The Economic Impact of Saginaw Bay Bass Fishing Tournaments

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SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

All photos were sourced from Major League Fishing or The National Professional Fishing League website

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CONTENTS

1.0 OVERVIEW

1.1 SUMMARY OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT

The 2023 National Professional Fishing League Tournament and the Major League Fishing Tournament are estimated to have generated or supported economic benefits for Bay County in the following ways:

- The tournaments brought 582 total visitors from 25 states.
- There were 4,141 total visitor days. These visitors spent on average seven to eight days in the Bay City area.
- Direct spending of all visitors was $815,000.
- The total economic impact of all visitors is estimated at $976,000 in economic output supporting 10 jobs.
- Visitors generated approximately $8,187 in additional tax revenue for BayCounty.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

This report focuses on the economic contribution (direct, indirect, and induced) two professional bass fishing tournaments had on the Bay County area. The economic contribution is the amount of economic activity that the two events generate within a defined region. For the purpose of this report, the local region is defined as Bay County. This study will quantify the number of visitors to the area, spending patterns by those visitors, and the indirect/induced values as a result of that spending.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This study will estimate the economic impact of two professional bass fishing tournaments in the Bay City area. To achieve this, there were two surveys conducted during the research period. Both were administered via Qualtrics email survey.

The first survey focused on visitors (anglers) and their spending patterns. Data gathered from the survey includes zip code, length of visits, party size, spending patterns, general demographics, and other questions regarding the event. The second survey focused on vendors, media, and other support crews. The data collected is very similar to the visitor survey.

1.3.1 Visitors to the Bay City Area

To calculate the economic impact of these fishing tournaments, we should consider only new spending that occurred specifically because of the fishing tournaments.   To accomplish this, survey respondents are categorized into two groups:

Local Visitors: Spending by Bay County residents is not generally counted in the economic impact because the spending would have happened regardless of the fishing events. All survey forms ask for zip codes, which identify the local residents. The survey results did not include any local visitors.

Nonlocal Visitors: Spending by non-local visitors is the key driver in economic impact studies. These visitors' primary residence must be outside the defined economic region (Bay County). All survey respondents are considered nonlocal visitors.

1.3.2 Economic Modeling

The economic impact is estimated using the IMPLAN model. IMPLAN is a regional economic analysis software application that is designed to estimate the impact or ripple effect (specifically backward linkages) of a given economic activity within a specific geographic area through the implementation of its Input-Output model.[1] This modeling system uses multipliers that provide a way to measure the complete economic impact that the initial change in demand has on the local economy. The results of an input-output model are broken down into three effects:[2]

Direct Effects	A set of expenditures applied to the input-output multipliers. The direct effect is often referred to as direct spending or initial change in demand. This direct spending, or initial change in demand, is determined by the researcher or analyst. Applying these initial changes to the multipliers in IMPLAN will then display how a region will respond economically to them
Indirect Effects	Indirect effects are the business-to-business purchases in the supply chain taking place in the economic region that stem from the initial change in demand or direct spending (direct effects). In other words, this is the increase in sales by businesses that are suppliers to restaurants, hotels, retail stores, etc.

[1] Full IMPLAN disclaimer can be found in Appendix A1: IMPLAN Modeling
[2] https://blog.implan.com/understanding-implan-effects

Induced Effects: Increased economic activity from household spending of labor income, after the removal of taxes and savings. The induced effects are generated by the spending of employees within the business' supply chain.

The IMPLAN model will report economic impact in four ways:[3]

Output **Gross output** is the total economic activity, including the sum of intermediate inputs and the value they add to the final good or service. The intermediate inputs are the resources used in the production of final goods and services. It should be noted that gross output can be overstated if the intermediate inputs are used multiple times in the production of other goods and services.[4]

Labor Income The increase in wages, salaries, and proprietors' income as a result of the initial change in demand (direct effects).

Employment The total number of jobs supported by direct spending or initial change in demand. This measurement does not distinguish between a full-time or part-time employee. It also does not account for employees who moved from one job to another within the defined economic region. Thus it does tend to overstate the number of jobs created.

Value Added The contribution to the economic region's gross domestic product (GDP).

Visitors were asked to identify their spending in four basic categories. Each of these categories represents multiple industry classifications within the IMPLAN model. To account for this, the IMPLAN model allows users to combine IMPLAN industry classification so the model matches the data being collected. This is known as industry aggregation.[5]

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[3] Expanded definitions can be found in Appendix A1: IMPLAN Modeling
[4] An example of an intermediate good would be steel. This is a raw material used in the production of numerous goods.
[5] A detailed breakdown of industry aggregation is available in Appendix A1: IMPLAN Modeling

1.4 BASS FISHING TOURNAMENTS

There were two professional bass fishing tournaments held in the Saginaw Bay. The first tournament was organized by The National Professional Fishing League (NPFL) and the second tournament was organized by Major League Fishing (MFL).

The NPFL tournament was held from July 16 through July 22. The launch was located at Veterans Memorial Park and the weigh-in was located at Friendship Park (Downtown). A total of 71 anglers participated in this tournament, with the winner taking home $100,0000.

The MLF tournament is part of the Bass Pro Tour and was held from August 1 through August 6. The launch was located in the Golson Nature Area and the weigh-in was located at Wenonah Park. A total of 79 anglers participated in this tournament, with the winner taking home $100,0000

2.0 VISITOR SURVEYING

To assess the economic impact of these events, we relied on tournament organizers to distribute the email surveys to all registered anglers, media, vendors, and support crews.

2.1 VISITOR SURVEY

The visitor survey collected the primary economic impact data. There were two surveys conducted during the research period. Both surveys focused on the visitors and their spending patterns, however, one was focused on anglers and the other was focused on media, vendors, and other support crews. The online survey was administered the week after the events and ran for three to four weeks.

The survey was emailed to all registered anglers, media, vendors, staff, and other support crews. Data gathered from this survey included zip code, length of visits, party size, spending patterns, general demographics, and specific feedback about the event.

