

Bipartisan Birding Report

Birding Effort and Economics by Congressional District



2026

Overview

From coast to coast, on public lands and private ranches, in city parks and remote wildernesses, Americans – more than 96 million adults every year – are making time to look at birds. This makes birdwatching one of the largest outdoor recreational activities in the country, and one of the fastest growing. Now, new data from the Cornell Lab of Ornithology is painting a detailed picture of just how millions of birders are powering up the \$279 billion birding economy.

The largest participatory-science project in America, eBird users submit checklists of birds they have observed, how long they went birdwatching, and where they went. When overlaid with political boundaries, we can assess the relative amount of birding effort per district and get a sense of the economic value of birdwatchers to each area.

Birding is a deeply bipartisan activity, and this is reflected in the data. Of the top twenty-five most active districts, ten are held by Republicans and fifteen by Democrats, a nearly even split. Americans of all political affiliations value birds and have highly positive views of conservation. This is especially true for people engaged in multiple outdoor activities like birding and hunting; as a group, they are about eight times more likely to engage in conservation than non-participants, and nearly 75 percent have voted to support environmental policy. And every district, whether urban or rural, large or small, in the heartland or on the coast, has important habitat for birds.

To fully support and expand the birding economy, it is critical to invest in efforts that bring back abundant bird populations. Science tells us that North American birds are in trouble; in fact, they have been in decline for decades. In a world with fewer birds, the social, economic, and health benefits they give each American are diminished. Birds bring people together, and with the right support, we can recover and celebrate our birds for generations to come.

Eastern Bluebird by Brad Imhoff, Licking, Ohio;
Cornell Lab of Ornithology | Macaulay Library



District Highlights

Arizona 6th District and Arizona 7th District (Ciscomani – R and Grijalva – D)



Southeastern Arizona is one of the most remarkable birding destinations in the United States. The region's two congressional districts collectively account for nearly 3% of all eBird activity nationwide, and nearly two-thirds of all birding activity recorded across Arizona. This striking amount of activity is driven by the area's extraordinary ecological character. At the heart of this biodiversity are the sky islands: isolated mountain ranges rising dramatically from the surrounding desert, each encompassing a sweep of habitats that shift with elevation. These ranges harbor species found nowhere else in the country, from the coppery-tailed trogon to the violet-crowned hummingbird to the Arizona woodpecker, drawing devoted birders from across the nation.

That influx of visitors carries real economic weight. Research has shown that birders traveling to southeastern Arizona spend more than other nature-based tourists, making birdwatching a meaningful driver of the local economy of Tucson and the surrounding region. Money that moves from wealthy urban centers to rural communities provides a compounding multiplier effect caused by new money that, as it circulates locally, fuels economies that might otherwise struggle. Public lands like the Coronado National Forest, Chiricahua National Monument, and Saguaro National Park form the backbone of this ecosystem, preserving the wilderness landscapes that make it all possible.



3%
of all eBird
activity
nationwide
comes from
this regions'
two districts

Arizona Woodpecker by Kaleb Anderson, Chiricahua National Monument; Cornell Lab of Ornithology | Macaulay Library

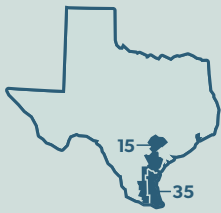
New Jersey 2nd District (Van Drew – R)



New Jersey's 2nd Congressional District is home to the Cape May peninsula, one of the most celebrated birding destinations in the world. Ranking second in the country for total eBird activity, the district accounts for roughly 40% of all birding activity recorded across New Jersey. Cape May's fame is rooted in its geography, acting as a funnel for enormous concentrations of shorebirds, songbirds, and more each spring and fall. Declining species like the red knot depend on this area to fuel multi-thousand-mile migrations from South America every spring feasting on the eggs of horseshoe crabs. Underscoring the conservation value of this area, the state has designated lower portions of the peninsula as critical habitat for migrating birds. These reasons and more make birding here a heritage activity, with decades of tradition in celebrating birds and cultivating naturalists that have made Cape May synonymous with migration watching.

That tradition translates into substantial economic impact. Nearly 475,000 non-residential birders visit the southern tip of Cape May County each year, generating an estimated \$313 million in direct economic impact annually. In fact, birders in the region spend an average of over \$660 per trip on hotels, restaurants, tours, and travel. These figures carry even more weight when considered that they arrive precisely during the spring and fall shoulder seasons, extending the local tourism economy well beyond the summer peak. Wildlife viewing more broadly accounts for over \$520 million in visitor expenditures in the county each year. Roughly one in ten visitors cites birding as the primary reason they chose Cape May as their destination, a testament to just how powerfully birds drive tourism to the district.

