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Environmental Assessment

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Kisatchie National Forest

Proposed Plan Amendment
Prohibiting Dog-Deer Hunting

Claiborne, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Vernon, Webster, and Winn Parishes in Louisiana

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1 Introduction: Purpose of and Need for Change

1.1 Proposal

The Forest Service is proposing to amend the Kisatchie National Forest's Revised Forest Plan by adding a new standard that would prohibit the use of dogs to hunt deer on the entire Kisatchie National Forest (KNF). The proposed standard would state the following:

> *"Prohibit use of dogs to hunt deer on the Forest. Other kinds of hunting with dogs are allowed throughout the Forest (in accordance with state hunting regulations) unless site-specific management direction prohibits the use (such as on administrative sites and the National Wildlife Preserves)."*

The prohibition does not apply to still-hunting for deer or to other kinds of hunting with dogs, such as for squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, or game birds.

1.2 Purpose and Need

One of the goals identified in the Kisatchie National Forest's (KNF) Forest Plan is to provide for outdoor experiences which respond to the needs of forest users and local communities and provide access to a wide variety of recreational opportunities (KNF Plan, p. 2-1). Hunting deer with dogs (dog-deer hunting) is one of the outdoor experiences historically allowed on a large portion of the KNF.

The KNF Plan also gives direction (standards and guidelines) to promote visitor safety and protect Forest resources and facilities (KNF Plan, p. 2-18); and to schedule law enforcement patrols to insure reasonable safety and security of life and property from criminal acts (KNF Plan, p. 2-33).

The dog-deer hunting season on the KNF is set annually in cooperation with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. The season has lasted from 7 to 15 days in past years. During this season dog-deer hunting has been allowed on approximately 369,000 acres of the Kisatchie National Forest. All the KNF Ranger Districts, except the Caney Ranger District, have allowed dog deer hunting on at least a portion of their Districts. The season has usually occurred during the latter part of the regular deer hunting season (in December) and has run concurrently with rabbit, squirrel, quail, and deer still hunt seasons.

In the spring of 2009 during the LDWF regulation process, over 840 comments were received on the dog deer hunting issue on the KNF. Some 74% of those comments were in support of a still-hunting only season (LDWF 2009). However, in May of 2009, the LDWF Commission adopted an 8-day dog-deer hunting season for the 2009-2010 hunting season on the KNF.

In May 2009, the Forest Service received a petition which listed numerous complaints about dog-deer hunting in the Pollock and Dry Prong areas of the Forest. These complaints are representative of ones we have received across much of the KNF. The

signers of this petition, most of whom owns property in the area, claimed that dog-deer hunters:

- Stand in the roadways and park in ditches and along the road, making it difficult for cars to pass
- Cut ruts in ditches
- Leave food and trash on the sides of the roads
- Stand close to homes, making it unsafe for children or pets to be outside
- Abandon some hunting dogs at the end of the season
- Are non-locals who aren't concerned about land belonging to local landowners
- Drive deer away from privately-owned lands, leaving private landowners with no deer to hunt on their land (Alexander 2009).

The KNF's experience with dog-deer hunting has shown that it adversely impacts many other Forest users and neighboring landowners. Other recreationists, including other hunters, trail riders, and developed recreation site users have experienced accompanying nuisances, including noise, blocked roads, littering, and speeding to get ahead of dogs on forest roads.

Landowners and lease owners living near the KNF have reported conflicts with dog-deer hunters that are hunting deer on national forest system lands. Their complaints have included personal property vandalism, livestock harassment, personal confrontations, shooting from across roads, shooting near homes, road damage, and dogs that are beyond the control of their owners trespassing onto their lands.

Other evidence of user conflicts is reflected by the increased number of citations that are issued by law enforcement personnel during the dog-deer hunting season. The citations issued during this time do not differentiate between type of hunter, but there appears to be a strong correlation between the increase in violations and the dog-deer season.

Additionally, the KNF is the only federal land within Louisiana with a wildlife management mandate on which dog-deer hunting is currently allowed. Other federal lands (US Fish & Wildlife Service refuges and US Army Corps of Engineer lands) do not allow this practice because user conflicts are difficult to manage and wildlife populations can be managed through still-hunting only. The state of Louisiana prohibits any dog-deer hunting in state WMAs.

Based on this awareness of user conflicts (oral and written complaints and petition) and from the information provided by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the KNF is concerned about how the impacts of dog-deer hunting practices affect all Forest users and neighboring landowners, and believe there is a need to change the existing Forest Plan direction.

In order to address our need to reduce recurring conflicts between recreation users, promote visitor safety, and reduce impacts on neighboring landowners, the Forest

Service is proposing to prohibit the practice of using dogs to hunt deer on the Kisatchie National Forest.

1.3 Forest Plan Amendment

This proposal would amend the *Revised Land and Resource Management Plan,* Kisatchie *National Forest* (1999). The Forest Plan standards and guidelines would be amended to prohibit hunting deer with dogs on the entire Kisatchie National Forest. The proposed changes to the Plan are disclosed in more detail in Chapter 2 of the document.

1.4 Related and Referenced Documents

This proposal is consistent with the goals, objectives, and desired future conditions as described in the following Forest Plan goals (p. 2-1 of the Forest Plan):

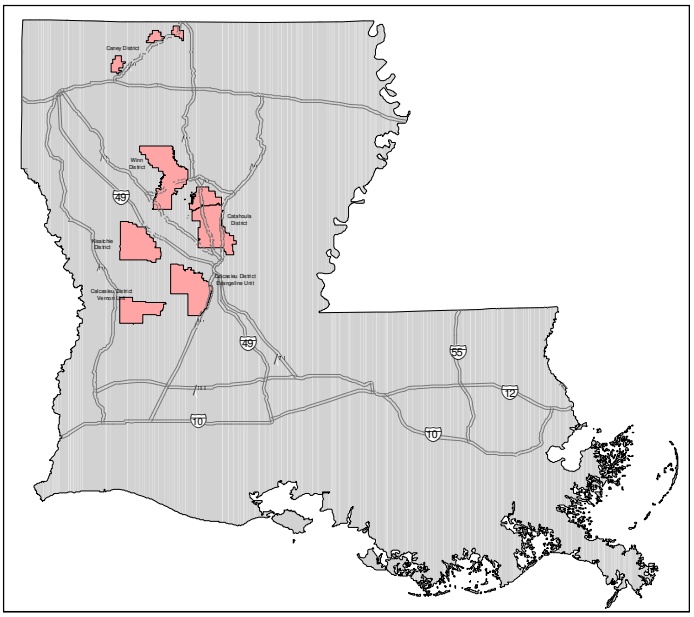
> **Goal 4:** Provide for scenic quality and outdoor experiences which respond to the needs of forest users and local communities. Provide access to a wide variety of recreational opportunities and facilities.
>
> **Goal 7:** Monitor to provide feedback regarding progress toward accomplishing Forest goals and objectives; and adapt management according to new information.

This environmental assessment tiers to the "Developed and Dispersed Recreation" analysis of the *Final Environmental Impact Statement,* pp. 4-69 to 4-82*,* for the 1999 Revised Forest Plan.

This proposal is consistent with Forest Service Planning regulation requirements (36 CFR 219.21(e), 1982) to coordinate to the extent feasible with present and proposed recreation activities of local and State land use or outdoor recreation plans, particularly the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), and recreation opportunities already present and available on other public and private lands, with the aim of reducing duplication in meeting recreation demands.

1.5 Location

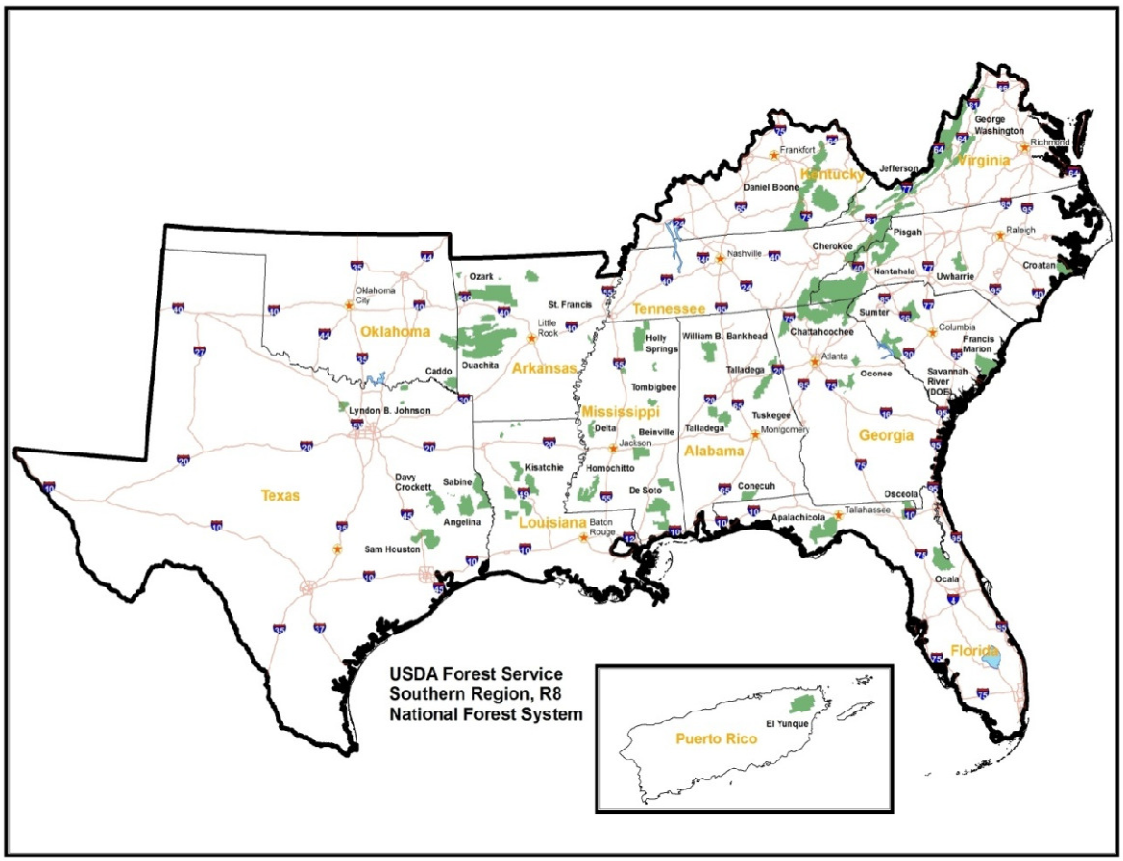
The Kisatchie National Forest is in the north, central, and western portions of the state of Louisiana. District offices are located in Bentley, Boyce, Homer, Provencal, and Winnfield; the Forest headquarters is located at the Alexandria Forestry Center (the Supervisor's Office) in Pineville, Louisiana. A vicinity map of the Forest follows:



Kisatchie National Forest

As mentioned in Section 1.2 above, all the KNF districts except the Caney District and the Vernon Unit of the Calcasieu District would be affected by this decision.

The following map shows where the KNF lies in relation to the rest of the Forest Service's Southern Region (Region 8):



A map of the Southern Region's National Forests

1.6 Decision to be made

The Regional Forester for the Southern Region (Region 8) is the deciding official for this proposal. The Regional Forester may decide to:

- Select no action
- Select and implement the proposed plan amendment (or proposed action)
- Select a modification or alternative to the proposed action.

1.7 Public Involvement

The proposal was listed in the *Schedule of Proposed Actions* on the Forest's website beginning August 2009. A scoping proposal letter was mailed to approximately 100 public contacts and a scoping notice was placed in five newspapers of record in August 2009. News releases followed requesting comments on the Forest's proposal. Another scoping letter, notice, and news release, with additional information about respondents'

privacy rights under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), were sent out in September 2009. Both scoping requests asked for comment responses by October 1, 2009.

During this scoping period, many collaborating agencies and interested citizen groups that may not have received a scoping letter were also informed of the proposal (Kisatchie National Forest, 2009). Those additional contacts are listed below:

- State Forester
- State Wildlife Agency
- State Tourism Agency
- Tribal Governments
- Louisiana Governor's Office
- Louisiana Parish Police Juries
- Louisiana Parish Sheriffs
- The Nature Conservancy
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- Quail Unlimited
- Ducks Unlimited
- Hunting Dog Association
- National Forest Foundation
- Universities
- U.S. Senators and Representatives
- State Senators and Representatives
- Television
- Radio
- Newspapers (statewide, local, weekends)
- Websites (Forest Service and State)
- Social Media

During September and October 2009, the Forest Service worked to clarify any issues derived from public involvement, and explored the need for alternatives. In December 2010 the Regional Forester issued a decision that selected Alternative 2, prohibiting the use of dogs to hunt deer on the entire KNF. During the appeal period for this decision, which ran from the decision date through the end of January 2011, 729 appeals were received. In July of 2011, the appeal reviewing officer for the Chief issued an appeal decision reversing the Regional Forester's decision and included instructions on how to supplement or revise this environmental assessment if choosing to reissue a new decision.

In September 2011, the Forest Service restated its 2009 proposal to prohibit the use of dogs to hunt deer within Kisatchie National Forest and asked the public to provide any new comments they may have about the proposal or the original environmental analysis.

1.8 Scoping Summary

By October 6, 2009, the Forest had received 1,237 responses to its 2009 request for comments. Of these, 320 agreed with the proposed prohibition and 917 were against it. 162 of the comments agreeing with the prohibition were from four different form letters. 834 of those against the prohibition were from three different form letters.

Figure 1 below shows the geographical distribution of people who commented on the proposal. These results portray the great deal of interest in the local area about dog-deer hunting.

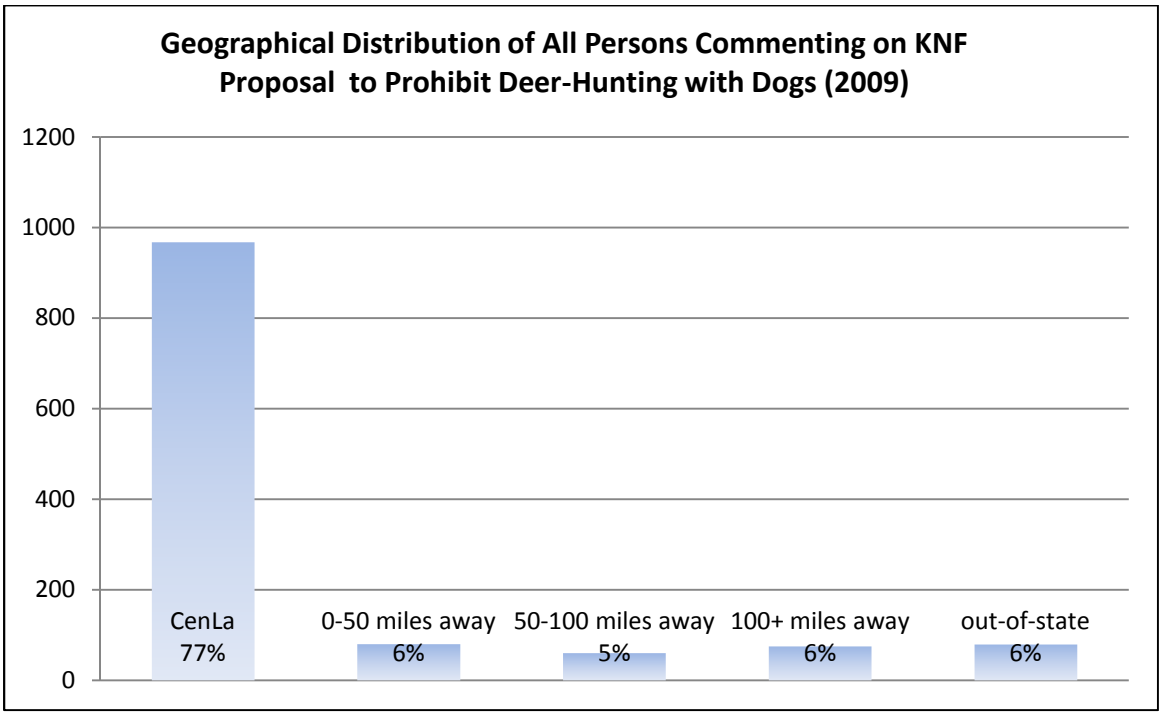


Figure 1: Distribution of comments from the 2009 round of scoping.

By the beginning of October 2011, after requesting additional comments on the original proposal and environmental analysis, the Forest Service received over 1,300 more comments. Most comments were from letters (1,279); all but 19 were from one form letter, and all but 5 were against the proposed prohibition. All but 4 of the letters came from Louisiana. Most letters came from cities within the KNF area, as shown in Figure 2, below. The remainder of the comments (106+) was from emails, of which all but 11 were for the proposed prohibition. Most email comments did not show an address, but of the ones that did, most came from Louisiana, with the rest coming from Florida, Mississippi, South Dakota, Maryland, Indiana, California, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Illinois, and Minnesota.

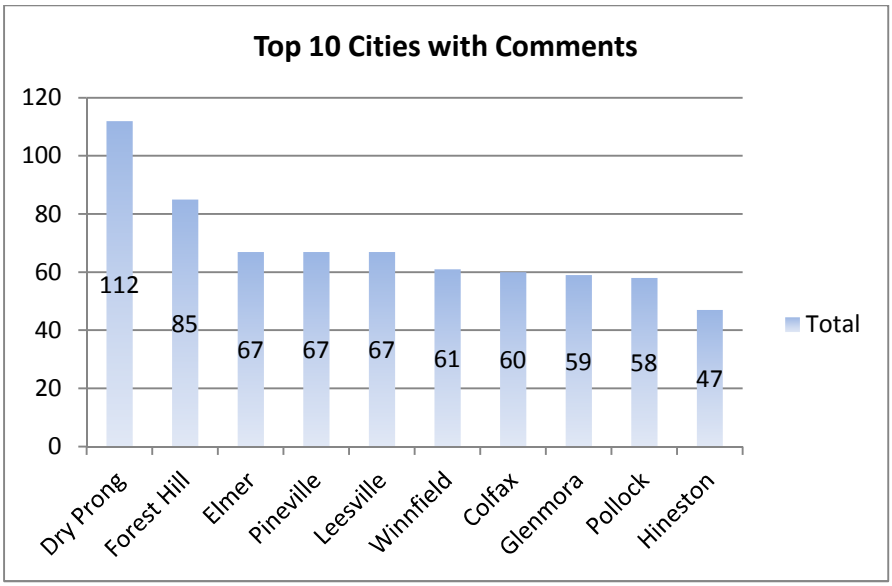


Figure 2: Top cities sending in comment letters during the 2011 scoping.

Comments received during the first (2009) round of scoping spanned the spectrum from not allowing any form of hunting with dogs to increasing the number of days for dog-deer hunting. Some comments agreed with the need for the proposal, saying that this method of hunting was disruptive to both their own enjoyment of the Forest and to the habitat conditions for deer. Many of these stated personal experiences where hunter's dogs were either lost or left behind and became nuisances to adjacent landowners, other hunters (including other dog-deer hunters), and other wildlife. Opposing comments expressed the desire to continue the practice because it is a traditional form of hunting, public areas open to dog-deer hunting are scarce, and new limitations on public hunting of public lands are unnecessary and undesirable.

A content analysis of comments from the second (2011) round of scoping did not reveal any issues that were not already recognized during the 2009 comment period. Nearly all of the comments expressed a 'vote' either for or against the proposal, with reasons being nearly identical to the original scoping assessment. One new response suggested that the Forest Service address user conflicts by examining an alternative that allows DD hunting on the KNF while prohibiting still hunting during the same time period.

1.9 Issues

Issues are points of disagreement or dispute with the proposal that are used to generate alternatives, prescribe management requirements, or analyze environmental effects.

Although there were many responses both for and against the proposal, only those that opposed the elimination of dog-deer hunting on the Forest were considered to be disputes (issues) with the proposal. Dog hunting for other game species was not considered to be a significant issue and was therefore not addressed. Those responses in support of the proposal serve to bolster the need and are not treated as issues in the following list.

Issue 1: Public Safety

Those opposed to the proposed prohibition of dog-deer hunting on KNF felt that:

- the proposal is not justified based on the minor complaints; only a few are causing problems
- the proposal would not stop lawbreakers or help enforcement

Issue 2: Impacts on Recreation and Other Land Uses

Those opposed to the proposed prohibition of dog-deer hunting on KNF felt that eliminating dog-deer hunting on the Forest would:

- discriminate against a particular type of dog user; leave fewer days for deer hunting than needed; leave no other places to dog-deer hunt
- lessen hunting opportunities; KNF is large enough to conduct dog-deer hunts and should be open to all forms of recreation and all types of hunting; it is not uncommon for hunters to have their hunts interrupted by others

Issue 3: Social and Economic Impacts

Social: Those opposed to the proposed prohibition of dog-deer hunting on KNF felt that eliminating dog-deer hunting on the Forest would:

- move hunters to Mississippi, which is already saturated with hunters
- represent a total bias against dog-deer hunters; dog-deer hunting is legal, ethical, and moral
- lessen opportunities for wholesome, family-oriented activity, and fellowship
- ignore the overwhelming local support for dog-deer hunting; “the government is out-of-touch”
- fail to recognize a Louisiana tradition
- be too restrictive; “the few are trying to control the many”;
- set a precedent for future loss of privileges; “another form of governmental control”
- not eliminate the conflicts between hunters and other landowners

Economic: Those opposed to the proposed prohibition of dog-deer hunting on KNF felt that eliminating dog-deer hunting on the Forest would:

- cause a decline in license sales and decrease economic revenues
- displace hunters to other States
- make it too expensive for people who can't afford a lease to dog-deer hunt

1.10 Related Concerns

Related concerns are not used to generate alternatives, but because they generate some conflict, are used to help prescribe management requirements, or analyze environmental effects.

Concern 1: Biological

Those opposed to the proposed prohibition of dog-deer hunting on KNF felt that:

- This proposal is poor management. There is no biological basis to support elimination of dog-deer hunting on the KNF
- Dog-deer hunting causes no real harm [to deer].

Although not specifically mentioned as a public concern, the occurrence or possibility of occurrence of federally-listed species (proposed, endangered, threatened, and sensitive species (or PETS)) within the Kisatchie NF, and the determination of effects on those species, is by default a management concern for the Forest.

Concern 2: Disparity with State or private land use policies

Those opposed to the proposed prohibition of dog-deer hunting on KNF felt that:

- the KNF does not need to make this decision; KNF regulations should coincide with state regulations
- KNF should have hunting regulations similar to private lands' hunting regulations and abide by LDWF wishes

2 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the alternatives' potential actions and summarizes the environmental consequences of the alternatives. These alternatives represent a range of reasonable alternatives. A reasonable alternative should achieve the defined purpose and need (Section 1.2 above), not violate any minimum environmental standards needed to achieve the Forest Plan's stated goals and objectives (Section 1.4 above), and address the issues derived from scoping (Section 1.9.1 above).

In addition to the 'No Action' alternative and the original proposal, one more alternative was developed to address the issues. Although many slight variations of the original proposal could have been developed, the Forest Service believes that a full spectrum of actions and effects are covered by Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. This belief is based upon direction from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): "For some proposals there may exist a very large or even an infinite number of possible reasonable alternatives. For example, a proposal to designate wilderness areas within a National Forest could be said to involve an infinite number of alternatives from 0 to 100 percent of the forest. When there are potentially a very large number of alternatives, only a reasonable number of examples, covering the full spectrum of alternatives, must be analyzed and compared. What constitutes a reasonable range of alternatives depends on the nature of the proposal and the facts in each case".[1]

2.2 Descriptions of the Alternatives

Alternative 1 (No Action)

This alternative would not amend the *Revised Land and Resource Management Plan, Kisatchie National Forest* (1999). The use of dogs to hunt deer on the Forest would be determined each year through consultations with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). The existing Forest Plan guideline (FW-707) would remain in effect:

> *"The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries will regulate fishing, trapping, hunting season, and bag limits."*

This alternative represents the "no action" or "no change from current" alternative. In the past, the season has ranged from 7 days (2008) to 15 days (2005, 2006, and 2007).

[1] Source: Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations (1981) Sections 1502.14 and 1505.1(e)

Under this alternative, 368,684 acres of the Forest would potentially be open for the dog-deer hunting season each year[2]. Training of deer hunting dogs on the Kisatchie National Forest (KNF) would continue to be prohibited.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

This alternative would amend the *Revised Land and Resource Management Plan, Kisatchie National Forest* (1999) by adding a new standard to prohibit the use of dogs to hunt deer on the entire Kisatchie National Forest. Forest Plan guideline FW-707 would remain in effect. The new proposed standard would state the following:

> *"Prohibit use of dogs to hunt deer on the Forest. Other kinds of hunting with dogs are allowed throughout the Forest (in accordance with state hunting regulations) unless site-specific management direction prohibits the use (such as on administrative sites and the National Wildlife Preserves)."*

The proposal would not apply to still-hunting for deer, or other kinds of hunting with dogs, such as for squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, or game birds.

This alternative represents the Forest Service's initial proposal addressing the purpose and need. It attempts to reduce conflicts between dog-deer hunters and other Forest users by eliminating the use of dogs to hunt deer on the KNF.

Under this alternative, none of the Forest would be open for the dog-deer hunting season each year. Training of deer hunting dogs on the KNF would continue to be prohibited.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

This alternative would amend the *Revised Land and Resource Management Plan, Kisatchie National Forest* (1999) by adding a new standard to prohibit the use of dogs to hunt deer on the KNF EXCEPT where designated. The season length would be limited to a maximum of 9 consecutive days each year, similar to its current length. Maps of the designated areas are shown in Appendix A. The proposed standard would state the following:

> *"Prohibit use of dogs to hunt deer on the Forest except in areas specifically designated open to dog-deer hunting. Areas open to dog-deer hunting are shown in the map attachments to Amendment 9 of the Forest Plan. A maximum of 9 consecutive days that contain 2 weekends would be allowed each year. Other kinds of hunting with dogs are allowed throughout the Forest (in accordance with state hunting regulations) unless site-specific management direction prohibits the use (such as on administrative sites and the National Wildlife Preserves)."*

[2] Information derived using best available GIS data.

This alternative would not apply to still-hunting for deer, or other kinds of hunting with dogs, such as for squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, or game birds.

This alternative is a variation of the Forest Service's current management. It provides dog-deer hunters with areas that were either suggested during the public comment period, or were chosen by the FS using criteria that respond to the issues raised during scoping. It strives to reduce conflicts between dog-deer hunters and other Forest users by delineating areas where there appear to be fewer interfaces with private landowners, lessees, and specially protected areas.

Under this alternative, 109,688 acres of the Forest would be open for the dog-deer hunting season each year[3]. Training of deer hunting dogs on the KNF would continue to be prohibited. Dog-deer hunters would be required to obtain a permit from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fish.

2.3 Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Study

The range of alternatives includes all reasonable alternatives as well as those other alternatives which are eliminated from detailed study. Those eliminated from detailed study and brief discussions of the reasons for elimination are:

OA-1 – Different Arrangements of Dog-deer Hunt Areas

Several responses to scoping suggested that instead of eliminating dog-deer hunting entirely on the Forest, we should leave some areas open to dog-deer hunting. The areas suggested were varied and chosen based on an individual's knowledge of an area, and as an attempt to ease ongoing conflicts among Forest users. Although it is not exactly the same as any of the varied arrangements suggested, Alternative 3 incorporates these suggestions on a Forest-wide basis.

Rationale for elimination: This alternative is basically a variation of Alternative 3, and is covered within the spectrum of the other alternatives. Therefore, each specific arrangement of alternate dog-deer hunt areas was not analyzed in detail as separate alternatives.

OA-2 – Different Controls on Hunting Method

Various responses to scoping suggested using controls on how dog-deer hunting was conducted in order to mitigate some of the effects they felt were causing problems. Some suggestions included using a permit system, identification collars for dogs, shotguns-only, antler restrictions, beagles-only, increased fines, restricted hours, and weekend-only hunts. All of these ideas were taken into consideration but were not used to define a new alternative because based on past experiences (described below), some of these controls have not been very effective, and the potential delay in implementation to administer these controls (developing/maintaining/monitoring a permit system, issuing identification collars for dogs, proposing changes to state fines) may not be practicable.

[3] Information derived using best available GIS data.

Over the past 20 years, dog-deer hunting on the KNF has been steadily reduced, from a high of 28 days in the mid-1990's, to a low of 8 days in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. For many years (approximately 1992 to 2007) the dog-deer season was approximately 14 days. In the spring of 2008, the LDWF Commission decreased dog-deer hunting days to 7 for the 2008 season. In the summer of 2008, several Federal and State elected officials asked the Forest Supervisor to restore the 14-day season. Discussions then led to a compromise season of 10 days for 2008.

In 2009, the KNF requested that the LDWF Commission approve a still-hunting only deer season for the KNF. The Commission approved the proposal and LDWF proposed a still-hunting only deer season on the KNF in their regulation process. After considering the public comments and other input, the LDWF Commission decided to allow 8 days of dog-deer hunting on the KNF. In 2010, the KNF again proposed still hunting only for deer on the KNF. The Commission approved an 8 day dog deer hunting season on the KNF.

In December of 2010, the Regional Forester made a Decision to allow only still hunting for deer on the KNF to be implemented with the 2011/12 hunting season. In February of 2011, the KNF requested the LDWF adopt this in their regulation process. The LDWF Commission approved it and adopted still hunting only for the KNF for the 2011/12 hunting season. The Decision was appealed and in July of 2011, the Chief's Office reversed the Regional Forester's decision for still hunting only on the KNF. The LDWF Commission held a special meeting on August 17, 2011 and adopted a 9-day dog-deer hunting season for the KNF. Despite these attempts to reduce dog-deer hunter conflicts with other Forest users and landowners, serious conflict continued to occur.

In addition, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries in consultation with the Kisatchie National Forest implemented a permit system for all deer hunting, with and without dogs on the KNF during a portion of the 2010 hunting season. During these dates all deer hunters were required to have a permit and deer hunters using dogs had to register an identifying mark. Each dog was required to wear a collar with the owner's name, address, and phone number (LDWF, 2010). All hunters were required to submit a report of their hunt by March 1, 2011. Although the reason for utilizing the permit and collar system was to mitigate conflicts, there were no apparent changes noted in dog-deer hunter conflicts.

For these reasons, this alternative was not considered in detail as a stand-alone alternative; we expect the potential mitigating effects of these controls to fall within the range of effects already being described in the range of alternatives.

Rationale for elimination: The effects expected from this alternative as a stand-alone alternative would not cause a noticeable change in the description of effects already being analyzed within the range of the other alternatives. This or a variation of this alternative, on its own, would not provide an adequately effective means to satisfy the proposal's purpose and need. In addition, it could potentially create administrative hurdles that could make it unfeasible or, at the least, seriously delay implementation.

OA-3 – Prohibit Non-Dog-Deer Use during Dog-Deer Season

One response to scoping (letter# 5081) stated that the Forest Service should have considered an option to "… allow deer dog hunting while prohibiting still deer hunting during the same period. This would eliminate conflicts with other hunters…". Although this option may be consistent with the purpose and need for the proposal, the effects to the significant issues, in general, would be similar to reducing the area available to dog-deer hunting. These effects are already examined in detail for Alternative 3 in Chapter 3 of this EA as follows:

- It would result in some displaced still hunters that have customarily used the designated dog-deer areas.
- Conflict will still occur between the non-hunting public and hunters and be greatest in areas with dog-deer hunting.
- It would help to minimize conflicts with dog-deer hunters while still allowing dog-deer hunting.