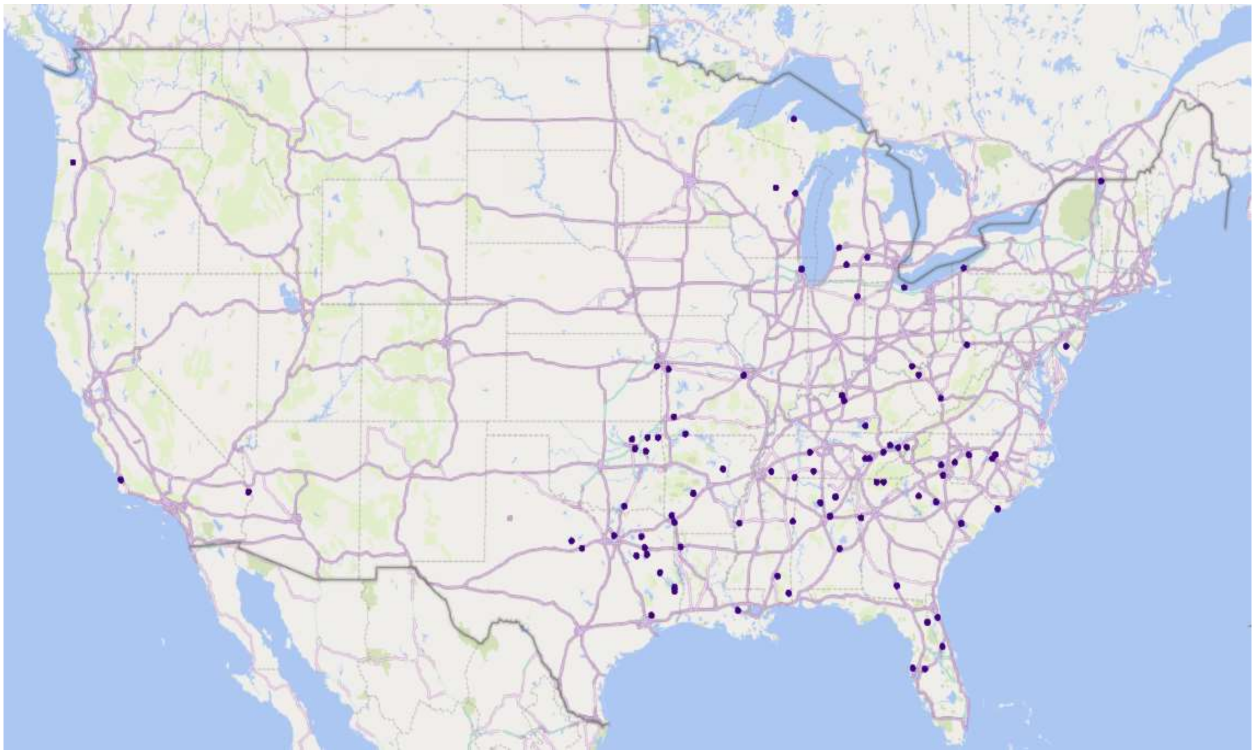
The result was 103 completed angler surveys and 42 completed support surveys. This lower response rate will still provide us with a 95% confidence interval, however, the margin error is slightly larger at 10%. Table 1 below gives a breakdown of the survey response rate.

Table 1: Survey response and response rates (%)

	Angler survey responses	Media, vendors, staff, and support crew survey responses
The National Professional Fishing League	69 (97%)	4
Major League Fishing	34 (43%)	38

The results show attendees from over 25 states. Figure 1 shows the geographic distribution of the survey respondents within the United States.

Figure 1: Zip code distribution for the United States



2.2 VISITOR DEMOGRAPHICS

The visitor survey asked specific questions regarding the tournaments as well as general demographic questions. A summary of these results is presented in the figures below.   Any comments that were given in the survey are available in Appendix A3: Survey Comments.

Figure 2: Please describe your accommodations during the fishing tournament

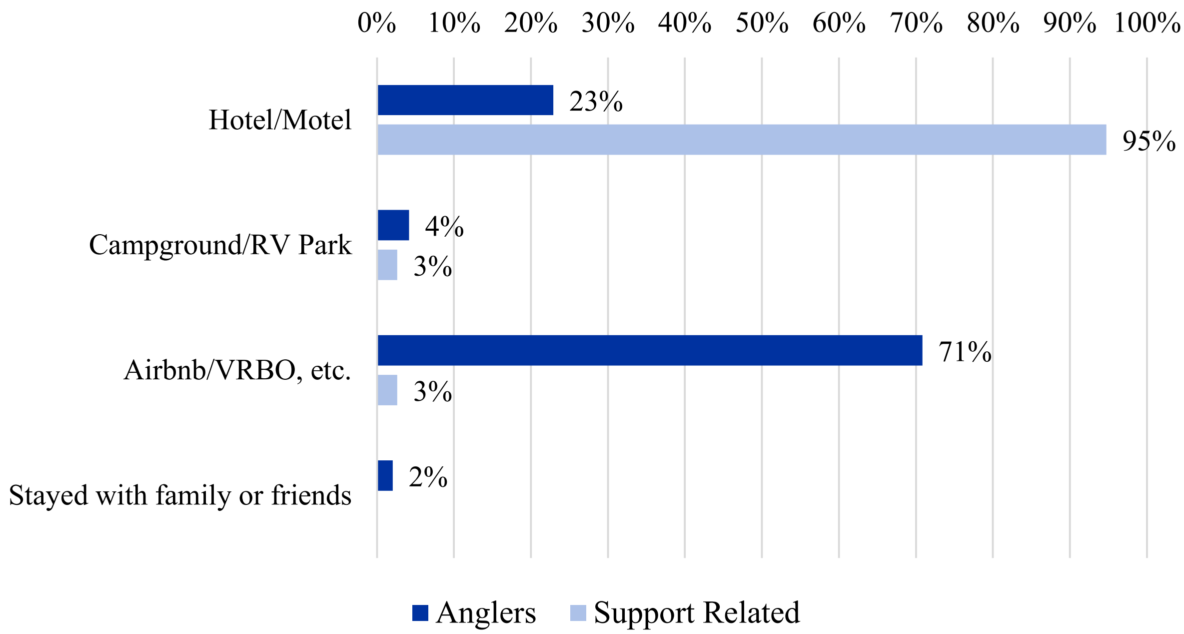


Figure 3: In the past five years, how many times have you visited the Bay City area?