Texas 34th District and Texas 15th District (Gonzalez – D and De La Cruz – R)



The Lower Rio Grande Valley is one of the crown jewels of American birding, with two of Texas's three most birding-active congressional districts anchoring

a region that generates over 20% of all eBird activity in the state, itself the second-most active in the country. Like southeastern Arizona, the Valley's draw is the promise of species found nowhere else in the United States: the vivid green jay, the striking Altamira oriole, the rattling ringed kingfisher. The World Birding Center, a network of parks and preserves scattered across the region, has helped formalize that appeal, drawing birdwatchers from around the world to experience a landscape unlike anywhere else in the country. Along the extensive coastal shorelines of Laguna Madre, Padre Island, and South Padre Island, internationally significant concentrations of migratory shorebirds – among the most steeply declining birds in North America – gather along barrier island ecosystems that add yet another dimension to the region's extraordinary biodiversity.

Yet the Valley's ecological richness is under pressure. Less than 10% of the native thornforest that once blanketed the region survives today, even as it ranks among the most biodiverse forest types in the country. That loss underscores the urgency of conservation efforts like the Thornforest Conservation Partnership and its accompanying Conservation Plan, as well as the indispensable role of private landowners, who hold 70% of the highest-priority restoration acres. The National Wildlife Refuge System is equally central to the region's ecological and economic health: birding visitors to just three Valley refuges – Santa Ana, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Laguna Atascosa – contributed an estimated \$59 million in direct expenditures annually, with dedicated birding festivals generating millions more on top of that. (Note: dollar figures cited from Mathis 2004 and should be adjusted for inflation.) The Valley's story is one of irreplaceable natural heritage, significant economic stakes, and the critical importance of protecting and restoring what remains.

Tri-Colored Heron by Jack Rogers, Laguna Madre; Cornell Lab of Ornithology | Macaulay Library



The Lower Rio Grande Valley is one of the crown jewels of American birding, with two of Texas's three most birding-active congressional districts

Michigan 1st District and Michigan 6th District (Bergman – R and Dingell – D)



Michigan's 1st and 6th Congressional Districts could hardly be more different. One is vast and wild, while the other is compact and urbanized. Yet both are united by the remarkable impact of bird-watching. MI-1 covers the entire Upper Peninsula and much of the Lower, encompassing 44% of the state's land area but just 7% of its population. Within it lie sweeping expanses of intact forest, wild Great Lakes shorelines, boglands, and iconic destinations like Whitefish Point, Tawas Point, and the Straits of Mackinac area that draw serious birders from across the country. The district is also home to nearly the entire global breeding population of the Kirtland's warbler, one of North America's rarest song-birds and an economic engine in its own right. Birdwatchers travel from around the world to glimpse this species and attend the annual Kirtland's Warbler Festival, channeling tourism dollars into small towns like Mio, Grayling, and

Roscommon, the latter of which became Michigan's first designated Bird City in recognition of the warbler's outsized role in its local economy.

MI-6 could hardly be more different. Largely urbanized and suburbanized, it is a district with a large human population interspersed with agricultural fields – yet it generates remarkable birding activity, a testament to the power of well-placed greenspaces in an otherwise built landscape. Sites like Lake Erie Metropark serve as critical rest stops for birds navigating a human-impacted environment, while HawkFest draws visitors each fall to witness one of the region's most spectacular raptor migrations. Together, MI-1 and MI-6 account for 40% of all eBird activity in Michigan, and their contrast carries a larger lesson: whether defined by vast wilderness or urban pocket parks, every habitat matters. Birds connect people to nature across every kind of landscape, and that connection belongs to all communities, not just those with wilderness at their doorstep.

Maine 1st District and Maine 2nd District (Pingree – D and Golden – D)



Maine is one of the most birding-active states in the country on a per capita basis, reflecting just how deeply embedded outdoor recreation is in the fabric of life there. The state's outdoor recreation economy generated \$3.9 billion in 2024, contributing 4% to gross domestic product, with hunting, angling, and wildlife watching among its most significant pillars. Birding cuts across all of these; more than half of the nation's hunters and anglers are also birdwatchers, underscoring how intertwined these activities are in the state's recreational culture.

The economic pull of birds in Maine can be striking even at the level of a single sighting. When a rare Steller's sea-eagle – a species native to northeastern Asia – spent several weeks along the Maine and Massachusetts coast in the winter of 2021-22, over two thousand birders made the journey to see it, traveling an average of 340 miles and as far as 1,400 miles away. That single bird generated an estimated \$400,000 in local economic activity during a winter season that would otherwise have had few visitors. And more sustained economic benefits flow from annual events like Cobscook Institute's Downeast Spring Birding Festival, held every Memorial Day weekend since 2003 along Cobscook Bay. Festival-goers come for organized opportunities to encounter seabirds, shorebirds, and up to twenty-five species of warblers. The event generates over \$51,000* in direct economic impact, a figure that grows as more and more people take notice of Maine's birding oppor-

tunities. It is no coincidence that sustainable tourism plans for Downeast Maine explicitly identify birdwatcher-centric activities as a recognized avenue for economic growth.