In addition, this alternative may be infeasible to implement since currently the statewide hunting regulations do not provide an option to hunt deer only with dogs; the choices are "still-hunt only" or "hunting with or without dogs".

Rationale for elimination: This alternative would only address conflicts between DD-hunters and still hunters. It would not adequately address issues associated with:

- conflicts with private landowners
- public safety on and near roads
- conflicts with non-hunting public around the KNF

To some degree, effects would be similar to the fully-analyzed Alternative 3 above. Economic impacts associated with the dog-deer-hunter spending and social impacts to dog-deer-hunter traditional culture would remain the same. However, impacts associated with spending by those hunters and non-hunting recreationists who would be excluded from area and take their spending activities elsewhere, are not considered. Socially beneficial non-dog-deer hunting experience from visiting the KNF would be forgone. Because prohibiting non-dog-deer use during the dog-deer season would address only the single conflict, and not address other major issues, the suggested alternative will not be analyzed in detail.

2.4 Comparison of the Alternatives

Table 1 below provides a quantitative overview of the differences among the three alternatives' actions considered in this environmental analysis.

Table 1: Comparison of Alternatives by Land Allocation

Land Allocation Measures	Alternative 1 No-Action	Alternative 2 Proposed Action	Alternative 3 Designated Areas
*Acres on KNF where dog-deer (DD) hunting would be allowed (Total) (See maps in Appendix A)	368,684	0	109,688

• Acres allowed on Catahoula RD	78,737	0	40,238
• Acres allowed on Calcasieu RD	84,688	0	29,096
• Acres allowed on Kisatchie RD	60,944	0	10,825
• Acres allowed on Winn RD	144,355	0	29,529
• Acres allowed on Caney RD	0	0	0
*Road density where DD hunting is allowed (miles/square mile)(Total)	3.45	0	3.85
• Road density on Catahoula RD	3.92	0	3.94
• Road density on Calcasieu RD	3.22	0	3.42
• Road density on Kisatchie RD	2.91	0	4.28
• Road density on Winn RD	3.56	0	4.00
• Road density on Caney RD	0	0	0
*Interface with private lands where DD hunting is allowed (miles of landline per 1000 acres of FS land)	3.60	0	2.60
• Private interface on Catahoula RD	3.41	0	2.49
• Private interface on Calcasieu RD	1.90	0	1.47
• Private interface on Kisatchie RD	4.24	0	2.93
• Private interface on Winn RD	4.44	0	3.73
• Private interface on Caney RD	0	0	0
*Miles of trails located within DD hunting areas (Total)	171	0	19
*Acres of recreation areas within DD hunting areas (Total)	2,232	0	75
*Percent of total Statewide acreage where KNF DD would be allowed	1.26%	0%	0.38%
*Percent of total Statewide forested acreage where KNF DD would be allowed	2.61%	0%	0.78%
*Percent of total KNF acreage where KNF DD would be allowed	60.60%	0%	18.03%

*Information derived using best available GIS data

A qualitative and quantitative comparison of the environmental effects of the alternatives is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Comparison of Alternative by Issues

Issues	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Public safety impacts			
Relative potential risk to other Forest users (Forestwide)	High	Low	Moderate
Relative potential for road/traffic conflicts (based on Forestwide road density)	High	Low	Moderate[4]
Recreation and land use impacts			
Are Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) objectives met?	Yes	Yes	Yes

[4] This would be "High" within the zones that allow DD hunting.

Are Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) met?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Days allowed per year for dog-deer hunting	7-15[5]	0	9[6]
Change in road use density within dog-deer hunt areas	same	none	increasing
Potential for conflict with private landowners and other recreation users (Forest-wide)	same	none	decreasing
Potential for conflict with private landowners and other recreation users (within DD areas)	same	none	increasing
Social and Economic Impacts			
Effect on hunting related expenditures on/near KNF[7]:			
• Full & Part-time jobs likely supported by DD hunting (number)	18.91 – 29.03	Less than Alt1 or Alt3	Less than Alt1
• Labor income likely supported by DD hunting (dollars)	384,168 - 597,544	Less than Alt1 or Alt3	Less than Alt1
Biological Impacts			
+Red-cockaded woodpecker	4[8]	5	4
+Louisiana black bear	4	5	4
Disparity with State and Private Land Uses			
Similar to State Wildlife Mgmt. Areas (WMAs)?	No	Yes	No
Similar to most privately leased lands[9]	No	Yes	No
Water Quality	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air Quality	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Heritage Resources			
Number of heritage sites potentially affected	None	None	None

[5] Range is based on LDWF's historic average season for KNF.
[6] Actual days would vary, but would occur consecutively over two weekends during the latter part of December each year.
[7] Estimates likely under Alt1 apply to DD hunters who both DD hunt locally and keep dogs. For Alt2 and Alt3, some local spending would be lost if DD hunters keep dogs but hunt elsewhere. The portion of spending used to maintain dogs would be lost if DD hunters give up their dogs but still deer hunt in the area. There is no predictive model known to provide insight into what hunters may decide.
[8] PETS Indicators: 4 - Not likely to adversely affect; 5 - May have beneficial effects
[9] Personal communication with Ken Dancak, KNF Forest Biologist, December 2009, unreferenced

3 Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

3.1 Public Safety (Issue 1)

Affected Environment

Hunters are responsible for hunting safely, abiding by all laws, regulations and rules, showing consideration for non-hunters and respecting the rights of adjacent land owners to be free of trespass and inconvenience on their property.

Hunting deer with the aid of dogs is a social recreational activity that occurs on the Kisatchie National Forest. This style of hunting is very different from still hunting and typically involves a group of hunters hunting together. The group normally identifies an area where they anticipate the presence of deer or a scent trail to release their dogs to pursue or "drive" the deer with hopes that the dogs will flush the deer into an opening or clearing within the area. The hunters begin the "drive" and move in sync with the pace of the dogs to get in front of the deer's movement. The hunters track the movement of the dogs through the use of sound, electronic devices such as tracking collars, GPS, cellular telephones or sight when possible. The hunters move along the drive in vehicles using forest roads, trails and paths. "Standers", who are tasked with trying to get a shot at the fleeing deer, are more mobile due to the electronic devices used to monitor the dogs' movement and are better able to position themselves out ahead of the "drive" along the likely exit route of the deer with hopes of getting an opportunity for a clear shot at the fleeing deer. It is during these "drives" where violations of federal, state and local laws, regulations and rules, trespass onto private property and conflict with other hunters and forest users can occur.

Dog-deer seasons on the Kisatchie National Forest have typically lasted from 7 to 15 days in recent years. During this time, road traffic levels increase as hunters utilize extensive areas to drop off and retrieve dogs, and disperse other members of their hunting group. This increase in traffic and hunter activity has generated concerns from other Forest users and adjacent landowners about public safety.

US Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations' (USFS LEI) Officers and Agents, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries' (LDWF) Agents, Louisiana Highway Patrol's (LHP) Troopers and local authorities (Sheriff's Departments, Parish Officers, etc) have witnessed, investigated, resolved, documented and cited incidents associated with hunting deer with the aid of dogs.

<u>Forest Service LEI Violations</u>

A recent review of USFS LEI violation notices, incident reports and other documents reveal law enforcement personnel have addressed the following types of violations with deer hunters using dogs on the Kisatchie National Forest during the 2006 through 2010 dog deer hunting seasons[10]:

[10] Note: Cites of statutes are from US Code of Regulations (CFR), Title 36, part 261. Items underlined are considered safety-related.

- Hunting, trapping, fishing, catching, molesting, killing or having in possession any kind of wild animal, bird, or fish, or taking the eggs of any such bird [to the extent Federal or State law is violated] (36 CFR 261.8 (a)).
- Possessing a firearm or other implement designed to discharge a missile capable of destroying animal life [to the extent Federal or State law is violated] (36 CFR 261.8(b)).
- Possessing equipment which could be used for hunting, fishing, or trapping [to the extent Federal or State law is violated] (36 CFR 261.8(c)).
- Hunting or discharging a firearm or any other implement capable of taking human or animal life, causing injury or damaging property is prohibited as follows (36 CFR §261.10(d):
  1. In or within 150 yards of a residence, building, campsite, developed recreation site, or occupied area;
  2. Across or on a National Forest System road or a body of water adjacent thereto, or in any manner or place whereby any person or property is exposed to injury or damage as a result in such discharge; or
  3. Into or within any cave.

- Placing a vehicle or other object in such a manner that it is an impediment or hazard to the safety or convenience of any person (36 CFR §261.10(f)

- Damaging and leaving in a damaged condition any such road, trail or segment thereof (36 CFR §261.12(c)

- Blocking, restricting, or otherwise interfering with the use of a road, trail, or gate (36 CFR §261.12(d)

- Operating a vehicle carelessly, recklessly, or without regard for the rights or safety of other persons or in a manner or at a speed that would endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property (36 CFR §261.54(f)

Figure 3 below shows the yearly and total number of violations recorded by USFS law enforcement on the KNF during the 2006 to 2010 deer hunting (all methods) seasons, and compares it to the annual number of violations (all types) and safety-related[11] violations that occurred during only the dog-deer hunting seasons for these years. This data shows that as total deer season violations fluctuated in the last few years, dog-deer hunting season violations (all types) changed similarly. However, a comparison of the number of violations[12] written during the dog-deer season with the total violations written for these years shows that an average of 37.5% (185/493) of the violations that

[11] Safety-related violations include those violating 36 CFR 261.10(d), 261.10(f), and 261.54(f).
[12] Note that the total number of violations written during the dog-deer season is not exclusively dog-deer hunters. This number could include violations written for any reason on the KINF during the dog-deer season dates.

occurred during 5 years of deer hunting seasons on the KNF occurred during the dog-deer seasons, while the dog-deer season days (54 days over five seasons) accounted for 12.7% (54/424) of the total hunting-season days during those years (see Figure 4). Looked at in another way, total violations written by USFS law enforcement during the dog-deer hunting season days (185 violations over 54 days) averaged 3.43 violations per day whereas the violations written for all the deer hunting season days (493 violations over 424 days) averaged 1.16 violations per day.

Safety-related violations (10) account for approximately 2% of the total KNF violations and 5% of the KNF dog-deer season violations. The average number of safety-related violations per day during the dog-deer season (10 violations over 54 days) was 0.19 per day. There does not appear to be much correlation between annual changes in total violations and those considered safety-related.

Note: The information used to produce the graph shown below is based upon the best information available at the time of this writing. Incident reports, warnings, notices, and violation notices that specifically differentiate dog-deer hunters from other Forest users during the KNF dog-deer season is unavailable. A means to accurately identify the type of Forest user (dog-deer or non-dog-deer) that actually committed each violation is unknown.

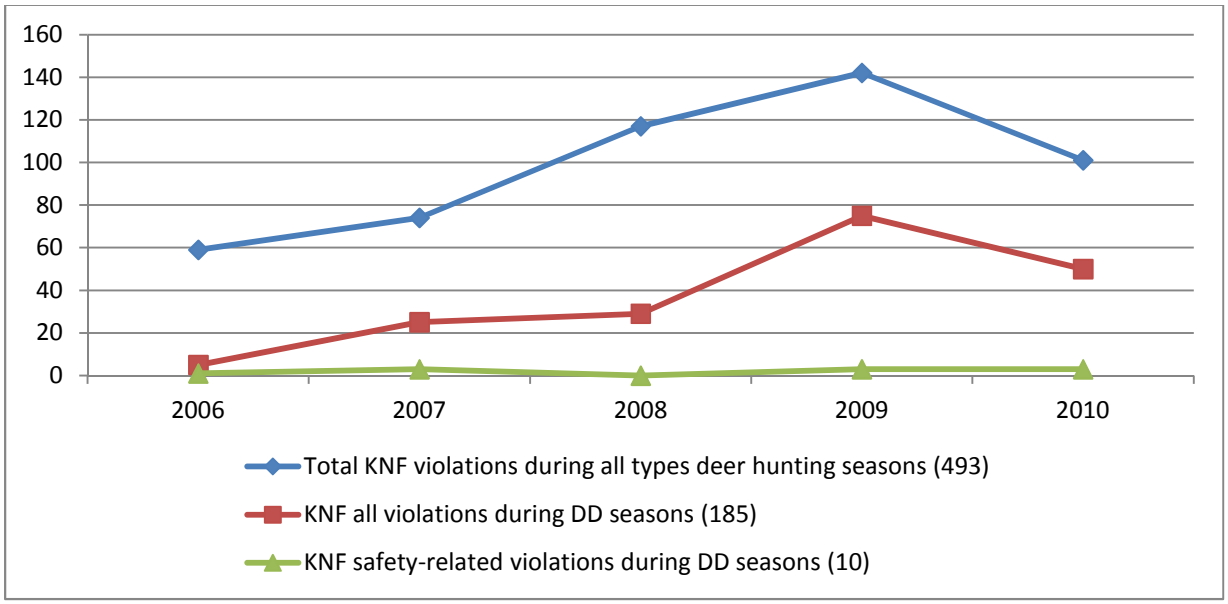


Figure 3: Five-year comparison of hunting incident reports, warnings, notices, and violations on the KNF issued by the Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations Management Attainment Reporting System.

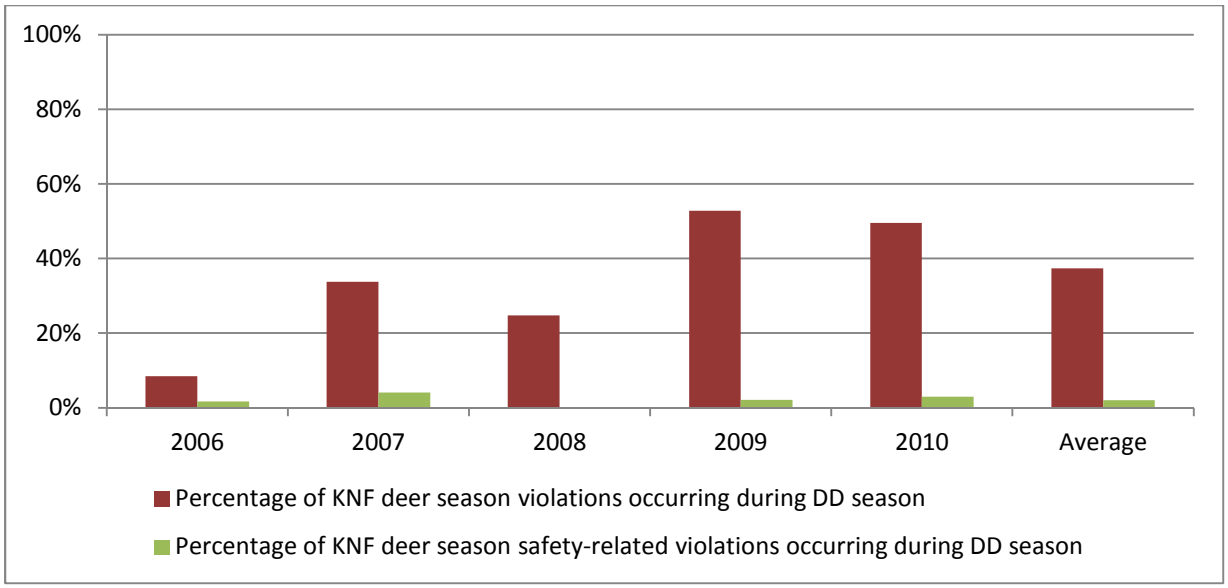


Figure 4: Comparison of dog-deer season violations with total KNF deer season violations

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Citations

Table 3 below lists all citations and warnings (C&W) written on the Forest by the LDWF during the dog-deer hunting seasons from December 2007 through December 2010 (40 days over 4 seasons). The average number of C&W per day is 3.85. The items at the top of the table are considered to be those that are safety-related. The average number of safety-related C&W per day is 1.65. Safety-related C&W (66) account for approximately 43% of the total issued.

Table 3: LDWF Region 3 - All KNF C&W during DD Seasons December 2007 to December 2010

Safety-Related Citations and Warnings during KNF Dog-Deer Season	Number
Hunting, Standing, Loitering on a Public Road	30
Failure to Wear Hunter Orange	7
Hunting Deer from a Public Road	18
ATVs on public road	4
Hunting from a Moving Vehicle	2
Discharging Firearm from Public Road	2
Reckless Operation of a Vehicle	1
Careless Operation of Vehicle	1
Unauthorized Use of Movable Vehicle/Equipment	1
Subtotal	**66**

Other Citations and Warnings during KNF Dog-Deer Season	Number
Failure to Validate Harvested Deer	21
Possessing Illegally Harvested Deer	13
Failure to Tag Harvested Deer	12
Open Container of Alcohol	6
Hunting without a Basic License	4
Hunting with Unplugged Shotgun	4
Hunting Deer without Tags	7
Possessing Untagged Deer Meat	3
Taking Illegal Deer during Open Season	5
Hunting without Big Game License	3
Possessing Drugs/Marijuana	2
Hunting Deer Using Illegal Methods	1
Hunting Deer over Bait	1
Taking Deer with Illegal Weapon	1
No Dog Hunting Permit	2
Attempt to Take Over Limit of Deer	1
Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon	1
Simple/Intentional Litter	1
Subtotal	**88**
TOTAL	**154**

Similar to the federal violations mentioned earlier, the LDWF information shown in the table and graph above are taken from the best information available at the time of this writing. Although data suggests that violations were influenced by the additional presence of dog-deer hunters in the area, citations and warnings that specifically differentiate dog-deer hunters from other Forest users during the KNF dog-deer season is unavailable. A means to accurately identify the type of Forest user (dog-deer or non-dog-deer) that actually committed each violation is not known.

Forest Service Investigative Reports

In addition to instances where violation notices were issued, USFS law enforcement personnel were often called upon to investigate suspicious or illegal activity. During the 2006 to 2010 dog-deer seasons, law enforcement personnel responded to calls for service from private landowners to investigate or resolve incidents where deer dogs and dog-deer hunters had trespassed onto their property. Some incidents involved deer dogs being released onto private land even after the hunter was told by the landowner that the hunter was releasing dogs onto private property. In many of these occurrences, by the time law enforcement officials arrived the dog owners had already retrieved the dogs and left the area; or the dogs had continued across the property and were no longer on the private property, and therefore not citations could be issued.

Law enforcement officials have also investigated incidents where trespassing dogs have been blamed for harming domestic livestock or family pets. Although the Kisatchie National Forest recommends that forest users visiting the Forest during hunting season

wear “hunter orange” (by posting notices on bulletin boards at designated sites that advise visitors of the hunting seasons’ dates and to exercise caution), there are documented incidents where near misses (shots fired in close proximity to non-hunting individuals) have occurred.

Numerous specific complaints involving dog deer hunting consistently disclose the serious nature of the conflict between landowners/forest users and dog deer hunters. Listed below are examples of some victims’ statements[13] taken by USFS law enforcement. They illustrate some of the “near misses’ and other activities that have been investigated during recent dog-deer seasons on the KNF:

Statement #1: The person making this statement has a residence and property that is surrounded by national forest lands. He describes several incidents with dog-deer hunters that occurred between December 2005 and December 2010. He describes seeing dog-deer hunters routinely parked along roads near his residence, observes hunters and dogs moving around at night near his home, sees men waiting to shoot deer running across his pasture, and recalls standing in his front yard while a hunter points his rifle towards the landowner. In another instance he claims that deer dogs injured one of his kid goats. On several of these occasions, the landowner was subjected to profanity and intimidation when the landowner attempted to intervene and explain that what the hunters were doing was illegal and dangerous.

Statement #2: The person making this statement describes a December 2009 incident when he came upon a group of armed dog-deer hunters standing along a road while they watched for deer to cross. After commenting to the dog-deer hunters that they should move away from the road to hunt, they told him that he had no right to tell them where they could hunt and for him to leave the area because it was not safe for him to leave his truck or hunt in the same area. Later that week, the person making this statement encountered the same group of hunters in the process of letting their dogs out onto his brother-in-law’s property. After confronting them, the hunters told him that no one could prevent them from putting dogs out where they wanted. The group of six to eight hunters, all having guns, surrounded the person making the statement. He states that he felt very threatened by this.

Statement #3: This person’s statement describes a December 2009 incident when she was run off the road by a truck loaded with dog-deer hunters. The hunters had rifles sticking out the passenger window and from the bed of the truck. The statement also describes her attending a Christmas gathering and being “uncomfortable due to dog-deer hunters being so close to the house. The possible discharge of a bullet to the home was a fear to everyone.”

Statement #4: This person’s statement describes a December 2007 incident when she heard dogs “running” and shots fired in the nearby woods while she was walking in her yard. The shots were close enough that she became frightened and immediately dropped to the ground. She yelled at the hunters to alert them of her presence. Her property is surrounded on three sides by the KNF. Later that day, shots were again fired near her property, and again she yelled for the shooter to stop. The hunter was close

[13] The statements listed are summarized. The full statements are provided in Appendix H of this EA.

enough that she could hear him replacing a clip in the rifle and hear him on the radio telling the other hunters that he had jumped a deer.

Statement #5: This person describes a December 2009 incident that occurred while mountain biking along a Forest Service trail. This person heard two shots fired nearby and dove for the ground to avoid being hit by any other shots. After waiting a while he saw two hunters emerge from the trees about 75 to 100 yards away. He called out to let them know he was a biker on a trail, and they replied “Oh, okay” and then walked back to their original position. Later that day, he drove by on a nearby road and saw a truck with hunting dogs penned in the truck bed. He had no proof that these were the hunters who fired at him earlier, but was convinced that they were dog-deer hunters who left their dogs behind hoping that another nearby group of dog-deer hunters would flush a deer along the biking trail. He stated that he’d “never heard of still hunters hunting in pairs and not in tree stands.”

Statement #6: This person describes a December 2009 incident that occurred while still hunting that morning on the KNF. He heard dogs and other hunters shooting and later walked out of the area and spoke to one of the hunters making the deer drive. This other hunter claimed to have wounded a deer but could not find it and was leaving. Later that day, the person making this statement went back into the woods to gather firewood and happened upon a small deer that had been killed. The deer was a small non-legal buck (antlers had not broken the skin). He picked up the deer, took it to his camp, cleaned it, and put the meat in his cooler. That afternoon, the dog-deer hunter who had wounded and left the deer earlier returned and accused the still hunter of stealing the deer. The dog-deer hunter became angry and punched the still hunter in the face, blacking his eye.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action)

Public safety concerns would continue during the dog-deer hunting season. Safety violations would continue at the existing rate per day of hunting opportunity. Traffic during dog-deer hunting season would increase where hunters are running their dogs. Confrontations between conflicting uses of the Forest would continue to occur. The potential effects to public safety would remain the same as current.

If the state increases the length of the dog-deer season on the KNF, effects on public safety during dog-deer seasons would be expected to increase in proportion to overall violations.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Under this alternative, the Forest would not be available to hunting deer with dogs. Consequently, activities associated with this practice would cease. Traffic-related violations and confrontations with other recreationists and adjacent landowners would be expected to decrease during the time of year that dog-deer hunting typically occurs.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

Under this alternative, a smaller portion of the Forest would be available each year for dog-deer hunting; it would consolidate dog-deer hunting areas into more contiguous blocks and minimize the amount of interface with adjacent landowners. Activities associated with hunting deer with dogs would still impact Forest users and adjacent landowners within the areas open for dog-deer hunting each year. Forestwide, the combination of less total area available and less public/private interface could reduce the opportunities for conflicts between hunters and many other Forest users. On the other hand, if the total number of dog-deer hunters remains the same, reducing the area available for dog-deer hunting would be expected to concentrate more hunters on less area. Table 2 in Section 2.4 indicates that Alternative 3 would create dog-deer hunting areas with higher average road densities than under Alternative 1. Concentrating dog/deer hunters into smaller areas, without significantly reducing the number of hunters, could increase the potential for cross-fire related accidents. Creating newly defined areas could make it more difficult for law enforcement officers to police the dog-deer hunting activities, at least for a few years. Released dogs could continue to chase deer beyond designated areas, resulting in continued conflicts with landowners and/or recreationists, but on a smaller area.

Cumulative Effects

None of the alternatives would create discernable cumulative effects to safety.

3.2 Recreation and Other Land Uses (Issue 2)

Introduction

The analysis for recreation and other land uses tiers to the Forest Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (USDA Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest, 1999a). Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences, and Cumulative Effects are the 3 main sections of the analysis.

Affected Environment

The State of Louisiana contains about 29 million acres, including 1.3 million acres in state WMAs. Of that, approximately 50% or 14 million acres is forested land (2011 Forestry Facts, Louisiana Forestry Association). The Louisiana Forestry Association reports that 81% of the state's forestlands are owned by private non-industrial landowners, while 10% is owned by the forest products industries and 9% is in public land ownership. The KNF makes up approximately 50% of the public forestlands and is the second largest supplier of public recreation lands (USDA Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest, 1999a).

The KNF provides a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities on approximately 600,000 acres. It is spread across 7 parishes in the state of Louisiana. Outdoor recreation on the national forest is divided into developed and dispersed recreation opportunities. Developed recreation is recreation that occurs in sites that are built or constructed for recreation experiences such as campgrounds, picnic areas, etc.

The general undeveloped areas of the Forest support dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, nature study, recreational trail use, primitive camping, etc. – activities requiring minimal constructed facilities. The Kisatchie has 331 miles of recreational trails, the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness and the 19 mile Saline Bayou Wild and Scenic River. The 2010 National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) results reported 363,000 general Forest area visits; over double the amount of use in developed sites on the Forest. Obviously, the KNF is valued as a provider of dispersed recreation.

Recreation was one of the top issues in the 1999 Revised Land and Resource Management Plan for the Kisatchie National Forest. The plan states, "Land allocations and management direction (standards and guidelines) will provide a balance of high quality developed and dispersed recreation opportunities across the Forest. They also focus on coordinating recreation activities with other resources to enhance recreation experiences while minimizing impacts to other management activities or resources. A variety of *recreation opportunity spectrum* (ROS) classes will be available; with greatest emphasis on roaded natural and semiprimitive motorized opportunities."

The Forest Plan for the KNF includes the following goals and objectives related to recreation:

> **Goal 4:** Provide for scenic quality and outdoor experiences which respond to the needs of forest users and local communities. Provide access to a wide variety of recreational opportunities and facilities.
>
> **Objective 4–2:** Provide visitors the opportunity to pursue a wide variety of developed and dispersed recreation activities, with a minimum amount of regulation, consistent with the assigned recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) class. The Forest's ROS class objectives are as follows:
>
> Primitive: 8,700 acres.
> Semiprimitive nonmotorized: 57,269acres.
> Semiprimitive motorized: 89,963 acres.
> Roaded natural-appearing: 217,152 acres.
> Roaded natural modified: 191,671 acres.
> Rural 6,162 acres

Semiprimitive motorized and Roaded Natural are the ROS classes under which most of the KNF falls. Within these two classes, access, remoteness, naturalness, facilities and sites, social encounters, visitor impacts and visitor management are managed to meet the ROS objectives. These two classes in the ROS spectrum recognize that there are some visitor impacts, the area is "roaded" with less solitude than other ROS classes, social encounters will occur on roads and trails, there may be some modification by humans to the natural environment, etc. Both of these classes accommodate the large range of dispersed uses on the KNF and help to protect those experiences.

Recreation

Hunting is a popular outdoor recreation activity in Louisiana and one of the many types of outdoor recreation for which the KNF is valued. The 2009 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for Louisiana reported that visiting natural places,

walking or hiking and camping were the top recreation activities in a 2008 survey of residents that asked about activities that were important to them. Hunting (of all game species collectively) ranked 6th.

The 2010 NVUM survey of people using the KNF reported that viewing wildlife (47%), hiking/walking (40%), and hunting (39%) were the three activities with the greatest percentage of participation, and hunting (33%) was one of the top three **primary** activities for which people used the Kisatchie NF. In the general Forest area, those surveyed generally did not feel overcrowded and 75% of the folks surveyed came from within 50 miles of the Forest.

In 2006, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, released the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation report. It is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys (since 1955) and focuses on wildlife-associated recreation; specifically hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching. The study found that of the total 1.2 million people 16 years old and older that participated in wildlife associated recreation in the state, fishing had the most participation with 702,000, hunting with 270,000 and wildlife watching (away from home) with 225,000. Wildlife watching, including around the home, had the overall highest participation rate with 738,000 total participation (USFWS, 2006a).

Overall, it is clear that wildlife is an important part of the outdoor recreation experience in Louisiana and on the KNF, and hunting is one of the more popular activities for which the Forest is valued. It is important to note that the data in NVUM and SCORP treat hunting as a single category and does not differentiate between the different types of hunting such as big game hunting, bird hunting, small game hunting or dog-deer hunting (USDA Forest Service, 2011b), (LDCRT, 2009).

Deer Hunting

Deer hunting itself is diverse. Deer season is split into archery season, primitive firearms, general gun season and “with or without dogs” (dog-deer) season. The typical deer season in Louisiana runs from October 1st through January 31st. It opens with archery season, progresses to gun season, and has a period open to dog-deer season. Dog-deer hunting is allowed in 5 of Louisiana’s 8 zones (see Figure 10 in Section 3.5) with the longest season in zone 6 at 44 total days for the 2011 - 2012 season.

According to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation report, 270,000 people participated in hunting in Louisiana. The majority of those participants were state residents (241,000). A total of 202,000 of hunters (75%) were deer hunters. A majority of those hunted on private lands (USFWS, 2006a). The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries 2010-2011 season survey estimated 153,500 deer hunters (LDWF, 2011a), which is a decline from the 2006 estimate.

There are several methods of hunting deer: still hunting, stalk hunting, hunting from a stand, and dog-deer hunting. While all the methods vary, still, stalk, and stand hunting are very similar in nature and in this analysis will be referred to as still hunting. Dog-deer

hunting is very different from still hunting techniques but each group is very passionate about their activity.

Still Hunting

Still, stalk, and hunting from a stand are stealth activities. They involve studying the land, studying the prey, and scouting the land for the location which will provide the best opportunity to locate a deer. Hunters may scout areas most of the year so that they will be prepared when deer season opens. They buy gear that allows them to blend in with the environment. Stalk hunting involves actively stalking your prey and most stalk hunters spend 90% of their time watching and listening. It requires total comfort with the land (Gnatkowski, 2011). Hunting from a stand requires much of the same but is more stationary with a hunter locating a place for a deer stand, getting to the deer stand and getting settled in, and then waiting patiently for a deer to come into shooting range. More hunters can usually be accommodated on a land base if they are still/stalk hunters versus dog-deer hunters (Marchinton, Johnson, Sweeny, & Sweeny, 1970).

