

UNIVERSITY
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Institute
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Research

**1990 MONTANA NATIONAL
FOREST VISITOR STUDY**

**KOOTENAI
NATIONAL FOREST**

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Date: March 29, 1991
Subject: Montana National Forest Visitor Study Results
To: Recreation Staff Officers

The Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research at the University of Montana has just completed their analysis from the 1990 Forest Visitor Study. As you will recall, select campgrounds, picnic areas, and recreation sites at each national forest were sampled last summer. These data have been analyzed and reported, by forest, in the enclosed research report. Each forest will receive information pertaining only to their respective forest. Information has been aggregated from the individual site level to the forest level and reported by resident and non-resident groupings.

During the Northern Region Forest Recreation Staff Officers Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Michael Yuan and Mr. Tim Hammond, from the University, will be presenting data on the Forest Visitor Study. Please review the enclosed study for your forest and have any questions ready for discussion. Dr. Yuan will review the study and present ways in which this data can help managers in their planning process.

If additional information is needed or details concerning the study, please contact Mike Yuan at the University of Montana (243-2328) or John Drake at the RO.



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**1990 MONTANA NATIONAL FOREST VISITOR STUDY
KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST**

**Prepared by
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Research Report 16-H

**Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana**

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complete the questionnaire. The researcher would then continue to the next group of visitors. After about one hour, the researcher would return to pick up the completed questionnaire. The questionnaire required, on the average, about 15 minutes to complete.

For visitors who just arrived or had not met the criterion for the on-site questionnaire, a mail-back questionnaire was used. After agreeing to participate in the study, a group member was asked a series of front-end questions regarding type of group, group size, purpose of visit, recreation activity participation and length of stay in Montana. These front-end questions were used to check for non-response bias. The visitor was then given a mail-back questionnaire to complete after the trip. The mail-back questionnaire was of the integrated self-contained type with a cover letter on the inside front cover and self addressed with postage paid on the back cover. The visitor could complete the questionnaire at his/her leisure and drop it in any mailbox. Those visitors who did not respond in one week were sent a postcard reminding them to complete the questionnaire

2.6 Controls for Non-Response Bias

Non-response bias occurs when non-respondents are significantly different than respondents in user characteristics and recreation activity participation patterns. To control for non-response biases on the mail-back questionnaires, front end data were compared to those same questions from the returned questionnaires.

2.7 Analysis

The data from the study questionnaires were collected and entered into an microcomputer using the FoxPro database management program. Analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Science PC version (SPSSPC).

Standard Deviation - Measure of fluctuation in the data. About 68% of the data values will lie within one standard deviation above and below the mean. For example, if the mean is 25 but the standard deviation is 10, 32% of the data still lie beyond the values of 15 and 35. The greater the standard deviation compared to the mean, the higher the value of outliers will be from the mean. In these instances medians may be a better indicator than means.

Median - The middle value of a variable when the data are ranked in order of value. For example, if the median is 10, 50% of the data have a value below 10 and 50% have a value over 10. Medians may give a better representation of the average value if the mean is much different than the median.

2.10 Limitations

All survey designs have limitations that define the interpretation of the data.

The Montana Forest Visitor Study has the following limitations.

1. The data shown reflect the responses of only those visitors in the study. The sample may not reflect the the responses of other users not included in the study or non-visitors.
2. The data represent only those people who visited during the period of May 25 to September 3, 1990, and may not reflect visitors during other periods.
3. Because of survey limitations, all questions about facilities were asked at each site even though some facilities may not have been present at all sites. This procedure may have produced responses that were inappropriate for sites that did not have certain facilities.
4. Data are aggregated from individual sites to the forest level. Information reported by forest may not be representative of individual sites.

3.0 Results for Kootenai National Forest

3.1 Sample Size

Table 3.1 shows the sample size for the Kootenai National Forest. For residents, the sample size is 63 and for non-residents, the sample size is 143. These sample sizes are representative for all tables in Section 3.0 (unless otherwise stated). Eighty-eight mailback questionnaires were distributed and 57 were returned for a response rate of 65 percent. One hundred forty-nine questionnaires were completed on-site. The response rate for both types of questionnaires combined was 87 percent. Because of the overall high response rate, a non-response bias check was not necessary.

3.2 Visitor Characteristics

Table 3.2 shows the average age of the first and second respondents. For residents, the average age of the first respondent is 55 years and the second respondent is 53 years. For non-residents, the average is 53 years for the first respondent and 51 years for the second respondent. Because of the high standard deviations, medians are often more representative of the population. The medians for residents are 58 years for the first respondent and 54 years for the second respondent. The medians for non-residents are 54 years for the first respondent and 52 years for the second respondent.