*(*2006 estimate is approximately \$86,000 currently when adjusted for inflation.)*



Black and White Warbler by Jack Yanko, Cobscook Institute; Cornell Lab of Ornithology | Macaulay Library

Alaska (at-large) (Begich – R)



Alaska may have a small human population, but it draws birdwatchers from around the world to witness the wonder of birds. In fact, the state hosts some of the largest concentrations of migratory birds on the planet, with over one-third of global shorebird populations depending on Alaskan habitats at some point in their annual cycle. Seabirds and landbirds breeding in Alaska include many species that are globally rare and of high conservation concern, making the state a bucket-list destination for the kinds of birders who will travel far and wide for a chance to see desired species. Bird-watchers are the largest sector of eco-tourists worldwide, and tend to be well-educated, dedicated, and high-spending. This makes birders exactly the kind of visitor that benefits rural economies far from major tourism infrastructure.

The economic numbers bear that out. In 2016, approximately 300,000 birdwatchers visited Alaska, spending \$378 million and supporting 4,000 jobs. When the full ripple of economic activity is accounted for, the total value of bird tourism reached \$584 million, which is roughly equivalent to the average annual commercial salmon harvest value between 2015 and 2020. This spending also meant that \$47.8 million was generated in state and local tax revenue. On average, birders spent over 50% more per person than non-birding visitors, stayed longer, and were more active in the communities they visited. Crucially, 80% arrived through independent travel rather than cruise ships, making them far more likely to spend money in smaller, rural communities. A 2023 report found that one in five visitors to Alaska engaged in birding,

which is roughly the same proportion as those who went angling and more than three times the number who hunted. Birding festivals celebrating migratory seabirds and shorebirds are growing across the state, with major events now anchoring tourism calendars in Wrangell, Seward, Cordova, Homer, Yakutat, Utqiagvik, and beyond.

Sustaining this economy, however, requires thinking beyond Alaska's borders. Because Alaskan birds disperse to six continents after the breeding season, the health of this birding economy depends on intact ecosystems not just at home, but across the entire hemisphere. Alaskan birds remind us that valuing them, their journeys, and the landscapes that support them is truly a global concern.



\$584 million
total value of bird tourism

Western Sandpiper by Andy Bankert, Cordova-Hartney Bay;
Cornell Lab of Ornithology | Macaulay Library

Ohio 9th District and Ohio 14th District (Kaptur – D and Joyce – R)



Ohio's Lake Erie shoreline is a powerhouse for birding activity. Together, these two districts account for one out of every three birding hours logged in eBird from the entire state. Both districts owe much of that activity to migratory species. During the spring, birds reluctant to cross the open expanse of Lake Erie pile up in large numbers along the shore, congregating in forested pockets and wetland habitats that stand out amid largely agricultural and developed landscapes. At the heart of this activity is Black Swamp Bird Observatory's (BSBO) Biggest Week in American Birding. This ten-day festival is held each May, timed to coincide with the peak of songbird migration in northwest Ohio. Headquartered at Maumee Bay Lodge and Conference Center, the event helped to attract over 70,000 visitors in 2025 and generating an estimated \$53 mil-

lion in spending. The festival attracts participants from every U.S. state, more than fifty countries, and all seven continents.

The economic and community stakes are real. The festival has extended the local tourism season by six weeks, and the BSBO Birds and Business Alliance was formed to connect local businesses with the bird conservation community. Northeastern Ohio's birding scene similarly peaks during migration, with hotspots concentrated along the lakeshore and in forested parks further inland. Together, these districts make clear that protecting safe migratory passage is both an ecological and economical priority. Without birds returning each spring and fall, businesses would lose revenue, community pride would erode, and thousands of people could lose their connection to the natural world.

Nebraska 3rd District and Nebraska 1st District (Smith – R and Flood – R)



eBird data reveals that birding activity in Nebraska follows two distinct seasonal peaks, each tied to the remarkable spectacle of bird migration. The first and largest occurs in late March in the central part of the state, driven by one of nature's most awe-inspiring events: the congregation of more than 600,000 sandhill cranes along the Platte River during their spring migration north. This annual gathering draws thousands of visitors from across the country to Nebraska's 3rd congressional district. In 2017 alone, approximately 46,500 people traveled here to witness the cranes, with 93% coming from outside the region. The economic ripple effects are substantial, generating \$14.3 million in overall economic impact, supporting 182 jobs, and producing an estimated \$379,000 annually in local property, sales, and lodging tax revenue. Notably, the event's appeal is only growing, with more visitors each year making the cranes their sole reason for the trip rather than as a secondary attraction.