Dog-deer Hunting

Dogs are well known as man's best friend. In *Hunting with Hounds in Virginia: A Way Forward*, 2008, the history of mans interaction with dogs and hunting is detailed. They report "that a primary reason man domesticated the dog was to assist in securing food (i.e., hunting)…" The report goes on to discuss the hound-hunting tradition in America in which it became a recreation pursuit and provided social interaction. Talk with many a dog-deer hunter and they talk about listening to the music of the dogs giving chase. Comments from scoping reinforce that, "It is enjoyable to hear dogs run". For many it is about being with their pets, friends and family while for others it is about the hunt and the dogs are a necessary tool (VDGIF, 2008).

In the Southeast, hunting deer with dogs was a traditional method of hunting mainly because much of the terrain and habitat was so thick that dogs were necessary to help drive the deer out of the swamps and other areas that were difficult to walk through. According to Marchinton and others (1970) typically small groups of hunters will release dogs in an area or on a scent trail and several hunters will accompany the dogs. Standers are not confined but are permitted to follow the chase and head off the deer being pursued. Much of the experience for the dog-deer hunter is about the chase.

Marchinton and others, (1970) addressed the land needs for dog-deer hunting in *Legal Hunting of White-Tailed Deer with Dogs: Biology, Sociology and Management*. Their conclusions were that the Coastal Plains habitat was the best for dog-deer hunting and that due to the need for large pieces of land, areas with low hunting pressure and rural areas were best. They felt that private and club-leased lands were best suited because of the control of the number of hunters it allows. Comments from scoping show that on the KNF, dog-deer hunting is a time-honored tradition as well as a popular recreational activity. Deer hunting with dogs has been practiced in Louisiana since at least colonial times. As estimated in the economic section of this environmental assessment (EA), each year approximately 3,000 to 6,000 hunter-days are spent by Louisiana hunters to hunt deer with dogs on the KNF.

Recreation Conflict/Issues

Hunting and non-hunters or dispersed recreation users share the general forest area. The best time of year to recreate in the Southeast is during the cooler months, generally September/October through May/June. This, coincidentally, overlaps with hunting season in Louisiana. According to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, archery season (for deer) starts as early as September 17th in zones 3 and 8, and runs through January 29th in zones 1 and 6, with gun and dog-deer season in between. Dove season in the state starts September 3rd and squirrel season runs through late May. Therefore, for approximately 4 months of the year, the chance of running into someone in the Forest deer hunting in Louisiana is possible. If you add in the other game hunting activities, there are generally only about 3 months in the State of Louisiana where nothing is being hunted and these are typically the hotter months when outdoor recreation is less desirable as well.

Dog-deer hunting can have an impact on other recreational activities for the historical 7-15 days of the season and quite possibly displaces non-hunting users and still hunters during that time. Dog-deer hunting uses a large land area and once the dogs are turned loose, there is little control over their route of travel or behavior.

Conflict in outdoor recreation is a well researched topic and conflict has been proven to occur time and again between different types of trail users such as mountain bikers and hikers or horseback riders, motorized vs. non-motorized, canoers vs. motor boaters, etc. Conflict can cause displacement of some users or even cause someone to no longer participate in a certain activity.

According to Roggenbuck (1992), “Conflict occurs when the behavior of an individual or group is incompatible with the social, psychological or physical goals of another person or group.” (as cited in Jacob and Schreyer 1980, Gramann and Burdge 1981). Roggenbuck (1992) discussed the idea that recreation behavior is goal-oriented and that people seek to obtain certain outcomes when they engage in recreation activities. Goal interference, he reported, can be physical or psychological. Specifically he mentioned the psychological conflict that may occur when there are differences in values and when individual’s behavior is unlike our own.

Many non-hunters and animal rights activists believe that dog-deer hunting can be cruel to both the deer and the dogs (Marchinton, Johnson, Sweeny, & Sweeny, 1970). Many comments were received in scoping about dog-deer hunting being “inhumane”, “unsportsmanlike” and “cruel”. For many, just seeing a hunter or knowing that it is hunting season may cause conflict. These tend to be psychological effects based on different values. Goal interference between non-hunters and hunters can be physical as well such as between wildlife watchers and dog-deer hunters when the dogs run through an area and disturb the wildlife. Scoping comments discussed, “disturbs solitude”, and “disturbs other forest users”. Hunters on the other hand, may have their hunt disturbed and their goals interfered with when a non-hunter is recreating in an area they have set up to hunt and the wildlife is scared off.

Goal interference between still hunters and dog-deer hunters is also both psychological and physical. Some still hunters have a conflict in value with the method of dog-deer hunters whether or not they see dog-deer hunters or their dogs in the woods. Others have experienced the physical effects of having dogs and/or hunters come through the

area they are hunting and negatively affect their hunting success. Additionally, conflicts can occur between hunters as they compete for area with other hunters to hunt in a more productive area of the Forest.

Physical conflicts can occur with dog-deer hunters when dogs disturb the wildlife others are seeking to view, hunters are using the trails with hikers, and there is competition for parking and use of Forest Service roads. Steffen and others,1983, reported in their study on road hunting in Mississippi, that while the public finds some dog-deer hunters hunt in a style that is objectionable (road hunting, blocking traffic, using CBs), no comparison to still hunters has been documented. Comments received in our scoping reflect these same feelings with comments such as, “dog-deer hunters litter, do not respect the environment or rights of others; drive carelessly, block roads, rut roads”. In the Mississippi study, road hunting violations were greater in the dog season than in the no-dog season. Steffen clarified that it has less to do with the dogs than the unethical behavior of the hunters.

The perception that hunting deer with dogs is cruel to the deer and unsportsmanlike, results in psychological conflict in the general public as some people do not condone hunting and especially hunting using dogs. Dog-deer hunting is perceived by some to be cruel to the dogs as well. The American Humane Society of the United States and other animal rights groups are vocal against all hunting, but especially dog-deer hunting (http://www.humanesociety.org/issues/hound_hunting/facts/hunt_deer_with_hounds.html).

Dog-deer hunting vs. Still/Stalk Hunting

One of the biggest sources of conflict is between dog-deer hunters and still hunters. While both enjoy similar aspects of hunting such as the thrill of a successful hunt, there is tension between the two groups over hunting methods. This tension seems to be asymmetrical with dog-deer hunters having less conflict with still hunters. However, still hunters have a high level of conflict with dog-deer hunters.

As mentioned above, this conflict has aspects that are both physical and psychological. A still hunter carefully scouts a strategic location from which to set up a deer stand or hide themselves and then they wait for a deer to pass by close enough to shoot. Dog-deer hunters typically will turn out the dogs in an area or on a trail and let the dogs pick up a scent trail. Dogs then chase the deer, driving it in front of them while the hunters are positioned to shoot the deer as it comes out in an opening. Therefore, dogs turned loose by dog-deer hunters that run through an area in which a still hunter is set up, will scare off any potential deer that may have been in the area. This leads to major feelings of frustration and conflict by the still hunters.

Additionally, many still hunters feel that there is no sport in running deer with dogs and letting the dogs do the work of trying to find the deer. According to Marchinton, 1970, there is a belief that the use of dogs gives hunters an advantage that results in an excessively large portion of the population being killed. Marchinton’s study proved otherwise but the impression remains. Many scoping comments were received that dog-deer hunting was, “unsportsmanlike”. Dog-deer hunters feel that still hunting requires less marksmanship since the deer isn’t running and is generally oblivious to the still

hunter. These debates are well documented on the internet on online hunting blogs such as Bayoubucks.com, msgunowners.com, and fairchasehunting.blogspot.com.

Some of this conflict has increased in recent years. Technology with GPS, cell phones and other tracking devices has made dog-deer hunting more mobile. Before much of the modern technology the dogs were turned loose and hunters tended to station themselves at certain locations of the forest hoping the dogs would run the deer toward them. Now, with tracking devices, the hunters are more mobile and are able to track the dogs during the chase and better position themselves for shooting the deer. This can lead to more interference with other users.

Many of these concepts are documented in a 2006 Survey of Deer Hunters by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (Palmer, 2009). One of the questions they asked in the survey was about barriers to deer hunting. "The percentage of deer hunters who indicated the following were important as barriers to their deer hunting were:

- too much interference from hunters using dogs to hunt deer – 39%,
- hunting regulations being too confusing – 35%,
- too much interference from still hunters hunting deer – 16%,
- and too much interference from hunters hunting species other than deer – 16%."

However, one thing that is also documented on the online blogs is that many former dog-deer hunters no longer hunt with dogs and instead still hunt. Most seem to have changed due to the availability of opportunities for dog-deer hunting as opposed to any shift in ethics or concern over ethics (Bayoubucks.com, msgunowners.com, and fairchasehunting.blogspot.com). It could be as Marchinton and others, 1970, alludes to in their article that the limited areas for dog-deer hunting and the expenses of keeping dogs is making it less convenient to hunt with dogs.

Hunting Access

Another factor in hunting, is hunting location and access to hunting. Hunting is provided by the state and federal agencies on public lands. This hunting is usually provided free or at low cost, except for required licenses, and is open to anyone during hunting season including locals and people from out of state.

Additionally, people hunt on private land. They may hunt on property that they own or on leased land. Leasing is a very common arrangement where groups of hunters lease private lands on which to hunt. Much of these lands are timber or farmlands. Leases can be fairly expensive and are paid for annually in addition to licenses required by the state. However, these leases are then exclusive to members of the group. This can be desirable as the numbers of people and the types of hunting are very closely managed by the club. These large acreages are very important in helping provide additional opportunities for hunting and yet, much timberland and farmland is being sold off and developed or otherwise removed from hunting. Private landowners can choose to lease one year but remove their property from leasing the next. Therefore leases are not protected long term.

A January 2004 paper titled, “Issues Related to Hunting and Fishing Access in the United States: A Literature Review” by Responsive Management looked at hunter access issues in the United States. Some of the major findings in the paper are:

- Access to private lands is a greater problem than access to public lands
- Private landowners were more likely to experience negative behavior by hunters and were, therefore more cautious about allowing hunting access on their property.
- Most hunters (57%) hunt exclusively on private land, and a very large majority of hunters (82%) hunted on private land at some time during 2001. A small percentage of hunters (14%) only hunt on public land (as cited in USFWS, 2001). Generally hunters give fairly positive ratings to access on public lands, although that rating has fallen slightly over the past few years.
- Of the top 10 issues that influenced hunters’ decision not to hunt, Fear of Injury by another hunter was ranked 7th and “poor behavior of hunters”, “too many hunters in field” were ranked 9th and 10th respectively.

Obviously the lands on the KNF are important for providing opportunities for hunting. However, as private lands are sold or developed, there will be an increase in public pressure to accommodate more hunting on the KNF by both still and dog-deer hunters.

Environmental Consequences

Neither the quality of scenery management nor the total number of recreation visitor days available for hunting activity is notably affected by any of the alternatives. The majority of the acreage that is included currently and in Alternative 3 allowing dog-deer hunting is designated as “Roaded Natural” (within ½ mile of better than primitive roads). All three alternatives are compatible with the “Roaded Natural” designation.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The use of dogs to hunt deer on the Forest would continue to be determined each year through consultations with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). The KNF would still continue to provide diverse hunting opportunities by including the amount of dog-deer hunting (ranging from 7 to 15 days) that has been provided in the past several years. The tradition and culture of dog-deer hunting on the KNF would be preserved.

User conflicts, both goal interference and conflicts in value, would continue between the hunter groups and between other non-hunting recreation users of the general Forest area. Conflicts would possibly increase under this alternative as more hunters are displaced from private lands and demand for outdoor recreation grows. There are currently 2,332 acres in developed recreation areas ranging from camping to picnic and other day use areas that would overlap with dog-deer hunting along with 171 miles of recreational trails. These are the areas most likely to experience conflict and user displacement.

During the designated dog-deer season, other hunters and recreation users may be displaced from the KNF and choose to participate in their activities elsewhere. Data from fee collections on the KNF show that December is the second lowest month in

terms of fee collections at developed recreation sites. This could indicate an overall trend in less non-hunting users in the Forest in December, reducing overall conflict if the dog-deer season remains limited to December. It may be that due to the holidays and colder weather, people tend to recreate less in the general Forest area in December unless hunting. However, it may also indicate that the non-hunting public is already being displaced. We have little use data on the users in the general Forest area. There are other federal, state, and private lands that allow still hunting and other state and local parks that provide opportunities for wildlife viewing, hiking/walking in areas free of hunting but, as previously mentioned, the KNF is the second largest provider of outdoor recreation in the state. These areas may not be as accessible due to location in the state.

While there are few public lands outside of the national forest lands that allow dog-deer hunting in the State of Louisiana, there are private lands that are available for lease. Under this alternative, dog-deer hunting would be allowed to continue as a tradition on the Forest and provide a location for this specific hunting activity to occur without the expense of leasing. However, the shortened seasons could result in less people hunting with dogs in the future. Marchinton and others (1970) reported that it can be hard to justify the cost of maintaining dogs for deer hunting on shorter seasons since the costs for owning and caring for the dogs is a year round commitment.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Under this alternative, conflict, both goal interference and conflict in values, between recreation users of the Forest and dog-deer hunters would be eliminated. There would also be an elimination of goal interference and general conflict between still hunters and dog-deer hunters. Conflict would still exist between other hunters and general Forest users. There will probably not be an overall reduction in hunters during what was the dog-deer season as still hunters that were displaced return, hunters are displaced from leased lands due to sale or development, or the possibility that dog-deer hunters convert to still hunting.

The effect under this alternative would vary depending on the experience hunters are seeking. Overall conflict would be reduced. The elimination of dog-deer hunting would reduce the conflict with those who still hunt during the times when dog-deer hunting had typically been allowed. In the areas of the Forest that had previously allowed dog-deer hunting there would be some increase in opportunities for solitude for other types of hunting and other recreation experiences. There would be no displacement of game from the immediate area due to noise generated by the large numbers of hunters and dogs commonly associated with dog-deer hunting groups. Hunting success may increase for other hunters and those activities that involve viewing wildlife would be enhanced. Additional still hunting opportunities may be created. This could allow additional still hunting opportunities possibly without an accompanying increase in conflict with non-hunting users since still hunting requires less land than dog-deer hunting.

The elimination of dog-deer hunting would reduce conflict or risk to other activities such as hiking, bird-watching, or horseback riding, but it would not eliminate all conflict or risk

from any hunting activity since some forms of hunting would still occur. Other types of hunting with dogs would continue to be allowed.

Eliminating dog-deer hunting on the KNF would reduce the diversity of the hunting opportunities provided. It would eliminate a portion of the public land opportunity for the traditional culture of hunting deer with dogs that has been a part of the Forest for generations. The opportunity for dog-deer hunting on the KNF has been previously reduced to a small portion of the total hunting season. Dog-deer hunting requires large contiguous blocks of land to accommodate the numbers of hunters and dogs involved. The KNF and industrial forest holdings are the primary providers of this experience. However, there are still 5 of 8 zones in Louisiana that allow dog-deer hunting and two zones allow it for more than 40 days in each zone. Most of this opportunity will be with leased lands. Currently there are some large industrial forest holdings that do allow lessees to dog-deer hunt. Not all industrial forest holdings allow dog-deer hunting. Quantification of the private land holdings available for dog-deer hunting is not available. Prohibition of dog-deer hunting on private land can occur at any time at the discretion of the private or corporate landowner. The increase of demand on the remaining land holdings through this alternative could make it more profitable for private or corporate landowners that lease for hunting.

Under this alternative dog-deer hunting on the KNF would cease and the opportunities to engage in the sport of dog-deer hunting would be lost for those who cannot find other open lands or cannot afford leases. Many hunters may wind up selling their dogs due to the expense of keeping them and the limited areas on which to hunt with them.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

This alternative designates roughly one-third of the current acreage available to dog-deer hunting to remain open for dog-deer hunting use. It would allow the KNF to continue to offer a wide diversity of hunting opportunities and preserve the tradition and culture of dog-deer hunting on the KNF.

The effects of this alternative on the areas closed to dog-deer hunting would be similar to those of Alternative 2. Compared to Alternative 1, this alternative would:

- reduce the extent of Forestwide conflict between dog-deer hunting groups and the non-hunting recreation users of the Forest
- reduce the Forest acres in developed recreation which overlap with the dog-deer hunting areas by 97% (75 acres instead of 2,332 acres)
- reduce the Forest miles of trails overlapping the area where dog-deer hunting would be allowed by 89% (19 miles instead of 171 miles)
- reduce the extent of Forestwide conflict with still hunters by roughly 2/3 (assuming the amount of conflict is generally proportional to the land area open to dog-deer hunting)
- create a greater dog-deer hunting demand on less area
- potentially displace those that have hunted or recreated within the designated areas in the past

Effects of Projected Future Trends in Outdoor Recreation

The role and importance of National Forest lands in Louisiana will continue to grow. Future trends for still hunting, dog-deer hunting and non-hunting outdoor recreation activities will all place demands on the KNF and affect interactions between Forest users.

According to, "Outdoor Recreation in a Shifting Societal Landscape" by Cordell and others, 2011, trends in land availability for outdoor recreation and trends in population will cause major shifts and congestion in outdoor recreation by the year of 2060. The South is set to have more change than the rest of the nation. In the report, the South grew considerably faster in total population between 1990 and 2008 than the Nation as a whole by over 10% (32.5% vs. 22.2%). Over the next 50 years, with moderate growth, the total population in the United States is projected to exceed 447 million people and grow by almost 60% in the South. While the amount of public lands are not expected to significantly increase, the amount of private land available for outdoor recreation is expected to significantly decrease with continuing conversions from forests and farmland to cities and suburbs. This decline is expected to exceed 57% (the national projection) from 2010 levels. By 2060, the Federal or State-park land area per person is projected to decrease from 0.3 acres per person currently to 0.17 acres (a 63% decrease from 2008 levels).

So, while the population is expected to increase in the next 50 years, there is not predicted to be a significant increase in public lands. It is unlikely that any additional areas for dog-deer hunting will become available to the public in the foreseeable future. In fact, it is more likely that the areas available for hunting, and especially dog-deer hunting, will decrease in the future. This is due to the trend toward private lands being sold and/or divided up in smaller portions, and the reluctance of landowners currently to have this kind of activity on their lands. What private lands are available for lease will be harder to get due to competition for those leases. This could result in higher fees for hunting leases which could easily remove private lands as an opportunity for hunters who can't or won't pay for leases. Therefore, it is expected that the pressure to provide all types of hunting opportunities on public land will increase every year. This will increase the conflict between hunters, non-hunters and dog-deer[14] hunters.

The KNF Land Management Plan stated that, "Non-consumptive uses and recreational fishing are expected to increase at the greatest rates over the planning period (as cited in Flather and Hoekstra, 1989). Demand for bicycling, fishing, hiking / walking, sailing, horseback riding, developed camping, and driving for pleasure opportunities will increase most on the Kisatchie during the next 50-year period."

Participation in hunting is declining nationally. According to Responsive Management (2004) there has been a general decline in hunting participation for the last two decades. Hunting participation decreased from 14 million hunters in 1991 to 13 million hunters in 2001 or 7% (USFWS, 2001).

[14] This assumes that the number of dog-deer hunters will stay the same or increase; however we have no data to suggest this.

However, the 2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP, the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism (LDCRT) reported that in a 2008 resident survey, residents felt hunting was in the top 3 most important recreational activities in two of eight Louisiana regions, but it did not fall into any of the top three highest participation rates in a 2008 resident survey. Fishing and driving for pleasure were consistently the activities that people did the most often in most regions of the state (LDCRT, 2009). The Louisiana deer program, administered by the Office of Wildlife, administers a state survey (LDWF, 2010). Their results show the hunter number index has been relatively stable for the past few years. Regardless, hunting remains a very popular outdoor activity.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau. 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation shows a decline in the state of Louisiana as well in fishing, hunting and wildlife watching activities from 1996 to 2006. Analysis of deer harvest surveys from the 2009-2010 Louisiana hunting season indicates that the number of deer hunters using dogs declined 24% from the previous year and the harvest dropped 51%. Hunting with dogs accounted for about five percent of the total statewide deer harvest (LDWF, 2010).

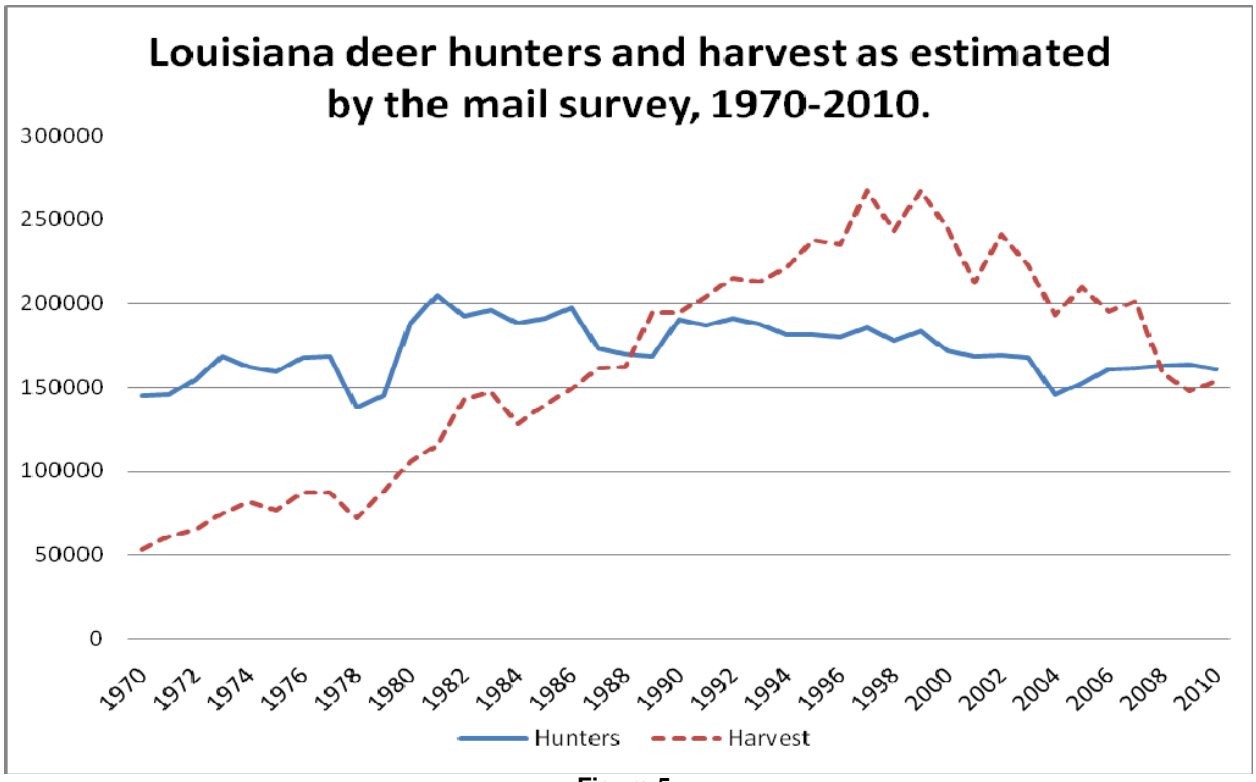


Figure 5

Source: LDWF 2010-2011 Harvest Report (LDWF, 2011a)

Alternative 1

Looking toward the future at Alternative 1 and the cumulative effects, if one follows these predicted trends in population and outdoor recreation demands, more people will

be valuing the KNF as a provider of non-hunting outdoor recreation than hunting. Conflicts between hunters and non-hunters will escalate as more and more people look to a static land base to provide increased opportunities. Displacement during hunting season that takes place currently will become a larger issue. Conflicts in value will escalate as well.

Hunting in general may continue to decline. With less and less private land alternatives, more and more hunters will rely on public lands. However, for a short period of time the numbers of hunters on the KNF may actually increase before that decline is felt. The KNF Forest Plan recognized that, "National forest lands are expected to become more important in the management of wildlife and fish habitats, and in providing for quality wildlife and fish recreational opportunities (as cited in Flather and Hoekstra, 1989)."

At some point the crowding on public lands and conflicts between hunters may result in many people giving up hunting. Responsive Management (2004) reported that the top 5 issues which took away from hunting satisfaction were:

1. Not Enough Access
2. Not enough places to hunt
3. Work obligations
4. Poor behavior of hunters
5. Too many hunters in the field

Additionally, they reported that "Fear of injury by another hunter" was ranked 10th of issues that took away from hunting satisfaction.

As hunters become more and more concentrated on less and less acres, at some point the effort, conflict and concern with being able to hunt will not be worth it. Since dog-deer hunting requires a much larger land area than still hunting, it is predicted that dog-deer hunters will feel the effects to a greater degree and more rapidly.

So, while Alternative 1 preserves the tradition and culture of dog-deer hunting, it is expected that the growth of non-hunting activities, the loss of other lands to hunt on, the requirement for large land areas to run dogs on, and the overall effort of maintaining dogs may result in the loss of dog-deer hunting in the future to all but a very few people. Dog-deer hunting may have to be more intensively managed on the Forest than is currently managed to reduce conflicts with still hunters, dog-deer hunters and the non-hunting public.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 will not preserve the tradition and culture of dog-deer hunting. It will however position the agency to respond to the greater demands of the non-hunting public while preserving still hunting opportunities. Due to still hunters requiring less land area, this alternative may allow the KNF to absorb an additional influx of still hunters without adding additional conflict or displacement to the non-hunting public.

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 will preserve the tradition and culture of dog-deer hunting in a limited setting. However, the limited areas designated for dog-deer hunting will easily become areas of conflict between dog-deer hunters as more and more are displaced to the

Forest from private lands. The limited areas for hunting and the limited season may not offer enough to the many dog-deer hunters and some may get rid of their dogs and quit hunting or become still hunters. The same conflict between dog-deer hunters and still hunters will exist, even in these limited areas. Conflict with non-hunters will rise as more and more seek activities in the general Forest areas that overlap with the designed dog-deer areas. While many of the non-hunting publics do not seem to be using the Forest in December as much, it is quite possible that the overall increase in demand for the Forest for non-hunting activities will cause more users during times that traditionally they have stayed away from.

Generally, although hunting is predicted to decline as an outdoor recreational opportunity, those continuing to hunt will be concentrated more and more on public land areas such as the KNF. Conflicts between user groups are expected to rise. Many hunters may give up hunting altogether or switch from dog-deer hunting to still hunting.

Cumulative Effects

With regard to recreation on the KNF and this dog-deer prohibition proposal, there have been several local decisions which cumulatively, could restrict overall access to the KNF.

In 2009 the USDA Forest Service's Travel Management Directive went into effect. The travel management rule was a part of these directives (36 CFR 212, Subpart B, Designation of Roads, Trails, and Areas for Motor Vehicle Use) and required each national forest or ranger district to designate those roads, trails, and areas open to motor vehicles. Once these roads, trails and areas were designated, the rule prohibits motor vehicle use off the designated system. Forests were directed to work with the public and state and local governments in determining which routes to designate.

Prior to the Travel Management Directive, the KNF was an "open" Forest and motorized vehicles could ride anywhere on the Forest unless it was specifically prohibited in an area. This helped to facilitate hunting with ATVs, trucks and other motor vehicles. It helped with game retrieval, access to areas for hunting and was beneficial to both dog-deer hunters and still hunters. However, the prime driver behind the agency's Travel Management Directive was a concern about the unmanaged recreational use of motorized vehicles and the environmental damage associated with such.

Implementation of the Travel Management Directive has resulted in a much more restricted use of motor vehicles on the Forest. Motor vehicle use is now restricted to designated trails and roads. On the KNF there are over 2,500 miles of open[15] roads and over 300 miles of trails on which to access and enjoy the Forest.

The first part of the travel management rule (36 CFR Part 212, Subpart A) requires that the Forest Service "identify the minimum road system needed for safe and efficient travel and for administration, utilization, and protection of National Forest System lands"; and to identify the roads that "are no longer needed to meet resource management objectives and that, therefore, should be decommissioned or considered for other uses, such as for trails." The Forest Service has directed all forests to

[15] Designated as maintenance levels 2, 3, 4, or 5 in the KNF transportation system.

complete Subpart A by 2015. This process may possibly result in a smaller road system than the current one. However, while the analysis is to take into account that national forest road systems on the Forest must provide needed access for recreation, they also must balance the needed road system for resource management, watershed restoration and resource protection to sustain healthy ecosystems and ecological connectivity.

Cumulatively, the travel management rule, Subpart A and Subpart B, may result in reduced access to the KNF by roads and motorized vehicles. This can enhance the still hunting and non-hunting outdoor recreation experience by providing larger areas without roads and vehicle access. It could also enhance the dog-deer experience by restoring additional areas of wildlife habitat. However, the reduced motorized access may limit roads to be used to collect dogs, retrieve game and access more remote areas of the Forest.

With Alternative 1, Subpart B has already limited all Forest users to designated roads and trails. This generally has affected hunters to a greater extent, especially dog-deer hunters who use vehicles in their hunting. This was a major change to motor vehicle use on the Forest. Once the Subpart A analysis is completed, the Forest will begin to implement recommendations from that analysis. This may further limit road access which will affect all Forest users, but especially dog-deer hunters.

In Alternative 2, Subpart B is already in effect and has limited all Forest users to designated roads and trails. Closure of any additional roads due to Subpart A analysis and recommendations will not have any cumulative effects on dog-deer hunting due to the prohibition of dog-deer hunting in this alternative. However, for dog-deer hunters who enjoyed open motorized access to the Forest in the past, eliminating dog-deer hunting may put further limitations on their specific outdoor recreation pursuits (dog-deer hunting and OHV). This could result in some displacement of some traditional Forest users.

The results under Subpart A analysis potentially will create larger areas of the Forest that are un-roaded. This could enhance opportunities for solitude for still-hunters and the non-hunting publics. However, it may also make it more challenging to access those same areas, and especially for game retrieval.

Alternative 3, as with the other alternatives, has Subpart B already in effect limiting all Forest users to designated roads and trails. Further road closures that may result with Subpart A implementation may reduce access in other areas of the Forest which could affect all Forest users. However, since subpart A has not been completed for the Forest, it is difficult to quantify how much, if any, additional road closures will be in the areas designated for dog-deer hunting under Alternatives 1 and 3. Any additional road closures will go through an open process that invites public comment and all Forest users will be encouraged to participate in that process to help identify roads needed for recreation access. Some additional limits to public access may occur and impact all general Forest users.