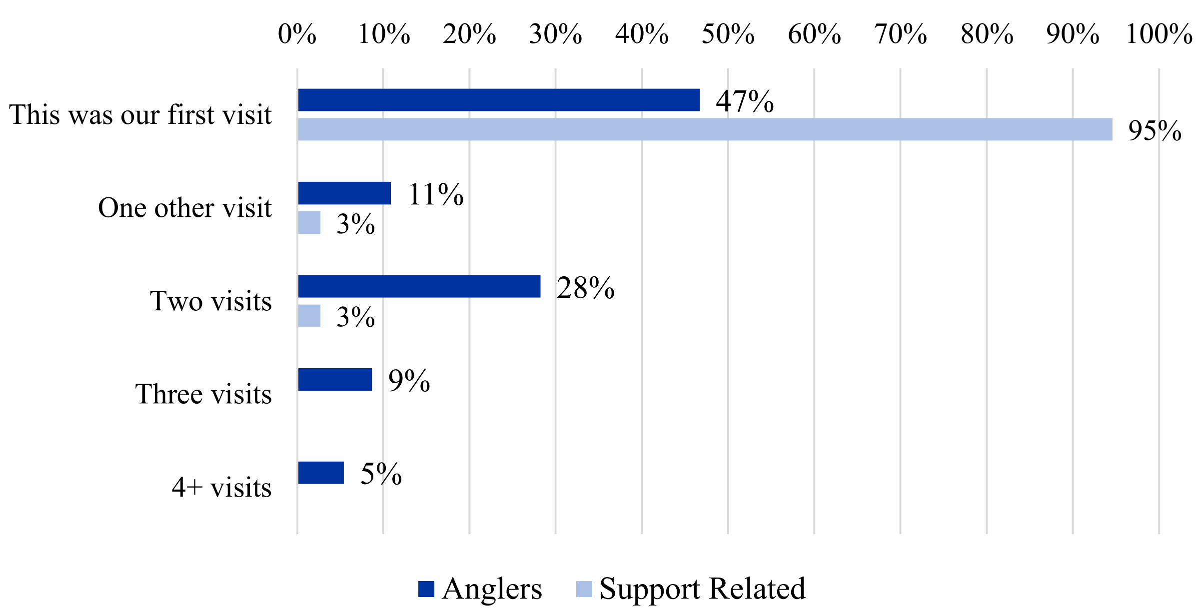


Figure 4: Based on your experience, how likely are you to recommend visiting the Bay City area to a friend?

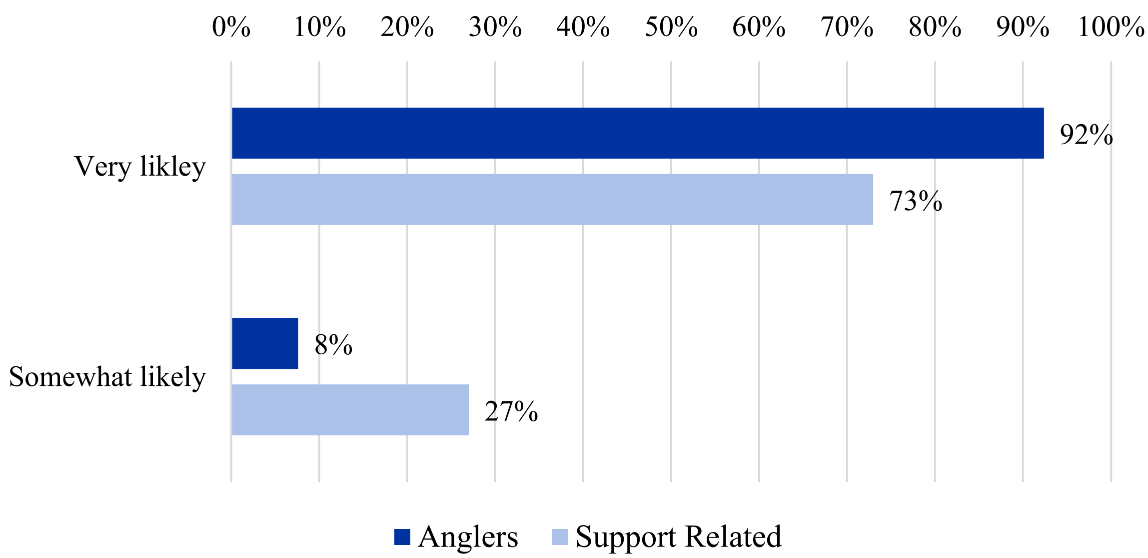


Figure 5: Before the start of the event, did you travel to the Bay City area to scout the fishing conditions?

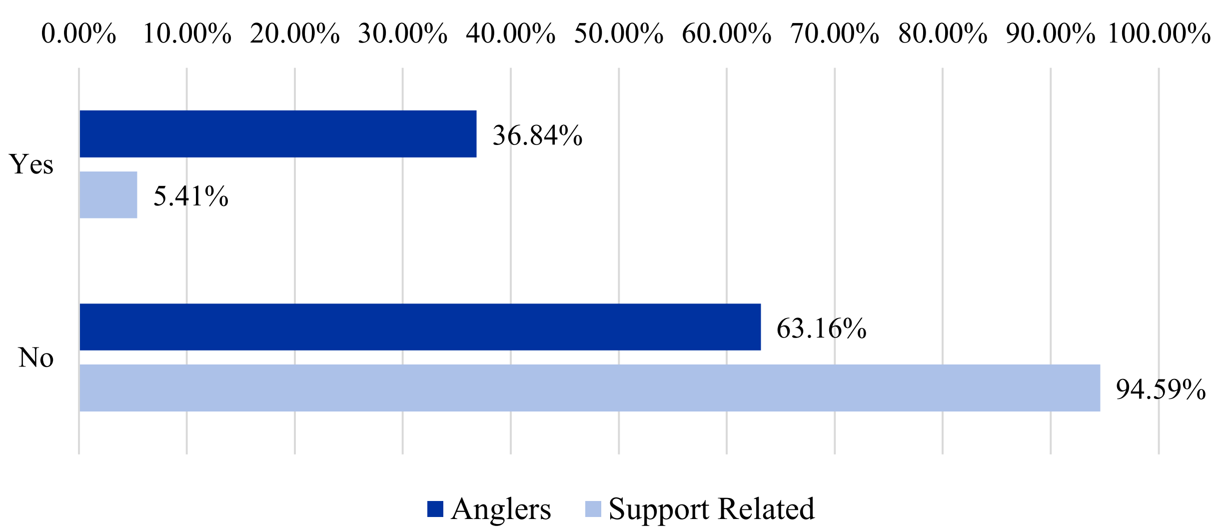


Figure 6: How many years have you competed in fishing tournaments?