Table 3.3 shows the gender of the first and second respondents. For resident first respondents, 88% were males and 12% were females. Second respondents were 18% males and 82% females. For non-resident first respondents, 87% were males and 13% were females. Second respondents were 13% males and 87% females.

Table 3.8 shows the approximate household income. Twenty-three percent of residents had incomes between \$40-49,999, while 21% had incomes between \$20-29,999 and 17% each had incomes between \$10-19,999 or between \$30-39,999. For non-residents, 21% had incomes between \$30-39,999, while 19% had incomes of \$20-29,999 and 13% with incomes between \$40-49,999.

Table 3.9 shows the percentage of visitor groups who responded that they had a member with disability. For resident groups, 21% reported being hearing impaired, 11% mobility impaired, and 3% visually impaired. For non-resident groups, 11% reported hearing impaired and 9% mobility impaired.

3.3 Trip Characteristics

The type of traveling group is shown in Table 3.10. Thirty-eight percent of residents were with family and 31% were with family and friends. Eighteen percent were just with friends. Non-residents reported that 60% were with family, 17% were with friends and 14% were with family and friends.

The average group size is shown in Table 3.11. Residents had on the average of 3.3 adults and 1.0 children. Non-residents had on the average 3.6 adults and .87 children. Total group size for residents averaged 4.4 people and for non-residents the total group size averaged 4.5 people. Because the standard deviation is so large for each type of group, medians may give a better indication of the true group size. The median for resident group size is 4 people and for non-residents the median is 3.5 people.

Table 3.12 shows the relationship of the site visited to other recreation sites on the visitor's trip. Residents reported that 72% said the site visited was the only site planned on the trip, while 13% said that several sites were visited equally. Ten percent said that several sites were planned and this was not the main one. For non-

campgrounds (mode=1), 3% stayed at hotels, motel or cabins (mode=2), 6% stayed with family or friends (mode=7), 4% camped at backcountry campsites (mode=2), and 4% stayed at other locations (mode=3).

Table 3.18 shows the primary purpose of the trip to the forest. A great majority of residents (95%) responded that recreation was the primary reason followed by 3% reporting they were visiting family and friends and 2% for other reasons. For non-residents, 84% said they were here for recreation and 8% of non-residents said that they were here visiting family and friends. Four percent said they were here for other reasons.

Table 3.19 shows the secondary purpose to the forest. Thirty-one percent of residents said that they were visiting family and friends, 23% said that they were here for recreation and 23% said no other purpose. For non-residents, 34% said that there was no secondary purpose and 28% reported recreation. Twenty percent were here to visit family and friends.

The average number of days that the visitor planned ahead before coming to the site is shown in Table 3.20. Residents averaged about 38 days although the standard deviation is about 81 days. The median planning time for residents is 7 days. Non-residents averaged about 84 days with a standard deviation of 115 days. The median planning time for non-residents is 30 days.

Table 3.21 shows the reasons for choosing the site. The most popular stated reason for residents was having been there before at 61%, followed by good facilities with 48% and scenic beauty with 44%. Non-residents reported that having been before was the most popular reason with 44%, followed by convenience and scenic beauty both at 41%.

Table 3.22 shows the most important reason for choosing the site. For residents, 24% choose the site because it was convenient, 17% each said it was because of the good facilities or that they had been there before. Non-residents said

reported auto/RV camping as their most common activity 75% of the time, followed by viewing scenery with 52%, lake fishing at 46% and viewing wildlife at 36%.

Table 3.27 lists the the most important activities the visitor participated in. For residents, 50% said that lake fishing was the most important, 19% reported auto/RV camping, 11% said socializing and viewing scenery at 6%. Non-residents reported auto/RV camping as their most important activity 40% of the time, followed by lake fishing with 27%, socializing with 7%, spending time alone with 6%.

3.5 Importance - Satisfaction Relationships

Importance-Satisfaction analysis is an evaluative technique used in the decision making process. The technique identifies the factors influencing visitor preferences (the importance component) and indicates the degree that the setting possesses these factors (the satisfaction component). The degree which importance and satisfaction are related indicates possible management options. The importance-satisfaction relationships are graphically illustrated by action grids in Tables 3.28-35. The action grid is a two-dimensional graph where the importance component is displayed on the vertical axis and the satisfaction component is shown on the horizontal axis. The grid is further defined by four quadrants which indicate suggested management actions. Each point on the grid is determined by the means of the importance and satisfaction values for each variable. The quadrant axes are drawn in an "average position," but they can be adjusted to increase or decrease the sensitivity of the action grid. The positioning, and thus the sensitivity of the action grid, is best decided by each forest's goals and objectives.