3.3 Economic and Social Impacts (Issue 3)

Economic

Affected Environment

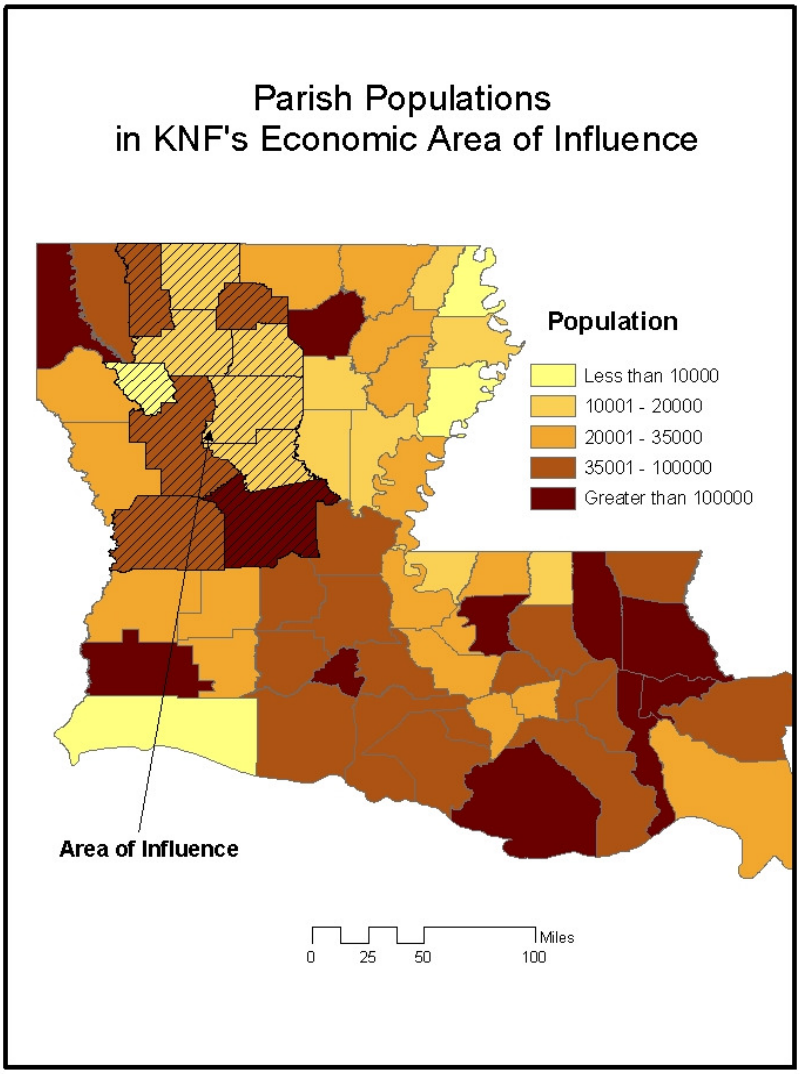


Figure 6

The economic environment potentially impacted by the proposal and alternatives includes the seven parishes in which the Forest lies (Claiborne, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Vernon, Webster, and Winn Parishes) and four other surrounding parishes. These parish economies are typically rural and slow-growing, dominated by small businesses. The small businesses benefit from the visitors and recreationists that are attracted to the national forest. Forest visitors purchase food, gas, and lodging that help the local economies. Roads provide national forest visitors access to enjoy the scenery, watch birds, photograph pictures, hunt, and other recreational activities. Recreationists in the form of trail riders, hunters, hikers, swimmers, and campers come to the Forest to enjoy its amenities. These visitors boost the local economies. The estimated spending

for Kisatchie National Forest visitors for fiscal year 2005[16] is over $8 million as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Estimated visitor spending for KNF using the national visitor use monitoring (NVUM) results for Fiscal Year 2005 (USDA Forest Service, 2011a)

Spending Category	Total Spending assocociated with Non-Local visits ($1,000s)	Total Spending associated with both Local and Non-Local visits ($1,000s)
Lodging	502	751
Restaurant	414	896
Groceries	556	1,725
Gas & Oil	988	3,066
Other Transportation	19	21
Activities	143	361
Admissions/fees	130	392
Souvinirs/Other	219	867
Totals	2,971	8,079
Source: USDA Forest Service (2011)		
National Visitor Use Monitoring data collected 2005		

A Southwick Associates study for the LDWF (Southwick Associates, 2008) estimated statewide for Louisiana, all hunting and deer hunting contributed 13,084 and 7,183 jobs respectively. It further estimates resulting earnings to be $303,067,276 and $163,532,250 respectively, statewide[17].

Among the parishes that contain the KNF, Rapides Parish has the highest population. Table 5 below shows how Rapides Parish compares to other parishes in the area surrounding the KNF. Although the state population as a whole increased 1.4% from 2000 to 2010, the population in Rapides Parish grew 4%. During the same period, the population across Parishes observed grew 2.6%. Grant Parish shows the greatest population growth at 20.7% while Winn Parish population declined 9.6%.

[16] This table is not available for the FY2010 NVUM report at this time, so the original FY 2005 report is retained.

[17] In comparison, for neighboring Mississippi, Grado surveyed white-tailed deer hunters to learn their spending patterns and to estimate statewide economic impacts of their activities (Grado, Hunt, & Whiteside, 2007). Mississippi economic impacts from all forms of white-tailed deer hunting for the 2001 hunting season were estimated to be $1.02 billion in total impacts and supported 37,749 full and part-time jobs. No separate distinction was made for dog-deer hunters.

Table 5: Population for parishes - 1990 to 2010

	Population			Change	
Parish	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**	**2000-2010**	**%**
Bienville	16,212	15,752	14,353	(1,399)	-8.6%
Claiborne	17,354	16,851	17,195	344	2.0%
Grant	17,488	18,696	22,309	3,613	20.7%
Jackson	15,833	15,397	16,274	877	5.5%
Lincoln	41,769	42,509	46,735	4,226	10.1%
Natchitoches	37,112	39,086	39,566	480	1.3%
Rapides	131,494	126,339	131,613	5,274	4.0%
Red River	9,491	9,622	9,091	(531)	-5.6%
Vernon	62,090	52,525	52,334	(191)	-0.3%
Webster	41,883	41,825	41,207	(618)	-1.5%
Winn	16,463	16,894	15,313	(1,581)	-9.6%
Area Total	407,189	395,496	405,990	10,494	2.6%
Louisiana	4,492,076	4,468,972	4,533,372	64,400	1.4%
Source: web site					
Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts.					
Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates,					
State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census,					
Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report					
Last Revised: Friday, 03-Jun-2011 15:22:35 EDT					

Household Income, from Table 6 below, shows parishes in and around the KNF to be below Louisiana and the national average in 2009. Newer 2010 figures were not available at the time of this writing. Some parishes are experiencing greater than 25% of persons living below the poverty level, as compared to 17.6% in Louisiana and 14.3% nationally. Hunting and other adaptations to opportunities in the local area (fishing, berry-picking, etc.) supplement purchases of food for area residents.

Table 6: Household Income

	2009		
Parish	Households	Median Household Income	Persons below poverty
Bienville	5,672	$ 29,847	23.2%
Claiborne	6,276	$ 32,301	25.8%
Grant	7,743	$ 38,335	18.4%
Jackson	5,938	$ 35,359	17.3%
Lincoln	15,788	$ 35,111	26.1%
Natchitoches	14,870	$ 31,554	26.9%
Rapides	49,428	$ 38,872	15.5%
Red River	3,209	$ 30,285	24.4%
Vernon	18,590	$ 42,322	16.2%
Webster	16,954	$ 34,342	19.8%
Winn	5,804	$ 32,505	26.8%
Louisiana	4,533,372	$ 42,460	17.6%
USA	308,745,538	$ 50,221	14.3%

Note: this is the latest information, 2010 numbers are not yet available.

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html

Last Revised: Friday, 03-Jun-2011 15:22:35 EDT

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

Most employment in the area is by a variety of small to medium sized private firms. The largest single employer in an individual parish might be a school board, as in Grant Parish. Other communities have a mix, such as Lincoln Parish where the largest employer is ConAgra, but Louisiana Tech University, Grambling State University, and Lincoln Parish School Board collectively employ over 3,000 people. Farm employment tends to be less than 3% in these parishes. All information in the preceding paragraph was obtained from the State of Louisiana web site http://www.louisianaeconomicdevelopment.com/opportunities/sites--demographics.aspx

, Louisiana Economic Development, Sites and Demographics, Parish and Community Profiles.

Table 7: Employment

	2009		
Parish	**Farm**	**Government**	**Private**
Bienville	210	829	5,532
Claiborne	266	1,582	4,495
Grant	231	1,677	4,020
Jackson	204	1,107	4,435
Lincoln	430	5,118	18,713
Natchitoches	609	4,435	14,274
Rapides	1,451	14,368	61,986
Red River	256	528	2,682
Vernon	461	13,804	13,019
Webster	396	2,456	15,586
Winn	156	949	5,786
Area total	4,670	46,853	150,528
Louisiana	33,397	405,387	2,104,727
Source:			
U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis			
Interactive Data table CA25N total full-time and part-time			
employment by NAICS industry			
Last updated: April 21, 2011			

The 2009-2013 Louisiana SCORP, (LDCRT, 2009) (page 53, Table 6) reports that, while hunting remains a very popular outdoor activity, participation has declined in recent years. The SCORP also reported (page 55, Table 7) that in a 2008 resident survey, residents felt hunting was in the top 3 most important recreational activities in two of eight Louisiana regions, but it did not fall in to any of the top three highest participation rates in the same 2008 resident survey. Fishing and driving for pleasure were consistently the activities that people did the most often in most regions of the state.

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries web site reports for the 2010 license year, 200,416 resident big game licenses were sold statewide and 4,670 in these parishes. Table 8 below provides a breakdown. These numbers do not include persons who have purchased lifetime licenses, unlicensed youth, and seniors who may reside in these parishes. The number of persons hunting big game will be larger than 4,670 because no estimates are available of how many youths and unlicensed seniors participate in deer hunting with dogs. Further, estimates of how many holders of lifetime licenses have deceased or moved out of the area are not available.

Table 8: License Year 2010 Big Game License

Parish	Resident Non-Senior Big Game Privileges
Bienville	210
Claiborne	266
Grant	231
Jackson	204
Lincoln	430
Natchitoches	609
Rapides	1,451
Red River	256
Vernon	461
Webster	396
Winn	156
Area total	4,670
Louisiana	200,416
Source:	
Louisiana Department of Fisheries and Wildlife	
http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/licenses/statistics	

In 2010, a deer hunting license for a Louisiana resident cost $14 (plus $15 for a basic hunting license). There are no additional license fees for using dogs to hunt deer. "All license revenue is deposited in the Conservation Fund. 25% of all hunting licenses is deposited in a fund within the Conservation fund called the Wildlife Habitat and Natural Heritage Trust fund. The Conservation fund is only utilized by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. It is treated as our general fund but is used to match federal grants and manage habitat on our management areas. The Wildlife Habitat and Natural Heritage Trust is only spent on habitat stewardship on Department managed properties."[18] Compared to other hunting and recreation expenditures, license fees paid to the state do not have a large local economic impact that can be traced back to specific parishes. All such fees are important sources of income to the State of Louisiana.

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) has provided a summary of information obtained by requiring a permit and return of hunt information for deer hunting during the "with or without dogs" season on the KNF in 2010 (Rabalais, 2011). Of permits returned, 59.8% actually hunted. Of those, 983 hunters reported deer

[18] Personal communication, Bryan McClinton, La. Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. September 28, 2011.

hunting 5,603 days with dogs on the KNF. An average of 5.7 days per hunter was hunted with dogs on the KNF.

Using the 2010 NVUM survey (USDA Forest Service, 2011b) 3,760 hunter days with dogs is estimated. Dividing this value by Rabalais' 5.7 days hunting with dogs per hunter, yields 660 individual hunters. Since the NVUM surveys all hunters, not limited to licensed hunters, both youth and senior members of the party who may not be licensed are counted.

Since there is no known survey that provides dog-deer hunters and dog-deer hunter days directly, a lower and upper scenario was created based on the LDWF data and NVUM data, respectively. In summary, the following table is used to estimate the lower and upper range of KNF dog-deer hunter impacts:

Table 9: Estimated scenarios of DD hunters and days

Scenario	Hunter days	Hunters
LDWF (upper)	5,603	983
NVUM (lower)	3,760	660

Additional information about how these estimates were derived can be found in Appendix F.

Economic Consequences

Using information above, two scenarios were evaluated. The IMPLAN 3[19] (2009) model for the parishes being examined was driven by dog-deer hunter spending.

[19] IMPLAN 3 (2009), Minnesota IMPLAN Group software, using 2009 parish database for Louisiana. There is no published manual to go with this.

Table 10: Estimated trip and annual spending

	Scenario			
Dog deer hunter	**Lower**	**Upper**	units	
Hunter Days on KNF	3,760	5,603	days per year	
Hunt trip spending	$ 71.33	$ 87.53	per trip day	
total	$ 268,201	$ 490,431	per year	
Hunters	660	983	hunters who hunt the KNF	
Dog care spending	$ 709	$ 709	per hunter per year	
total	$ 467,940	$ 696,947	per year	

Results:

Table 11: Lower scenario employment and income

Impact Summary			Total	
ImpactType	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	16.35	$ 298,990	$ 422,256	$ 629,042
Indirect Effect	0.73	$ 27,391	$ 46,313	$ 82,826
Induced Effect	1.83	$ 57,788	$ 105,171	$ 177,634
Total Effect	18.91	$ 384,168	$ 573,739	$ 889,501
	Copyright 2011 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.			
	Kistachie_revised.impdb			

Table 12: Upper scenario employment and income

Impact Summary			Total	
ImpactType	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	25.03	$ 463,903	$ 658,870	$ 991,536
Indirect Effect	1.16	$ 43,849	$ 73,920	$ 132,444
Induced Effect	2.85	$ 89,792	$ 163,396	$ 275,989
Total Effect	29.03	$ 597,544	$ 896,187	$ 1,399,969
	Copyright 2011 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.			
	Kistachie_revised.impdb			

In both scenarios, retail stores including sporting goods, gasoline, and general merchandise/miscellaneous (this includes dog food) were the leading employers receiving the business. Veterinary services, food services, and drinking places were also among the leaders.

Direct effects are the result of hunters purchasing goods and services, for example dog food and veterinary services. Indirect effects are purchases the dog food store and veterinarian make as a result of direct purchases. For example, the veterinarian will

purchase dog disease vaccine in order to vaccinate dogs. Induced effects are the result of additional business purchases from other businesses in the area, resulting from the initial hunter purchase of goods and service. For example the veterinarian takes his salary home and purchases food and household goods, resulting in an induced effect or purchases circulating in the area.

Employment includes both full-time and part-time jobs. Total value added is the difference between business costs and business income associated with the dog-deer hunter spending. Output is the value of industry production resulting from expenditures by dog-deer hunters.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

Estimates in Tables 11 and 12 would continue. Between 18.91 and 29.03 full and part time jobs, and between $384,168 and $597,544 in labor income, impact the local economy as a result of dog-deer hunting.

License sales would remain the same. Hunters who now use dogs to hunt deer on the KNF would be able to continue doing so without the additional cost of buying into a lease, or having to travel elsewhere. No changes in economic revenues to the local area's economy would occur.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Some proportion of dog-deer hunters will choose to travel to other areas or pay leases for the opportunity to hunt deer with dogs. Others will choose to no longer hunt deer with dogs and will no longer maintain hunting dogs, but will continue to hunt deer. Some will choose to no longer hunt deer. These choices are both economic and personal. No predictive study is available to provide insight into how many will choose what path.

- For those dog-deer hunters who continue hunting deer with dogs in other (non-KNF) locations, some local spending would be lost. For example, a hunter may choose to fill up a vehicle and buy food before going and returning, or may choose to fill it up and buy food at the new hunting location. The costs of keeping dogs, more than half of the impact jobs and dollars described in Tables 10 and 11 would remain in the parishes where the hunters currently reside.
- For those dog-deer hunters who choose to stop hunting deer with dogs, but continue to hunt deer in the area, the portion of impact jobs and dollars described above, used to maintain dogs, would be lost to the Parishes where the hunters currently reside.
- For those dog-deer hunters who stop hunting and stop keeping dogs, the entire values in Tables 10 and 11 would be lost to the parishes.

License sales would be reduced by the number of existing dog-deer hunters who chose to quit hunting deer altogether. While all license fees are important to the State, loss of some portion of 660 to 983 license fees, compared to over 200,000 statewide, would not be a large economic impact to the parishes around the KNF. Note from above that only 25% of license fees are used for local projects on state-owned properties. Funds that successfully compete as matching money for Federal grants may provide important

economic activity in some parishes, but are not tracked directly from license fees collected in a parish back to that parish.

North Louisiana is more economically disadvantaged than the State as a whole (see Table 6 and Table 7); therefore costs associated with dog-deer hunting could impact them more severely than hunters statewide. Many hunters say that if free public lands are not available, they could not afford to dog-deer hunt. Under this alternative, dog-deer hunters who currently use the KNF to hunt would need to either lease land elsewhere to hunt, travel out of state, or travel 75 or more miles to hunt on public lands in the Atchafalaya Basin. These other options would increase the cost for dog-deer hunters in the KNF area.

For those dog-deer hunters willing to pay more for travel or lease hunting there might be a positive local economic impact due to hunting and a loss due to whatever spending was traded off to pay more for hunting. For example a sportsman might decide to not purchase a new fishing boat, in order to pay the higher costs of a hunting lease for dog-deer hunting, resulting in no net loss to the local economy. Another hunter may purchase more gasoline and food at a local store to sustain a longer trip to dog-deer hunt in the Atchafalaya Basin, resulting in a positive local economic impact. Or, a negative impact would result from the hunter spending money on food and gasoline near a hunting area in the Atchafalaya Basin area.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

This alternative would result in more hunters continuing to dog-deer hunt the KNF and fewer electing to no longer participate. Proportions would be between Alternative 1 and Alternative 2.

Social and Cultural

Affected Environment

Many dog-deer hunters utilize the KNF to hunt because it is nearby and does not require them to join or purchase a lease. The only other public land nearby (within 75 miles) that allows dog-deer hunting is in the Atchafalaya Basin (approximately 100,000 acres with very few roads). Other state and federal agencies do not allow the use of dogs to hunt deer on their lands. Approximately 22,000,000 acres (66% of Louisiana acreage) of private lands are potentially available for dog-deer hunting (Dancak, K. Telephone interview with S. Durham, Deer Program Leader, Wildlife Division, LDWF. 21 October 2009[20]), however, most private lands either do not allow use of dogs to hunt deer, or require hunters to join (and pay for) a lease in order to hunt. There are very few large tracts of private lands available for dog-deer hunting.

[20] In 2011, a GIS analysis was used to re-estimate these numbers based on the best available information. This later estimation showed approximately 21,000,000 acres of private lands potentially available, or approximately 72% of the estimated 29,178,345 total state acreage.

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries found that during the 2009-2010 season, still hunting accounted for 94.16% of modern firearm hunting days based on 3,523 hunter survey returns ((LDWF, 2010) Table 3), up from 92.69% in 2008-2009. In the 1988-89 Deer Hunter Activity and Opinion Survey the LDWF found that 74% of the hunters desired a change in regulations. Of those indicating a desire for change, 82% preferred regulations that allow for more days of still-hunting and less of hunting with dogs (LDWF, 1989). The LDWF 2010 report Table 3 estimated 13,400 hunted with modern firearms using dogs to hunt deer statewide, down from 17,400 in the 2008-2009 season. Of these, from 660 to 983 (4.9% to 7.3% of statewide dog-deer hunters) used dogs to hunt deer on the KNF (Table 9 above). The 2010 US Census web site reports 4,533,372 people reside in Louisiana. In summary:

- 163,200 or 3.6% of Louisianans hunted deer
- 13,400 or 0.29% of Louisianans hunted deer with dogs
- Between 660 (0.0146%) and 983 (0.0217%) of Louisianans hunted deer with dogs on the KNF during the 2009-2010 season.

Dog-deer hunting is described as one of Louisiana's Living Traditions by Terry L. Jones in a 1989 essay (Jones, 1989). He describes this long tradition's revival after over-hunting and other cultural practices reduced Louisiana deer herds in the mid 1900's. A rebirth of dog-deer hunting occurred when wildlife biologist's successfully transplanted deer back into areas such as Winn Parish, allowing the first Winn Parish deer season in 1956 (one day and one buck). Chitwood et al (2011) provides scientific insight into the cultural importance of dog-deer hunting in North Carolina. This information is easily extrapolated to all of the nine southeastern U.S. states where hunting white tailed deer and black bear are legal, including Louisiana. Dog-deer hunting is a social tradition both within families and within social friendship groups. The tradition draws the family and group together, providing a basis for social support and sustainability beyond the context of deer hunting. People are integrated into the social group and the group provides a support structure for a wide array of traumatic disturbances such as illness, personal injury accidents, and death. Breeding, care, and hunting with the dogs is a cultural facet outside the killing of game and the paradigm of raising pets. Involvement with the dogs is a primary reason for participation for many hunters. Still hunting is not perceived as an alternative for them. All of this rolls up into the dog-deer culture providing both a support mechanism and an identity for areas and communities.

Nature of the Social Conflict

John Hay Rabb chronicles the dog-deer hunting debate in a September 22, 2010 article on the North American Whitetail web site (Rabb, 2010). The culture of hunting deer with dogs has a long history, stemming from Europe and rooting in the United States since the 1600's. As land ownership patterns and restrictions on time and place of hunting have evolved, conflicts have emerged in the United States. This is mirrored in current cultural clashes in Louisiana on the KNF.

Some KNF users (hunters and other recreationists) and neighboring landowners have said that dog-deer hunting is increasing user conflicts on the Forest. They say that this method of hunting impacts other Forest users when deer-hunting dogs range beyond

the control of hunters and trespass onto private lands and leases. Landowners living near the KNF have reported personal property vandalism, livestock harassment, personal confrontations, shooting from and across roads, shooting near homes and road damage from the influx of dog-deer hunters each year. Other recreationists and hunters have experienced accompanying nuisances, including noise, blocked roads, littering, and speeding on Forest roads.

In May 2009 the Forest Service received a petition (Petition to Alexander 2009 from project files, unreferenced) that listed complaints about dog-deer hunting in the Pollock and Dry Prong area of the Forest. The signers of this petition, most of whom own property in the area, claimed that dog-deer hunters typically stand in the roadways, park in ditches and along the road, cut ruts in ditches, leave food and trash on the sides of the roads, hunt too close to homes, occasionally abandon hunting dogs at the end of the season, aren't concerned about the effects to land belonging to local landowners, and drive deer away from privately-owned lands, leaving private landowners with no deer left to hunt on their land.

During scoping for this proposal, dog-deer hunters have said that hunting deer with dogs is a tradition in Louisiana that needs to be protected. They say that if they cannot use dogs to hunt deer on KNF lands, then they would not be able to hunt any place else. Although the dog-deer hunting is allowed on a portion of Federal lands where the State manages hunting, they say most public and private lands (including leased parcels) don't allow it. They say that dog-deer hunting does not create any more conflicts than other forms of recreation since conflicts can occur any time different users occupy the same area. They say that since dog-deer hunting is only allowed for a short period of time (7 – 15 days) each year, after most of the still-hunt season is over, it has little impact on still-hunters.

Dog-deer hunters have also said that the elimination of this type of hunting on the KNF represents a bias against dog-deer hunting. They claim that doing so would ignore the overwhelming support of dog-deer hunting; that "the government is out of touch" and too restrictive. They say it is legal, ethical, and moral and should not be prohibited. They say the proposal is another form of government control.

Our scoping results also show that many hunters in Mississippi feel that prohibiting deer hunting on the KNF is likely to displace Louisiana's dog-deer hunters to Mississippi. They feel that hunting conditions in Mississippi are already too crowded and the addition of Louisiana dog-deer hunters would worsen the problem. Figure 7 below displays where dog-deer hunting is currently allowed in the Kisatchie NF and NFs in Mississippi.

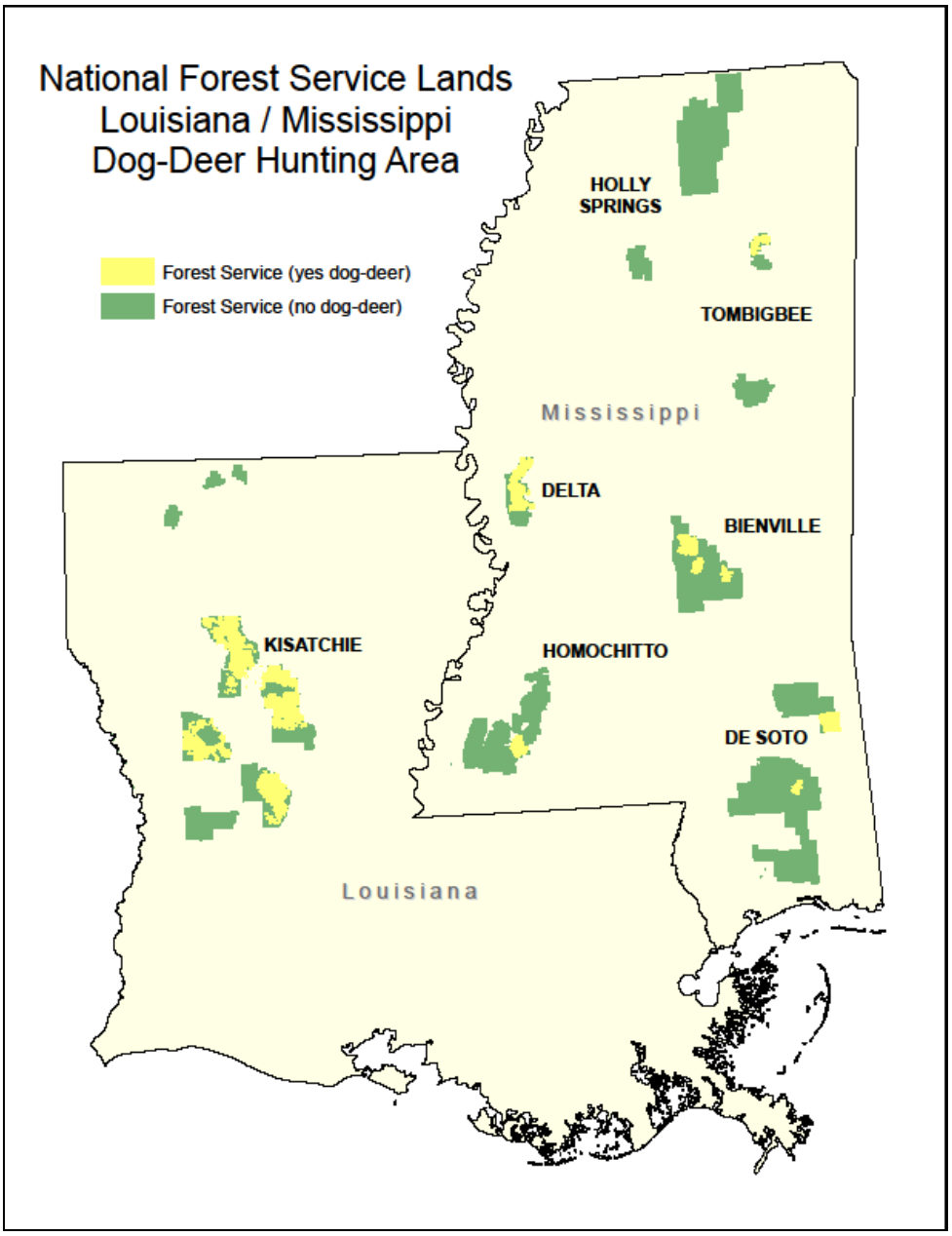


Figure 7

Hunters who only still-hunt for deer either say it is not compatible at all because it is noisy and creates confrontations and confusion when deer are killed; or they are not bothered by it and are willing to share the time and space during the dog-deer hunt season.

Distribution of Scoping Comments

Results from the 2009 public scoping for the original proposal show that of those respondents agreeing with the proposed prohibition, 50% were from the local area (CenLa), and of those against the prohibition, 86% were local. The charts below show the geographical distribution of those responses.

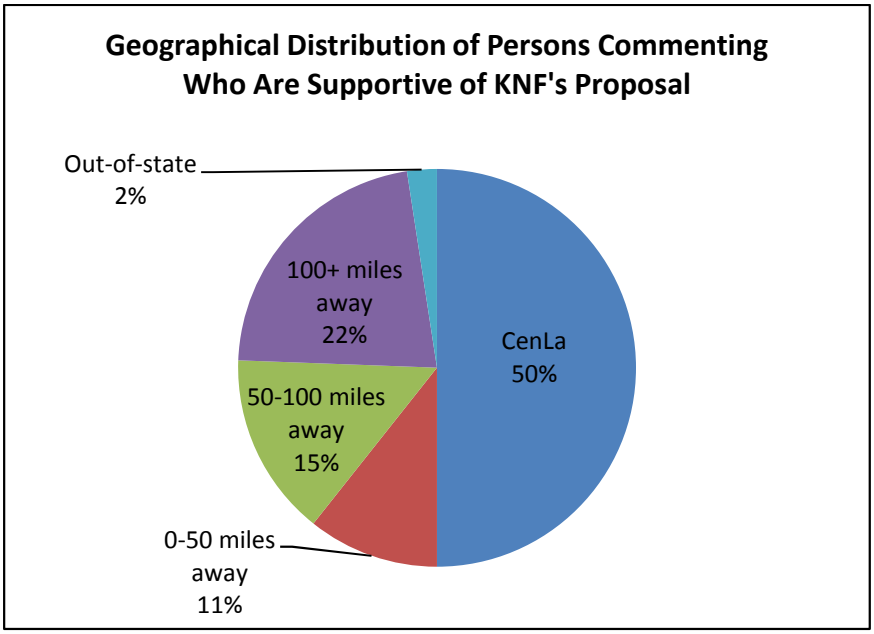


Figure 8

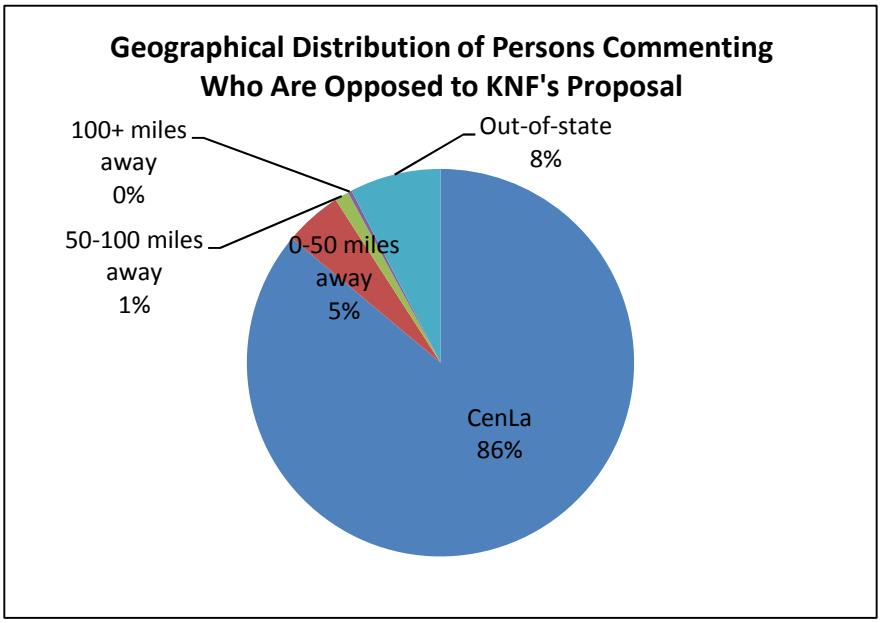


Figure 9

During October 2011, the Forest Service received over 1,300 more comments on the original proposal and environmental analysis. All but 5 of the 1,279 letters received were against the proposed prohibition and all but 4 came from Louisiana. Most letters came from cities and small towns near or within the KNF boundaries. From the 106+ emails

(unknown physical address), all but 11 were for the proposed prohibition. For the emails that did provide an address, most came from Louisiana, with the rest coming from 11 other states (see also Section 1.6 of this EA).