The second peak arrives in mid-May and is more focused within NE-1, where birding hotspots draw enthusiasts eager to see a different cast of migratory species. Instead of cranes, eager observers seek songbirds, shorebirds, and waterfowl. Destinations like Fontenelle Forest outside of Omaha offer chances to spot sought-after species such as the chestnut-sided warbler,

olive-sided flycatcher, and Blackburnian warbler, while urban parks around Lincoln and several State Recreation Areas with lakes and wetlands provide even more opportunities.

From the thundering masses of sandhill cranes on the Platte to the delicate warblers passing through Omaha's woodlands, migratory birds are the engine of Nebraska's birding economy. Protecting and maintaining the habitat these birds depend on for rest, refueling, and reproduction is essential to preserving both the ecological and economic legacy they represent.



Sandhill Crane by Adam Sell, Platte River; Cornell Lab of Ornithology | Macaulay Library

Methods

Birding activity data was collected via the eBird platform and provided by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. eBird users voluntarily record and submit checklists to the platform of birds observed during user-defined events. While eBird users tend to be more active recreational birders than non-users, they are likely not representative of the entire birdwatching community. As such, values reported here are underestimates of actual, complete birdwatching activity, as this report does not capture the activity of non-users. Activity is reported as 'observer effort hours' and defined as the number of birding hours reported on a single, complete eBird checklist multiplied by the number of reported checklist participants (i.e., people-hours). Checklists of reported distances greater than 10 kilometers, less than two minutes or greater than eight hours in duration, or at traveled speeds exceeding

100 km/h were not included. The temporal coverage of the provided data spanned from 2005 – 2024. Data were spatially filtered to encompass the contiguous United States and Alaska. All analyses were done using the statistical software R. Observer effort hours were rasterized on a scale of 3 km and overlaid with 2024 district-level Congressional boundaries obtained via the U.S. Census Bureau in the highest resolution available. In cases where a pixel of birding activity was bisected by neighboring districts, people-hours were allocated proportionally by district relative to spatial coverage (i.e., a district spatially covering 70% of the pixel received 70% of the birding activity represented by the pixel). District-level representation is reported using the roster of the 119th Congress (2025 – 2026) and includes vacancies updated at the time of publication.

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Appendix

The following table orders all U.S. Congressional districts by birding effort as defined in the Methods (i.e., birding-hours via eBird), from greatest to fewest. Columns correspond to state and district identifiers, birding observer hours, current

Congressional representative, and the affiliated political party of that representative. Districts ordered near the top of the table have the greatest relative birding activity; districts ordered near the bottom have the least.

