U.S.A.	48.60	1	2	12	2	83	<1

Table 7. Distribution of Visitors by Highest Education Level Attained, by Site.

State/Site	Education Levels (Percent completed)					
	8th Grade or Less	9th-11th Grade	High School Graduate	13-15 Years	College Graduate	Graduate Education
California						
San Onofre State Beach	24	11	21	25	13	6
Cabrillo - Long Beach	36	7	21	16	14	6
Santa Monica Beaches	15	8	27	23	18	9
Leo Carrillo State Beach	21	10	17	21	20	11
Sonoma Coast State Beach	24	6	22	21	18	9
Oregon						
Harris Beach State Park	22	8	31	12	15	12
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	33	8	21	14	15	9
Ft. Stevens State Park	31	8	23	18	12	8
Washington						
Olympic National Park	19	6	24	20	14	17
Deception Pass State Park	35	7	22	17	12	7
All Sites	26	8	23	18	15	10

Table 8. Distribution of Family Income of Visitors by Site, Compared to the States and the U.S.A.

State/Site	Family Income Before Taxes (Percent)					
	Less Than $10,000	$10,000-19,999	$20,000-29,999	$30,000-39,999	$40,000-49,999	$50,000 and over
California	18	27	25	15	7	8
San Onofre State Beach	3	8	19	14	19	37
Cabrillo - Long Beach	10	17	26	14	12	21
Santa Monica Beaches	6	12	17	19	11	35
Leo Carrillo State Beach	2	8	15	14	17	44
Sonoma Coast State Beach	2	8	15	22	23	30
Oregon	19	31	27	13	5	5
Harris Beach State Park	4	6	15	31	22	22
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	4	13	21	21	20	21
Ft. Stevens State Park	2	12	19	25	19	23
Washington	17	27	28	16	6	6
Olympic National Park	3	9	20	22	17	29
Deception Pass State Park	4	16	18	23	16	23
All Sites	3	10	18	21	19	29
Mountain	20	31	26	13	5	5
Pacific	18	27	25	15	7	8
U.S.A	29	29	22	11	4	5

Table 9. Distribution of Visitors by Group Size.

State/Site	Average Group Size	Group Size (Percent of total)			
		One	Two	Three-Four	Five and Up
California					
San Onofre State Beach	3.32	6.6	38.2	35.5	19.7
Cabrillo - Long Beach	3.67	30.5	22.5	25.1	21.9
Santa Monica Beaches	3.29	36.3	24.9	24.2	14.6
Leo Carrillo State Beach	5.56	9.5	30.7	25.8	34.0
Sonoma Coast State Beach	4.08	1.6	36.9	30.2	31.3
Oregon					
Harris Beach State Park	4.25	4.7	36.1	32.1	27.1
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	4.34	2.0	29.7	41.2	27.1
Ft. Stevens State Park	3.66	5.0	34.2	41.4	19.4
Washington					
Olympic National Park	3.25	3.9	48.6	32.3	15.2
Deception Pass State Park	4.09	12.3	29.5	31.5	26.7
All Sites	3.95	10.0	33.8	32.4	23.8

Table 10. Distribution of Visitors by Group Type.

State/Site	Group Type (Percent)						
	Family	More than One Family	Friends and Family	Friends	Organized Group	One Person	Other
California							
San Onofre State Beach	55.3	1.4	14.8	21.7	1.0	5.8	0.0
Cabrillo - Long Beach	41.4	1.0	6.8	12.0	1.1	37.7	0.0
Santa Monica Beaches	38.2	0.0	3.5	7.2	0.3	50.8	0.0
Leo Carrillo State Beach	39.5	0.0	12.0	31.7	1.9	14.9	0.0
Sonoma Coast State Beach	81.6	0.9	8.2	5.8	0.0	2.9	0.6
Oregon							
Harris Beach State Park	82.7	1.1	3.0	5.5	0.8	6.1	0.8
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	65.1	17.1	10.2	4.8	0.8	2.0	0.0
Ft. Stevens State Park	76.9	0.6	8.1	7.2	0.8	5.8	0.6
Washington							
Olympic National Park	83.4	0.5	2.8	9.1	0.3	3.9	0.0
Deception Pass State Park	60.5	10.7	8.4	6.6	1.0	12.8	0.0
All Sites	64.3	3.6	7.6	10.7	0.8	12.8	0.2

Table 11. Average Annual Number of Days on Site and Trips to the Site, and the Average Length of Stay on Site for the Interview Trip.