Social and Cultural Consequences

The potential consequences described in this section are derived from the comments received by the Kisatchie National Forest before and during scoping for this proposal. They are also informed by input received by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries during its last round of public meetings for the 2009 hunting regulations, and by a petition received by the Forest in May 2009 (Petition to Alexander 2009 in project files, unreferenced). For more details, see Appendix E, Social Issues and Effects Matrices.

Alternative 1 (No Action)

For the dog-deer hunters, the dog-deer hunting tradition would continue. Dog-deer hunter lifestyle and values would be maintained. Conflicts, considered minor by them, would remain the same. Some dog-deer hunters would continue to believe existing regulations are too restrictive and biased against them.

For private landowners within and adjacent to the KNF, the importance of maintaining the dog-deer tradition would take precedence over their opposition to the practice. Landowners who don't share similar lifestyle and values as dog-deer hunters would continue to be critical of the need to maintain the tradition. Conflicts, considered major, would remain the same. Most landowners would continue to believe existing regulations are not restrictive enough.

For other hunters and recreationists, the importance of maintaining the dog-deer tradition would take precedence over their concerns with its negative effects. Recreationists who don't share similar lifestyle and values would continue to be critical of the need to maintain the dog-deer hunting tradition. Some still-hunters would be critical of the need to maintain the tradition. Conflicts, considered major by some, would remain the same. Some recreationists would continue to believe existing regulations not restrictive enough.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

For the dog-deer hunters, the dog-deer hunting tradition on the KNF would not continue. Dog-deer hunters' expressed need to maintain traditional lifestyle and values would not be endorsed. Conflicts, considered already minor by them, would lessen. Most dog-deer hunters would believe this alternative is too restrictive and biased. Some Mississippi hunters would expect Louisiana dog-deer hunters to hunt in Mississippi. Some proportion of dog-deer hunters would find means to dog-deer hunt the Atchafalaya, leases, or other states. Some would still-hunt deer and no longer keep dogs. These decisions, based on personal convictions, economic situation, and available opportunities have not been predicted in a scientific survey available to the KNF.

Private landowners within and adjacent to the KNF who don't share similar lifestyle and values as dog-deer hunters, would not experience a loss of a Louisiana tradition.

Conflicts, considered major by them, would lessen. Most private landowners would consider this the best approach to protect their private rights. They would not see it as unduly restrictive or biased, since other public lands do not allow dog-deer hunting. They would believe that any displacement would be minor, since dog-deer hunters do not represent a group large enough to affect hunters in Mississippi.

Hunters and recreationists who don't share similar lifestyle and values as dog-deer hunters would support the proposal. Some still-hunters would be satisfied by the reduction in dog-deer hunting disturbances. Conflicts, considered major by some, would lessen. Many recreationists and some still-hunters would consider this the best approach to preserve a pleasant recreational experience. They would not see it as unduly restrictive or biased, since other public lands do not allow dog-deer hunting. They would believe that any displacement would be minor, since dog-deer hunters do not represent a group large enough to affect hunting in Mississippi.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

For the dog-deer hunters, the tradition would continue but on less area than before. Dog-deer hunter lifestyle and values would be maintained. Conflicts, considered already minor by them, would lessen. Many dog-deer hunters would still believe existing regulations are too restrictive and biased. Some Mississippi hunters would still expect some Louisiana dog-deer hunters to move into Mississippi to hunt.

Private landowners within and adjacent to the KNF who don't share similar lifestyle and values as dog-deer hunters would see the tradition continue on less area than before. They would be satisfied as long as dog-deer hunt areas were not adjacent to their lands. Conflicts, considered major by most, would continue for landowners within the designated dog-deer hunting areas, but lessen for those who hunt outside these areas. Some private landowners would consider this an adequate compromise to protect their private rights. They would not see it as unduly restrictive or biased. Those with lands within the designated dog-deer hunting areas would continue to believe that government controls are inadequate. They would believe that displacement of Louisiana hunters would be minor, since dog-deer hunters do not represent a group large enough to affect hunting in Mississippi.

Other hunters and recreationists would see the dog-deer hunting tradition continue but on less area than before. Recreationists who don't share similar lifestyle and values as dog-deer hunters would be satisfied as long as dog-deer hunt areas were not occurring on areas where they recreate. User conflicts, considered major by some, would continue for those who recreate within the designated dog-deer hunting areas, but lessen for those who hunt outside these areas. Many recreationists and some still-hunters would consider this an adequate compromise to maintain a pleasant recreational experience. They would not see it as unduly restrictive or biased. Those who recreate within the designated dog-deer hunting areas would continue to believe that government controls are inadequate. They would believe that displacement would be minor, since dog-deer hunters do not represent a group large enough to affect hunting in Mississippi.

3.4 Biology of White-tailed Deer (Concern 1)

Affected Environment

Habitat:

Quality of habitat for supporting deer populations was assessed by Stransky (1969). He determined that bottomland hardwoods provide the highest quality habitat in the southeast primarily because the fertile, well-watered soils produce more deer food than upland soils. Silvicultural treatments that result in a variety of successional classes while sustaining a consistent annual crop of acorns will increase the quality of this habitat for deer (Thayer, 2009).

Loblolly-shortleaf pine-hardwood habitat provides the second highest quality deer habitat because this type produces the greatest variety of fruit-bearing plants (Stransky, 1969). Upland hardwoods that occur in northern Louisiana were ranked third in habitat quality. Longleaf-Slash pine habitat was rated the poorest habitat for deer primarily because the open nature of these forests provides less browse and other sources of deer food. Silviculture practices often reduce any hardwood component that may compete with the pine, resulting in a lower deer carrying capacity (Newsom, 1984).

Deer Populations:

Although it is not feasible to determine the exact number of deer in Louisiana or on the KNF, wildlife managers can use certain techniques to estimate population levels. Information about annual harvest levels, buck/doe ratios, fawn/doe ratios, antler development, age, and body size can be used to estimate population trends (Newsom, 1984). Pellet group transects (DeCalesta & Witmer, 1990) and aerial surveys (Pennsylvania Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, 2008) are two techniques being used in several states to estimate deer populations.

Louisiana has a statewide limit of 3 antlered and 3 antlerless deer per year. In the 2009 -10 season, 163,200 Louisiana deer hunters harvested 147,300 deer. Still hunting (without dogs) accounted for about 95% of the harvest. Between 11,600 and 17,000 dog-deer hunters harvested between 2,800 and 5,400 deer statewide (LDWF, 2010).

The deer population on the Kisatchie National Forest is generally stable to slightly decreasing since 2002. Browse surveys and pellet group transects indicate that deer densities are below the ecological carrying capacity (Chamberlain, M.J., 2005).

Partly in response to the need to gather more information on dog-deer hunting, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries in consultation with the Kisatchie National Forest implemented a permit system for all deer hunting, with and without dogs on the KNF during a portion of the hunting season (December 18-24 and December 26, 2010). During these dates all deer hunters were required to have a permit and deer hunters using dogs had to register an identifying mark. Each dog was required to wear a collar with the owners name, address, and phone number (LDWF, 2010). All hunters were required to submit a report of their hunt by March 1 2011. Of the 2,458 permits that were returned, only 1,471 people actually hunted. A total of 488 hunters without dogs harvested 63 bucks while 983 hunters with dogs harvested 76 bucks. Unique dog markings were issued to 436 hunters (Rabalais, 2011).

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action) and Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

Habitat:

Actions that would have the potential to cause direct effects to terrestrial wildlife habitat would be direct trampling of vegetation by hunters, and dogs, and the compaction of soils and vegetation by motorized vehicles traveling illegally off of designated roads and trails. Under Alternatives 1 and 3 these direct impacts to habitat are expected to be localized, occurring on less than one percent of the Forest and only occurring over the short time period that the dog-deer season is open. Most dog-deer hunters would obey the law and not drive motorized vehicles off of designated roads. Therefore, impacts to terrestrial habitat under Alternatives 1 and 3 are expected to be minor and habitat would recover from any disturbance. Because of the relatively small amount of disturbance over a short time period, habitat quality across the landscape is not expected to be degraded.

Deer Populations:

Well managed and closely monitored deer populations today, are less likely to be over harvested than when populations were rebuilding 30 to 40 years ago (VDGIF, 2008). A 10-year Florida study that compared deer harvest levels between areas that were entirely hunted with dogs, versus partly hunted with dogs, versus no dog-deer hunting, found that similar habitats yielded similar deer harvest regardless of harvest method (Marchinton, Johnson, Sweeny, & Sweeny, 1970). The conclusion reached is that there is no relationship between deer population levels and the use of dogs for harvest.

Analysis of deer harvest surveys from the 2009-2010 Louisiana hunting season indicates that the number of deer hunters using dogs declined 24% from the previous year and the harvest dropped 51%. Hunting with dogs accounted for about five percent of the total statewide deer harvest (LDWF, 2010). Because of the relatively small number of dog-deer hunters, their impact on the overall statewide deer population is negligible (LDWF, 2010).

Since Louisiana currently allows the annual harvest of six deer per hunter (3 of which must be antlerless), if deer numbers on the KNF dropped below desired levels, the most effective biological method to restore population levels would be to reduce antlerless harvests (Matschke, 1984) rather than alter the dog-deer hunting season which currently only allows the harvest of antlered deer, is only eight days long, and only results in the documented harvest of about 76 bucks (Rabalais, 2011).

Some people have raised concerns about the potential adverse effects of the dogs (rather than the harvest) on deer populations. Denny (1974) made a clear distinction between “feral” dogs (existing in a state of nature, having escaped from domestication) and “uncontrolled” dogs (owned animals which are unrestrained or free ranging for varying periods of time). Feral dogs have the potential to have greater impacts on deer than uncontrolled dogs because they are usually in the woods year round and during sensitive time periods such as fawning. Dogs used for deer hunting are usually in the woods for relatively short periods of time (from 1 day to 2 weeks) and are usually caught and controlled by their owners shortly after the hunt. Dogs used for deer hunting rarely

ever catch the deer and although the deer is sometimes chased out of its home range it usually returns within a day (Sweeney, Marchinton, & Sweeney, 1971).

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Under Alternative 2, there would be no direct effects to deer habitat by dog-deer hunters. Also, as mentioned above, because there appears to be little relationship between deer population levels and the use of dogs for harvest, the impact on the deer population would be none or very minor. Therefore, no noticeable impacts to deer habitat or populations are anticipated.

Cumulative Effects

Alternative 1 (No Action) and Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

During the 2009-10 hunting season the number of hunters using dogs to hunt deer, and their harvest, declined by 24% and 51%, respectively, statewide, from the previous year. Deer hunters using dogs only accounted for 5% of the total statewide deer harvest, leading state biologists to conclude that dog-deer hunters have a negligible impact on deer populations (LDWF, 2010).

Long term cumulative impacts of dog-deer hunting to deer populations can be assessed by looking at trends in statewide deer populations where dog-deer hunting has been allowed for several years. Since the 1940s, Louisiana has experienced an increasing trend in deer populations with a leveling off to a stable population in recent years primarily due to liberal antlerless seasons (Thayer, 2009). Throughout this period of increasing deer populations, Louisiana has allowed a dog-deer hunting season. In South Carolina where dog-deer hunting is allowed for up to 5 months of the year, deer populations have continued to increase (Marchinton, Johnson, Sweeny, & Sweeny, 1970).

Based on the relatively small number of dog-deer hunters in Louisiana that account for only 5% of the total statewide deer harvest, the cumulative impact of dog-deer hunting on deer populations on the KNF is expected to be negligible under Alternatives 1 and 3.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Since there would be no direct effects from dog-deer hunters under Alternative 2, there would be no cumulative effects to deer habitat or populations.

3.5 Disparity with State or Private Land Use Policies (Concern 2)

Affected Environment

The deer hunting with dogs issue has been discussed and studied for a long time in the state and for the KNF area. Deer hunting with dogs has been practiced in the state since at least colonial times. Hunting restrictions then were nonexistent. Louisiana lands began to be reserved for wildlife when the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service established

Breton Refuge in 1904. The State (LDWF) began to reserve lands (Wildlife Management Areas, or WMAs) in the early 1950's. The USFWS and LDWF have never allowed deer hunting with dogs on Refuges or WMAs. Currently, LDWF has approximately 1.3-million acres in the WMA system. The USFWS has approximately 500,000 acres in Louisiana Refuges. The US Corps of Engineers allows hunting on some USACE lands (approximately 100,000 acres in the Atchafalaya Basin), although deer dogs always have been prohibited. (Refer to the map on the following page which shows Louisiana's Public Lands and Dog-Deer Hunting Areas.)

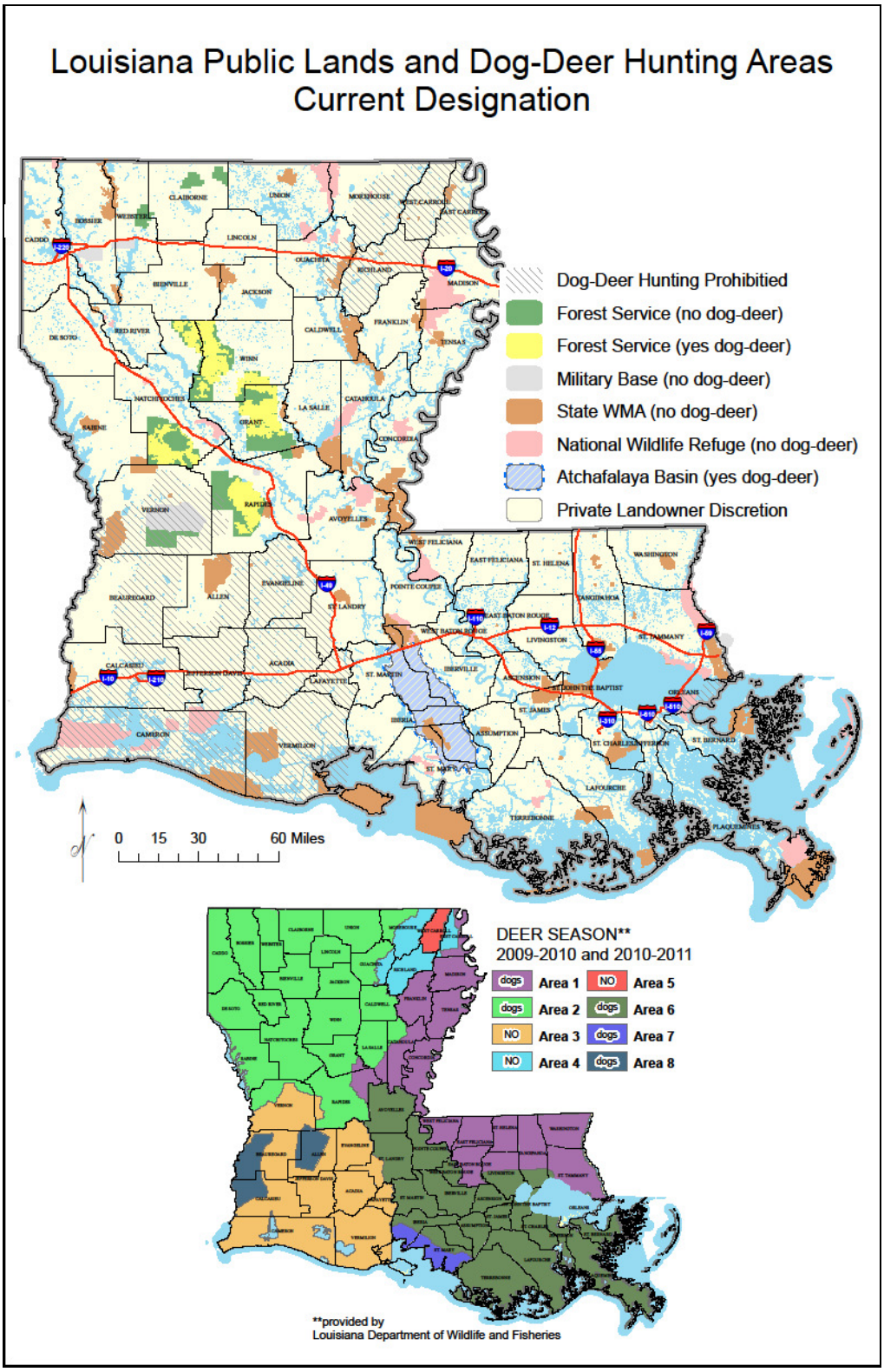

Louisiana Public Lands and Dog-Deer Hunting Areas
Current Designation
Dog-Deer Hunting Prohibitied
Forest Service (no dog-deer)
Forest Service (yes dog-deer)
Military Base (no dog-deer)
State WMA (no dog-deer)
National Wildlife Refuge (no dog-deer)
Atchafalaya Basin (yes dog-deer)
Private Landowner Discretion
0 15 30 60 Miles
DEER SEASON**
2009-2010 and 2010-2011
dogs Area 1
dogs Area 2
NO Area 3
NO Area 4
NO Area 5
dogs Area 6
dogs Area 7
dogs Area 8
**provided by
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

Figure 10

Under existing management guidelines, the KNF provides approximately 367,000 acres for dog-deer hunting. As shown in the chart below, this accounts for approximately 1% of the State's nearly 30,000,000 acres of land.

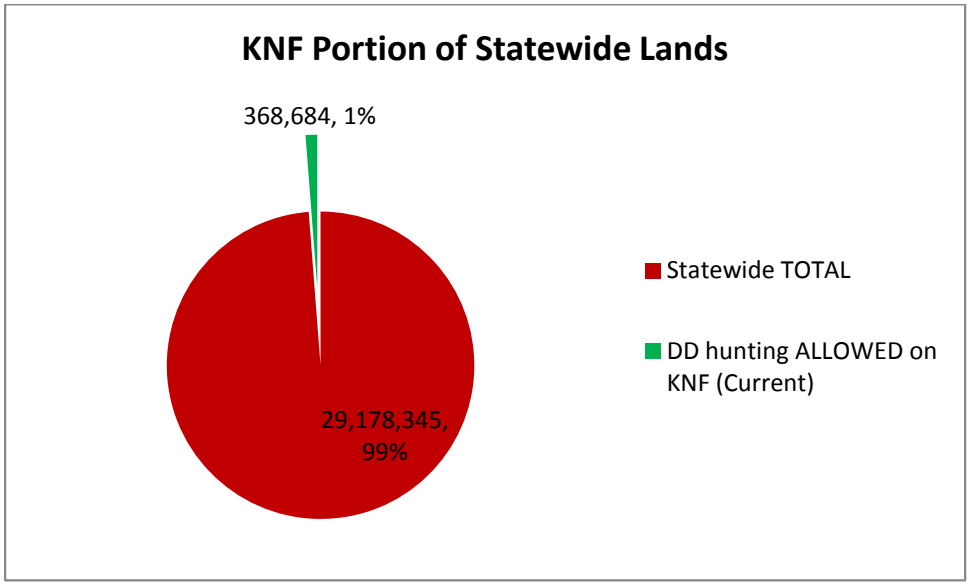


Figure 11

From the nearly 23,000,000 acres of lands where state regulations allow "hunting with or without dogs" (Areas 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8), approximately 21,000,000 acres of privately owned lands are potentially available for dog-deer hunting. The portion of the KNF that currently allows dog-deer hunting makes up approximately 2% of the state lands potentially available[21] (see chart below).

[21] Figures are based on data collected from existing Geographic Information System (GIS) on the KNF, October and November, 2011.

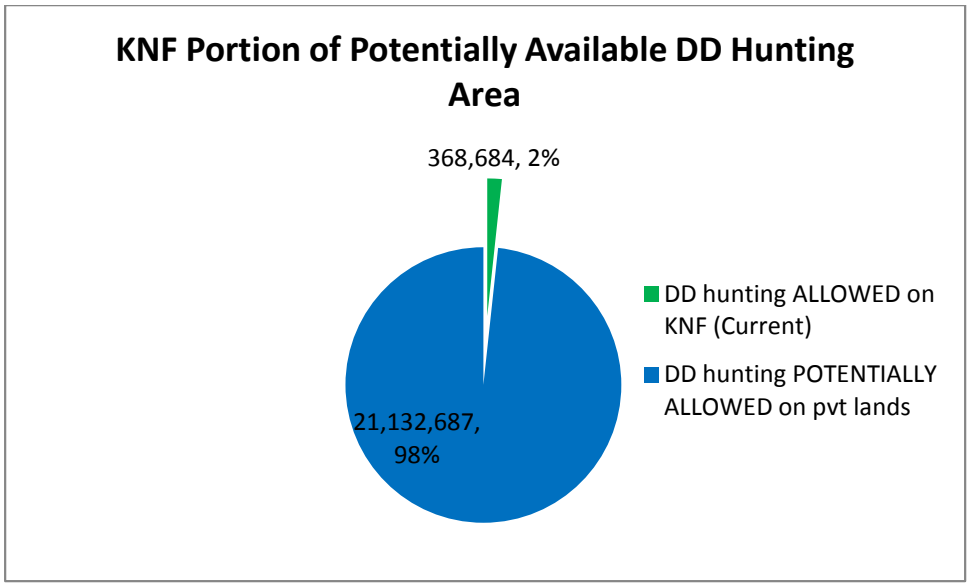


Figure 12

KNF generally provides more gun deer hunting than other Louisiana public hunting lands with a wildlife management mandate, as shown in the table below.

Table 13: Public hunting areas and season lengths

Public Land Open to Hunting in LA	Ave. # Gun Deer Hunting Days – 2009 Season
KNF[22]	57
LDWF Wildlife Mgmt. Areas[23]	32
USFWS Wildlife Refuges[24]	13
USACE & US National Park Service[25]	31

Deer hunting with dogs' season lengths are included in the table above: KNF currently provides 8 days of deer hunting with dogs; deer hunting with dogs is prohibited on all other Louisiana public hunting lands with a wildlife management mandate (WMAs, Refuges, USACE lands, and NPS land).

Deer gun-hunting season on Louisiana private lands in Louisiana Area 2 has been 93 days in length since 2004. Of this total, deer hunting with dogs is allowed on 40 days and 39 days, in alternating years. Deer season length on private lands is longer than the

[22] Caney, Middlefork, Corney, Catahoula, Evangeline, Vernon, Kisatchie, & Winn
[23] Gun deer-hunting is allowed on 43 WMAs, archery-only on 8 WMAs, & no deer hunting is allowed on 4 WMAs
[24] Gun deer-hunting is allowed on 10 Refuges, archery-only on 7 Refuges, & no deer hunting is allowed on 6 Refuges
[25] Indian Bayou, Bonnett Carre, Old River, & Barataria – all have either antler restrictions or shotgun-only deer hunting

average gun deer hunting season on KNF because hunting pressure generally is higher on KNF than on private lands.

KNF and LDWF Wildlife personnel work regularly with each other maintain cordial working relationships. The KNF and LDWF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1985 with the common purpose of promoting an effective wildlife management program on the KNF.

The Code of Federal Regulations, Forest Service Manual, and the MOU provide wide-ranging guidance concerning Forest Service wildlife responsibilities, occupancy, and use. A few of these responsibilities include:

- The prohibitions in this part apply, except as otherwise provided, when: an act or omission affects, threatens, or endangers a person using, or engaged in the protection, improvement or administration of the National Forest System or a National Forest System road or trail (36 CFR 261.1 (a) 3).
- Each Forest Supervisor may issue orders which close or restrict the use of described areas within the areas over which he has jurisdiction. An order may close an area to entry or may restrict the use of an area by applying any or all of the prohibitions authorized in this subpart or any portion thereof (CFR 261.50(a)). When provided by an order, the following are prohibited: … Hunting and fishing (36 CFR 261.58 (v)).
- Provide diverse opportunities for esthetic, consumptive, and scientific uses of wildlife, fish, and sensitive plant resources in accordance with National, Regional, State and local demands (FSM 2602.2).
- Manage recreation uses of National Forest Systems lands to meet national needs rather than to meet the needs of individuals or nearby communities. Local needs should usually be met by State and local governments (FSM 2303.10)
- Maintain a partnership with State fish and wildlife agencies in habitat management efforts. Recognize the State wildlife and fish agencies as responsible for the management of animals and the Forest Service as responsible for the management of habitat. Involve other Federal agencies, concerned conservation groups, and individuals in activities affecting wildlife and fish as appropriate (FSM 2603.2).
- The regulation at 36 CFR 241.2 emphasizes Forest Service responsibility for determining the extent of wildlife and fish use on the National Forest System lands, directs forest officers to cooperate with the States in both the planning and action stages of management, and stipulates that the harvesting of wildlife and fish must conform with State laws (FSM 2610.1.5.b).
- Participate with and involve other agencies, organizations, and individuals in fostering support for natural resources management on National Forest System lands (FSM 2610.3.5).

- To recognize the Department (LDWF) as the agency primarily responsible for determining the means by which the wildlife resource shall be regulated (MOU).

None of the alternatives "regulate" the wildlife resource; they are addressing the impacts associated with a recreational activity on the Kisatchie National Forest and attempt to balance Forest Service responsibilities for controlling use and occupancy of federal land with the desire to work cooperatively with the State on wildlife management issues.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action)

The KNF would continue to provide LDWF with input and recommendations for hunting with dogs on the KNF. LDWF would determine the regulations based upon the input from the KNF and the public as they have been doing each year. The disparity between dog-deer hunting regulations on other public lands and the KNF would continue.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

By prohibiting the use of dogs to hunt deer on the KNF, the disparity between the policies of the Kisatchie NF and other public lands and their policies would be reduced. KNF policies would be more like those of other Federal lands in Louisiana as well as more like the policies on the WMAs in the State in regards to dog-deer hunting. As with most other lands in Louisiana, under this alternative the landowner (USFS) would determine whether this activity occurs on its lands or not[26].

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

This alternative allows the use of dogs to hunt deer on the KNF to continue on a more limited area than under Alternative 1. The disparity between the policies of the Kisatchie NF and other public lands and their policies would be reduced. As with most other lands in Louisiana, under this alternative the landowner (USFS) would determine whether this activity occurs on its lands or not.

Cumulative Effects

Alternatives 2 and 3 would lessen the disparity between how the KNF and other public lands within the State are managed in relation to dog-deer hunting; Alternative 1 would have no change.

3.6 Soil, Water, Air

Affected Environment

[26] The Forest Supervisor may issue orders which close or restrict the use of areas. An order may close an area to entry or may restrict the use of an area (CFR 261.50(a)).

Dog-deer hunting seasons on the KNF have typically lasted from 7 to 15 days each year, on all the KNF districts except the Caney District and the Vernon Unit of the Calcasieu District. The season usually occurs during the latter part of the regular deer hunting season (December). During this time of year, many areas have water at or near the surface and are sensitive to rutting and compaction from wheeled vehicles. The KNF does not allow traveling off designated open roads, so soils are typically unaffected by dog-deer hunters and other Forest users.

All lands on the Forest have been categorized as Class II air quality areas. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) has been delegated most of the authority for air quality protection in Louisiana. The LDEQ considers the entire Forest to meet all national ambient air quality standards as set by the EPA.

None of the following alternatives would be affected by climate change, nor would they contribute any noticeable changes to the global climate. The actions that implement any of these alternatives would have no discernable effects across the Forest and therefore even less effect at a global level.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action)

This alternative would continue to allow dog-deer hunters to use much of the Forest during the dog-deer hunting season. Because the dog-deer season lasts a relatively short period of time and hunters are required to stay on roads, the effects expected would be those associated with disturbance of roadbeds and the potential runoff of soil into streamside areas. All streamside areas on the Forest have a buffer zone of at least 50 feet to provide protection to the streamside vegetation and to filter any runoff before it reaches the stream bank. Therefore, direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to soil and water on the KNF from dog-deer hunting would be minimal if any.

No discernible direct, indirect, or cumulative effects would occur to air quality under this alternative.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

This alternative would prohibit dog-deer hunting across the KNF. It would lessen the probability that any adverse effects would occur from hunter-associated runoff.

No discernible direct, indirect, or cumulative effects would occur to air quality under this alternative.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

This alternative would allow dog-deer hunting to occur on a portion of the Forest that currently allows it. It consolidates hunting areas into more contiguous blocks of national forest land on KNF districts where dog-deer hunting now occurs. For this reason, it may help reduce impacts to adjacent private lands since hunters occasionally attempt to access the Forest through private land.

No discernible direct, indirect, or cumulative effects would occur to air quality under this alternative.

Cumulative Effects

Since there would be no discernable direct effects from dog-deer hunters under any alternative, there would be no cumulative effects to soil, water, and air.

3.7 Cultural Resources

Affected Environment

Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are a nonrenewable resource protected by laws and regulations.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) established the preservation of significant historic properties as a national policy and created a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Historic properties, including prehistoric and historic archeological sites, meeting criteria for listing in the NRHP may not be adversely affected by federal activities without consideration of mitigation alternatives. More specifically, Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agency heads to take into account the effects of undertakings on properties included in or eligible for the NRHP. Any ground-disturbing activities can be defined as undertakings requiring the assessment of effects to sites eligible for or listed in the NRHP (Anderson & Smith, 2003). Essential to compliance with this legislation is a heritage resource inventory to identify and evaluate properties within the area of a proposed undertaking or project.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action)

This alternative does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Given this, there is no further obligation and the Section 106 review process is complete. In addition, this proposal will not affect access to or use of resources by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

This alternative does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Given this, there is no further obligation and the Section 106 review process is complete. In addition, this proposal will not affect access to or use of resources by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes. It should be noted, however, that this proposal will have the potential to negate a traditional cultural expression as dog-deer hunting is entrenched in Louisiana's history.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

This alternative does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Given this, there is no further obligation and the section 106 review process is complete. In addition, this proposal will not affect access to or use of resources by Federally Recognized Indian Tribes.

3.8 Vegetation – General

Affected Environment

The four major landscape communities comprising the Kisatchie National Forest include longleaf pine, shortleaf pine/oak-hickory, mixed hardwood-loblolly pine, and riparian. Embedded within these four major landscape communities are small-scale, inclusional plant communities that include hillside bogs, cypress swamps, sandy woodlands, or calcareous prairies. Also within these four major community types, old-growth communities have been tentatively identified based on their existing forest cover type.

Dog-deer hunting occurs for a short time during the year. This practice rarely affects overstory vegetation.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action)

Alternative 1 would continue to allow deer hunting with dogs and conditions would remain the same. There has been no noticeable damage to vegetation, i.e. denuding, creating trails, or other impacts to the native plant communities on the Forest. When combined with other activities on the Forest, cumulative impacts would be negligible because the effects are so slight they do not combine with any other effects on vegetation in any measurable way.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Alternative 2 would discontinue the use of deer hunting with dogs. Overall, negligible impact would be expected from the discontinued use of deer hunting with dogs. When combined with other activities on the Forest, cumulative impacts would be expected to be negligible.

Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

Alternative 3 would designate specific areas on the Forest for deer hunting with dogs. In the designated areas, no detrimental impacts to the vegetation would be expected. Overall, when combined with other activities on the Forest, cumulative impacts would be expected to be negligible.

3.9 Vegetation – Proposed, Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Species (PETS)

Affected Environment

No Federally-listed endangered plant occurs on the Forest. One Threatened plant (Earth Fruit), 23 sensitive plants, and 61 plant “species of conservation concern” occur and are tracked on the Forest (see Appendix C for complete list). Sensitive species are

rare range-wide, while conservation species are rare in Louisiana but may be common in other states.