Table 3.28 gives a graphic illustration of the importance-satisfaction relationship for setting components by resident visitors. All of these components were rated as moderate to highly important. In addition, all components were rated

this figure suggest that management is doing a satisfactory job in providing opportunities based on experience components. There may be overkill, or too much attention, on providing high self reliance, using outdoor skills and high risk and challenge.

Table 3.33 gives a graphic illustration of the importance-satisfaction relationship for experience components by non-resident visitors. All components except high risk and challenge were rated as moderate to highly important. All components were also rated as moderate to highly satisfactory. The action grid suggests that management is doing an adequate job for all components. In addition, there possibly is an overkill, or too much attention, in providing for high risk and challenge.

Table 3.34 gives a graphic illustration of the importance-satisfaction relationship for overall satisfaction components by resident visitors. All of these components were rated as moderate to highly important except for variety of nearby activities which was rated as moderately low in importance. In addition, all components were rated as moderate to highly satisfactory. The action grid used in this figure suggests that management is doing a satisfactory job in providing overall satisfaction components, except for variety of nearby activities where management may be giving too much attention.

Table 3.35 gives a graphic illustration of the importance-satisfaction relationship for overall satisfaction components by non-resident visitors. The distribution of components is very similar to those of residents. All components except variety of nearby activities were rated as moderate to highly important. All components were also rated as moderate to highly satisfactory. The action grid suggests that management is doing an adequate job for all components. In addition, there possibly is an overkill, or too much attention, in providing for variety of nearby activities.

Appendix A - Tables for Section 3.0. Kootenai National Forest

Table 3.4 Education level of respondents, in percent.

Age	First Respondent		Second Respondent	
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident
Grade school (1-8)	6	7	2	3
High School (9-12)	44	39	52	48
Some College	32	21	25	24
College Graduate	14	20	14	16
Post Graduate	4	14	7	10

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.5 Occupation of respondents, in percent:

Occupation	First Respondent		Second Respondent	
	Resident	Non-resident	Resident	Non-resident
Professional	12	23	15	20
Managers	7	6	10	7
Sales workers	5	2	<1	4
Clerical	2	<1	8	11
Craftsmen	11	9	2	<1
Operatives	5	4	<1	<1
Transport	4	3	<1	<1
Laborers	2	2	<1	<1
Farmers	2	5	<1	2
Farm Laborers	<1	<1	<1	<1
Service workers	4	6	4	6
Students	<1	2	<1	2
Housewife	5	3	27	16
Retired	42	36	33	30
Armed Services	<1	<1	<1	<1
Unemployed	<1	<1	<1	<1

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.8 Respondents' approximate household income, in percent.

<u>Income</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
< \$10,000	17	6
\$10,000-19,999	13	10
\$20,000-29,999	21	19
\$30,000-39,999	17	21
\$40,000-49,999	23	13
\$50,000-59,999	4	9
\$60,000-69,999	<1	12
\$70,000+	6	11

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.9 Visitor groups with members who have disabilities, in percent.

<u>Disability</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Hearing	21	11
Speech	2	<1
Visual	3	1
Mobility	11	9
Mental/Learning	<1	<1
No Disabilities	63	79

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3.3 Trip Characteristics

Table 3.10 Type of group, in percent.

<u>Group Type</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Alone	13	8
Family	38	60
Friends	18	17
Family/ friends	31	14
Club/ organization	<1	<1
Business	<1	<1

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.14 Year of previous visit, in percent.

<u>Year of Previous Visit</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
1990	17	23
1989	50	48
1988	13	13
1987	6	6
Before 1987	14	10

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.15 Visitors staying overnight at National Forest site, in percent.

<u>Stayed Overnight</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Yes	95	99
No	5	1

Table 3.16 Average nights spent at National Forest site, in nights.

<u>Nights at Site</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Mean	4.0	3.7
Standard Deviation	4.3	3.1
Median	3	3
Mode	2	3

Table 3.20 Average number of days planning for trip.

<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Mean	38	84
Standard Deviation	81	115
Median	7	30

Table 3.21 Reasons for choosing this site, in percent.

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Convenient	40	41
Inexpensive	19	36
Good facilities	48	36
Group trip	8	13
Been here before	61	44
Spiritual reasons	<1	<1
Scenic beauty	44	41
Recommended	3	13
Try new area	13	16
Other areas crowded	15	14
View specific	7	7
Fishing	19	11
Other	2	8

No single response in the 'Other' category was greater than 2%.

Respondents could give multiple responses. The sum of the multiple responses yield totals greater than 100%.