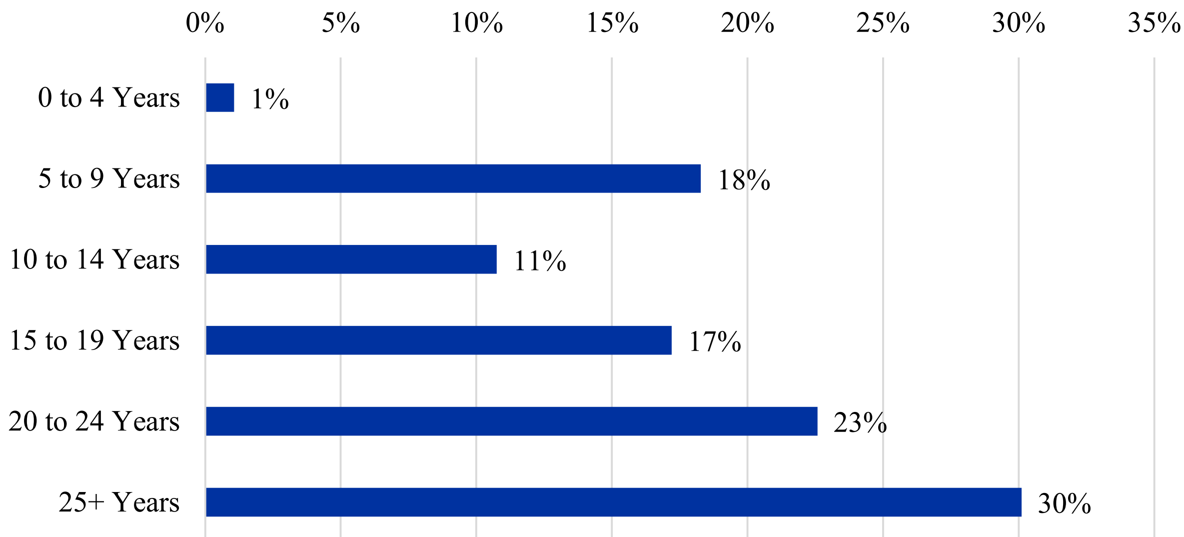


Figure 7: In a given year, how many fishing tournaments do you compete in?