State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party	State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party	State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party
Arizona	6	1,384,252	Ciscomani	R	Virginia	2	387,598	Kiggans	R	Washington	4	285,730	Newhouse	R
New Jersey	2	1,147,369	Van Drew	R	Florida	17	387,488	Steube	R	Wisconsin	3	284,710	Van Orden	R
California	2	1,034,212	Huffman	D	New York	21	386,604	Stefanik	R	Pennsylvania	9	283,107	Meuser	R
Arizona	7	882,101	Grijalva	D	Colorado	4	379,392	Boebert	R	Virginia	5	281,068	McGuire	R
Texas	34	813,986	Gonzalez	D	California	47	376,803	Min	D	Illinois	11	277,400	Foster	D
Colorado	2	811,075	Neguse	D	New Mexico	1	368,059	Stansbury	D	Texas	28	275,061	Cuellar	D
Vermont	0	807,576	Balint	D	Florida	8	367,791	Haridopolos	R	Idaho	2	274,964	Simpson	R
Massachusetts	9	793,174	Keating	D	Washington	8	365,249	Schrier	D	New York	4	272,466	Gillen	D
Maine	1	779,365	Pingree	D	New Mexico	2	365,017	Vasquez	D	Virginia	1	272,410	Wittman	R
Ohio	9	756,241	Kaptur	D	Texas	21	364,698	Roy	R	Illinois	10	271,438	Schneider	D
Alaska	0	720,584	Begich	R	Pennsylvania	15	361,194	Thompson	R	California	48	268,834	Issa	R
California	19	720,234	Panetta	D	Wisconsin	6	357,342	Grothman	R	New York	1	264,402	LaLota	R
Michigan	1	705,782	Bergman	R	Massachusetts	5	353,370	Clark	D	California	28	261,802	Chu	D
New York	19	701,634	Riley	D	Virginia	8	351,539	Beyer	D	New York	17	261,169	Lawler	R
Maine	2	672,680	Golden	D	North Carolina	3	346,842	Murphy	R	Idaho	1	260,123	Fulcher	R
Arizona	2	625,610	Crane	R	Ohio	14	346,698	Joyce	R	Washington	3	259,130	Gluesenkamp Perez	D
Massachusetts	6	601,480	Moulton	D	Maryland	3	341,649	Elfreth	D	Michigan	2	258,554	Moolenaar	R
Washington	6	582,597	Randall	D	Pennsylvania	16	341,288	Kelly	R	New York	23	254,099	Langworthy	R
Maryland	1	581,217	Harris	R	New Jersey	7	341,255	Kean	R	Oregon	5	253,548	Bynum	D
California	3	567,385	Kiley	I	South Carolina	1	339,121	Mace	R	California	5	251,686	McClintock	R
Oregon	4	565,572	Hoyle	D	California	1	336,943	Gallagher	R	Maryland	5	249,584	Hoyer	D
California	24	552,027	Carbajal	D	Massachusetts	2	335,731	McGovern	D	Michigan	5	249,185	Walberg	R
Texas	14	545,920	Weber	R	New York	18	333,857	Ryan	D	Montana	2	245,900	Downing	R
Oregon	2	545,761	Bentz	R	Washington	10	330,437	Strickland	D	Pennsylvania	13	245,611	Joyce	R
New York	24	533,151	Tenney	R	Michigan	6	329,710	Dingell	D	Connecticut	3	243,670	DeLauro	D
Delaware	0	527,576	McBride	D	Washington	7	329,021	Jayapal	D	Washington	5	242,902	Baumgartner	R
Wisconsin	2	515,400	Pocan	D	Virginia	6	323,387	Cline	R	Ohio	7	242,601	Miller	R
Colorado	7	479,525	Pettersen	D	California	11	322,926	Pelosi	D	Pennsylvania	4	241,603	Dean	D
Colorado	3	465,345	Hurd	R	Maryland	6	320,015	Delaney	D	Pennsylvania	11	235,474	Smucker	R
Washington	2	464,573	Larsen	D	Pennsylvania	5	316,784	Scanlon	D	New Hampshire	1	233,771	Pappas	D
Oregon	1	456,868	Bonamici	D	Florida	2	316,307	Dunn	R	California	18	232,826	Lofgren	D
Florida	3	443,655	Cammack	R	Wyoming	0	313,483	Hageman	R	Virginia	10	232,387	Subramanyam	D
Montana	1	440,183	Zinke	R	Utah	2	312,935	Maloy	R	District of Columbia	98	229,048	Holmes Norton	D
Texas	15	432,992	De La Cruz	R	Massachusetts	1	309,860	Neal	D	Minnesota	2	228,914	Craig	D
Texas	27	431,008	Cloud	R	Georgia	1	306,875	Carter	R	Wisconsin	8	228,774	Wied	R
Wisconsin	7	421,882	Tiffany	R	Connecticut	2	302,747	Courtney	D	Texas	35	228,663	Casar	D
North Carolina	11	416,842	Edwards	R	Maryland	8	301,775	Raskin	D	New York	10	226,366	Goldman	D
California	4	416,555	Thompson	D	South Carolina	6	299,423	Clyburn	D	Utah	3	225,495	Kennedy	R
New York	12	410,112	Nadler	D	Florida	13	298,266	Paulina Luna	R	Massachusetts	3	224,286	Trahan	D
New Mexico	3	409,535	Fernandez	D	Puerto Rico	98	296,896	Hernandez	D	New York	20	224,279	Tonko	D
New Hampshire	2	407,974	Goodlander	D	Florida	28	294,628	Gimenez	R	Oregon	3	223,264	Dexter	D
California	16	404,450	Liccardo	D	California	50	293,803	Peters	D	Ohio	11	221,715	Brown	D
Pennsylvania	6	404,192	Houlahan	D	North Carolina	4	292,669	Foushee	D	West Virginia	2	220,226	Moore	R
Minnesota	8	392,076	Stauber	R	New York	25	291,969	Morelle	D	California	49	219,842	Levin	D
Florida	19	390,804	Donalds	R	Texas	10	291,294	McCaul	R	California	14	219,424	Vacant	NA
Texas	23	390,729	Vacant	NA	Hawaii	2	288,916	Tokuda	D	California	25	219,294	Ruiz	D