Table 3.24 Most influential source of information, in percent.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Magazine ads	<1	<1
State/ Fed info	5	6
Info from past visits	33	21
Magazine article	<1	<1
State ad/ promotion	<1	<1
Travel agent	<1	<1
Radio	<1	<1
Maps	10	14
Books	3	<1
Television	<1	<1
Newspaper	<1	<1
Friend/ relative	45	42
Convention info	<1	<1
Highway/ road sign	5	13
Visitor center	<1	2
Other	<1	<1

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.25 Travel to and from site, in percent.

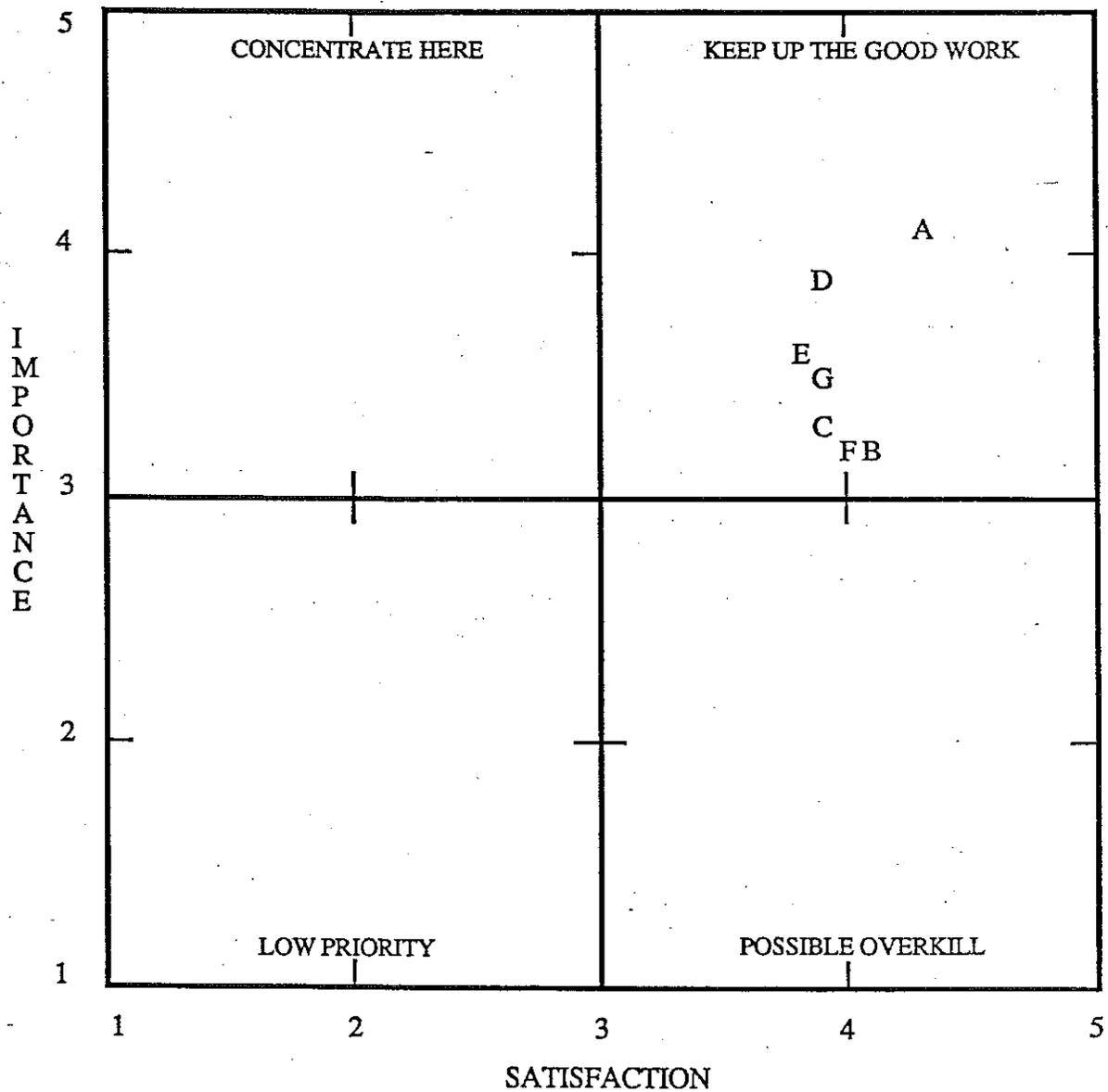
<u>Travel To</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Directly to site	87	50
Visit other places	13	50
<u>Travel From</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>Non-resident</u>
Directly home	87	56
Visit other places	13	44

Table 3.27 Most important activities participated in by visitor, in percent.