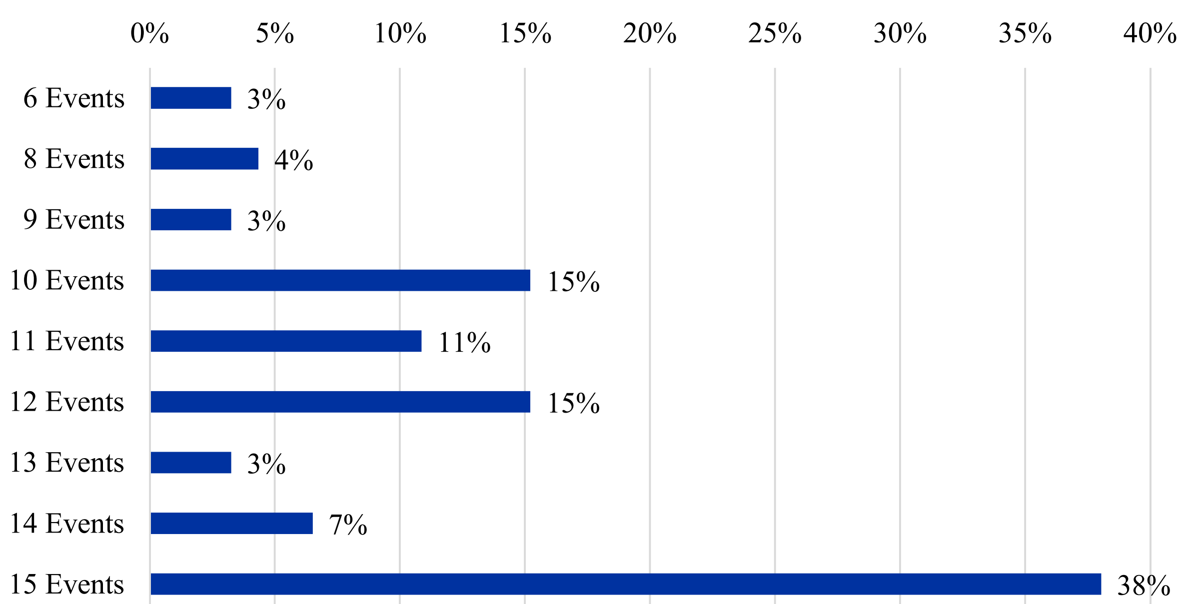


Figure 8: Age distribution

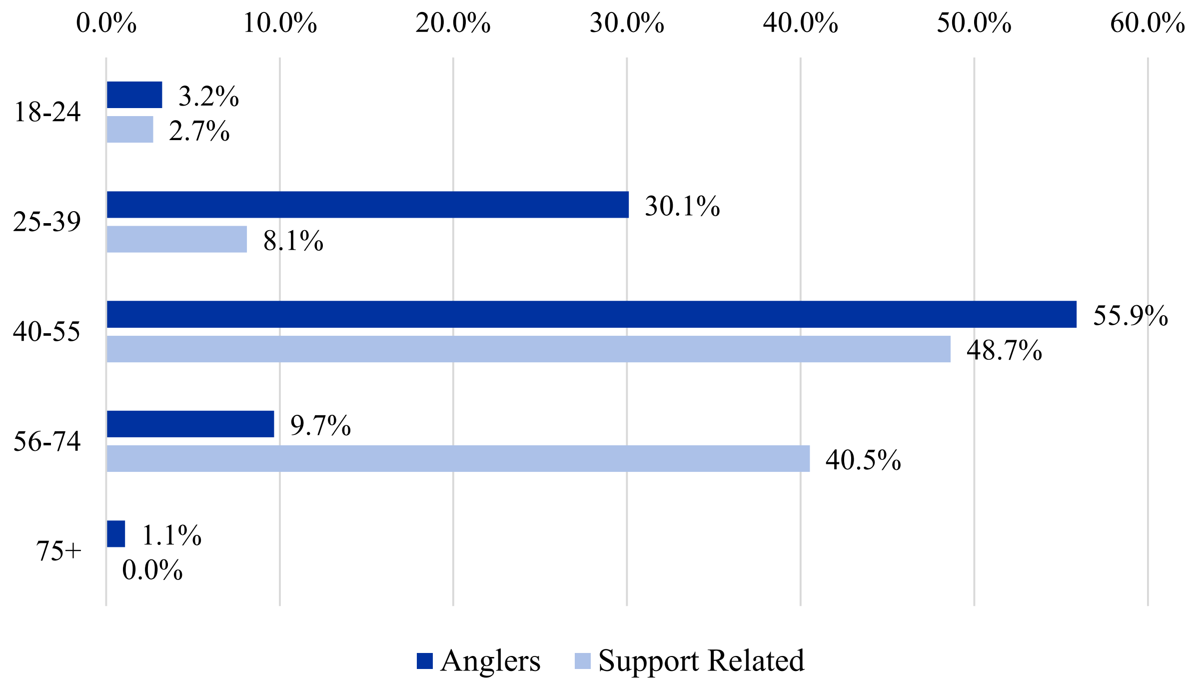


Figure 9: Income distribution

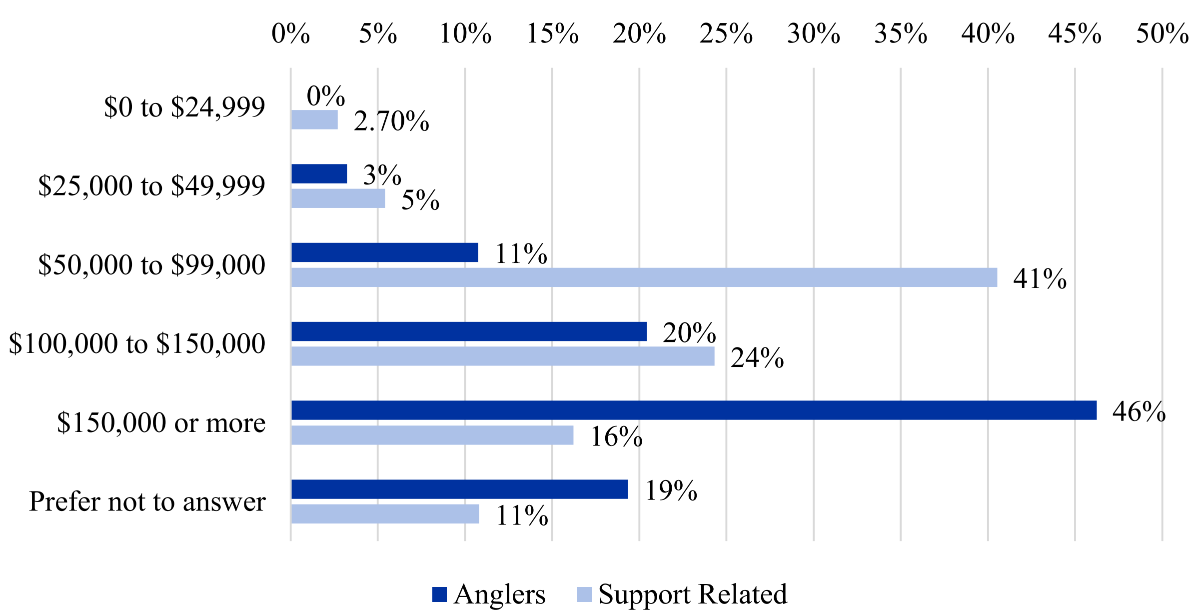


Table 2: Survey responses

	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree
The website/registration software was easy to use	91.4%	8.6%	0%
I was satisfied with the format of the tournament	96.77%	2.18%	1.08%[6]
There were adequate accommodations[7]	95.65%	2.17%	2.17%

[6] The 'disagreed' response was during the MLF tournament
[7] Includes repsonses from support related survey

3.0 VISITORS AND VISITOR DAYS

3.1 DEFINING THE ECONOMIC REGION

To properly determine the economic impact, we must first define the local region. For the purpose of this report, we define the local region as Bay County. Figure 10 displays the map of the defined economic region and Tables 3 through 5 provide key economic metrics from this region.

Figure 10: The defined economic region: Bay County, Michigan

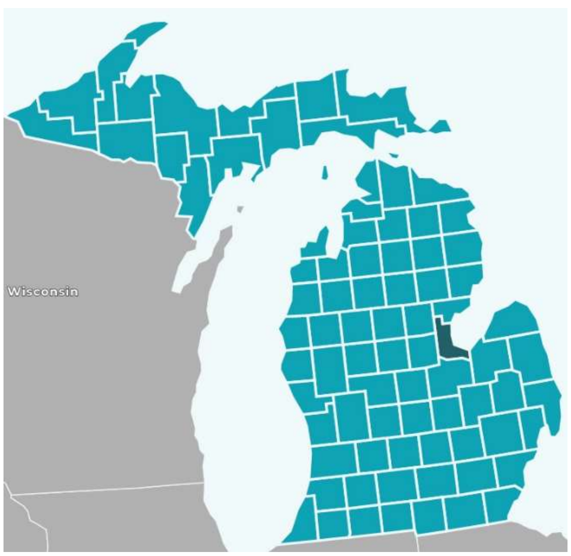


Table 3: Bay County regional data

Based on 2021 data	
Population	102,985
Households	44,086
Gross Domestic Product	$4.5B
Total employment	44,845
Total personal income	$5.2B

Table 4: Top 10 industries ranked by employment

Based on 2021 data	% of total employment
Employment and payroll of local govt, education	4.9%
Limited-service restaurants	4.9%
Hospitals	3.8%
Full-service restaurants	2.8%
Other real estate	2.7%
Retail - General merchandise stores	2.6%
Employment and payroll of local govt, other services	2.6%
Employment and payroll of state govt, other services	2.2%
Nursing and community care facilities	1.9%
Religious organizations	1.7%

Table 5: Top 10 industries ranked by contribution to GDP

Based on 2021 data	% of GDP
Owner-occupied dwellings[8]	9.0%
Wholesale - Petroleum and petroleum products	5.4%
Employment and payroll of local govt, education	4.0%
Electric power generation - Fossil fuel	3.8%
Hospitals	3.7%
Plastic material and resin manufacturing	2.4%
Employment and payroll of state govt, other services	2.4%
Employment and payroll of local govt, other services	2.0%
Limited-service restaurants	1.7%
Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	1.7%

[8] Owner-occupied dwellings is treated as an industry because home-ownership generates wealth (the home can be rented out to others or can save the owner from having to pay rent); this income is counted as part of GDP. This treatment is necessary in order for GDP to be invariant when housing units shift between tenant occupancy and owner occupancy.