State/Site	Annual		Interview Trip	
	Days	Trips	Days	% Single Day Trips
California				
San Onofre State Beach	5.67	3.42	3.35	16.1
Cabrillo - Long Beach	15.98	24.62	1.19	96.4
Santa Monica Beaches	16.48	30.46	1.78	81.2
Leo Carrillo State Beach	8.96	8.10	1.96	71.1
Sonoma Coast State Beach	6.11	2.81	2.84	21.9
Oregon				
Harris Beach State Park	4.96	1.70	3.64	22.3
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	3.63	2.35	2.03	45.4
Ft. Stevens State Park	4.79	2.69	2.40	42.5
Washington				
Olympic National Park	2.84	1.31	2.18	47.0
Deception Pass State Park	9.93	11.42	2.22	55.7
All Sites	7.28	7.16	2.43	47.1

Table 12a. Ranking of the Top Ten Main Activities of Visitors Age 16 and Older.*

Activities	Sites (Rank and Percent)																	
	All Sites		San Onofre		Cabrillo/ Long Beach		Santa Monica		Leo Carrillo		Sonoma Coast		Harris Beach		Honeyman		Ft. Stevens		Olympic		Deception	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Developed Camping	1	32.8	2	29.4	-	0.0	1	19.0	7	4.2	1	77.2	1	55.1	2	7.6	1	68.7	9	1.1	1	46.8
No Main Activity	2	11.2	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	10	1.6	-	0.0	4	11.6	1	83.7	5	2.5	3	5.8	11	0.3
Relaxing	3	8.1	1	32.4	3	18.0	5	10.6	2	21.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	5	0.6	2	6.7	9	1.1	-	0.0
Sightseeing	4	6.1	8	2.7	8	2.6	11	1.9	15	0.3	3	3.2	5	3.0	-	0.0	4	3.1	1	37.3	5	4.0
Sunbathing	5	5.1	6	3.3	2	18.0	2	15.3	3	17.4	5	1.3	6	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	4	5.0
Primitive Camping	6	4.3	9	2.4	-	0.0	-	0.0	15	0.3	8	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	35.9	8	1.0
Other Swimming	7	3.4	5	3.6	1	22.7	4	11.5	9	1.9	6	1.1	6	0.3	5	0.6	8	1.4	11	0.6	10	0.5
Saltwater Fishing	8	3.4	12	0.3	4	11.3	8	3.4	15	0.3	4	1.9	2	15.2	6	0.3	12	0.6	7	2.5	7	1.3
Picknicking/Family Gathering	9	3.3	4	4.2	6	3.6	7	4.4	5	5.2	2	12.6	3	13.3	3	5.0	10	1.1	8	1.4	3	13.6
Surfing	10	2.7	3	15.9	13	1.0	6	6.5	6	4.5	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	13	0.3	12	0.3	-	0.0