Activity	Resident	Non-resident
Auto/ RV camping	19	40
Backcountry camping	<1	<1
Nature hikes	<1	<1
Day hiking	<1	3
Backpacking	<1	<1
Horseback riding	<1	<1
On-road bicycling	<1	<1
Off-road bicycling	<1	<1
Fishing (River)	6	2
Fishing (Lake)	50	27
Scout for hunting	<1	<1
Swimming	3	3
Power-boating	<1	<1
Waterskiing	<1	<1
Canoeing (Lake)	<1	<1
Sailing	<1	<1
River floating	<1	2
Picnicking	3	<1
Photography	<1	<1
Museum/ historic site	<1	<1
Spending time alone	3	6
Collecting berries	<1	<1
Collecting mushrooms	<1	<1
Collecting firewood	<1	<1
View scenery	6	4
View wildlife	<1	<1
Visitor center	<1	<1
Off-road ORV	<1	<1
Socializing	11	7
Special events	<1	<1
Gambling	<1	<1
Visit Hot Springs	<1	<1

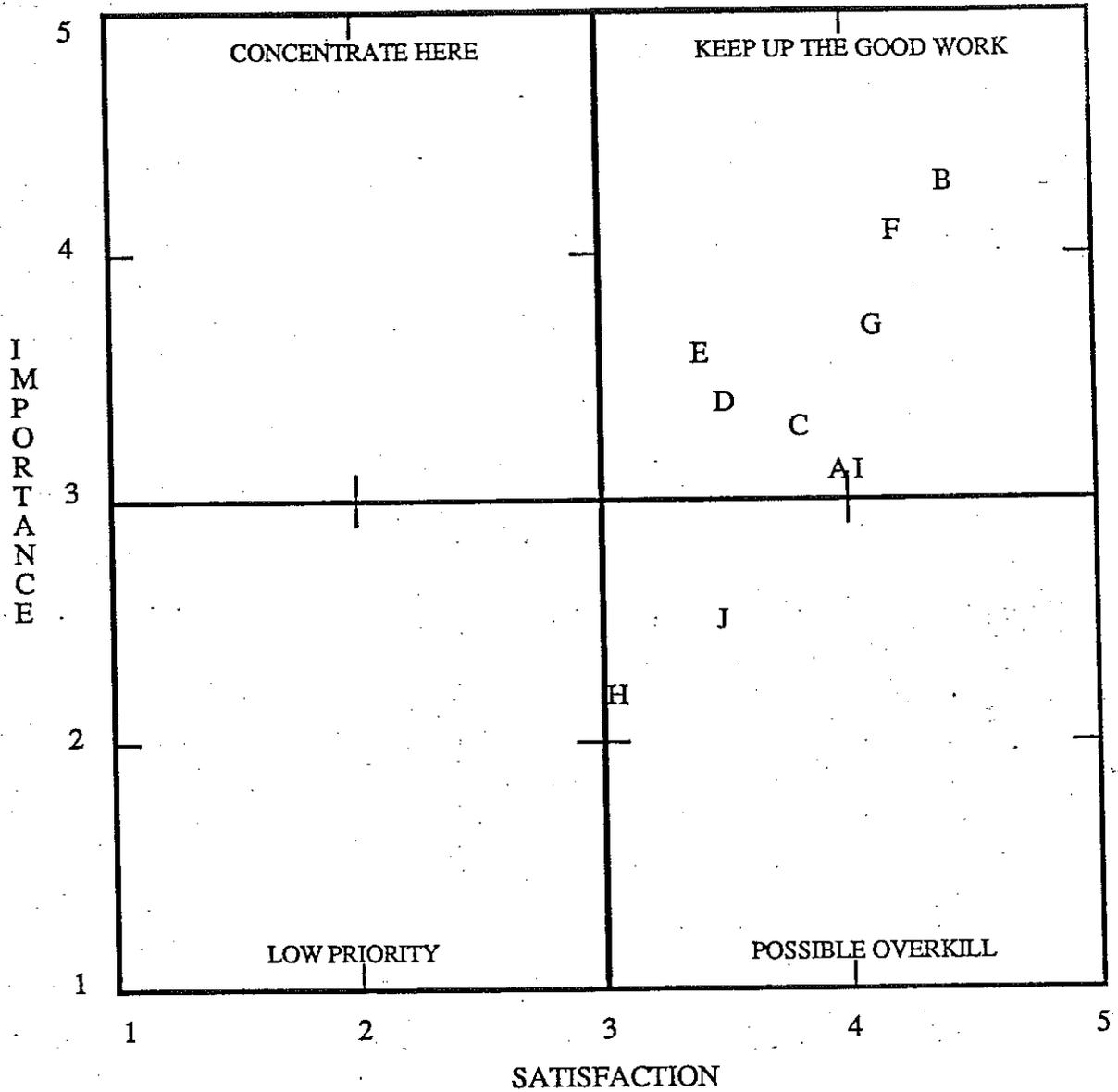
Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.29 Importance-Satisfaction for Settings, Non-Residents