Threatened, sensitive and conservation plant species occur in a variety of Forest habitats. A generalized habitat breakdown follows (Kisatchie National Forest, 2007b):

- Sandy woodlands – 16 species
- Mesic slopes and bottomland forests – 16 species
- Hillside bogs, longleaf pine flatwood savannahs, bayhead swamps and baygalls – 15 species
- Calcareous prairies – 11 species
- Upland longleaf pine forests – 8 species
- Limestone outcrops (historic site) – 4 species
- Sandstone glades and barrens – 4 species
- Calcareous forest streamsides – 2 species
- Other habitats – 10 species

The Botanical Evaluation prepared by the Forest Botanist is included in Appendix B.

Environmental Consequences

Alternatives 1, 2, and 3

There are no ground disturbing activities under any alternative. The alternatives either allow the use of dogs to hunt deer or do not allow the use of dogs to hunt deer. Dogs or deer hunters walking through the woods will have no adverse effects to plant species under any alternative.

3.10 Wildlife and Fish

Introduction

The analysis for wildlife and fish tiers to the Forest Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (USDA Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest, 1999a). Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences, and Cumulative Effects are the 3 main sections of the analysis. Each section is further divided into 6 subsections that address Habitat; Demand species; Management Indicator Species (MIS); Fish and Aquatic species; and Threatened, Endangered, and sensitive species. Effects on deer habitat and populations are discussed in Section 3.4 of this EA.

Affected Environment

Habitat - terrestrial:

The Kisatchie National Forest (KNF) provides a variety of terrestrial wildlife habitats that support more than 280 species of wildlife. The distribution, extent, and quality of current

habitat conditions have been greatly influenced by the extensive logging that occurred in the early 1900s and the alteration of natural fire regimes that followed (USDA Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest, 1999a).

Current and planned habitat conditions are displayed as landscape communities in Table 14 (Kisatchie National Forest, 2009a). Current emphasis is focused on restoring longleaf pine and mixed pine/hardwood communities.

The distribution of successional classes from the 1999 Forest Plan Environmental Impact Statement has not changed significantly. Approximately 9% of the KNF is early successional forest habitat (0-10 years old), 19% early to mid successional habitat (11-30 years), 63% mid to late successional habitat (31-80 years) and 9% late successional habitat (81+ years).

Table 14: Landscape communities on the KNF (Kisatchie National Forest, 2009a)

Landscape Community	Forest Plan 10-year goal (acres)	FY2002 acres	FY2003 acres	FY2004 acres	FY2005 acres	FY2007 acres	FY2008 acres
Longleaf pine, all stages	121,000	120,483	122,503	119,245	125,661	125,415	125,481
Shortleaf pine / oak-hickory, early stages (<10 yrs)	0	2,897	626	1,149	1,182	999	1,042
Shortleaf pine / oak-hickory, mid-late stages	16,000	34,912	45,610	36,396	45,450	56,909	57790
Mixed hardwood-loblolly pine, early stages (<10 yrs)	42,000	15,519	6,811	9,720	3,053	1,141	1,129
Mixed hardwood-loblolly pine, mid-late stages	252,000	247,710	259,284	253,922	267,186	241,372	249,343
Riparian, small streams	85,000 (no annual change)	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000[1]	85,000
Riparian, large streams	92,000 (no annual change)	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000[2]	92,000

Habitat – aquatic:

Streams, impoundments, and natural lakes provide habitat for more than 92 species of fish, 35 species of freshwater mussels and numerous aquatic invertebrates. Perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams occur within 35 watersheds (Kisatchie National Forest, 2009a). Perennial streams (stream orders 4 and above) normally have well-sustained relatively constant flow during dry periods of the summer. The Forest has approximately 5,500 miles of stream channels – approximately 4,800 miles of stream

order 1 through 3, and approximately 700 miles of stream orders 4 and above (Kisatchie National Forest, 2007a).

In 2007 the KNF took a major step towards preventing potential sedimentation in streams and rivers from roads, trails and cross country motor vehicle use. To comply with the National Travel Management Rule (36 CFR 212.51) motor vehicle use off designated roads and trails was prohibited. About 644 miles of low standard road were closed year round including 86 miles in watersheds where the threatened Louisiana pearlshell mussel was known to reside. An additional 332 miles of road and 36 miles of trails were seasonally closed (Kisatchie National Forest, 2007a).

Water qualities of nine streams on the Forest have been monitored quarterly in cooperation with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. Almost all samples from these streams have turbidity levels well below 25 NTU, which is the criterion for natural and scenic streams (Kisatchie National Forest, 2007a)

Demand Species:

Demand species are wildlife species that have special value because they meet some recreational demand. Besides white-tailed deer, which have previously been addressed, the Kisatchie Forest Plan identified the wild turkey, northern bobwhite quail, gray squirrel and Eastern fox squirrel as terrestrial demand species. Each demand species has been given a general habitat suitability rating within the four major landscape communities (Table 15). Populations of these four demand species appear to be stable since 2002 (Kisatchie National Forest, 2010). However, bobwhite quail have experienced a slight statewide decrease primarily due to changes in farming practices (Wagner, 2005).

Table 15: Terrestrial demand species habitat suitability rating across four major landscape communities (USDA Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest, 1999a).

Demand Species	Longleaf Pine	Shortleaf Pine/Oak-Hickory	Mixed hardwood-Loblolly Pine	Riparian
White-tailed Deer	Suitable	Suitable-optimal	Suitable-optimal	Suitable-optimal
N. Bobwhite Quail	Suitable-optimal	Suitable-optimal	Suitable-marginal	Unsuitable-marginal
Gray Squirrel	Unsuitable-marginal	Unsuitable-marginal	Suitable-marginal	Suitable-optimal
Wild Turkey	Suitable	Suitable-optimal	Suitable-optimal	Suitable-optimal
Fox Squirrel	Suitable	Suitable-optimal	Suitable	suitable

Management Indicator Species (MIS):

Management Indicator Species are plant and animal species, communities, or special habitats selected for emphasis in Forestwide planning, and which are monitored during Forest Plan implementation in order to assess the effects of management activities on their populations and the populations of other species with similar habitat needs which they may represent (36 CFR 219.19(a))

Population trends for wildlife, fish and plant management indicators are provided in Table 16.

Table 16: Management indicator species for terrestrial wildlife, species by community type

Landscape Community	Wildlife MIS	KNF Trend * 1998-2003	
		Mid-term	Short-term
Longleaf Pine (134,000 acres)	Bachman's Sparrow	-	==
	Northern Bobwhite Quail	-	==
	Prairie Warbler	NA	-
	Red-cockaded WP	-	-
	Red-headed WP	=	==
Shortleaf Pine/oak-Hickory (18,000) acres)	Prairie Warbler	NA	-
	Cooper's Hawk	NA	NA
	Eastern Wood-Pewee	==	-
	Pileated WP	==	+
	Red-cockaded WP	-	-
	Summer Tanager	==	==
Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine (376,000 acres)	White-eyed Vireo	==	==
	Hooded Warbler	==	==
	Pileated WP	==	+
	Red-cockaded WP	-	-
	Wood Thrush	-	==
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	+	==
Riparian – small stream (30,000 acres)	Acadian Flycatcher	==	==
	Louisiana Waterthrush	NA	NA
	White-eyed Vireo	==	==
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	+	==
Riparian – large stream (40,000 acres)	Kentucky Warbler	==	+
	Northern Parula	==	==
	Pileated WP	==	+
	Warbling Vireo	NA	NA
	White-breasted Nuthatch	NA	NA
	Worm-eating Warbler	NA	==

* *Legend:* "+" indicates a statistically significant increasing trend, "-"a statistically significant decreasing trend, "==" a statistically significant trend was not detected; "=" a statistically significant trend was not detected and the species was observed on <5% of points; and "NA" indicates data insufficient to calculate trend estimate (statistical significance set at alpha <0.10). Statewide trends and Upper Coastal Plain trends can be found in Wagner and Hightower 2005.

Population levels of Northern bobwhites, Prairie warblers, Eastern wood-pewees, Summer tanagers, Hooded warblers, Yellow-billed cuckoos, Acadian flycatchers, Northern parulas, and Worm-eating warblers are below their 1998-1999 population

levels. Other MIS population levels are approximately equal to their 1998-1999 population.

Two atlases provide information on the distribution of Louisiana flora. A Forest Service database gives a district-by-district plant distribution list. Monitoring of plant MIS is ongoing but population trends have not been documented (Kisatchie National Forest, 2007a).

The pirate perch, blackspotted top minnow, brown madtom, and redfin darter are the four fish species selected as management indicators for lotic (stream) habitats on the KNF. Monitoring of these populations using seines and electrofishing methods to determine relative abundance and the presence of juveniles indicate that populations of all four lotic fish MIS species are stable and viable (Byrd, 2005).

The Louisiana pearlshell mussel is also a MIS for lotic habitats. Population surveys of mussel beds between 1998 and 2004 indicate that some beds have experienced population declines while others have increased, but overall the Forestwide population is stable (Byrd, 2005).

The largemouth bass and sunfish are MIS for lentic habitats (impoundments). Monitoring indicates that natural variability in nutrient cycles may cause fluctuations in populations levels but overall Forestwide populations are stable (Byrd, 2005).

Table 17: Management Indicator Species for plants and aquatic species by Landscape Community

Landscape Community	Plant MIS	Aquatic MIS
Longleaf Pine (134,000 acres)	Longleaf pine Noseburn Pinehill bluestem Pale purple coneflower	
Shortleaf Pine/oak-Hickory (18,000) acres)	Black hickory Flowering dogwood Mockernut hickory Partridge pea Shortleaf pine White oak Wild bergamot	
Mixed Hardwood-Loblolly Pine (376,000 acres)	Bigleaf snowbell Black snake-root Christmas fern Loblolly pine Partridge berry Southern red oak Virginia Dutchman's pipe	
Riparian – small stream (30,000 acres)	American beech Basswood Cherrybark oak Inland sea-oats Ironwood Mayapple Wild azalea	Slow-flowing: ..Pirate perch ..Blackspotted topminnow Impoundments & ponds: ..Largemouth bass ..Sunfish
Riparian – large stream (40,000 acres)	Green hawthorn Inland sea-oats Lizard's tail	Swift-flowing: ..Brown madtom ..Redfin darter

Landscape Community	Plant MIS	Aquatic MIS
	Louisiana sedge Southern magnolia Swamp chestnut oak	..Louisiana pearlshell mussel

Fish and Aquatic Species:

The 92 species of fish, more than 35 species of mussels, and a wide diversity of aquatic invertebrates are represented by seven aquatic MIS across 3 general aquatic habitats (Table 17). Largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish and channel catfish are considered the primary aquatic demand species (USDA Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest, 1999a).

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species:

A list of 28 animals and 19 plants that are classified as threatened, endangered, or sensitive species on the Kisatchie National Forest is provided in Appendix C. The red-cockaded woodpecker is the only federally endangered species known to occur on the KNF. Federally threatened species include the Louisiana black bear, Louisiana pearlshell mussel, Earth fruit, Louisiana pine snake and the American alligator (similarity of appearance). A detailed analysis of the federally-listed species is provided in the biological assessment (Appendix B).

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (No Action) and Alternative 3 (Designated Dog-Deer Hunting Areas)

Habitat - terrestrial:

Actions that would have the potential to cause direct effects to terrestrial wildlife habitat would be direct trampling of vegetation by hunters, and dogs, and the compaction of soils and vegetation by motorized vehicles traveling illegally off of designated roads and trails. Under Alternatives 1 and 3 these direct impacts to habitat are expected to be localized occurring on less than one percent of the National Forest and only occurring over the short time period that the dog-deer season is open. Most dog-deer hunters would obey the law and not drive motorized vehicles off of designated roads. Therefore, impacts to terrestrial habitat under Alternatives 1 and 3 are expected to be minor and habitat would recover from any disturbance. Because of the relatively small amount of disturbance over a short time period, habitat quality across the landscape is not expected to be degraded.

Habitat – aquatic:

Actions that would have the potential to cause direct adverse effects to aquatic habitat are rutting of wet soils and stream bank sloughing caused by motorized vehicles traveling illegally off of designated roads and trails. Ruts and stream bank erosion can cause sediment to enter streams and degrade aquatic habitat. Most dog-deer hunters are expected to obey the law and not drive motorized vehicles off of designated roads, especially through wet soils or across small streams. Under Alternatives 1 and 3 direct

impacts to aquatic habitat are expected to be localized and occurring over a short time period when dog-deer season is open. Aquatic habitat across the broad landscape is not expected to be degraded as a result of dog-deer hunters under these two alternatives.

Demand Species:

Wild turkeys, northern bobwhite quail, and to a lesser extent fox squirrels and grey squirrels could potentially experience disruption of normal maintenance activities (e.g. feeding, bedding, or grooming) or injury and death from free ranging dogs. (VDGIF, 2008). Occasionally free ranging dogs have been documented to kill adult turkeys and more frequently to prey on turkey nests and poults (Miller & Leopold, 1992). However, free ranging dogs owned by dog-deer hunters are not in the woods when turkeys or quail are nesting so adverse impacts are not expected.

Alternatives 1 and 3 are not expected to have substantial adverse impacts to populations of demand species on the KNF because:

- The dog-deer hunting season is relatively short in duration (7 to 15 days under Alternative 1 and less than 9 days under Alternative 3) so the time for uncontrolled dogs to disrupt demand species would be short.
- Dog-deer hunting season would not occur during sensitive wildlife time periods such as turkey and quail nesting and brood rearing season.
- Current population trends of wild turkeys, northern bobwhite quail, eastern fox squirrels, and grey squirrels on the KNF have remained stable since 2002 (Kisatchie National Forest, 2010). Dog-deer season has been in place and populations of demand species have not declined.

Management Indicator Species:

Actions that have the potential to cause direct adverse impacts to MIS include disturbance or harm associated with hunters and their dogs walking through the woods, or illegal off road vehicle use that could crush plants or destroy mussel beds. Indirect impacts could occur to aquatic MIS if illegal off road vehicle use caused increased sedimentation in streams and rivers.

Under Alternatives 1 and 3 these potential adverse effects are expected to be minor since the dog-deer hunting season is relatively short and the number of deer hunters with dogs continues to decline (LDWF, 2010). Most hunters are expected to abide by the law and stay on designated roads so illegal off road vehicle damage is expected to be minor. Monitoring of MIS indicate that most population trends remain stable (Byrd, 2005) (Wagner, 2005) indicating that past dog-deer hunting seasons have not had a detectable adverse impact on these species.

Alternative 2 (Proposal)

Under Alternative 2, no dog-deer season would occur, so no adverse impacts to terrestrial wildlife habitat, aquatic habitat, demand species, and MIS, are anticipated.

All Alternatives

Fish and Aquatic Species:

Although some dog-deer hunters would continue to drive their off-road vehicles into riparian areas and through streams, most hunters would abide by the law and stay on designated roads and trails. In 2007, 644 miles of low standard road were closed year round to motorized traffic and 332 miles of road and 36 miles of trail were seasonally closed (Kisatchie National Forest, 2007a). Monitoring of six streams on the KNF indicates that turbidity levels are low (Byrd, 2005). Therefore, direct impacts to mussels and other aquatic species from driving through streams is expected to be minor and localized under all alternatives. Indirect impacts associated with increased sediment in rivers and streams are also expected to be minor.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species:

Potential adverse effects to federally-listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species are addressed in detail in the biological assessment (Appendix B). A *no effect* determination under all alternatives was reached for the following species:

- Earth Fruit – none of the alternatives would adversely impact vegetation.
- Louisiana pine snake – this species is not active above ground during the time when dog-deer season would occur.
- Louisiana pearlshell mussel – none of the alternatives would adversely affect mussel beds or cause increased sedimentation in streams and rivers.
- American alligator – none of the alternatives would adversely affect streams, rivers and other water bodies.

A *"not likely to adversely affect"* determination under all alternatives was made for:

- Louisiana black bear – suitable habitat occurs across the KNF but is unoccupied
- Red-cockaded woodpecker – disturbance associated with hunters and dogs in the woods is not likely to cause adverse effects to this species.

Sensitive species include 5 terrestrial animals, 18 plants, and 17 aquatic animals (Appendix C). The likelihood that any of these species would be disturbed by hunters and their dogs walking through the woods, or be trampled or smashed by illegal off road vehicles is remote under all alternatives. As previously mentioned, none of the alternatives is expected to cause increased sedimentation in streams and rivers so aquatic species would not be adversely affected. Therefore, none of the alternatives is expected to cause a trend toward federal listing for any sensitive species.

Cumulative Effects

The State of Louisiana was selected as the analysis area for cumulative analysis because information for fish and wildlife populations is collected at this scale. Short term cumulative effects would occur within 2 to 3 years while long term effects would occur at 10 or more years. Since no dog-deer hunting would be allowed under Alternative 2, no cumulative impacts to fish and wildlife would occur.

Habitat – terrestrial and aquatic:

Short and long term cumulative effects of dog-deer hunting to terrestrial and aquatic habitats would be minor under Alternatives 1 and 3. Trampling of vegetation by hunters and dogs and rutting of riparian areas and stream banks by illegal off road vehicles is expected to be localized and would not impact habitat quality on a landscape scale. Although dog-deer hunting season would likely continue to last longer on private lands than on KNF lands, under Alternatives 1 and 3, the expected cumulative impact to habitat is expected to be small since the estimated total statewide number of dog-deer hunters is 13,400 plus or minus 1,800 hunters (LDWF, 2010).

Under Alternative 2, there would be no dog-deer hunting season on the KNF consequently no cumulative impact to terrestrial and aquatic habitat.

Demand Species:

Statewide bobwhite quail populations have experienced a downward trend primarily due to changes in farming practices (LDWF, 2011b). Squirrel populations vary from year to year depending on the availability of hard mast (LDWF, 2011b). Wild turkey populations have declined statewide due primarily to wet spring weather that impacts poult survival (LDWF, 2011b). None of these changes in population trends of demand species is attributable to disturbance by dog-deer hunters. Therefore dog-deer hunting under Alternatives 1 and 3 is not expected to have short or long term cumulative effects to demand species.

Management Indicator Species:

By assessing population trends of terrestrial vertebrate MIS at the statewide level, the potential for cumulative effects can be determined. Wagner and Hightower (2005) estimated statewide MIS population trends over the long term (1967-2003) and mid term (1991-2003) using North American Breeding Bird (BBS) point count data. Northern bobwhite quail, Prairie warbler, and Bachman's sparrow have experienced statewide long term population declines. Kentucky warbler, Pileated warbler and Yellow-billed cuckoo are stable within the state over the long term but Kentucky warblers were found to be declining over the mid-term. These increasing, decreasing, and stable populations trends of terrestrial MIS are most likely due to broad landscape scale changes in habitat although studies to confirm these causes of statewide population trends are nonexistent (Wagner, 2005).

Habitat changes associated with dog-deer hunting have been characterized as localized and minor and of short duration. Therefore, despite statewide changes in population trends for several species, it is not anticipated that Alternatives 1 and 3 would be a major contributor to these changes and have a cumulative impact to terrestrial vertebrate MIS.

No cumulative impacts to plant MIS are anticipated under Alternative 1 and 3. Although population trend data is lacking, no direct impacts to Plant MIS impacts from dog-deer hunting have been documented. Trampling of vegetation from dogs and hunters is minor and localized. Soil compaction and rutting associated with off road vehicle use that could potentially impact plants is also expected to be minor and localized.

Population trends of aquatic MIS remain stable and no cumulative impacts are expected to occur under Alternatives 1 and 3. Some localized sedimentation may occur from off-road vehicle use but overall water quality and aquatic habitat quality will likely remain the same.

Fish and Aquatic Species:

Cumulative impacts to fish and aquatic species from dog-deer hunting under Alternatives 1 and 3 are expected to be localized and minor. Some hunters may continue to drive off-road vehicles through streams and riparian areas causing localized sedimentation and potentially impacting mussel beds but these impacts are not expected to be wide spread and severe.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species:

A *no effect* determination was reached for the Earth fruit, Louisiana pine snake, Louisiana pearlshell mussel, and the American alligator in the biological assessment (Appendix B). Therefore, no cumulative effects are anticipated under Alternatives 1 and 3.

A *not likely to adversely affect* determination was reached for the Louisiana black bear and the Red-cockaded woodpecker. Dog-deer hunters and their dogs combined with the cumulative disturbance associated with other hunters and Forest users are not expected to have a cumulative impact to these two species under Alternatives 1 and 3. Suitable habitat for these 2 species is widespread across much of the state, so localized impacts from off road vehicles is not expected to cause a cumulative effect.

The 40 sensitive species listed in Appendix C are not expected to experience a cumulative effect from dog-deer hunters, their dogs and other Forest users recreating in the woods or driving motorized vehicles off the road into fragile riparian and aquatic habitats. Dog-deer hunting season does not occur during the most sensitive time periods (breeding, nesting, young rearing) for these species and the number of dog-deer hunters is low (13,400 plus or minus 1,800 hunters) and continues to decline statewide (LDWF, 2010).

3.11 Civil Rights and Environmental Justice

Civil rights are integrated throughout the Forest Service workforce, programs, and activities. Our civil rights mission is to ensure fair and equitable opportunities for Forest Service customers and employees to facilitate effective delivery of agency programs and activities.

The FY 2010 Kisatchie National Forest NVUM Survey (USDA Forest Service 2010) report profiles demographics of visitors indicating the majority are white (97.7%) male (75.8%) and in the 30 to 60 age range (47.9%). Many locals and adjacent landowners, mostly mid- to lower-income users, enjoy the amenities of the national forest. None of the alternatives would create any changes that would disproportionately impact low-income communities. All Forest users would be required to abide by the alternative chosen. This requirement is not disproportionate and applies to everyone.

The FY 2010 Kisatchie National Forest NVUM survey results further indicate the ethnicity of Forest visitors to be: 3.0% Hispanic/Latino, 2.2% American Indian, 0.1% Asian, and 2.5% Black/African American. None of the alternatives would disproportionately affect any minority group.

Table 18:

	2009		
Parish	**Households**	**Median Household Income**	**Persons below poverty**
Bienville	5,672	$ 29,847	23.2%
Claiborne	6,276	$ 32,301	25.8%
Grant	7,743	$ 38,335	18.4%
Jackson	5,938	$ 35,359	17.3%
Lincoln	15,788	$ 35,111	26.1%
Natchitoches	14,870	$ 31,554	26.9%
Rapides	49,428	$ 38,872	15.5%
Red River	3,209	$ 30,285	24.4%
Vernon	18,590	$ 42,322	16.2%
Webster	16,954	$ 34,342	19.8%
Winn	5,804	$ 32,505	26.8%
Louisiana	4,533,372	$ 42,460	17.6%
USA	308,745,538	$ 50,221	14.3%

Note: this is the lastest information, 2010 numbers are not yet available.

http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html

Last Revised: Friday, 03-Jun-2011 15:22:35 EDT

Median household, family, and non-family income are all lower among the north Louisiana parishes (which closely represent the KNF parishes) than for the state as a whole. Poverty in Louisiana is higher than the national rate. 2009 Census estimates show that 17.6% of people in the state are below the poverty level. While most north Louisiana parishes experience poverty levels greater than state averages, Rapides and Vernon parishes are below state averages.

Reasonable restrictions on hunting use proposed in all alternatives would be applied consistently to everyone and therefore would not be discriminatory nor have a disproportionate effect on lower-income groups.

4 List of Preparers

4.1 Core Interdisciplinary Team

Name	Contribution	Years Experience
Mike Balboni	Forest Supervisor	30
Carl Brevelle	Planning/NEPA	34
James Caldwell	Public Affairs	37
Rickard H. Hokans PhD	Social & Economic	40
Debbie Caffin	Recreation	20
Brad Nelson	Wildlife Biology	32
Mike Donaldson	Law Enforcement	21

4.2 Specialists

Name	Contribution	Years Experience
Jackie Duncan	Vegetation, Silviculture	14
Velicia Bergstrom	Heritage Resources	21
Shanna Ellis	Forest Recreation	21
Edward Bratcher	Fire, Lands, Minerals	26
Joel Harrison	GIS Analysis	15
Ken Dancak	Wildlife Biology	30
Dave Moore	Botany	25
Robert Potts	Social Scientist	20
David Byrd	Ecosystems Unit Leader	17
Gayla James	Law Enforcement	20

4.3 Other Contributors/Advisors

Name	Contribution	Agency
Chris Liggett	Planning/NEPA	USFS, R8 Atlanta
Dave Purser	NEPA	USFS, R8 Atlanta
Paul Arndt	Planning	USFS, R8 Atlanta
Dennis Krusac	Biologist	USFS, R8 Atlanta
Scott Durham	Deer Program Info	LDWF, Louisiana
Kenny Ribbeck	State Wildlife Info	LDWF, Louisiana

5 Individuals and Organizations Contacted

5.1 Forest-wide Mailing List

In August and September of 2009, the following people were mailed letters describing the Kisatchie NF's proposal and were asked to comment:

Name	City/State
Bruce Robinson	Alexandria, LA 71301-2345
Katherine Raffray	Alexandria, LA 71303
Chris Clayton	Alexandria, LA 71309-1110
Theodore Fountaine, Jr	Alexandria, LA 71309-1150
Richard Landry	Alexandria, LA 71315-1997
Deborah Boyd	Bastrop, LA 71220
Huel Watson	Bastrop, LA 71220
Rodney Andrew Guidry	Bell City, LA 70630
Pauline W. Butler	Bentley, LA 71407
Glenda Maddox	Bossier City, LA 71111
Whitney Maddox	Bossier, LA 71112
Billy Durison	Boyce, LA 71409
Gordon Jeffers	Boyce, LA 71409
Lisa Richard Alexander	Boyce, LA 71409
Doug Rollins	Calcasieu, LA 71433
James & Lavern Chandler	Colfax, LA 71417
James Chandler II	Colfax, LA 71417
M. Holt	Colfax, LA 71417
Megan Carpenter	Colfax, LA 71417
Stacy Dupre	Colfax, LA 71417
Trevor Graham	Colfax, LA 71417
Celeste W.	Covington, LA 70433
Joanne Waguespack	Covington, LA 70433
Tina Bourque	Delcambre, LA 70528
Courtney Kleinpeter	Denham Springs, LA 70706
Virginia Vines	Dodson, LA 71422
Anthony A. Conques	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Betty Reagan	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Bobby & Karen Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Danny Garner	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Don Willett	Dry Prong, LA 71423
J. B. Mercer	Dry Prong, LA 71423
James Transer	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Jeff & Oneida Marsh	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Joe Linscombe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Louisiana Sportsmen Alliance	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Robert & Betty Willett	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Ronald A. Mayeaux	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Ed & Betty Rhame	Elmer, LA 71424
Terry L. Goynes, Sr	Flatwoods, LA 71427
Albert Welch	Glenmora, LA 71433

Melvin Bagwell	Goldonna, LA 71031
Diane Arceneaux	Grand Coteau, LA 70541-0140
Jonathan Meyers	Harahan, LA 70123
Sherrie Marks	Hessmer, LA 71341
Ledd Weatherhead	Hineston, LA 71438
Ginny Nipper	Homer, LA 71040
Mary Ledet	Houma, LA 70361
Marygayle Browning	Iota, LA 70543
Trisha Meyers	Iowa, LA 70647
Michael Taylor	Jamestown, LA 71045
Lisa Wilson	Jefferson, LA 70121
William Vickers	Jefferson, LA 70121
Yvette Garrett	Jefferson, LA 70121
Chad Mallett	Jennings, LA 70546
Sandy St Romain	Lake Charles, LA 70605
James H. Cureton	Lake Charles, LA 70606
Ernest Kennedy	Lake Charles, LA 70611
Linda Hoke	Lake Charles, LA 70611
Brandy & Trampus Barton	Leander, LA 71438
Irby L. Perkins, Jr	Leesville, LA 71446
Michael D. Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446
Robert Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446
Steve Coffman	Leesville, LA 71496
Dale Bounds	Lufkin, TX 75901
Raymond Labat, Jr	Luling, LA 70070
Tammy Hebert	Lydia, LA 70569
Donna Cooke	Mandeville, LA 70448
Patricia Gonzalez	Mandeville, LA 70448
Sylvia Schmidt	Mandeville, LA 70471
Chad Bowen	Mansfield, LA 71052
Thomas d'Aquin	Marrero, LA 70072
Paul & Annie Myers	Melder, LA 71433
Marge Garvey	Metairie, LA 70001-3020
Shannon Eaton	Metairie, LA 70001-3020
Edith Burdett	Metairie, LA 70003
May Boyle	Metairie, LA 70003
Nicole Pazos	Metairie, LA 70003
Paulette Bernard	Metairie, LA 70005-1884
Sally Ann Farr	Monroe, LA 71201
Christine Spiese	Morgan City, LA 70380
Howard Franklin	Nashville, TN 37204
Jerry Broadway	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Roberta Walters	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Ray Boudreaux	New Iberia, LA 70560
Jeanie Blake	New Orleans, LA 70115
Donald Miller	New Orleans, LA 70115-1330
Kathleen O'Gorman	New Orleans, LA 70118
Letty Di Giulio	New Orleans, LA 70118
Debra Seeland Neve	New Orleans, LA 70122
Charlann Kable	New Orleans, LA 70128

Jenna Matheny	New Orleans, LA 70130
William M. Crotty	New Orleans, LA 70130
Sandy Songy	New Orleans, LA 70131
Dr. James Riopelle	New Orleans, LA 70131-3208
Dr. Jamie Manders	New Orleans, LA 70131-3208
Billy Craig	Pineville, LA 71360
Doyle Lasyone	Pineville, LA 71360
Dwayne Krumrey	Pineville, LA 71360
Max R. Foster	Pineville, LA 71360
Ronnie Wilkinson	Pineville, LA 71360
Dr. Randy Esters	Pitkin, LA 70656
A. R. Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Bernie Reynolds	Pollock, LA 71467
Black Dupont	Pollock, LA 71467
Bo & T. Wagner	Pollock, LA 71467
Brenda M. Dilly	Pollock, LA 71467
Brent & Maranda Granger	Pollock, LA 71467
Brent & P. Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Brent Butler	Pollock, LA 71467
C. Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Casey Bynog	Pollock, LA 71467
Charles & Betty Coleman	Pollock, LA 71467
Clint Wagner	Pollock, LA 71467
D. McWalter	Pollock, LA 71467
D.R. Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
Darrell & Maria Slaughter	Pollock, LA 71467
F.L. McCartney	Pollock, LA 71467
George Reynolds	Pollock, LA 71467
Heath Nugent	Pollock, LA 71467
I. R. Thames	Pollock, LA 71467
James & Brenda Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Joann Revelett	Pollock, LA 71467
Kenneth & Cynthia McKay	Pollock, LA 71467
Kenny & J. Linium	Pollock, LA 71467
Marie & Sonny Holloway	Pollock, LA 71467
Marty & Corma Montgomery	Pollock, LA 71467
Michael Bonner	Pollock, LA 71467
Mike & Sandy Kirtland	Pollock, LA 71467
Molly Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Nancy Louelle Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Rhonda & Larry Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Ricky Lasyone	Pollock, LA 71467
Robert U. Argilliott	Pollock, LA 71467
Rocky Lasyone	Pollock, LA 71467
Roger Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Roy Wade	Pollock, LA 71467
Shari & Ty Kirtland	Pollock, LA 71467
Shellie Hargis	Pollock, LA 71467
Shellie Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Susan Nugent	Pollock, LA 71467

T. Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
Tim Montgomery	Pollock, LA 71467
Vernon & F. Cogdill	Pollock, LA 71467
Alton Dodd	Provencal, LA 71468
G. David Lewis	Provencal, LA 71468
Janice T. Lewis	Provencal, LA 71468
John Ward	Provencal, LA 71468
Juan & Pat Booty	Provencal, LA 71468
Julian Ray	Provencal, LA 71468
Kirby & Candace Evans	Provencal, LA 71468
Lindsey Evans	Provencal, LA 71468
Mike Ward	Provencal, LA 71468
Travis & Marcy Craft	Provencal, LA 71468
Ronald & Margaret Booty	Provencal, LA 71468-6143
Jerry Broadway	Robeline, LA 71469
Cory Carlson	Ruston, LA 71270
William Banderies	Saline, LA 71070
Timothy M. Hart, MD	Shreveport, LA 71106
Kim Warren	Shreveport, LA 71107
William & Gloria Owens	Shreveport, LA 71119-5106
Richard Bagwell	Sulfur, LA 70665
S.C. Dowden, Jr	Taylorsville, MS 39168
Jo Cummings	Waggaman, LA 70094
Megan Sewell	Washington, DC 20037
Kathryn Lemoine	West Monroe, LA 71291
Rayne Lowe	West Monroe, LA 71291-4610
Billy Verhoff	Winnfield, LA 71483
Brent Carpenter	Winnfield, LA 71483-2545
Gary & Edna Banta	Winnfield, LA 71483-7307
Glen W. Watts	Woodworth, LA 71485

In addition to the preceding names, emails were sent to an additional 409 private and state/local/tribal individuals, asking for their comments on the proposal. Rather than disclose all these email addresses here, they are filed in our process records located at Kisatchie National Forest Supervisor's Office, Pineville, LA.