Appendix

State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party	State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party	State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party
Louisiana	1	217,378	Scalise	R	Illinois	16	169,759	LaHood	R	Michigan	9	141,224	McClain	R
New Jersey	6	216,605	Pallone	D	California	32	167,093	Sherman	D	Kansas	2	140,379	Schmidt	R
Ohio	5	215,246	Latta	R	New Jersey	3	166,762	Conaway	D	Maryland	4	139,577	Ivey	D
Pennsylvania	1	214,603	Fitzpatrick	R	Michigan	7	163,733	Barrett	R	Colorado	8	138,384	Evans	R
Texas	36	214,330	Babin	R	Indiana	8	163,467	Messmer	R	Illinois	2	137,893	Kelly	D
Arizona	1	214,054	Schweikert	R	Florida	22	162,380	Frankel	D	Illinois	6	137,766	Casten	D
Maryland	2	212,365	Olszewski	D	Virginia	11	162,326	Walkinshaw	D	Illinois	15	137,738	Miller	R
California	23	212,287	Obernolte	R	South Carolina	7	162,242	Fry	R	Texas	11	137,343	Pfluger	R
California	12	212,260	Simon	D	Illinois	3	161,874	Ramirez	D	Minnesota	1	136,273	Finstad	R
New Jersey	12	210,911	Watson Coleman	D	Tennessee	3	161,404	Fleischmann	R	Florida	27	136,264	Salazar	R
Ohio	13	210,182	Sykes	D	California	41	161,356	Calvert	R	New York	2	134,770	Garbarino	R
Texas	31	206,785	Carter	R	California	40	161,304	Kim	R	Illinois	13	133,111	Budzinski	D
Michigan	4	206,468	Huizenga	R	Massachusetts	8	161,225	Lynch	D	Florida	4	133,023	Bean	R
Alabama	1	206,028	Moore	R	Wisconsin	5	160,781	Fitzgerald	R	California	6	131,244	Bera	D
Connecticut	5	205,544	Hayes	D	Florida	12	160,231	Bilirakis	R	Pennsylvania	8	131,108	Bresnahan	R
Virginia	9	204,852	Griffith	R	North Carolina	5	160,187	Foxx	R	Florida	7	130,652	Mills	R
Colorado	5	202,700	Crank	R	Ohio	2	160,142	Taylor	R	Iowa	1	130,581	Miller-Meeks	R
Colorado	6	202,664	Crow	D	Illinois	12	159,645	Bost	R	California	7	130,086	Matsui	D
Wisconsin	4	201,320	Moore	D	Nevada	2	159,290	Amodei	R	Tennessee	5	129,012	Ogles	R
Florida	18	201,096	Franklin	R	Illinois	9	158,871	Schakowsky	D	California	36	128,891	Lieu	D
Florida	6	200,814	Fine	R	North Carolina	2	158,705	Ross	D	Rhode Island	1	128,886	Amo	D
Tennessee	2	199,420	Burchett	R	Pennsylvania	14	158,571	Reschenthaler	R	South Carolina	4	128,884	Timmons	R
Oregon	6	197,723	Salinas	D	North Dakota	0	158,444	Fedorchak	R	Georgia	5	128,726	Williams	D
California	10	196,127	DeSaulnier	D	New York	9	158,160	Clarke	D	Virginia	3	128,496	Scott	D
Michigan	3	193,198	Scholten	D	Ohio	10	157,088	Turner	R	Mississippi	4	126,997	Ezell	R
Arizona	9	192,216	Gosar	R	Florida	14	156,721	Castor	D	Georgia	11	126,942	Loudermilk	R
Tennessee	1	191,546	Harshbarger	R	Missouri	2	156,571	Wagner	R	South Carolina	2	126,487	Wilson	R
New York	22	189,807	Mannion	D	Virginia	4	156,427	McClellan	D	Texas	22	124,000	Nehls	R
Texas	37	189,441	Doggett	D	Massachusetts	4	155,878	Auchincloss	D	Florida	1	123,478	Patronis	R
Utah	1	188,866	Moore	R	Georgia	10	155,324	Collins	R	Arizona	5	122,911	Biggs	R
Rhode Island	2	188,574	Magaziner	D	New Jersey	11	155,198	Mejia	D	Ohio	8	122,114	Davidson	R
Ohio	12	188,219	Balderson	R	New York	8	154,629	Jeffries	D	Maryland	7	121,630	Mfume	D
Missouri	3	188,197	Onder	R	Florida	16	154,162	Buchanan	R	California	31	121,507	Cisneros	D
Florida	11	185,164	Webster	R	Indiana	7	153,427	Carson	D	Ohio	6	121,343	Rulli	R
New Jersey	5	183,138	Gottheimer	D	Florida	5	151,791	Rutherford	R	New York	11	121,030	Malliotakis	R
Indiana	9	183,032	Houchin	R	Illinois	5	150,738	Quigley	D	New Jersey	4	120,826	Smith	R
California	26	181,837	Brownley	D	Massachusetts	7	150,687	Pressley	D	Texas	38	120,383	Hunt	R
Indiana	4	181,460	Baird	R	Ohio	3	150,129	Beatty	D	Florida	21	119,693	Mast	R
Florida	26	180,257	Diaz-Balart	R	Minnesota	4	148,969	McCollum	D	Minnesota	6	118,306	Emmer	R
Indiana	1	179,251	Mrvan	D	Louisiana	3	148,896	Higgins	R	Nebraska	1	117,977	Flood	R
Pennsylvania	10	178,398	Perry	R	South Dakota	0	148,673	Johnson	R	Indiana	2	116,374	Yakym	R
Minnesota	7	177,710	Fischbach	R	Wisconsin	1	148,238	Steil	R	Michigan	8	116,329	McDonald Rivet	D
Connecticut	1	176,746	Larson	D	Kansas	1	147,712	Mann	R	Nevada	4	113,474	Horsford	D
Connecticut	4	176,310	Himes	D	Pennsylvania	17	146,551	Deluzio	D	Indiana	3	112,689	Stutzman	R
California	8	175,942	Garamendi	D	Virginia	7	146,281	Vindman	D	Illinois	14	111,740	Underwood	D
Ohio	4	174,743	Jordan	R	West Virginia	1	145,274	Miller	R	California	17	111,732	Khanna	D
California	20	173,470	Fong	R	Minnesota	5	145,142	Omar	D	Kentucky	3	111,201	McGarvey	D
Pennsylvania	7	172,939	Mackenzie	R	New York	26	144,668	Kennedy	D	New York	5	111,176	Meeks	D
Washington	1	171,975	DelBene	D	North Carolina	7	143,097	Rouzer	R	California	51	109,610	Jacobs	D
Ohio	15	171,527	Carey	R	New York	13	141,892	Españillat	D	Florida	10	109,529	Frost	D
Minnesota	3	171,139	Morrison	D	Nebraska	3	141,541	Smith	R	Arkansas	2	109,503	Hill	R