- A. High degree of naturalness
- B. Large recreation area
- C. Little evidence of land management activities
- D. Seeing or hearing few others
- E. Little evidence of other people's presence
- F. Low amount of rules, regulations and restrictions
- G. Low amount of development

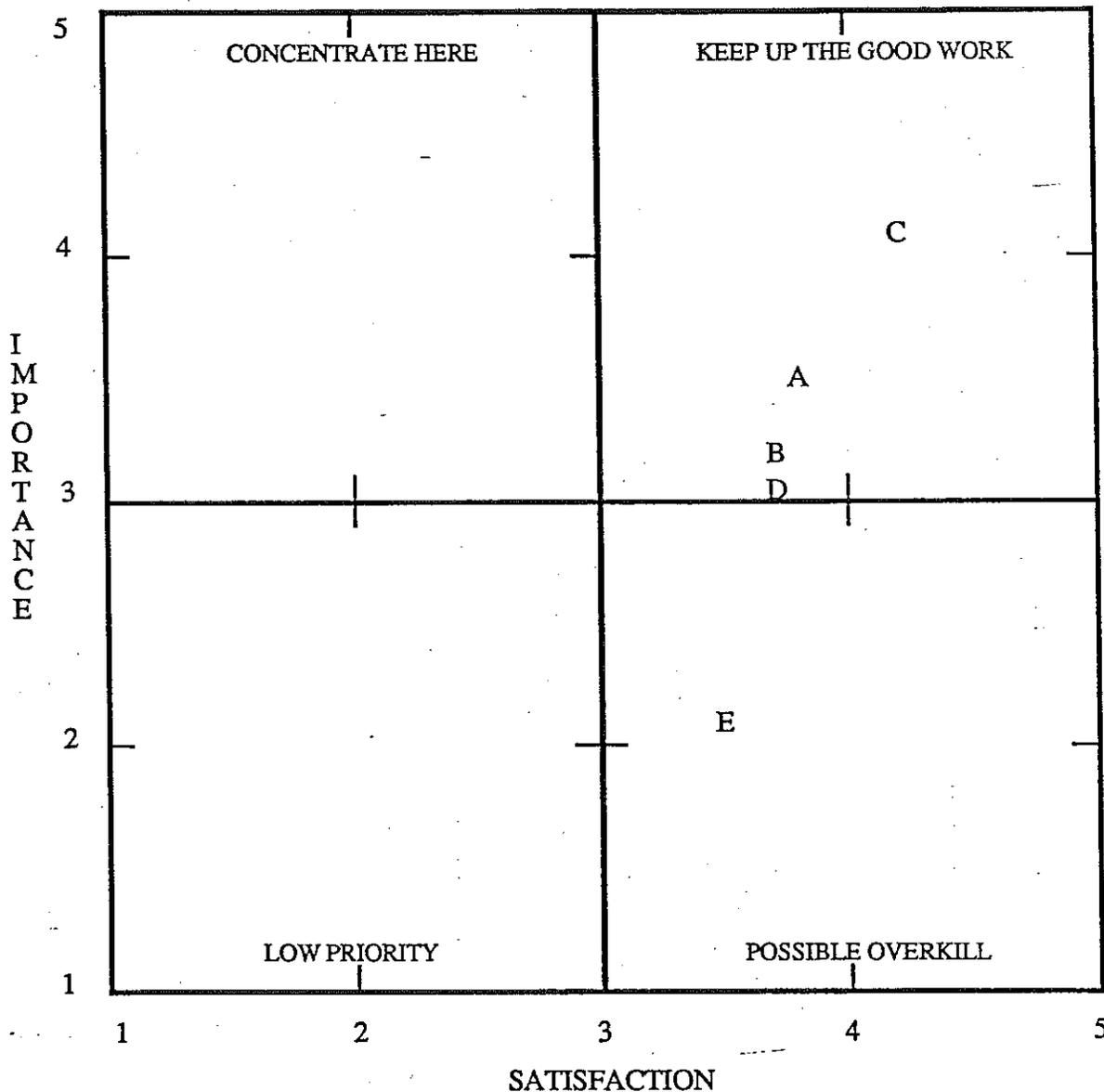
Table 3.31 Importance-Satisfaction for Facilities, Non-Residents



- A. Flush toilets
- B. Scenery at this site
- C. Quality and variety of trails
- D. Information / map of area
- E. Firewood