Table 12b. Ranking of the Top 15 Activities of Visitors of All Ages

Activities	Sites (Rank and Percent)										
	All Sites Rank %	San Onofre Rank %	Cabrillo/ Long Beach Rank %	Santa Monica Rank %	Leo Carrillo Rank %	Sonoma Coast Rank %	Harris Beach Rank %	Honeyman Rank %	Ft. Stevens Rank %	Olympic Rank %	Deception Rank %
Developed Camping	1 59.1	1 82.0	8 7.7	3 27.6	8 35.1	1 83.2	1 79.9	2 75.2	1 84.2	22 9.9	2 57.4
Picknicking	2 58.0	12 13.2	3 37.9	4 25.9	2 63.7	2 77.2	2 76.3	4 62.0	6 50.8	6 50.1	1 59.4
Walking for Pleasure	3 56.6	7 32.4	5 11.9	6 15.1	3 56.2	3 76.9	3 67.5	1 80.1	4 52.9	2 75.2	3 51.8
Sightseeing	4 55.2	6 33.2	6 10.4	7 14.6	6 44.0	4 76.8	5 56.1	3 74.7	2 67.2	1 87.4	4 42.2
Sunbathing	5 47.1	2 77.0	2 50.8	1 50.2	1 84.5	6 46.6	4 61.8	6 39.6	15 17.0	15 22.7	5 34.4
Other Outdoor Swimming	6 34.2	5 37.2	1 51.8	2 41.9	4 54.6	17 10.6	6 49.5	7 38.7	10 23.1	16 16.8	7 32.3
Driving for Pleasure	7 33.9	15 11.7	11 3.5	16 2.4	11 26.7	5 56.1	7 43.8	5 53.3	7 36.2	7 48.8	9 21.6
Day Hiking	8 28.0	8 31.6	16 1.5	20 1.2	10 30.0	7 46.2	15 12.0	13 19.0	8 29.7	5 53.0	6 34.3
Observing/ Photographing Wildlife	9 24.3	12 13.2	12 3.3	18 2.0	7 36.1	8 44.2	9 21.7	9 27.9	12 19.7	9 44.2	15 12.5
Attend Family Gathering	10 22.8	9 23.1	7 8.7	10 6.3	5 44.3	10 33.0	8 38.8	11 19.3	19 12.4	17 15.2	13 16.2
Doing Photography	11 20.1	13 13.0	16 1.5	13 3.6	13 20.1	11 32.1	14 13.1	8 33.6	14 17.4	11 35.1	14 14.5
Collecting Seashells Etc.	12 18.2	17 8.0	10 4.5	15 3.2	14 18.2	9 38.5	10 17.0	16 15.5	13 18.0	14 23.5	10 20.7
Other Nature Study	13 18.0	16 9.4	13 2.5	23 0.7	9 30.2	12 28.0	13 13.3	10 23.9	17 13.4	12 28.4	12 17.0
Visiting Museums	14 17.8	21 5.1	4 12.5	19 1.5	20 8.9	18 10.0	16 11.4	17 15.1	5 52.3	10 43.7	18 7.5
Reading Historical Markers	15 17.3	25 3.4	24 0.7	24 0.3	18 10.3	13 16.2	12 13.8	12 19.1	11 20.1	4 53.6	11 19.1

Table 13. Average Daily On-site Fees and Trip Expenditures Per Person.

State/Site	On-site Fees ($)	% Interviewed That Paid Fees	Average Trip Expenditures Per Person
California			
San Onofre State Beach	12.29	95.5	363.13
Cabrillo - Long Beach	1.67	44.3	298.54
Santa Monica Beaches	4.96	51.9	228.21
Leo Carrillo State Beach	5.73	48.6	434.18
Sonoma Coast State Beach	8.77	87.7	319.49
Oregon			
Harris Beach State Park	10.97	90.0	623.27
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	7.06	80.1	721.03
Ft. Stevens State Park	6.71	82.2	580.94
Washington			
Olympic National Park	0.54	12.4	765.80
Deception Pass State Park	7.55	49.4	235.61
All Sites	6.88	65.3	498.21

Table 14. Maximum Willingness- to-Pay For an Annual Vehicle Pass for the Interview Site Versus Any Site the Agency Manages.