In September 2011, the Forest Service restated its 2009 proposal to prohibit the use of dogs to hunt deer within Kisatchie National Forest and sent out letters to the public to provide any new comments they may have about the proposal or the original environmental analysis. Letters requesting additional comments were sent to the following:

Name	**City/State**
Bruce Legg	Leesville, LA 71446
Priscilla Braziel	Gulfport, MS 39503
Charles Gillespie	Melder, LA 71433
Donald Curvas	Pass Christan, MS 39571

Crop Production	Lake Providence, LA 71254
Kevin Slaydon	DeRidder, LA 70634
David Sondan	DeRidder, LA 70634
Randy Martin	DeRidder, LA 70634
Michael T Funderburk	DeRidder, LA 70634
Brittany Funderburk	DeRidder, LA 70634
Donna Funderburk	DeRidder, LA 70634
Jerry Funderburk	DeRidder, LA 70634
Murphy O'Bannon	DeRidder, LA 70634
Pauline O'Bannon	DeRidder, LA 70634
Sue Martin	DeRidder, LA 70634
Kaycee Martin	DeRidder, LA 70634
Kalen Funderburk	DeRidder, LA 70634
Justin Eubanks	DeRidder, LA 70634
Steven Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Cody Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Forest User	Alexandria, LA 71303
Amy Stenger	Long Beach, MS 39560
Brittany Austin	Woodworth, LA 71485
Justin Perry	Woodworth, LA 71485
Steven Hutto	Gulfport, MS 39503
Raymond Cuevas	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Lisa Foster	Campti, LA 71411
Michael Foster	Campti, LA 71411
Maurice Gauthier	Moreauville, LA 71355
Jonathan Pilcher	Many, LA 71449
Bobby Stanley	Pitkin, LA 70656
Gabriel Lacson	Gulfport, MS 39503
Josh R Loyd	Vancleave, MS 39565
Lee Coleman	Pineville, LA 71360
Craig Scott	Ocean Springs, MS 39565
Matthew Seymour	Perkinston, MS 39573
Kelvin Shauers	Perkinston, MS 39573
Otis Fairley	Poplarville, MS 39470
Allen Hood	Bossier City, LA 71111
Michael Dobernig	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Colton King	Ocean Springs, MS 39564
Russell C King	Vancleave, MS 39565
James Honeycutt	Pineville, LA 71360
Robert Lee	Saucier, MS 39574
Rebecca Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Nicholas Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Joseph D. Holliman	Biloxi, MS 39532

Jason S. Milby	West Monroe, LA 71291
Caitlin Wolfe	Gulfport, MS 39503
Lawrence Lethere	Gulfport, MS 39503
Marshall Howell	Winnfield, LA 71483
Elizabeth Howell	Winnfield, LA 71483
Brandon Rodman	Gulfport, MS 39503
Kyle Morgan	D'Iberville, MS 39540
Marshall V. Goff	Diberville, MS 39540
Donny Joe Torres	Zwolle, LA 71486
Doris Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Mack Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Steven Weeks	Goldonna, LA 71031
Kyle Ladner	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Steven Overstreet	Gulfport, MS 39503
Rickey Shows	Gulfport, MS 39503
L A Hood	Ashland, LA 71002
Zach Carroll	Ocean Springs, MS 39564
Scott Carroll Sr.	Ocean Springs, MS 39564
Justin Baragar	Vancleave, MS 39565
Douglas Wilkinson	Pineville, LA 71360
Chantz Wilkinson	Pineville, LA 71360
Robert Allen	Colfax, LA 71417
George V. Dedeaux	Kiln, MS 39556
Ernest Daigrepont	Moreauville, LA 71355
Barry Bailey	DeRidder, LA 70634
Kerman Ladner	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Mandy Morrison	Hineston, LA 71438
Kenneth Scallion	Saline, LA 71070
Liddie Stephens	Coldspring, TX 77331
Marty Stephens	Coldspring, TX 77331
Chase Stephens	Coldspring, TX 77331
Trampus Barton	Leander, LA 71438
Brandy Barton	Leander, LA 71438
Janie McWilliams	Leesville, LA 71446
Scott McWilliams	Leesville, LA 71446
Ella Luke	Boyce, LA 71409
Justin Eubanks	Leesville, LA 71446-6052
Terry Applebee	Gulfport, MS 39503
Quincy Harris	Pollock, LA 71467
Shellie Harris	Pollock, LA 71467
Anthony Holland	Gulfport, MS 39503
Stacy Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Monty Trichel	Campti, LA 71411

Anthony Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Amber Trichel	Campti, LA 71411
Warren Franks	Campti, LA 71411
David Fayard	Vancleave, MS 39565
Rebecca Retherford	Moss Point, MS 39562
Travis Kennedy Jr	Moss Point, MS 39562
Stacy Kennedy	Moss Point, MS 39562
Tracy Kennedy	Moss Point, MS 39562
Buddy Wells	Hineston, LA 71438
Seth Howell	Winnfield, LA 71483
Alexis Howell	Winnfield, LA 71483
Susan George	Perkinston, MS 39573
Felton George	Perkinston, MS 39573
Ken Transier	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Pauline Butler	Bentley, LA 71407
Forest User	Pineville, LA 71360
Nathan Boling	Perkinston, MS 39573
James G. Boling	Perkinston, MS 39573
Jeremy Canley	Moss Point, MS 39562
Heather Sanders	Gulfport, MS 39501
Nathan Weddle	Gulfport, MS 39503
Randy Gary	Elm Grove, LA 71051
Patrick Ladner	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Robert Allen	Biloxi, MS 39532
Garland McCracken	Montgomery, LA 71454
Kevin Perkins	DeQuincy, LA 70633
Jerry Luzadder	Gulfport, MS 39503
Hayden Grassman	Gulfport, MS 39503
Chantz Wilkinson	Pineville, LA 71360
Donna Wilkinson	Pineville, LA 71360
Ronnie Wilkinson	Pineville, LA 71360
V.G. DuBois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Ronald W Andrews	Leesville, LA 71446
John Davis	Vancleave, MS 39565
Tommy Goff	Ocean Springs, MS 39565
James C Daughtery III	Vancleave, MS 39565
Brady Parker	Colfax, LA 71417
Barbara Parker	Colfax, LA 71417
Leonard Wallmuth	Deville, LA 71328
Daniel Morrison	Hineston, LA 71438
Gail Grillette	Campti, LA 71411
Ron Grillette	Campti, LA 71411
Alton Dodd	Provencal, LA 71468

Paul Honeycutt	Santa Fe, TX 77517
Britt Moss	Monroe, LA 71203
Greg Yarbrough	Leesville, LA 71446
Alyssa Taylor	Long Beach, MS 39560
Jeremy Catalanatto	Ocean Springs, MS 39565
Buddie Calhoun	Pineville, LA 71360
Catrina Powell	Gulfport, MS 39503
Joan Gill	Pineville, LA 71360
Hollis Stanley	Boyce, LA 71409
Ken Brady	Vancleave, MS 39565
Matthew R. Scott	Vancleave, MS 39565
Teddy Berry	Leesville, LA 71446
Chris Hoffman	Bossier City, LA 71112
Deborah Morton	Bossier City, LA 71112
Zach Morton	Bossier City, LA 71112
Robert Sykes, Jr	, MS 39180
Christi Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Don Courville	Rayne, LA 70578
Jim Williams	Leesville, LA 71446
Robert D Smith	Leesville, LA 71446
Crystal Brewer	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Megan N. Brewer	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Andrew Hebert	Vancleave, MS 39565
Nicholas J. Necaise	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Cody Lizana	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Courtney Necaise	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Billy J. Necaise	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Elvert Necaise Jr.	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Gregory Perry	Sieper, LA 71472
Larry C. Brown	Leesville, LA 71446
Thomas Harrison	Pineville, LA 71360
Charles W. Tom	Pineville, LA 71360
Charles W. Tam	Pineville, LA 71360
Brandon Ely	Vancleave, MS 39565
Clyde Ely	Vancleave, MS 39565
Brandon Ely	Vancleave, MS 39565
Jack O. Taylor	Gulfport, MS 39503
Darrin Ross	Vancleave, MS 39565
Robert N Wilson	Leander, LA 71438
Sarah Rachal	Boyce, LA 71409
BGB Construction	Leesville, LA 71446
Zachary Calhoun	Winnfield, LA 71483
Rodger Fletcher	Vancleave, MS 39565

Albert McCoy	Vancleave, MS 39565
Timothy D Hitt	Vancleave, MS 39565
Jason Hitt	Vancleave, MS 39565
Billy McCauslin	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Devenere Brown	Gulfport, MS 39503
Steve Johnson	Anacoco, LA 71403
George Groves	Vancleave, MS 39565
Amanda Groves	Vancleave, MS 39565
Brenda Groves	Vancleave, MS 39565
Michael Dorris	Cove Gulfport, MS 39503
Michael Mayeaux	Boyce, LA 71409
Dana Mayeaux	Boyce, LA 71409
Linda Davison	Boyce, LA 71409
Joe Davison	Boyce, LA 71409
Ted Gaspard Sr	Deville, LA 71328
Ted Gaspard Jr	Deville, LA 71328
Robert Loper	Kiln, MS 39556
David Hamilton	Karnack, TX 75661
Adam Spoore	Bossier City, LA 71112
Beth Cuevas	Gulfport, MS 39507
Robert J. Cuevas	Gulfport, MS 39507
Chase Tiblier	Vancleave, MS 39565
Joshua Peterson	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Will Pate	Kolin, LA
Micki L. McClellan	Biloxi, MS 39532
Robert McClellan	Biloxi, MS 39532
Rhonda McClellan	Biloxi, MS 39532
Stacy McClellan	Biloxi, MS 39532
William McClellan IV	Biloxi, MS 39532
William O. McClellanIII	Biloxi, MS 39532
Tommy Wooten	Winnfield, LA 71483
Vickie Moore	Coushatta, LA 71019
Ronny Moore	Coushatta, LA 71019
William Nugent	Boyce, LA 71409
Gary W Porter	Moss Point, MS 39562
Terry Snider	Batesville, MS 38606
Elizabeth Snider	Batesville, MS 38606
Jimmy L. Snider	Batesville, MS 38606
Patrick Howell	Atlanta, LA 71404
Nicole Swilley	Gulfport, MS 39503
Jeff Swilley	Gulfport, MS 39503
Drake Swilley	Gulfport, MS 39503
Colby Zimmerman	Winnfield, LA 71483

Irby Perkins, Jr	Leesville, LA 71446
Gwen Adams	Goldonna, LA 71031
Myron Adams	Goldonna, LA 71031
Edward P Ford Jr	Lucedale, MS 39452
Floyd Hines	Deville, LA 71328
Tim Wheeler	Saucier, MS 39574
Tony Edwards	Pineville, LA 71360
Curtis W. Bruce	Gulfport, MS 39503
George Reynolds	Pollock, LA 71467
Evyonne Weeks	Goldonna, LA 71031
Betty Weeks	Goldonna, LA 71031
Billy Hooker	Vancleave, MS 39565
Wayne McCarty	Saucier, MS 39574
Vera McCarty	Saucier, MS 39574
Josephine McCarty	Saucier, MS 39574
Wayne McCarty Jr.	Saucier, MS 39574
Clint Henson	Vancleave, MS 39565
Jacup Dixson	Boyce, LA 71409
Billy Dixson	Boyce, LA 71409
Linda Bounds	Biloxi, MS 39532
Beatrice Bounds	Biloxi, MS 39532
Bryton Shaw	Biloxi, MS 39532
Robert Diflow	Saucier, MS 39574
Marghan Chamblee	Gulfport, MS 39507
John Palmer	Biloxi, MS 39532
Shawndee Palmer	Biloxi, MS 39532
Susan Champagne	Biloxi, MS 39532
Wayne Champagne	Biloxi, MS 39532
Cindy Champagne	Biloxi, MS 39532
Darnell Champagne	Biloxi, MS 39532
Chanda Parrish	Biloxi, MS 39532
Buck Massey	Leesville, LA 71446
Torrie Massey	Leesville, LA 71446
Joe Nelson	Poplarville, MS 39470
Shante Wilson	Vancleave, MS 39565
Randall Wilson	Vancleave, MS 39565
Patricia Wilson	Vancleave, MS 39565
Randy Wilson	Vancleave, MS 39565
Johnny Brock	Gulfport, MS 39503
Slade Young	DeRidder, LA 70634
Tim Montgomery	Pollock, LA 71467
Lori Flores	Columbia, LA 71418
James Flores	Columbia, LA 71418

Steve Bennett	Vancleave, MS 39565
Howard Fairley	Gulfport, MS 39501
Joseph Seymour	Vancleave, MS 39565
John J Moran III	Biloxi, MS 39532
Jason Davis	Eros, LA 71238
Danielle Jeansonne	Pineville, LA 71360
Miranda Cheek	Winnfield, LA 71483
Denise Palmer	Vancleave, MS 39565
Randy Palmer	Vancleave, MS 39565
Dennis Rushing	Moss Point, MS 39562
Issac Bilbo	Vancleave, MS 39565
Garrett Osbon	Chatham, LA 71226
Clay Osbon	Chatham, LA 71226
Steven O Whittle	Vancleave, MS 39565
Paul Hanson	Biloxi, MS 39532
Mike Perkins	Leesville, LA 71446
Sherri Perkins	Leesville, LA 71446
Richard Aycock	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Joshua Clark	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Mark Fast	Ocean Springs, MS 39565
Jessie Waits	Ocean Springs, MS 39564
Josey Waits	Ocean Springs, MS 39565
Eli Whittle Jr.	Vancleave, MS 39565
Naomi Robertson	Pineville, LA 71360
Noah Robertson	Pineville, LA 71360
Mechell Robertson	Pineville, LA 71360
Jason Robertson	Pineville, LA 71360
John T Harrison	Ragley, LA 70657
Curtis Murphy	Gulfport, MS 39501
Cornelious Reddix Jr	Gastious, MS 39553
Sally Farr	Monroe, LA 71201
Shanterica Mattox	Winnfield, LA 71483
Matthew R. Thompson	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Mechelle Kounce	Leesville, LA 71446
Shawna Krahn	Vancleave, MS 39565
Mark Krahn	Vancleave, MS 39565
Jared Canoy	Biloxi, MS 39532
J. Lee Northrup Jr.	Gulfport, MS 39507
Jennifer Price	Gulfport, MS 39503
Angela Necaise	Gulfport, MS 39507
C Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446
Jessica Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446
Christopher Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446

Jimmy Tapp	Vancleave, MS 39565
David Baria	Waveland, MS 39576
Edward Slucher	Leesville, LA 71446
Jared Williams	DeQuincy, LA 70633
Lowell Brown	Leesville, LA 71446
Coi Grezaffi	Batchelor, LA 70715
Ronald Mayeaux	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Bruce Collier	Poplarville, MS 39470
Ginny Nipper	Homer, LA 71040
Floyd Willis	Pitkin, LA 70656
Dustin Hatten	Carriene, MS 39426
Brandi Hatten	Carriene, MS 39426
Dylan Emerson	Moss Point, MS 39562
Savannah Carter	Vancleave, MS 39565
Malcolm McDaniel	Vancleave, MS 39565
Chance Lujana	Gulfport, MS 39503
Bruce A. Scott	Saucier, MS 39574
Joseph C. Lizana	Gulfport, MS 39507
Trent Rush	Leesville, LA 71446
Cooper Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Kendra Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Cody Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Jeanette Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Alfred J. Simm	Vancleave, MS 39565
Malina Sneed	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Casey Lewter	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Callie Dupuis	Pollock, LA 71467
Kyle Roberts	Pollock, LA 71467
David Ray Duck, Jr.	Jonesboro, LA 71251
John C Overstreet	Vancleave, MS 39565
Tommy Holder	Leesville, LA 71446
Jimmy D. Smith	Houston, MS 38851
Ross Wiggins	Deville, LA 71328
Chad Strickland	Many, LA 71449
Johnny Fairley	Lumberton, MS 39455
John R Fairley	Lumberton, MS 39455
Darrell Slaughter	Pollock, LA 71467
Darrell Slaughter	Pollock, LA 71467
William S Overstreet	Vancleave, MS 39565
John Steube	Saucier, MS 39574
Jesse Franell	Zwolle, LA 71486
Charles T Dowden	Leesville, LA 71446
Kendall Simmons	Gulfport, MS 39503

Benny Beavers	Dry Pong, LA 71423
Benji Carpenter	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Stormy Carpenter	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Wendy Carpenter	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Patti Chevallier	Jena, LA 71342
Charles Chevallier	Jena, LA 71342
Jake Chevallier	Jena, LA 71342
Rusty Autrey	Quitman, LA 71268
Caleb Bevill	Winnfield, LA 71483
J T Dewitt	Pollock, LA 71467
George Charles	Perkington, MS 39573
Joe Reeves	Gulfport, MS 39503
Seth Stinnett	Gulfport, MS 39503
Ryan Necaise	Long Beach, MS 39560
Johnnie Williams	Leesville, LA 71446
Joe Cotton	Pollock, LA 71467
Harris Ladner Sr.	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Richard Anderson	Saucier, MS 39574
Dena Anderson	Saucier, MS 39574
Becky Yarbrough	Saucier, MS 39574
Hunter Dubois	Robeline, LA 71469
Jay Dubois	Robeline, LA 71469
Sonya Dubois	Robeline, LA 71469
Charles Trimm	Saucier, MS 39574
Darryl Lizana	Saucier, MS 39574
Donny Butler	Pollock, LA 71467
Dulbon Barber	Saucier, MS 39574
Clifton Pritchard	Jena, LA 71342
Pap Pritchard	Jena, LA 71342
Joey Bruce	Pollock, LA 71467
Anthony Lawrence	Leesville, LA 71446
Claude Peak	Port Vincent, LA 70726
Daryl Stonehocker	Port Vincent, LA 70726
Allie Curole	Chestnut, LA 71070
Chad Curole	Chestnut, LA 71070
Zoe Griffin	Goldonna, LA 71031
Krystal Kenney	Goldonna, LA 71031
Mark D. Morrison	Ridgeland, MS 39158
Michael Reed	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Karia DuBois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Michael DuBois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Nanette Swisher	DeRidder, LA 70634
Jerry L Swisher	DeRidder, LA 70634

Warren Sharp	Deville, LA 71328
Christine Durison	Boyce, LA 71409
Billy Durison	Boyce, LA 71409
David Parker	Boyce, LA 71409
Trampus Daniels	Calcasieu, LA 71433
Justin Carpenter	Goldonna, LA 71031
Lynn James	Winnfield, LA 71483
Joey Lind	Saucier, MS 39574
Elijah Foster	Winnfield, LA 71483
DeWayne Johnson	Moss Point, MS 39562
Roger Brock	Saucier, MS 39574
Tammy Hall	Saucier, MS 39574
Billy Hall	Saucier, MS 39574
Kaylee Hobert	Saucier, MS 39574
Jerry Fonderburk	Leesville, LA 71446
Colvin Garrett	Winnfield, LA 71483
Kevin Ponthievx	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Sheila K Morrison	Hineston, LA 71438
Thomas A Morrison	Hineston, LA 71438
Thomas Alan Morrison	Leander, LA 71438
Steven Broussard	Biloxi, MS 39532
Wesley Vaughan	Moss Point, MS 39562
Michael R. Ladner Sr.	Kiln, MS 39556
Kyle Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Glen A. Davis	Saline, LA 71070
Ray Johnson	Lumberton, MS 39455
Dalford McCullough	Pitkin, LA 70656
Kevin Hull	Denham Springs, LA 70726-7527
Johnny Smith	Ashland, LA 71002
Harry Hicks	Anacoco, LA 71403
Corey Rayburn	Moss Point, MS 39562
Victoria Sullivan	Gulfport, MS 39503
Tommy Murphy	Long Beach, MS 39560
Gerald D Suber	Vancleave, MS 39565
Daniel Caskey	Dodson, LA 71422
Dale Bounds	Lufkin, TX 75901
Chad Cockran	Lucedale, MS 39452
G Lewis	Provencal, LA 71468
David Lewis	Provencal, LA 71468
Darryl Sumrall	Perkinston, MS 39573
Colby Pepper	Moss Point, MS 39562
JD Milstead	DeRidder, LA 70634
Billy Chelette	Colfax, LA 71417

Deanna Perkins	DeQuincy, LA 70633
Marie Holloway	Pollock, LA 71467
Sonny Holloway	Pollock, LA 71467
Hank Hollingsworth	Pineville, LA 71360
Sandra Hollingsworth	Pineville, LA 71360
Jason Mitchell	Pineville, LA 71360
Humane Society	Washington, DC 20037
Christi Pritchard	Jena, LA 71342
David Pritchard	Jena, LA 71342
Stanley Smith	Moss Point, MS 39562
Hailey H. Cooper	Crystal Springs, MS 39059
Carey G. Cooper	Crystal Springs, MS 39059
Ryan W. Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Ladonna S. Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Clifford Patton	Saucier, MS 39574
Rhonda Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Larry Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Shellie Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Ed	Denham Springs, LA
Clifford Broadway	Saucier, MS 39574
Amy Thacker	Leesville, LA 71446
Scott McClendon	Gulfport, MS 39503
Shine Simmons	Saucier, MS 39574
Monty Carpenter	Saline, LA 71070
Charles Allen	Walnut Grove, MS 39189
Jessica Bache Cannerday	Winnfield, LA 71483
Brian Canerday	Winnfield, LA 71483
James Seals	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Carl Christenson, Jr	Saucier, MS 39574
R L Bagwell	Winnfield, LA 71483
Roy Lodridge	Flatwoods, LA 71427
Charles Clark	Winnfield, LA 71483
Melissa Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Jerry Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Lee Weatherford	Hineston, LA 71438
Travis Caskey	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Shane Kelly	Goldonna, LA 71031
John H Smith	Perkinston, MS 39573
Cody Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Jean Austin	Leesville, LA 71446
Victor Austin	Leesville, LA 71446
Andy Anderson	Moss Point, MS 39562
Mack Anderson	Moss Point, MS 39562

Steve Jones	Moss Point, MS 39562
Nancy Buckley Ladner	Long Beach, MS 39560
Darrin Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Lawrence Phillips	Winnfield, LA 71483
Burt Stewart	Moss Point, MS 39562
Jody L Stracener	Starks, LA 70661
I B Thomas	Pollock, LA 71467
Terry Goynes	Flatwoods, LA 71427
Lonnie Parker	Long Beach, MS 39560
Rachel Parker	Long Beach, MS 39560
Pat Ladnot	Saucier, MS 39574
Louise Pritchard	Jena, LA 71342
Dennis Mayo	Saucier, MS 39574
James K. Armes III	Leesville, LA 71446
James Watkins	Chopin, LA 71447
Ryan Masters	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Jonathan Baum	Moss Point, MS 39562
Delma Myers	Saucier, MS 39574
Coy Head	Kiln, MS 39556
Kenneth McKay	Pollock, LA 71467
Cynthia McKay	Pollock, LA 71467
Tosha P. Massey	Starkville, MS 39759
D. Randy Massey	Starkville, MS 39759
Ralph Wiggins	Deville, LA 71328
James Monroe	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Ashley Adams	Saucier, MS 39574
Miranda Trotter	Saucier, MS 39574
Danny Garner	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Patricia Wolgamott	Gulfport, MS 39501
Dennis Weiland	Gulfport, MS 39507
Rocky Lasyone	Pollock, LA 71467
Ricky Lasyone	Pollock, LA 71467
Tommy Melder	Woodworth, LA 71485
Dan Debevec	Woodworth, LA 71485
Hannah Perkins Miller	Kiln, MS 39556
Thomas L Bamburg	Grayson, LA 71435
Joseph Ross	Pass Christian, MS 39571
Elmore Wells	Leander, LA 71438
Howard Wells	Leander, LA 71438
Dirk Dedeaux	Perkington, MS 39573
Joseph Dillon	Denham Springs, LA 70726
Stephanie Emerson	Leesville, LA 71446
Bradley Emerson	Leesville, LA 71446

Ryan Basco	Deville, LA 71328
Kyle Feasell	Elmer, LA 71424
Cole Feasell	Elmer, LA 71424
Cliff Feasell	Elmer, LA 71424
Jerry Bullard	Otis, LA 71424
Tonjia Edgar	Ocean Springs, MS 39564
Bobby Moss	Leesville, LA 71446
Charles Merlin Peterson	Kiln, MS 39556
Huey Patton	Leesville, LA 71446
Rickey Head	Kiln, MS 39556
Brennan Warren	Kiln, MS 39556
Matt Welter	Glenmora, LA 71433
Coulton Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
David Huckaby	Winnfield, LA 71483
Ima Marie DuBois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Louis M. DuBois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Jake Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Clint Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Linda Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Hurley S. Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Ronald Rhame	Hineston, LA 71438
David Fletcher	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Shari Fletcher	Dry Prong, LA 71423
David Fletcher	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Jerry Brigman	Saline, LA 71070
Pam Brigman	Saline, LA 71070
Shelton Lewis	Elmer, LA 71424
Fay Lewis	Elmer, LA 71424
Sadie Thompson	Elmer, LA 71424
Austin Thompson	Elmer, LA 71424
Tonya Thompson	Elmer, LA 71424
Benson Thompson	Elmer, LA 71424
Heath Waltman	Kiln, MS 39556
Hunter Waltman	Kiln, MS 39556
Chris Head	Kiln, MS 39556
Terry Allen	Pascagoula, MS 39567
Gayle Head	Kiln, MS 39556
Kennedy Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Eric Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Regina Rogers	Kiln, MS 39556
Stanley Rogers	Gulfport, MS 39501
Timothy Harrison	Alexandria, LA 71301
Una Harrison	Alexandria, LA 71301

Timothy P Harrison	Pineville, LA 71360
Jacob McKee	Pineville, LA 71360
Dwayn Sauier	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Tom Trawick	Winnfield, LA 71483
Joe Linsicombe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Charles Avant	Farmerville, LA 71241
Eugene Weeks	Goldonna, LA 71031
Ty Weeks	Goldonna, LA 71031
Stedman Weeks	Goldonna, LA 71031
Nicholas Patton	Biloxi, MS 39531
Allison Snell	Biloxi, MS 39531
Robert Willett	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Betty Willett	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Charla Guillot	Elm Grove, LA 71051
Rick Guillot	Elm Grove, LA 71051
Jessee Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Kirby Busby	Leesville, LA 71446
Kairel Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Carroll Clifford	Vancleave, MS 39565
Randall G Page	Saline, LA 71070
Archy Punkner	Pass Christian, MS 39571
Jimmie L Dowden	Leesville, LA 71446
Lamar Dowden	Leesville, LA 71446
Terry Methvin	Boyce, LA 71409
Ben Hawkins	Goldonna, LA 71031
Waylon Mundy	Colfax, LA 71417
Paul Mundy	Colfax, LA 71417
Thomas Larson	Leesville, LA 71446
Guy Dubois	Boyce, LA 71409
Legena Dubois	Boyce, LA 71409
Heath Ladner	Saucier, MS 39574
Irby L Perkins III	Leesville, LA 71446
Lavelle Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Rodney Necaise	Perkinston, MS 39573
Jeremy Bullard	Anacoco, LA 71438
Thomas McInnis	Anacoco, LA 71403
Duane Rachal	Otis, LA 71466
Hubert Dowden	Leesville, LA 71446
James Hemba	Lumberton, MS 39455
Elroy Swilley	Pass Christan, MS 39571
June Swilley	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Sam LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417
Misty LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417

Tyler LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417
Cash LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417
Gracie LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417
Chauncy LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417
Marsha LaPrarie	Colfax, LA 71417
Joe Willrodt	Hornbeck, LA 71439
Katie Groves	Vancleave, MS 39565
George Groves Jr.	Vancleave, MS 39565
Danny Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Clint Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Chuck Welch	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Preston Cuevas	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Billy Byrd	Sumrall, MS 39482
James E Johnson	Lumberton, MS 39455
Robert Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446
Thomas Hall	Leesville, LA 71446
Tony Brooks	Florein, LA 71429
Kerry Ladner	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Antoinette Necaise	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Douglas W. Necaise	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Brad Critchfield	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Lisa Critchfield	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Dean Ladner	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Brentley Ladner	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Theron Wall	Winnfield, LA 71483
Stephen Nolker	Jena, LA 71342
Revernal Ladner	Pass Christian, MS 39571
James Busby	Leesville, LA 71446
Clyde Pennington	Pineville, LA 71360
Jerry Broadway	Natchitoches, LA 71452
Ron Parker	Dry Pong, LA 71423
Shawnee Parker	Dry Pong, LA 71423
Barton Parker, Jr.	Dry Pong, LA 71423
Dawn Morgan	Broussard, LA 70518
Jim Lasyone	Boyce, LA 71409
Steve McQueen	Moss Point, MS 39562
Casey Bynog	Pollock, LA 71467
Troy Seymour	Vancleave, MS 39565
Pamela Brumfield	Leesville, LA 71446
Ronnie Smith	Otis, LA 71466
Brandon Lawrence	Pineville, LA 71360
Joey M Neatherland	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Jay Neatherland	Jonesboro, LA 71251