3.2 ESTIMATING THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AND VISITOR DAYS

To measure the economic impact of the two events, it is necessary to have an accurate count of visitors over the week of the event. We used registration information and survey data to estimate the number of visitors and visitor days. Based on this data, we estimated a total of 471 visitors, with 3,751 visitor days. This includes both events, anglers, and support/media personnel. The anglers had a large party size and stayed on average one day longer than the media and support crews. A breakdown in visitors and visitors days is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Total visitors and visitor days during the tournament

	NPFL tournament	MLF tournament	Total
Registered anglers	71	79	150
Party size (adults and kids)	3.02	2.22	
Total angler visitors	215	176	534
Media/Support crews[9]	20	60	94
Total visitors	235	236	471
Average length of visit-Anglers	8.23	8	
Average length of visit /support crews	7	7.31	
Total visitor days	1,907	1,844	3,751

The survey respondents were also asked if, before the start of the event, they visited the area to scout the fishing conditions. Per the survey, 36.84% of the anglers and 5.41% of the media/support crews did visit the area before the vent. Using a similar methodology as Table 6

[9] This figure includes children. There were three children at the NPFL event and one child at the MLF event.

above, we estimated 111 additional visitors and 390 additional visitor days from these scouting trips (see Table 7 below). The combined visitors and visitor days are presented in Table 8 and Table 9.

Table 7: Total visitors and visitor days from the scouting trips

	NPFL tournament	MLF tournament	Total
Registered anglers	71	79	150
% that scouted the area	23.08%	66.67%	
Total angler scouting visitors	16	53	69
Average party size	1.47	1.45	
Total visitors who scouted the area	24	76	100
Media/Support crews that scouted the area[10]	0	11	11
Total visitors that scouted the area	24	87	111
Average length of visit-Anglers	3.67	3.55	
Average length of visit /support crews	0	2.82	
Total visitor days	88	302	390

Table 8: Total visitor count (tournament and scouting visits)

	NPFL Tournament	MLF Tournament	Totals
Total angler visitors	215	176	391
Total media/support visitors	20	60	80
Total angler scouting visitors	24	76	100
Total media/support scouting visitors	0	11	11
Total visitors	259	323	582

[10] Per the survey, 11 adults from the MLF media/support crews visited the area to scout the conditions. There were no media/support scouting visitors from the NPFL event.

Table 9: Total visitor days (tournament and scouting visits)

	NPFL Tournament	MLF Tournament	Totals
Total angler visitor days	1,767	1,405	3,172
Total media/support visitor days	140	439	579
Total angler scouting visitor days	88	271	360
Total media/support scouting visitor days	0	31	31
Total visitors	1,995	2,146	4,142

4.0 ECONOMIC EFFECTS

This section will estimate the economic impact of the tournament visitors. The estimated impacts will be based on data collected from the surveys.

4.1 ESTIMATING VISITOR SPENDING

Survey respondents were asked how much their party expected to spend on meals, grocery, lodging, retail spending, marine spending, other retail spending, marine fuel, transportation, and other spending. The initial spending by visitors is referred to as 'direct effect' or 'direct spending'. The direct spending is calculated as the product of the visitor per-person/per-day spending and total visitor days. It should be noted that retail spending, boat fuel, and transportation spending do include retail pricing, and thus must be adjusted for retail margins. That is, retail prices will include the cost of manufacturing, the majority of which occurs outside the defined economic region. The estimated economic impact of visitor spending should not include these manufacturing costs. The IMPLAN economic modeling will adjust for retail margins, which in Bay County are estimated at 38.25% for retail spending (on average) and 10.58% for transportation spending.

Based on the survey data, anglers spent on average $232.50 per person, per day and media/support staff spent on average $108.45 per person, per day (see Figure 11 below). These spending figures result in $737,546 in direct spending by anglers and $62,749 in direct spending for media/support staff (see Table 10 below).

Figure 11: Average per person, per day spending

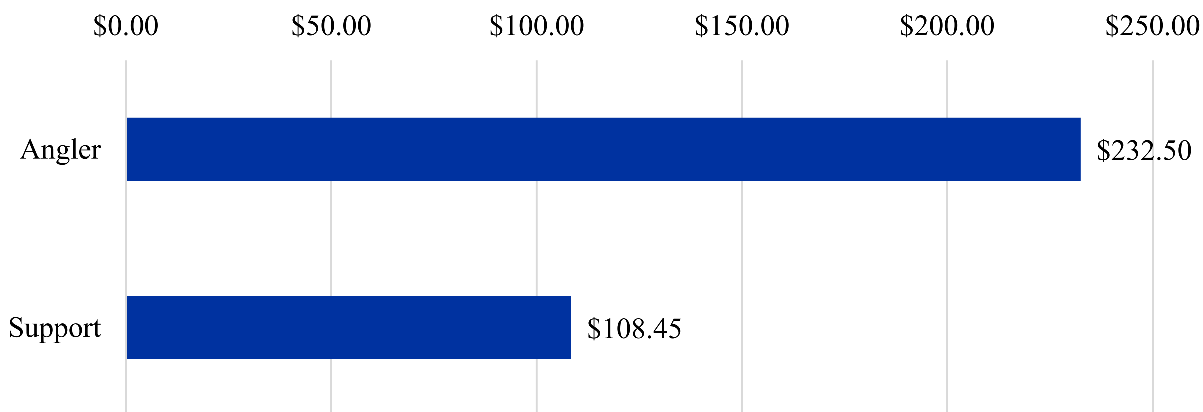


Table 10: Total direct spending from the tournaments

Visitor type	
Anglers	$737,546
Media/Support	$62,749
Total direct spending	$800,295

The survey respondents were also asked about their spending patterns during their scouting trip. This scouting trip spending results in additional direct spending of $14,502 (see Table 11). The combined direct spending is estimated at $814,797 (see Table 12).