	Interview Site*($)			Any Site Agency Manages ($)**		
State/Site	Mean	Std Error	N	Mean	Std Error	N
California						
San Onofre State Beach	14.08	2.58	78	24.00	4.31	79
Cabrillo - Long Beach	13.67	7.64	33	12.02	4.15	24
Santa Monica Beaches	7.89	2.14	66	17.59	4.31	59
Leo Carillo State Beach	15.51	2.82	53	28.90	5.47	52
Sonoma Coast State Beach	10.75	1.34	165	20.16	2.01	164
Oregon						
Harris Beach State Park	5.26	0.86	120	9.32	1.63	117
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	3.36	0.79	120	9.20	1.56	115
Ft. Stevens State Park	4.58	0.86	159	13.24	3.45	152
Washington						
Olympic National Park	5.91	1.00	134	16.67	1.71	127
Deception Pass State Park	9.19	2.32	97	11.27	1.68	92
All Sites	7.91	0.54	1025	15.64	0.92	981

*Pass would admit all persons in the vehicle at the interview site only and is good for one year.
**Pass would admit all persons in the vehicle to any site the agency manages and is good for one year.

Table 15. Willingness- to-Pay Randomely Assigned Dollar Amounts - On-site Survey.

State/Site	Dollars Per Person Per Day(Percent Yes)*									
	1.00	2.00	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	25.00	50.00	75.00
California										
San Onofre State Beach	74.3	70.0	42.9	37.5	15.2	6.1	18.2	6.3	0.0	0.0
Cabrillo - Long Beach	71.4	47.4	14.3	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Santa Monica Beaches	51.6	38.7	25.8	16.1	22.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	3.1
Leo Carrillo State Beach	90.3	70.0	51.7	32.3	6.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Sonoma Coast State Beach	94.7	94.7	60.0	24.3	15.8	16.2	13.2	5.3	0.0	0.0
Oregon										
Harris Beach State Park	91.7	94.4	85.7	86.8	72.2	59.5	11.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	48.7	45.7	5.9	2.8	11.1	5.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ft. Stevens State Park	61.1	30.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.7
Washington										
Olympic National Park	83.3	77.8	58.8	37.8	5.6	5.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deception Pass State Park	80.0	62.5	30.8	22.5	7.7	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Sites	75.1	64.4	38.6	28.3	17.1	10.7	5.9	1.7	0.3	0.6

*Toned areas show dollar amounts for which a majority (i.e., 50% or more) of those interviewed responded that they would pay the fee.

Table 16. Willingness- to-Pay For Annual Vehicle Pass to Site: Randomly Assigned Dollar Amounts - Mailback Survey.

State/Site	Dollars Per Year Per Vehicle Pass (Percent Yes)*							Number of Responses
	1.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	
California								
San Onofre State Beach	73.3	54.6	41.7	45.5	25.0	11.1	0.0	79
Cabrillo - Long Beach	100.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	27
Santa Monica Beaches	88.9	44.4	57.1	25.0	25.0	10.0	0.0	63
Leo Carillo State Beach	100.0	83.3	71.4	40.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	54
Sonoma Coast State Beach	76.0	63.3	40.7	44.4	9.5	23.8	10.3	163
Oregon								
Harris Beach State Park	80.0	55.6	50.0	25.0	8.7	0.0	5.9	115
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	72.7	22.2	17.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	118
Ft. Stevens State Park	38.1	42.9	14.3	8.7	23.8	0.0	0.0	148
Washington								
Olympic National Park	72.7	70.6	22.2	33.3	6.3	0.0	5.9	125
Deception Pass State Park	69.2	36.4	57.1	13.3	30.8	11.1	0.0	94
All Sites	71.6	50.4	36.3	28.1	15.5	9.8	4.0	986

*Toned areas show dollar amount for which a majority (i.e., 50% or more) of those interviewed responded that they would buy the pass.

Table 17. Satisfaction Ratings for Recreation Experience at the Site.