Appendix

State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party
New York	3	109,438	Suozzi	D
Texas	8	109,079	Luttrell	R
California	15	107,981	Mullin	D
North Carolina	9	107,313	Hudson	R
South Carolina	3	107,164	Biggs	R
Missouri	4	107,087	Alford	R
Missouri	6	106,836	Graves	R
North Carolina	10	106,195	Harrigan	R
Iowa	2	106,135	Hinson	R
California	27	106,111	Whitesides	D
New Jersey	9	105,984	Pou	D
Arkansas	3	105,680	Womack	R
Illinois	8	105,276	Krishnamoorthi	D
Kansas	3	105,139	Davids	D
Missouri	8	104,946	Smith	R
Georgia	2	104,474	Bishop	D
Georgia	8	104,038	Scott	R
California	9	103,156	Harder	D
Tennessee	7	101,528	Van Epps	R
Kentucky	1	101,316	Comer	R
Alabama	5	101,189	Strong	R
Iowa	4	98,929	Feenstra	R
Kentucky	6	98,505	Barr	R
California	52	97,798	Vargas	D
Colorado	1	97,763	DeGette	D
Utah	4	97,048	Owens	R
Oklahoma	3	96,861	Lucas	R
Illinois	17	94,516	Sorenson	D
New York	16	93,361	Latimer	D
Indiana	5	92,685	Spartz	R
North Carolina	14	92,656	Moore	R
Pennsylvania	12	92,548	Lee	D
Missouri	1	92,101	Bell	D
Illinois	1	91,925	Jackson	D
Georgia	9	91,016	Clyde	R
Michigan	10	90,734	James	R
Arkansas	4	89,598	Westerman	R
California	13	88,955	Gray	D
Ohio	1	88,728	Landsman	D
Texas	17	88,678	Sessions	R
Texas	25	87,494	Williams	R
Florida	15	86,423	Lee	R
Nevada	1	85,267	Titus	D
Arkansas	1	85,124	Crawford	R
Tennessee	4	84,651	Desjarlais	R
North Carolina	13	84,252	Knott	R
Washington	9	83,712	Smith	D
Tennessee	8	83,171	Kustoff	R
Michigan	11	82,817	Stevens	D
New Jersey	1	82,678	Norcross	D
Kentucky	2	82,508	Guthrie	R