Melanie Gibson	Winnfield, LA 71483
Robert Harwood	Ocean Spring, MS 39564
Jerry Craig	Pineville, LA 71360
Gary Banta	Winnfield, LA 71483
Edna Banta	Winnfield, LA 71483
Drexil Ladner Jr.	Poplarville, MS 39470
Willie Crawford	Pineville, LA 71361
Jeffery Rachal	Boyce, LA 71409
Doyle Lasyone	Pineville, LA 71360
Mike Kirtland	Pollock, LA 71467
Sandy Kirtland	Pollock, LA 71467
Shari Kirtland	Pollock, LA 71467
Ty Kirtland	Pollock, LA 71467
James Smith	Pineville, LA 71360
Justin Stanley	Leesville, LA 71446
Robert Hunell	Boyce, LA 71409
Terri Hunell	Boyce, LA 71409
Cole Hunnell	Boyce, LA 71409
John Lovell	Winnfield, LA 71483
Walter Dubois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Sybil DuBois	Montgomery, LA 71454
Macy Coleman	Goldonna, LA 71031
Odis Larry Bruce	Georgetown, LA 71432
Brenda Arnold	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Randy Arnold	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Robin Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Chance Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Chris Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Courney Smith	Dry Prong, LA 71423
DeLinda Smith	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Chase Smith	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Freddie Skeeto	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Jamie Welborn	Ovett, MS 39476
Charles Crew	Deville, LA 71328
Haley Bates	Goldonna, LA 71031
Marty Montgomery	Pollock, LA 71467
James Springer	Pollock, LA 71467
Paul Pace, Jr.	Dry Pong, LA 71423
Jason Hines	Pascagoula, MS 39581
Paul Campos	Perkinston, MS 39573
Larry Harid	Perkinston, MS 39573
Carrie Sanford Smith	Sulphur, LA 70665
Bo Wagoner	Pollock, LA 71467

Tina Wagoner	Pollock, LA 71467
Dennis Rector	Leesville, LA 71446
Roy Wade	Pollock, LA 71467
Eugene Stokes	Glenmora, LA 71433
Mike Bonner	Pollock, LA 71467
Kim Scallion	Saline, LA 71070
Derrick Godwin	Leesville, LA 71446
Melba Tyler	Saline, LA 71070
Jody Holly	Alexandria, LA 71303
Jason Stokes	Otis, LA 71466
Jason Stokes	Otis, LA 71466
Darrel McWaters	Pollock, LA 71467
David	Pollock, LA 71467
ASA Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Roger Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Dennis Fuller	Glenmora, LA 71433
William West	Leesville, LA 71446
Jason Johnson	Pineville, LA 71360
Quinton Wilson, Jr.	Pineville, LA 71360
Joann Revellett	Pollock, LA 71467
Kayla Wells	Leesville, LA 71446
Ricky Wells	Leesville, LA 71446
William Brown	Moss Point, MS 39563
Charles Coleman	Pollock, LA 71467
Muriel Britt	Many , LA 71449
James Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Brenda Mercer	Pollock, LA 71467
Kevin Seals	Moss Point, MS 39562
Bruce M. Courville	Hessmer, LA 71341
Scott Beassie	Glenmora, LA 71433
Mike Dawson	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Elizabeth Aldy	Winnfield, LA 71483
Roy Thompson	Jena, LA 71342
Jeremy Moore	Pope, MS 38658
Kolton Fairley	Poplarville, MS 39470
Stony Dedeaux	Perkinston, MS 39573
Ranken Grezaffi	Elmer, LA 71424
Baylor Grezaffi	Elmer, LA 71424
Brogue Grezaffi	Elmer, LA 71424
Hannah Perkins Lewis	Elmer, LA 71424
Samantha Lewis	Elmer, LA 71424
Elmer Cuevas	Perkinston, MS 39573
Chris Parker	Dry Prong, LA 71423

Daniel Sharp	Pineville, LA 71360
Scott Stokes	Calcasieu, LA 71433
Scotty Stokes	Calcasieu, LA 71433
Justin Basco	Pineville, LA 71360
Robert Johnson	Glenmora, LA 71433
Charles D. Elliott	Alexandria, LA 71315-2730
Courtney Attia	Moss Point, MS 39562
Bramflett R. Dubois	Chopin, LA 71447
Adrian Thomas Scott	Ashland, LA 71002
Bernie Martinka	Leesville, LA 71446
Chase Busby	Leesville, LA 71446
Dale Busby	Leesville, LA 71446
Bruce Martin	Winnfield, LA 71483
William Price	Pollock, LA 71467
Jeremy Sundeen	Kiln, MS 39556
Randy Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Gwendolyn Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Elbert Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Jim Huffman	Pineville, LA 71360
Gerald D Holloway	Pineville, LA 71360
Dakoda Penton	Pearl River, LA 70452
Devon Penton	Pearl River, LA 70452
Ernest Penton	Pearl River, LA 70452
Levi Hood	Perkinston, MS 39573
Ricky Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Logan Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Casey Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Sandra Stephens	Leesville, LA 71446
Marvin Honeycutt	Waller, TX 77484
Corey Lewis	Otis, LA 71466
James Lee	Otis, LA 71466
Jody Britt	Many, LA 71449
Julian Ray	Provencal, LA 71468
James Clark	Winnfield, LA 71483
Kacee Winn	Winnfield, LA 71483
Tommy Cannline	Alexandria, LA 71302
Dorothy McDaniel	Vancleave, MS 39565
Roy Thacker	Hineston, LA 71438
Susanne Phillips	Georgetown, LA 71432
Joshua Phillips	Georgetown, LA 71432
Anissa Phillips	Georgetown, LA 71432
Randy Phillips	Georgetown, LA 71432
Rex Deville	Ball, LA 71405

April Cabrales	Dry Prong, LA 71423
John Morrow	Pineville, LA 71360
Bradon Doughty	Boyce, LA 71409
Dean Hinton	Boyce, LA 71409
Amanda Hinton	Boyce, LA 71409
Kendell Fitzgerald	Winnfield, LA 71483
Kendall Smith	Perkinston, MS 39573
Tina L Agaard	Woodworth, LA 71485
Forest User	Woodworth, LA 71485
Mary Ray	Alexandria, LA 71303
Donna Prestridge	Deville, LA 71328
Graham Ginn	Austin, TX 78734
Candice W. Fairley	Lumberton, MS 39455
Bryan L. Fairley	Lumberton, MS 39455
Sill B De Lacenzda	Pineville, LA 71360
Brian Kopp	Pollock, LA 71467
Fay Lewis	Elmer, LA 71424
Shelton Lewis	Otis, LA 71466
David H. Smith	Poplarville, MS 39470
Ricky Moore	Vancleave, MS 39565
Sherry Abshire	Pollock, LA 71467
Randy Hardy	Pollock, LA 71467
Carter Ray	Georgetown, LA 71432
Wayne Ray	Georgetown, LA 71432
L.C. Lawrence, III	Leesville, LA 71446
LeRoy Mayberry	Saucier, MS 39574
Steve Canderday	Boyce, LA 71409
Duon Ladner	Kiln, MS 39566
Alison Gurtner	Anacoco, LA 71403
Robbyn Hunt	Anacoco, LA 71403
Bonnie Gail Hunt	Anacoco, LA 71403
Charles McCartney	Woodworth, LA 71485
Danny Joe Daniels	Deville, LA 71328
Greg Smith Jr	Alexandria, LA 71303
Chris Busby	Leesville, LA 71446
Shannon Busby	Leesville, LA 71446
Delbert Massey	Leesville, LA 71446
Colton Harmon	Kiln, MS 39556
Rhonda Harmon	Kiln, MS 39556
Bryan Keith Ladner	Kiln, MS 37556
Roland Lavespere	Lena, LA 71447
Scott DuBois	Dry Prong, LA 71423
John Seymour	Saucier, MS 39574

Wayne Stabby	Boyce, LA 71409
Michael Davis	Jonesboro, LA 71251
John Tynes	Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Eric Price	Pollock, LA 71467
Christine Price	Pollock, LA 71467
Danny Roberts	Colfax, LA 71417
Kermit Ladner	Kiln, MS 39556
Michael Hines	Deville, LA 71328
Misty Guffy	Bentley, LA 71407
Michael Guffy	Bentley, LA 71407
Margaret C. DiSalvo	Gulfport, MS 39507
David Duck	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Phyllis Ray	Alexandria, LA 71303
Robert Pollock	Leesville, LA 71446
Amanda Pollock	Leesville, LA 71446
Landen Pollock	Leesville, LA 71446
Sabrina M. Gerald	Bentley, LA 71407
Micheal Gerald	Bentley, LA 71407
William Gerald	Bentley, LA 71407
Patrick Gerald	Bentley, LA 71407
Richard J. Reed	Wiggins, MS 39577
Raymond Rachal	Ball, LA 71405
Bradley Belcher	Leesville, LA 71446
Betty R. Rhame	Elmer, LA 71424
Eddie Rhame	Elmer, LA 71424
Derrell Cassell	Converse, LA 71419
Sherman Brawner	Elmer, LA 71424
Vicki Brawner	Elmer, LA 71424
Gerald W. Lott	McHenry, MS 39577
John Mayo, Jr.	Petal, MS 39465
Allison Plunk	Ball, LA 71405
Brian Plunk	Ball, LA 71405
Michael Spangler	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Manfreid Johnson	Leesville, LA 71446
Rodney Brown	Biloxi, MS 39532
Kenneth Rister	Mora, LA 71455
Zane Birkicht	Pineville, LA 71360
Wendell Birkicht	Pineville, LA 71360
Chance Birkicht	Pineville, LA 71360
Glenn Birkicht	Pineville, LA 71360
Benny Westbrook	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Robert Parker	Boyce, LA 71409
Larry Rouo	Perkinston, MS 39573

Michael Rachal	Bouce, LA 71409
Jeffery Rachal	Boyce, LA 71409
Katelyn Swarckhammer	Perkinston, MS 39573
Patricia Forest	Pollock, LA 71467
Odis T Barnett	Dodson, LA 71422
Leslie K. Necaise	Perkinston, MS 39573
Steve McClain	Moss Point, MS 39562
Paul Barnett	Dodson, LA 71422
Donald Gohmert	Pineville, LA 71360
J L McCartney	Pollock, LA 71467
Richard M. Baggett	Hattiesburg, MS 39401
Marion Jones	Perkinson, MS 39573
James Eubanks	Deville, LA 71328
Brad Arnold	Georgetown, LA 71432
Paula Arnold	Georgetown, LA 71432
David Arnold	Georgetown, LA 71432
Clay Clark	Richton, MS 39476
Bill Stevens	Alexandria, LA 71303
Adrion Nichlos	Boyce, LA 71409
Laseey Vallee	Boyce, LA 71409
Ankianne Vallee	Boyce, LA 71409
H. Vallee	Boyce, LA 71409
Thomas Vallee	Boyce, LA 71409
Gary Ray	Pineville, LA 71360
Jenni Taylor	Pineville, LA 71360
Michael Taylor	Pineville, LA 71360
Phyllis Ray	Pineville, LA 71360
Daryl B. Love	Vancleave, MS 38878
Greg King	Louisville, MS 39339
Daniel Lewis	Pineville, LA 71360
Connie Vanderwaters	Pineville, LA 71360
Lottie Williams	Pineville, LA 71360
Tressie Hess	Pineville, LA 71360
Rocky Cameron	Pass Christian, MS 39571
Homer Williams	Atlanta, LA 71404
J B Mercer	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Michael Ivey	Otis, LA 71466
Stacy Dupre	Colfax, LA 71417
Winston Pace	Pollock, LA 71467
Alan Smith	Goldonna, LA 71031
Jody Crowell	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Lavern Chandler	Colfax, LA 71417
J.B. Chandler	Colfax, LA 71417

James B Chandler	Colfax, LA 71417
Stan Carroll	Saucier, MS 39574
Nancy Carroll	Saucier, MS 39574
Paul Skyler Mirante	DeRidder, LA 70634
David H Johnson	Goldonna, LA 71031
Melvin Barton	Hineston, LA 71438
Ryan J. Tiblier	D'tserville, MS 39540
Michael S Pierce	Mobile, AL 36619
Dakota Stinnett	McHenry, MS 39561
Aaron Martin	Mora, LA 71455
Danny Carr, Jr	Saline, LA 71070
Travis Murray	Leesville, LA 71446
Amanda Conn	Leesville, LA 71446
Brad Conn Sr	Leesville, LA 71446
Justin Tinsley	Dodson, LA 71422
Ashley Tinsley	Dodson, LA 71422
James Chandler	Colfax, LA 71417
James W Chandler	Colfax, LA 71417
Kyle Graham	Colfax, LA 71417
Trevor Graham	Colfax, LA 71417
Stacy Dupre'	Colfax, LA 71417
Lawrence Tassin	Boyce, LA 71409
Ally Meadows	Boyce, LA 71409
Ashley Meadows	Boyce, LA 71409
Vince Meadows	Boyce, LA 71409
Roger Tate	Boyce, LA 71409
Randall Peart	Boyce, LA 71409
Randy Lee	Boyce, LA 71409
Elton Michael Martin	Anacoco, LA 71403
Alan Brent Cosio Sr	Anacoco, LA 71403
Thomas Chance	Anacoco, LA 71403
Angie Crawford	Diamondhead, MS 39525
Russell Watkins	Boyce, LA 71409
David Rister	Mora, LA 71455
Daniel Rister	Mora, LA 71455
Vernon Cogdill	Pollock, LA 71467
Vernon Cogdill	Pollock, LA 71467
Chase Jeansonne	Pineville, LA 71360
Frank Russ	Pineville, LA 71362
Joseph Matthews	Boyce, LA 71409
Elaine Matthews	Boyce, LA 71409
Theresa Mathews	Boyce, LA 71409
Nicole Yoakum	Shreveport, LA 71105

Jacob Glass	Elmer, LA 71424
Amy Cedars	Hineston, LA 71438
Kevin Cedars	Hineston, LA 71438
David Busby	Ocean Spring, MS 39564
Michael Hart	Colfax, LA 71417
Ralph Jones	Winnfield, LA 71483
Toy Melton	Georgetown, LA 71432
Ronald Forest Jr	Alexandria, LA 71301
Ronald Forest Sr	Alexandria, LA 71301
Burgess	Anacoco, LA 71403
Chris Lopez	McHenry, MS 39561
Tori Lopez	McHenry, MS 39561
Tarce Lopez	McHenry, MS 39561
Melissa Bourgeois	Alexandria, LA 71303
Brian Bourgeois	Alexandria, LA 71303
Heath Newton	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Shaeshia Bond	Kiln, MS 39556
Cody Davis	Kiln, MS 39556
Bradley Davis	Kiln, MS 39556
Derrick Davis	Kiln, MS 39556
Justin Davis	Kiln, MS 39556
Sherrie Holland	Kiln, MS 39556
Jane Holland	Kiln, MS 39556
Robert Manusen	Kiln, MS 39556
Ben Snyder	Perkinston, MS 39573
Slade Anderson	Winnfield, LA 71483
Aaron Tammen	Colfax, LA 71417
Jeff Tammen	Colfax, LA 71417
Megan Carpenter	Colfax, LA 71417
Crystal Chelette	Colfax, LA 71417
Paul Myers	Melder, LA 71433
Annie Myers	Melder, LA 71433
Michael Myers	Melder, LA 71433
Alicia Myers	Melder, LA 71433
Paul E Myers	Melder, LA 71433
Shelly Hickman	Leesville, LA 71446
Marvin Pontheir SR	Bunkie, LA 71322
D R Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
D R Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
Gordon J Newton	Alexandria, LA 71303
Virginia M Brossett	Alexandria, LA 71301
Paul Vinson Jr	Leesville, LA 71446
Jonathan Bullard	Melder, LA 71433

Clark Slater	Mora, LA 71455
Renee DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Mikayla DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Brian DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Mike DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Michael Wray DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Brian Michael DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Renee DeLoach	Elmer, LA 71424
Dennis Granger	Alexandria, LA 71301
Jacob White	Gulfport, MS 39501
Don Scott	Diberville, MS 39540
Bradley J. Scott	Diberville, MS 39540
Kerry Reynaud	Pineville, LA 71360
Brooke Martin	Winnfield, LA 71483
Tyquita Wilson	Winnfield, LA 71483
Jerrod Mitcham	Anacoco, LA 71403
Jason Salkowitz	New Iberia, LA 70560
Cody Phillips	Biloxi, MS 39532
Katharine M Contreras	Shreveport, LA 71108
Anthony Trichel	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Anthony Trichel	Natchitoches, LA 71457
D. Colby Mitchell	Elmer, LA 71424
Gerald Rivers	Gulfport, MS 39503
Tommy G Glass	Melder, LA 71433
Linda Glass	Melder, LA 71433
Tommy Glass	Melder, LA 71433
Michael Mathews	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Krista Mejia	Diamondhead, MS 39525
Ricardo Mejia	Diamondhead, MS 39525
David Lee Gordon	Elmer, LA 71424
Risa Aycock	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Summer Craig	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Houston Hennigan	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Scott Mask	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Chad Mask	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Charles Mask	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Arlene Mask	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Jeff Marah	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Joseph Stokes	Elmer, LA 71424
Shane Stokes	Elmer, LA 71424
Marshall Warden	L'ton, MS 39455
Benny Cannerday	Winnfield, LA 71483
Ronald Aycock	Dry Prong, LA 71423

Chad	Hineston, LA 71438
Kyle Turner	Lumberton, MS 39455
Mike Turner	Lumberton, MS 39455
Forest User	Leesville, LA 71446
Paul Saucier	Boyce, LA 71409
R K Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
R K Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
James T. Howze	Meadville, MS 39653
Steven Howze	Meadville, MS 39653
Debra H. Dellenger	Biloxi, MS 39532
Christopher Neil Dellenger	Biloxi, MS 39532
Paul J. Dellenger Sr.	Biloxi, MS 39532
Wilburn Lee Wise	Saline, LA 71070
Lee Wise	Saline, LA 71070
Heath Nugent	Pollock, LA 71467
Heath Nugent	Pollock, LA 71467
Wendy Ladner	Perkinston, MS 39573
David Ladner	Perkinston, MS 39573
William Holland	Long Beach, MS 39560
Richard J Melder	Pineville, LA 71360
Robert Willett Jr	Pollock, LA 71467
Russell Catiglia	Long Beach, MS 39560
Kenny Haymon	Leesville, LA 71446
Matthew L. Ladner	Picayune, MS 39466
Courtney Richey	Otis, LA 71466
Raymond Richey	Otis, LA 71465
Chandler Richey	Otis, LA 71465
Dwayne Dobernig	Pollock, LA 71467
Johnny McNeely	Jefferson, TX 75657
Charles Nash	Hineston, LA 71438
Wayne Watts	Woodworth, LA 71485
Joshua James Ellsworth	Mobie, AL 36695
Mr Willett	Pollock, LA 71467
LeRoy Husser	Alexandria, LA 71303
Toni Orren	Alexandria, LA 71303
Sharon Hussen	Alexandria, LA 71303
Billy Verhoef	Winnfield, LA 71483
Leon McQueen	Provencal, LA 71468
William Terrell	Elmer, LA 71424
Sheilice Terrell	Elmer, LA 71424
James Sandifer	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Zachary Sandifer	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Stephanie Crosswhite	Long Beach, MS 39560

Sarah Crosswhite	Long Beach, MS 39560
Wayne T Moore	Winnfield, LA 71483
Wayne Moore	Winniefield, LA 71483
Adam Nall	Pineville, LA 71360
Jimmy Scott	Bay St. Louis, MS 39502
Anthony Corques	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Brian Morrow	Pineville, LA 71360
Jay Prudull	Boyce, LA 71409
Johnathan Rachal	Boyce, LA 71409
Leon Wren	Campti, LA 71411
Bubba Friday	Campti, LA 71411
Jason Hawkins	Shreveport, LA 71106
Robert Amons III	Deville, LA 71328
Thomas Dove	Many, LA 71449
Scott Nugent	Deville, LA 71328
Timothy Breshears	Columbert, MS 39429
Ashley Miller	Sieper, LA 71472
Tami Miller	Sieper, LA 71472
Tim DeRoue	New Iberia, LA 70560
Daniel Stokes	Glenmora, LA 71433
James B Roscoe	Pineville, LA 71360
Quincy Richardson	Leesville, LA 71446
Glen Richardson	Leesville, LA 71446
Mike Elias	Colfax, LA 71417
Channa L Elias	Colfax, LA 71417
Vicki Clark	Winnfield, LA 71483
Scott Thomas II	Moss Point, MS 39562
Kristopher Goss	Moss Point, MS 39562
Austin Turner	Shreveport, LA 71107
Elizabeth Turner	Shreveport, LA 71107
Cooper Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Gaynell Ford	Leesville, LA 71446
Becky Camp	Pollock, LA 71467
Warren Camp	Pollock, LA 71467
Alice Lee Morris	Leander, LA 71438
Charles Barton	Winnfield, LA 71483
Forest User	Deville, LA 71328
Billy Ogletree	Leesville, LA 71446
Jeffery Hall	Leesville, LA 71446
Karen Hall	Leesville, LA 71446
Morgan Hall	Leesville, LA 71446
Lance Smith	Winnfield, LA 71483
Regina Smith	Vancleave, MS 39565

Kaleb Smith	Vancleave, MS 59565
MaKenzie Smith	Vancleave, MS 59565
Hoyt Ferguson	Willard, MO 65781
Missi Ferguson	Willard, MO 65781
Aaron Williamson	Leesville, LA 71446
Dennis Durand	Pollock, LA 71467
Brent Butler	Pollock, LA 71467
Mack Morrison	Hineston, LA 71438
Doug Martin	Leesville, LA 71446
Forest User	Deville, LA 71328
Dwayne DeSoto	Pineville, LA 71360
Bobby Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Karen Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Scott Dahr	Waveland, MS 39576
Eric Neikirk	Leesville, LA 71446
Shane Cuevas	Pass Christan, MS 39571
Sherril Jordan	Pineville, LA 71360
Gary Lee Sandell Sr	Elmer, LA 71424
Maggie Sandell	Elmer, LA 71424
Kenny Chandler	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Gary Eller	Pineville, LA 71360
Scott Sibley	Moss Point, MS 39562
Ray Campbell	Leesville, LA 71446
Joe R Wells	Leander, LA 71438
Patricia Wells	Leander, LA 71438
Joseph Williams	Leander, LA 71438
Crystal Williams	Leander, LA 71438
Johnny Williams	Leander, LA 71438
Abigail Willliams	Leander, LA 71438
Braxton Smith	Poplarville, MS 39470
Cheri Smith	Poplarville, MS 39470
Shawn Phillips	Terrytown, LA 70056
Danny James	Hicks, LA 71446
Edgar Craig	Pineville, LA 71360
Diggs Spence	Gulfport, MS 39503
Rodney Spence	Gulfport, MS 39503
Chester Corley	Dry Pong, LA 71423
Jason B. Harris	Denham Springs, LA 70726
James Hodnett	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Bette Hodnett	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Kenny Lincecum	Pollock, LA 71467
Janet Lincecum	Pollock, LA 71467
Jerry Traylor	Pollock, LA 71467

James Transier	Dry Prong, LA 71423
James Transier	Dry Prong, LA 71423
L R Transier	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Ray Gaubero	Lena, LA 71447
Chasity Russell	Lena, LA 71447
Karlee Russell	Lena, LA 71447
Dallas Russell	Lena, LA 71447
Billie Watkins	Lena, LA 71447
William Watkins	Lena, LA 71447
Brooke Updegraff	Richton, MS 39476
Denesa Updegraff	Richton, MS 39476
Richard Updegraff	Richton, MS 39476
Marshall Brown	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Keith Rosra	Deville, LA 71328
Dustin Ladner	Poplarville, MS 39470
Chad Ladner	Poplarville, MS 39470
Todd Weaver	Shreveport, LA 71106
David T Weaver	Shreveport, LA 71106
Bridget Napier	Diamondhead, MS 39525-4437
Chris	Boyce, LA 71409
Royce Nugent	Boyce, LA 71409
Sterling Wright	Calhoun City, MS 38916
Aaron Barbee	Simpson, LA 71474
Charles Pritchard	Olla, LA 71465
Gregory A. Burley Brumley	Montgomery, LA 71454
Mary Brumley	Montgomery, LA 71454
Bobby Toler	Winnfield, LA 71483
Carolyn Sanders	Montgomery, LA 71454
Terry L. Goynes Sr	Flatwoods, LA 71427
Marlin Boyres	Flatwoods, LA 71455
Jimmy Teat	Jonesboro, LA 71251
Glyn Futrell	Elmer, LA 71424
Robbie Cooper	Elmer, LA 71424
Robert Cooper III	Elmer, LA 71424
Colleen Cooper	Elmer, LA 71424
Paul Smith	Atlanta, LA 71404
Nelda Hubbard	Simpson, LA 71474
Jackie Whalen	Pollock, LA 71457
Robert Whalen	Pollock, LA 71457
Jacob Hebert	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Rodney Guidry	Bell City, LA 70630
Ruby Wilson	Winnfield, LA 71483
Logan Welch	Tioga, LA 71477

Robert Gough	Hineston, LA 71438
Samantha Cotton	Clarence, LA 71414
Gary D Coleman	Calvin, LA 71410
Dudley Jr Godwin	Leesville, LA 71446
Michael Godwin	Leesville, LA 71446
Connie Altenburger	Leesville, LA 71446
Tiffany Bailey	Calvin, LA 71410
Forest User	Hineston, LA 71438
Kevin Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
James Lewis	Otis, LA 71466
Robert Cooper	Elmer, LA 71424
Randy Cooper	Elmer, LA 71424
Sharon Cooper	Elmer, LA 71424
Amber Canerday	Calvin, LA 71410
Alexis Sampey	Goldonna, LA 71031
Roger Hogan	Hineston, LA 71438
Jim Bradford	Georgetown, LA 71432
Margie Mayfield	LeCompte, LA 71346
Jimmy D Haymon	Anacoco, LA 71403
Bobby Bradford	Olla, LA 71465
Austin Brown	Hornbeck, LA 71439
Tori Friday	Calvin, LA 71410
Chuck Welch	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Nancy Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Edith Cheek	LeCompte, LA 71346
Frank Burch	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Gene Chandler	Bentley, LA 71407
Sandra Wren	Ashland, LA 71002
EC Weeks	Robeline, LA 71469
Wanda Hall	Slagle, LA 71475
William C Hall	Slagle, LA 71475
Terry Sampley	Hurley, MS 39562
Greta Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Renee Pritchard	Trout, LA 71371
Mildred Lewis	Libuse, LA 71348
Don Willett	Georgetown, LA 71432
Robert Blais	Forest Hill, LA 71430
W P O'Bannon	Natchitoches, LA 71457
Jeffery Broadway	Provencal, LA 71468
Samantha McNeely	Calvin, LA 71410
Steve Coffman	Leesville, LA 71496
Josh McKay	Pollock, LA 71467
Patrick Keel	Rosepine, LA 70659

Anthony Barnes	Winnfield, LA 71483
Josie Hansard	Anacoco, LA 71403
Connie Williams	Anacoco, LA 71403
Roy G Williams	Anacoco, LA 71403
Russell Robinson	Hineston, LA 71438
Bo	Alexandria, LA 71306
Amanda Barbee	Simpson, LA 71474
Caitlin James	Winnfield, LA 71410
Robert Lodridge	Flatwoods, LA 71427
Rodney King	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Danyale King	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Dustin King	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Sharman King	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Bobby Raley	Hodge, LA 71247
Todd Raley	Hodge, LA 71247
Kenneth Otwell	Ruston, LA 71270
James Lewis	Otis, LA 71466
Roger Hogan	Hineston, LA 71438
D.P. Ward	Shepard, TX 77371
Elaine Ward	Shepard, TX 77371
Brenna Eddleman	Hineston, LA 71438
Gilbert James	Montgomery, LA 71454
Susie Hayman	Anacoco, LA 71403
Jimmy Hayman, II	Anacoco, LA 71403
Joseph Carnline	Simpson, LA 71474
Gregory Ford	Simpson, LA 71474
Macy Canerday	Calvin, LA 71410
Kaylie Canerday	Calvin, LA 71410
Ronald Canerday	Calvin, LA 71410
David Hinton	Mora, LA 71455
Malcolm Isgitt	Many, LA 71449
Lawrence Ladner	Saucier, MS 39574
Pattie Ladner	Saucier, MS 39574
Paul Strother, Jr.	Glenmona, LA 71433
David Nasworthy	Gulfport, MS 39506
Joseph Roberts	Saucier, MS 39574
Mike Soulter	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Shirley Arnold	Dry Prong, LA 71423
William Arnold	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Tina Arnold	Dry Prong, LA 71423
David Aycock	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Ronald Aycock	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Tammy Aycock	Dry Prong, LA 71423

Dusty Lowe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Brandon Lowe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Tracy Lowe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Jerry Broadway	Robeline, LA 71469
William M. Delozier	Bude, MS 39630
David Aycock	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Lakyn Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Leah Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Kevin Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Tammy Sketoe	Dry Prong, LA 71423
Cheryl Bendily	Albany, LA 70711
Lonis Bendily Sr.	Albany, LA 70711
J.W. Webb	Ocean Springs, MS 39566
Jerry L. LaCaze	Leesville, LA 71446
Randy Warden	McHenry, MS 39561
Paul Teegardin	Silverton, TX 79257
Rebecca Harris Richmond	Ball, LA 71405
Raymond Updegraff	Richton, MS 39476
Holly Updegraff	Richton, MS 39476
Mary Updegraff	Richton, MS 39476
Danny Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Nancy Perkins	Forest Hill, LA 71430
Alvin T. Cruz	Escatawpa, MS 39552
Jimmy Davis	Vancleave, MS 39565
Shasta Wells	Pollock, LA 71467
Donnie James Wells	Pollock, LA 71467
Ashley Wells	Pollock, LA 71467
Donnie Ray Wells	Pollock, LA 71467
Donnie Ray Wells Sr.	Pollock, LA 71467
JoLynne Stark	Lubbock, TX 79493
W L Wilson	Pollock, LA 71467
Charles Vickers	Pineville, LA 71360
Hollingsworth Henry Hollingsworth	Pineville, LA 71360

In addition to the preceding names, letters asking for additional comments were sent to 700 appellants of the December 2010 decision, asking for their comments on the proposal. Their names and addresses are filed in our process records located at Kisatchie National Forest Supervisor's Office, Pineville, LA.

5.2 List of Government Agencies and Persons Consulted

The following congressional contacts were mailed letters for information and asked to provide comment:

Name	City/State
Representative Anh Joseph Cao	Washington, DC 20515-1802
Representative Charles J. Melancon	Washington, DC 20515-1803
Representative Charles W. Boustany	Washington, DC 20515-1807
Representative John C. Fleming, Jr.	Washington, DC 20515-1804
Representative Rodney Alexander	Washington, DC 20510-1805
Representative Stephen J. Scalise	Washington, DC 20515-1801
Representative William Cassidy	Washington, DC 20515-1806
Senator David Vitter	Washington, DC 20510-1805
Senator Mary Landrieu	Washington, DC 20510

5.3 Organizations and Media Sources

The Nature Conservancy

National Wild Turkey Federation

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Hunting Dog Association

National Forest Foundation

Newspapers (statewide, local, weekend) News Release

Television News Release

Radio News Release

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