State/Site	Mean	Standard Error	N	Rating (Percent) 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
California														
San Onofre State Beach	6.54	.28	80	1.3	1.2	5.0	5.0	6.2	17.5	11.2	6.2	26.3	6.3	13.8
Cabrillo - Long Beach	6.48	.46	27	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	7.4	22.3	14.8	14.8	11.1	7.4	14.8
Santa Monica Beaches	7.62	.23	63	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	6.3	14.3	11.1	34.9	11.1	17.5
Leo Carrillo State Beach	7.89	.30	53	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	3.7	11.3	5.7	11.3	13.2	18.9	32.1
Sonoma Coast State Beach	7.36	.17	169	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.4	8.9	6.5	23.7	26.6	10.6	16.5
Oregon														
Harris Beach State Park	8.18	.19	119	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	5.0	3.4	13.5	23.5	16.0	33.6
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	7.97	.16	119	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.1	7.6	11.8	26.1	16.8	25.2
Ft. Stevens State Park	7.75	.17	151	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.0	2.6	9.3	10.6	12.6	19.2	15.9	26.5
Washington														
Olympic National Park	7.98	.17	126	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.1	7.1	12.7	27.0	12.7	28.6
Deception Pass State Park	7.72	.20	92	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	7.6	8.7	21.7	21.8	14.1	21.7

Table 18. Satisfaction Ratings - Number of Other Visitors at the Site.

State/Site	Mean	Standard Error	N	Rating (Percent) 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
California														
San Onofre State Beach	4.96	.34	77	6.5	6.5	10.4	10.4	13.0	15.5	3.9	7.8	14.3	1.3	10.4
Cabrillo - Long Beach	4.85	.60	26	11.5	3.9	7.7	11.5	11.6	15.4	7.7	7.7	11.5	0.0	11.5
Santa Monica Beaches	6.12	.35	57	3.5	0.0	5.3	7.0	12.3	14.0	15.8	8.8	8.8	10.5	14.0
Leo Carrillo State Beach	5.87	.40	53	1.9	7.6	5.7	7.6	9.4	13.2	13.2	9.4	11.3	1.8	18.9
Sonoma Coast State Beach	5.69	.22	160	7.5	3.1	3.1	4.4	10.6	21.3	8.1	10.6	16.9	4.4	10.0
Oregon														
Harris Beach State Park	6.00	.29	112	9.8	3.6	2.7	2.7	6.2	17.0	8.0	10.7	17.9	7.1	14.3
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	6.08	.28	116	7.7	4.3	3.4	3.4	7.8	13.8	8.6	14.7	10.4	9.5	16.4
Ft. Stevens State Park	5.69	.25	143	5.6	2.8	9.8	7.7	5.6	21.0	7.7	6.3	11.8	6.3	15.4
Washington														
Olympic National Park	6.06	.26	124	8.0	3.2	2.4	3.2	5.7	18.6	8.1	17.7	12.1	6.5	14.5
Deception Pass State Park	5.66	.31	88	6.8	5.7	3.4	8.0	5.7	19.3	9.1	12.5	10.2	6.8	12.5

Table 19. Satisfaction Ratings on Cleanliness of Facilities.

State/Site	Mean	Standard Error	N	Rating (Percent) 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
California														
San Onofre State Beach	5.99	.31	81	4.9	4.9	2.5	6.2	7.4	17.3	12.4	11.1	13.6	3.7	16.0
Cabrillo - Long Beach	4.33	.42	27	3.7	0.0	18.6	22.2	7.4	18.5	14.8	3.7	7.4	3.7	0.0
Santa Monica Beaches	7.30	.29	63	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.2	1.6	17.5	7.9	7.9	23.8	9.5	23.8
Leo Carrillo State Beach	7.08	.34	53	0.0	1.9	1.9	7.5	3.8	15.1	5.6	15.1	13.2	15.1	20.8
Sonoma Coast State Beach	7.30	.16	169	1.2	1.2	0.6	3.5	3.5	9.5	7.1	17.8	26.0	15.4	14.2
Oregon														
Harris Beach State Park	8.86	.13	120	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.3	8.3	17.5	20.0	46.7
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	8.39	.16	120	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	5.0	1.7	15.0	21.7	20.8	33.3
Ft. Stevens State Park	7.57	.18	152	1.3	0.6	2.0	3.3	2.0	6.6	9.9	14.5	20.4	16.4	23.0
Washington														
Olympic National Park	7.84	.20	127	2.3	0.0	1.6	1.6	2.3	7.1	7.9	10.2	20.5	15.8	30.7
Deception Pass State Park	6.73	.26	92	1.1	0.0	6.5	3.3	6.5	18.5	5.4	9.8	25.0	8.7	15.2