State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party
Georgia	4	82,482	Johnson	D
Georgia	7	80,499	McCormick	R
California	30	79,801	Friedman	D
Georgia	12	79,730	Allen	R
Florida	9	78,678	Soto	D
Texas	2	78,153	Crenshaw	R
Missouri	7	77,901	Burlison	R
Florida	20	77,854	Vacant	N/A
Texas	3	75,544	Self	R
Louisiana	5	75,492	Letlow	R
Louisiana	4	75,243	Johnson	R
Texas	7	75,119	Fletcher	D
Texas	19	73,653	Arrington	R
Indiana	6	73,023	Shreve	R
North Carolina	1	71,022	Davis	D
California	42	70,859	Garcia	D
Illinois	7	70,731	Davis	D
Texas	13	70,614	Jackson	R
Texas	1	70,592	Moran	R
Louisiana	2	69,919	Carter	D
Pennsylvania	3	69,422	Evans	D
Florida	23	69,407	Moskowitz	D
Kansas	4	69,263	Estes	R
Tennessee	6	69,136	Rose	R
Texas	4	66,969	Fallon	R
Oklahoma	4	66,648	Cole	R
Oklahoma	1	66,548	Hern	R
Alabama	7	66,407	Sewell	D
North Carolina	12	65,583	Adams	D
Georgia	14	65,527	Fuller	R
Missouri	5	64,851	Cleaver	D
North Carolina	6	63,105	McDowell	R
Kentucky	4	62,024	Massie	R
New Jersey	8	61,976	Menendez	D
Iowa	3	61,914	Nunn	R
Mississippi	1	61,381	Kelly	R
Louisiana	6	60,497	Fields	D
Oklahoma	5	59,466	Bice	R
California	44	59,052	Barragan	D
Tennessee	9	58,603	Cohen	D
California	43	58,247	Waters	D
Michigan	12	57,223	Tlaib	D
Oklahoma	2	56,691	Brecheen	R
Texas	5	55,987	Gooden	R
Florida	25	55,243	Wasserman Schultz	D
Alabama	6	55,097	Palmer	R
Alabama	3	54,522	Rogers	R
North Carolina	8	53,854	Harris	R
Texas	30	53,123	Crockett	D
Texas	26	52,807	Gill	R
Texas	12	52,647	Goldman	R

State	District	Observer Hours	Representative	Party
Alabama	4	52,135	Aderholt	R
South Carolina	5	51,747	Norman	R
New York	14	50,428	Ocasio-Cortez	D
California	45	50,222	Tran	D
Texas	32	49,570	Johnson	D
Kentucky	5	48,332	Rogers	R
Pennsylvania	2	47,276	Boyle	D
Mississippi	3	47,133	Guest	R
Hawaii	1	46,910	Case	D
Georgia	3	46,751	Jack	R
Alabama	2	46,053	Figures	D
Arizona	4	45,499	Stanton	D
California	38	44,708	Sanchez	D
Arizona	3	43,799	Ansari	D
Illinois	4	42,831	Garcia	D
Georgia	6	42,758	McBath	D
Georgia	13	41,949	Vacant	N/A
Nebraska	2	41,866	Bacon	R
Mississippi	2	39,205	Thompson	D
Texas	9	38,829	Green	D
Texas	6	38,592	Ellzey	R
California	39	37,986	Takano	D
Arizona	8	37,875	Hamadeh	R
Texas	24	37,710	Van Duyne	R
Texas	33	36,555	Veasey	D
New York	6	33,572	Meng	D
New York	15	32,260	Torres	D
California	22	29,432	Valadao	R
Nevada	3	28,908	Lee	D
Texas	20	28,722	Castro	D
Michigan	13	27,853	Thanedar	D
California	29	26,615	Rivas	D
California	46	26,602	Correa	D
New York	7	24,715	Velazquez	D
California	34	23,307	Gomez	D
Texas	18	22,770	Menefee	D
Florida	24	22,006	Wilson	D
Texas	16	21,947	Escobar	D
California	35	21,012	Torres	D
New Jersey	10	20,289	McIver	D
California	37	18,799	Kamlager	D
U.S. Virgin Islands	98	17,887	Plaskett	D
Texas	29	16,586	Garcia	D
California	33	15,265	Aguilar	D
California	21	13,746	Costa	D
Northern Mariana Islands	98	4,990	King-Hinds	R
Guam	98	3,263	Moylan	R
American Samoa	98	1,479	Radewagen	R

Kildeer by Max Nootbaar, Howard Marsh
Metropark, Ohio / Macaulay Library.



\$108 billion

Total annual amount spent on birding trips
(such as food and lodging) and equipment
(such as bird seed and binoculars)

1.4 million jobs

Total jobs related to birding trip and
equipment expenditures, which generated
more than \$90 billion in labor income

\$38 billion

Total annual tax revenue generated
by birding activity

\$279 billion

Total annual economic output
generated by birding expenditures



This report was prepared by select partners of the North
American Bird Conservation Initiative Government
Affairs and Partner Engagement Subcommittee.