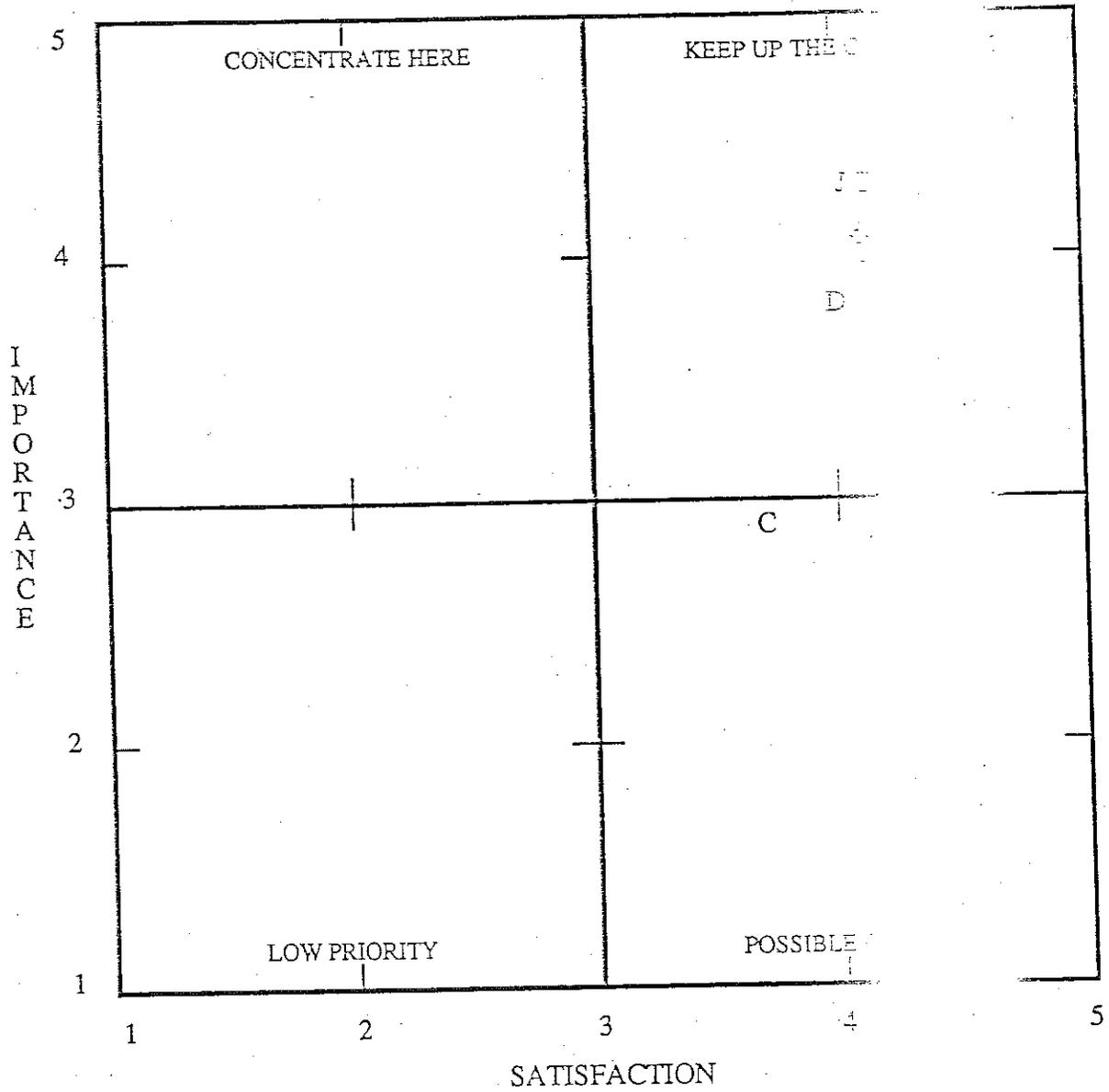
- F. Water / shore access
- G. Roded recreation access
- H. RV hookups
- I. Boating facilities
- J. Access for disabled

Table 3.33 Importance-Satisfaction for Experiences, Non-Residents



- A. High solitude
- B. High self reliance
- C. Closeness to nature
- D. Using outdoor skills
- E. High risk and challenge

Table 3.35 Importance-Satisfaction for Overall Satisfaction, N=...



- A. Privacy of area
- B. Helpfulness of employees
- C. Variety of nearby activities
- D. Level of safety and security
- E. Maintenance of facilities
- F. Condition of natural features
- G. Reasonable fees
- H. Behavior of other people
- I. Number of other people
- J. Behavior of other people
- K. Ease of locating site
- L. Appropriateness of site and developments

Table 3.38 Facility needing most attention, in percent.