Table 20. Satisfaction Ratings on Parking.

State/Site	Mean	Standard Error	N	Rating (Percent) 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
California														
San Onofre State Beach	7.54	.25	81	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.7	5.0	14.8	7.4	9.9	18.5	9.9	29.6
Cabrillo - Long Beach	4.85	.59	27	11.1	11.2	0.0	14.8	3.7	14.8	7.4	14.8	14.8	0.0	7.4
Santa Monica Beaches	6.38	.36	63	3.2	3.2	6.3	3.2	9.5	19.1	0.0	7.9	22.2	7.9	17.5
Leo Carrillo State Beach	6.40	.43	53	1.9	1.9	13.2	7.5	7.6	9.4	3.8	5.7	15.1	11.3	22.6
Sonoma Coast State Beach	7.67	.18	169	2.4	0.6	0.6	3.0	2.9	7.1	4.7	13.0	25.4	16.0	24.3
Oregon														
Harris Beach State Park	8.20	.23	119	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	9.2	1.7	10.1	13.5	11.8	47.1
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	8.53	.16	120	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.5	10.8	21.7	18.3	40.0
Ft. Stevens State Park	7.90	.18	150	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.0	9.3	4.0	14.7	20.7	11.4	33.3
Washington														
Olympic National Park	7.37	.21	128	0.8	0.8	3.9	1.5	3.1	11.7	9.4	13.3	21.1	9.4	25.0
Deception Pass State Park	7.56	.25	91	2.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	12.1	4.4	15.4	17.6	20.8	22.0

Table 21. Satisfaction Ratings on Water Quality.

State/Site	Mean	Standard Error	N	Rating (Percent) 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
California														
San Onofre State Beach	6.81	.27	79	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.5	7.6	17.7	8.9	12.7	21.5	6.3	17.7
Cabrillo - Long Beach	3.85	.52	27	14.8	7.4	11.1	18.6	3.7	14.8	14.8	0.0	11.1	3.7	0.0
Santa Monica Beaches	6.69	.32	61	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.3	19.7	8.2	9.8	6.6	21.3	8.2	18.0
Leo Carrillo State Beach	6.55	.36	51	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	5.9	21.6	3.9	15.7	23.5	5.9	13.7
Sonoma Coast State Beach	7.26	.20	163	4.9	0.6	1.8	2.5	1.8	9.8	5.5	16.6	19.6	16.6	20.3
Oregon														
Harris Beach State Park	8.10	.21	119	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.9	7.5	8.4	21.0	11.8	39.5
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	8.39	.17	120	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.2	4.2	13.3	22.5	16.7	36.7
Ft. Stevens State Park	7.53	.21	150	4.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	2.7	10.0	8.6	10.6	16.7	14.0	30.0
Washington														
Olympic National Park	7.53	.28	115	8.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.5	9.6	2.6	9.5	14.8	15.7	34.8
Deception Pass State Park	7.54	.26	89	3.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	11.2	6.8	5.6	23.6	15.7	25.8

Table 22. Satisfaction Ratings on Overall Condition of the Site.