Table 11: Total direct spending from the scouting visits

Visitor type	
Anglers	$13,404
Media/Support	$1,097
Total direct spending	$14,502

Table 12: Total direct spending from all visitors (tournament and scouting visits)

Visitor type	
Anglers-tournament	$737,546
Anglers-scouting	$13,404
Media/Support-tournament	$62,749
Media/Support	$1,097
Total direct spending	$814,796

4.2 THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VISITORS

The direct spending by visitors leads to indirect and induced spending. For example, a visitor to the area purchases from local retail stores (direct spending). These retail stores must then purchase more supplies from local distributors (indirect spending). Retail store owners and employees receive more income from the spending of visitors, and they spend some of that greater income in the local area (induced spending). The dollar amount and effect on employment of indirect and induced spending can be estimated using the IMPLAN economic modeling software.

Using the IMPLAN model, we estimate their economic impact at $976,000 in output, $363,000 in earnings, $552,000 in value-added (GDP), and support for 10 jobs. This impact includes anglers and media/support staff (see Table 13 below).

Table 13: Total economic impact of visitors

	Output	Earnings	Jobs	Value-Added (GDP)
Direct Impact (Spending)	$694,117	$275,206	8	$405,010
Indirect Impact	$154,909	$48,227	1	$74,810
Induced Impact	$126,988	$39,124	1	$72,115
Total Impact	$976,014	$362,557	10	$551,935

4.3 FISCAL IMPACT

The increase in economic activity also produces additional tax revenue at the local, state, and federal levels. The IMPLAN economic model estimates these fiscal impacts. The tax at the county and sub-county levels consists of property taxes. At the state level, the majority is sales tax. As shown in Table 14 below, direct spending from visitors generated $8,187 for Bay County. This table is the best representation of "new" tax revenue caused by these events.

Table 14: Fiscal impact of visitor spending

	Bay County	Sub-County: Municipalities	Sub-County: Special Districts	Michigan
Direct Impact	$6,938	$7,635	$15,424	$47,429
Indirect Impact	$507	$557	$1,126	$4,100
Induced Impact	$742	$817	$1,650	$5,393
Total Impact	$8,187	$9,008	$18,201	$56,922

5.0 CONCLUSION

Bay County hosted two professional bass fishing tournaments during the Summer of 2023. The National Professional Fishing League (NPFL) tournament was held from July 16 through July 22. The Major Lague Fishing (MLF) tournament was held from August 1 through August 6.

The NPFL had 71 registered anglers and the MLF had 79 registered anglers. The NPFL anglers had an average party size of 3.02 people (adults and kids) and stayed for an average of 8.23 days. The MLF anglers had an average party size of 2.22 people and stayed for an average of eight days.

Approximately 23% of the NPFL registered anglers and 67% of the MLF registered anglers, reported they visited the area before the event to scout the fishing conditions. This resulted in a total of 582 visitors (tournament and scouting trip) and 4,142 visitor days. These figures include 91 media/support crew visitors (tournament and scouting trip).

The angler visitors spent, on average, $232.50 per person, per day, and the media/support crews spent, on average, $108.45. The result is a total direct spending of $814,797. This direct spending led to a total economic impact of $976,000 in output, $363,000 in earnings, $552,000 added to GDP, and support for 10 jobs. This direct spending also generated $8,187 in tax revenue for Bay County.

Our estimated total economic impact likely underestimates the actual impact as the estimate was derived using relatively conservative assumptions and methods. Also, the measure of the economic impact of these events excludes the long-run economic and cultural impacts. Namely, new visitors to the area may return in the future given their positive experience during these events. The survey did ask participants if they extended their trip beyond the tournament dates. Per the survey, 30% of the anglers extended their stay. Approximately 79% extended their stay 1 to 3 days and 14% extended their stay 4 to 5 days. As shown in Figure 5, 100% of the survey respondents would recommend the Bay City area to a friend. Ω

APPENDIX

A1: IMPLAN MODELING

DISCLAIMER

IMPLAN is a regional economic analysis software application that is designed to estimate the impact or ripple effect (specifically backward linkages) of a given economic activity within a specific geographic area through the implementation of its Input-Output model. Studies, results, and reports that rely on IMPLAN data or applications are limited by the researcher's assumptions concerning the subject or event being modeled. Studies such as this one are in no way endorsed or verified by IMPLAN Group, LLC unless otherwise stated by a representative of IMPLAN.

IMPLAN provides the estimated Indirect and Induced Effects of the given economic activity as defined by the user's inputs. Some Direct Effects may be estimated by IMPLAN when such information is not specified by the user. While IMPLAN is an excellent tool for its designed purposes, it is the responsibility of analysts using IMPLAN to be sure inputs are defined appropriately and to be aware of the following assumptions within any I-O Model:

- Constant returns to scale
- No supply constraints
- Fixed input structure
- Industry technology assumption
- Constant byproducts coefficients
- The model is static

By design, the following key limitations apply to Input-Output Models such as IMPLAN and should be considered by analysts using the tool:

- **Feasibility:** The assumption that there are no supply constraints and there is a fixed input structure means that even if input resources required are scarce, IMPLAN will assume it will still only require the same portion of production value to acquire that input unless otherwise specified by the user. The assumption of no supply constraints also applies to human resources, so there is assumed to be no constraint on the talent pool from which a business or organization can draw. Analysts should evaluate the logistical feasibility of a business outside of IMPLAN. Similarly, IMPLAN cannot determine whether a given business venture being analyzed will be financially successful.

- **Backward-linked and Static model:** I-O models do not account for forward linkages, nor do I-O models account for offsetting effects such as cannibalization of other existing businesses, diverting funds used for the project from other potential or existing projects, etc. It falls upon the analyst to take such possible countervailing or offsetting effects into account or to note the omission of such possible effects from the analysis.

- **Like the model, prices are also static:** Price changes cannot be modeled in IMPLAN directly; instead, the final demand effects of a price change must be estimated by the analyst before modeling them in IMPLAN to estimate the additional economic impacts of such changes.