State/Site	Mean	Standard Error	N	Rating (Percent) 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
California														
San Onofre State Beach	6.23	.28	82	1.2	4.9	7.3	2.4	6.1	15.9	7.3	17.1	18.3	12.2	7.3
Cabrillo - Long Beach	5.56	.45	27	3.7	0.0	3.7	11.1	18.5	11.1	11.1	18.6	14.8	3.7	3.7
Santa Monica Beaches	7.32	.23	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	14.3	17.5	12.7	25.4	9.5	15.8
Leo Carrillo State Beach	7.64	.27	53	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	11.3	13.2	11.3	24.5	15.1	20.8
Sonoma Coast State Beach	7.49	.16	169	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.0	2.3	6.5	9.5	18.9	22.5	21.9	13.0
Oregon														
Harris Beach State Park	8.59	.14	119	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.3	5.9	17.5	27.5	35.8
Jesse M. Honeyman Memorial State Park	8.58	.14	120	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.2	11.7	20.8	24.2	35.0
Ft. Stevens State Park	7.84	.17	152	0.7	2.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	5.3	5.9	15.1	23.6	21.7	21.7
Washington														
Olympic National Park	7.88	.16	127	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	11.0	6.3	11.8	27.6	14.9	24.4
Deception Pass State Park	7.52	.21	92	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	8.7	7.6	19.5	23.9	14.1	18.5

APPENDIX

A. Site Profiles - NOAA Inventory of Public Recreation Areas and Facilities in Coastal Areas.

NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: SAN ONOFRE STATE BEACH

MANAGING AGENCY: CA PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3322N11733W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
SAN DIEGO	3036

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	2917	119	3036
1982	2917	119	3036
1977	2917	119	3036
1972	2826	119	2945

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	0	#
BOAT SLIPS	0	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	221	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	119	ACRES
BEACH	24880	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	4	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	0	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	766	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	0	765001	573026	28.3
1982	60000	738156	377097	27.3
1977	468724	1512333	153633	B
1972	0	F	23363	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	769111
1982	560783
1977	477332
1972	197715

MISSING INFORMATION CODES

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: LEO CARRILLO STATE BEACH

MANAGING AGENCY: CA PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3402N11856W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
LOS ANGELES	2151
VENTURA	30
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TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	2181	0	2181
1982	1607	0	1607
1977	1578	0	1578
1972	1578	0	1578

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	0	#
BOAT SLIPS	0	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	190	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	ACRES
BEACH	11468	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	0	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	5	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	0	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	0	1444644	292496	46.0
1982	0	1254141	244580	40.0
1977	1052453	F	219771	B
1972	0	F	120473	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	1196903
1982	1262475
1977	490256
1972	546437

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: HARRIS BEACH STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: OR PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4204N12418W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
CURRY	173

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TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	B	B	173
1982	B	B	171
1977	B	B	171
1972	B	B	171

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	0	#
BOAT SLIPS	0	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	151	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	ACRES
BEACH	4805	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	10	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	165	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	76	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	127	215306	186662	13.0
1982	0	239712	164491	B
1977	76878	144168	B	B
1972	15762	71824	B	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	516342
1982	301633
1977	802772
1972	768627

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: SONOMA COAST STATE BEACH

MANAGING AGENCY: CA PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 3823N12305W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
SONOMA	5633

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	B	B	5633
1982	B	B	3781
1977	B	B	2809
1972	B	B	1995

* .0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	0	#
BOAT SLIPS	0	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	128	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	ACRES
BEACH	76582	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	9	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	23	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	1295	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	0	865879	183263	25.1
1982	41646	832918	108330	24.2
1977	1486555	771720	89824	B
1972	0	326447	27199	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	1431707
1982	1238166
1977	1586911
1972	929651

MISSING INFORMATION CODES

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: JESSIE M HONEYMAN MEMORIAL STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: OR PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4355N12406W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
LANE	522

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	B	B	522
1982	B	B	522
1977	B	B	522
1972	B	B	522

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	3	#
BOAT SLIPS	0	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	1	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	382	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	ACRES
BEACH	410	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	8	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	135	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	500	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	2404	447827	310005	19.0
1982	93	400903	274633	B
1977	22345	292484	B	B
1972	43813	153967	B	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	1184524
1982	1046477
1977	1248881
1972	880364

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: FORT STEVENS STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: OR PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4612N12358W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
CLATSOP	3763

****

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	B	B	3763
1982	B	B	3763
1977	B	B	3763
1972	B	B	3763

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	4	#
BOAT SLIPS	0	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	2	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	603	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	ACRES
BEACH	825	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	28	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	132	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	627	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	4812	504208	408151	25.0
1982	21478	460962	369582	B
1977	97351	408216	B	B
1972	111315	249296	B	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	1110297
1982	667520
1977	1044089
1972	1528135

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4748N12342W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
CLALLAM , WA	320823
GRAY S HARBOR , WA	10769
JEFFERSON , WA	537325
MASON , WA	35099

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS.	YES
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND.	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND.	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	884016	20000	904016
1982	874993	20000	894993
1977	874993	20000	894993
1972	826579	20000	846579

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS.	12	#
BOAT RAMPS	12	#
BOAT SLIPS	20	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	4	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT).	1200	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS.	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	904016	ACRES
BEACH.	359040	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	600	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES.	350	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS.	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES.	100	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES.	1600	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	871000	4863200	324501	160.0
1982	4229000	3462500	242835	133.0
1977	1816000	B	109289	B
1972	1409000	B	B	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	3260632
1982	2478700
1977	2293918
1972	2615523

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NOAA INVENTORY OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES IN COASTAL AREAS, FY 1984

SITE NAME: DECEPTION PASS STATE PARK

MANAGING AGENCY: WA PARKS & RECREATION

LATITUDE - LONGITUDE: 4823N12238W

1984 ACREAGE BY COASTAL COUNTY *

COUNTY	ACRES
ISLAND	1249
SKAGIT	1228

TYPE OF AREA

ADJACENT TO OR INCLUDING A BODY OF WATER	YES
ADJACENT TO BODIES OF WATER UNDER TIDAL INFLUENCES	YES
ADJACENT TO OPEN OCEAN WATERS	NO
OFFSHORE	NO
ON BARRIER ISLAND	NO
ON OPEN OCEAN ISLAND	NO
ON ESTUARY/EMBAYMENT ISLAND	NO
ON UNCLASSIFIED ISLAND	NO

ACREAGE

	LAND	WATER	TOTAL
1984	B	B	2477
1982	B	B	B
1977	B	B	2337
1972	B	B	B

* 0 PERCENT OF THE 1984 ACREAGE IS IN NONCOASTAL COUNTIES.

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

ARTIFICIAL REEFS	0	#
FISHING PIERS	0	#
BOAT RAMPS	7	#
BOAT SLIPS	77	#
BOAT DOCKS (WITHOUT SLIPS)	0	#
CAMPSITES (RV AND TENT)	254	#
RECREATIONAL SHELLFISH BEDS	0	ACRES
HUNTING/GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	0	ACRES
CONSERVATION/SCENIC AREA	0	ACRES
BEACH	450	LINEAR FT
TRAILS	10	MILES
OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS	0	#
PICNIC TABLES	245	#
GOLF COURSES	0	#
DRIVING RANGES	0	#
OUTDOOR COURTS	0	#
FIELD SPORT AREAS	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES	0	#
PARKING SPACES AT ALL OTHER SITES	1469	#

BUDGET & PERSONNEL

	EXPENDITURES		REVENUE	PERSONNEL
	CAPITAL ($)	OPERATING ($)	$	(FTE)
1984	10384	247297	151330	8.0
1982	0	199720	141657	7.5
1977	B	C	0	B
1972	B	B	0	B

USER DAYS - ATTENDANCE

1984	2388930
1982	2075270
1977	1621245
1972	1202976

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