DEFINITIONS

The IMPLAN model will report economic impact in four ways:

Output	**Gross output** is the total economic activity, including the sum of intermediate inputs and the value they add to the final good or service. The intermediate inputs are the resources used in the production of final goods and services. It should be noted that gross output can be overstated if the intermediate inputs are used multiple times in the production of other goods and services. **Direct output** is the same as the direct effect (direct spending). **The indirect output** represents the value of economic activity generated because of direct business-to-business spending. **Induced output** is the total value that all industries take in as a result of household spending.
Labor Income	The increase in wages, salaries, and proprietors' income as a result of the initial change in demand (direct effects). **Direct labor income** is the total wages, benefits, and payroll taxes associated with the business or organization responsible for the direct effects. **Indirect labor income** represents the amount of compensation that is supported by business-to-business transactions. **Induced labor income** is the value of employee compensation and proprietor income that comes from the household spending of the employees connected to the business/organization and supply chain.
Employment	The total number of jobs supported by direct spending or initial change in demand. This measurement does not distinguish between a full-time or part-time employee. It also does not account for employees who moved from one job to another within the defined economic region. Thus it does tend to overstate the number of jobs created. **Direct employment** is the jobs supported at the business or organization responsible for the direct effects. **Indirect employment** represents the number of jobs that are supported by business-to-business transactions. **Induced employment** is the number of jobs supported by the household spending generated by the business activity.
Value Added	The contribution to the economic region's gross domestic product (GDP).

Direct value added is associated with the business or organization responsible for the direct effects**. Indirect value added** is the specific value generated by the business-to-business transaction as a result of the direct effects. **Induced value added** is the specific value associated with household spending as a result of the direct effects.

Industry Aggregation

Commercial visitors were asked to identify their spending in four basic categories. Each of these categories represents multiple industry classifications within the IMPLAN model. To account for this, the IMPLAN model allows users to combine IMPLAN industry classification so the model matches the data being collected. Table A1-1 on the next page shows this industry aggregation.

Table A1-1: IMPLAN industry aggregation

Visiting spending categories	IMPLAN Industry
Lodging	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels
	Other accommodations
Meals	Full-service restaurants
	Limited-service restaurants
	All other food and drinking places
Retail shopping	Retail-Motor vehicle and parts dealers
	Retail-Furniture and home furnishings stores
	Retail – Electronics and appliance stores
	Retail – Food and beverage stores
	Retail - Building material and garden equipment and supplies stores
	Retail - Health and personal care stores
	Retail - Clothing and clothing accessories stores
	Retail - Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, and bookstores
	Retail - General merchandise stores
	Retail - Miscellaneous store retailers
	Retail - Nonstore retailers
Transportation	Retail-Gasoline stores
	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation
	Transit and ground passenger transportation

A2: ESTIMATING VISITOR SPENDING

Details of visitor spending data are presented below.

Table A2-1: Estimated average spending per person, per day (PPPD)

	Anglers	Media/Support
Meals	$32.09	$26.70
Grocery	$18.73	$6.97
Lodging	$90.96	$52.47
Retail spending	$11.35	$2.65
Marine spending (not including fuel)	$17.87	$1.71
Other retail spending	$5.36	$3.33
Marine fuel	$33.03	$5.67
Transportation	$19.21	$7.96
Other spending	$3.90	$1.00
Total Average Spending PPPD	$232.50	$108.45

Using the average category spending for each visitor type and the number of visitor days, we can estimate total direct spending.

Table A2-2: Estimated total direct spending for each category and each visitor type

	Anglers	Media/Support	Total
Meals	$104,207	$16,278	$120,485
Grocery	$60,410	$4,247	$64,657
Lodging	$294,689	$30,358	$325,047
Retail spending	$36,150	$1,531	$37,680
Marine spending (not including fuel)	$56,977	$1,044	$58,021
Other retail spending	$17,057	$1,927	$18,984
Marine fuel	$107,086	$3,282	$110,368
Transportation	$62,005	$4,603	$66,608
Other spending	$12,369	$578	$12,947
Total Direct Spending	$750,950	$63,847	$814,797

A3: SURVEY COMMENTS

Below are the comments made by survey respondents. These comments were not edited in any way (copy/paste from survey form).

Survey question: Anything else you'd like to add about the format of the event?

Major League Fishing Tournament:

- It was great
- MLF in my opinion should have stayed with every fish counts
- Really fun event!
- The area has too many idle zones for tournaments, and we need to use the ramp at river mouth

National Professional Fishing League Tournament:

- Bay City really rolled out the red carpet.
- Charity island cut off would prevent me risking the integrity of my equipment to be able to compete with the necessary smallmouth.
- Enjoyed it!
- Everything about it was great. Really really great. Town. Event all.
- Folks were very friendly, area was very accommodating.
- I do wish some of the areas of the river that doesn't have docks and marina's toward the bay would not be do no wake just to make getting out a little quicker. This kind of goes with my prior sentence, I think Wenonah Park is a great place to have the weigh in. This was my first time bringing my family to a event and they really enjoyed that area and I think a lot of people just enjoying the park was able to stop by also.
- If it was earlier in June the fishing would have been better
- My favorite one
- only complaint was amount of time it took away from competition to idle every day.
- Ramps we use are a nightmare idle zone in the river takes the fun out for mee
- The idle zone is too long !!!
- The NPFL event was super smooth and an amazing experience. Bay City is an incredible venue on the river! Although bumpers along the boardwalk for the boats would be extremely helpful to prevent the boats from being scratched up
- What an awesome venue and really hoping we return
- Would be nice to have a remote launch site in the river and another at Port Austin area. Too much of a beating in rough weather and hard on equipment/anglers.
- You should consider waiving the no wake zone out to the lake for professional tournaments. Or move the takeoff location the the mouth of the lake. The 52 minute idle it took for boat #1 to takeoff on the first day is excessive.

Survey question: Do you have any additional comments on your visit to Bay City you'd like to share?

Major League Fishing Tournament:

- I hope we come back
- Loved our visit! Would actually go back even if there wasn't a tournament.
- Too much idle time in the Saginaw river. A 25mph speed limit would be much better.

National Professional Fishing League Tournament:

- A awesome place
- Bay City was a delightful place to visit, we will be back again for certainl
- Beautiful fishery
- Everyone is super friendly in the area!!
- Great city, friendly
- I always enjoy coming here to fish.
- I family and I really enjoyed the area. For some of them it was their first time to Michigan and they spent a lot of it on some of the beaches and renting kayaks. We all really enjoyed the down town area as well and the restaurants. Thanks for having us.
- I take a fishing trip once a year with my father in law. Next year, we are coming to bay city for a week.
- Love the area and might live there someday.
- love the city and the people!
- Need more lodging options for boat and truck with areas to plug in
- Needs another good size Rv park
- people were friendly and very interested in why we were there and what we were about.
- Very clean and always things to do. Great weather
- Very nice. Especially the riverside area
- We love it!