Facility	Resident	Non-resident
Picnic sites	<1	<1
Campsites	14	3
RV hookups	17	6
RV dumps	9	20
Nature trails	3	3
Restrooms	3	8
Drinking water	9	3
Parking	3	<1
Water/ shore access	11	6
Boating facilities	3	8
Information on area	3	12
Hiking trails	3	2
Camp store	6	2
Visitor center	<1	1
Handicap access	<1	1
Showers	5	14
Other	12	10

No single response in the 'Other' category was greater than 3%.

Note: Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

BULL RIVER

Having horse facilities in all National Parks + forest. i.e.: corrals & manure disposal areas and trails. No T.P. in bathroom.

All your employees are very friendly and very polite.

Disinfect or ? for smell in bathroom - w/ flush toilets no need to smell so much. Some sites need spot made so that tent can be set up on flat better. I prefer different kinds of fireplace/grill. These are minor suggestions. This is a nice campground & I would like to come back - I like the distance between sites & all the underbrush which allows for more privacy - nice to have the open area so our group could set up the volleyball net.

Really need camp host or ranger to see that the campground is quiet after 11:00 pm. Also need control over barking dogs or crying puppies - Otherwise the campground is beautiful. Could use a pay phone for emergencies.

Sound barrier from highway noise needed - e.g. trees, shrubs, etc. Otherwise very nice quiet camp site. We enjoyed our visit.

Flush toilets need cleaning!

Increase size by providing campgrounds upstream. Provide access to river and swimming dock.

Firewood is scarce. We bring our own. So many campgrounds are so modern that it isn't any fun to go to them because you feel like you are still in the city. The amount of campsites at Bull River are just right and make for a very enjoyable getaway. We still use tents and have a grand time ruffing it. Don't change it. It's still fun to go back to the basic type of living even today.

A few personal comments. 1. More small camps like this one rather than a few large ones. 2. Traffic noises bother many people(me included) this camp isn't bad. Trying to balance highway noises against driving distance off highway is a problem. Traveling public won't go to far. Destination vacationers will go farther.

YAAK

We enjoy this site just as it is, but looking forward to roads being paved. Hosts are very friendly and doing a great job. Our thanks to the forest service for making this affordable for the disabled and elderly. If we had to stay at private RV parks we would have to give up traveling.

Need more campsites along the river, especially at this location.

Not including this site or the others like it I believe that level sites are a definite plus o a campsite.

We like this campground and the facilities as they are. Forest Service campground at the junction of the Kootenai River and the Yaak.

We think this is fine just as it is.

Good job at Yaak Campground highway #2.

More information posted. I apologize for this being so late. We just found it in our camping gear recently.

We came to fish the Kootenai River & Yaak. We are hoping to float from the D/MT border, camping on the river. Unfortunately there is no boat take out in Leonia. So we chose to camp at the Yaak. The people at the KOA told us about a boat ramp at the 10 mile marker between Troy & the yaak. It would've fulfilled our expectations if there was a boat take out lower than the Yaak River. We still had a great time even with the BN ailroad across the river.

McGILLIVRAY

Electricity in restrooms, restrooms should be cleaner.

1. Map of entire camp and boat area.

Pack rats are quite a problem. People left because of them. Also the boat docking was a hazard for older folks. One person could not safely use what's here. Other things in the parking, restrooms, water for drinking in the docking area were great.

Get rid of the rats. Need better boat docking facilities.

The McGillvery beach area needs attention. The sand areas and grass areas need to have the weeds killed. Also with all the excess snow pack, rain, etc, we've had this year, the reservoir should be full pool by now. I think they should manage the dam better to allow for maximum recreation opportunities.

This has been a lonely visit. The hosts have been so helpful & kind. The children were disappointed in the swimming facilities but overall a wonderful place for our family camping trip. Thank you for your concern and generosity. We are looking forward to the next time.

Make a beach area that is more useable, sand should be put along a beach area that would stop water from turning to muddy water.

There seems to be a rat problem in this park. We have been awakened in the night by them trying to get into the storage areas + motor of our motorhome. They have also chewed up two macrame' chairs. If the problem worsens, we will have to consider leaving the park and going elsewhere. It would be a great asset to have a dump station here as we have to go 25 miles to empty our holding tanks.

Very simple shower facilities are important for families with children.

Road signs are not adequate. For this particular spot it doesn't state there is camping or boat docking. If you want family visiting there is no playground for children or any fenced in area if you have swimming in mind. The access to this spot is not the best, there is a very narrow road leading into it and two vehicles aren't able to pass on most of the road down into this spot.

Would like to see trees planted in campsites away from the hillside. This would help with the privacy screening in each campsite.

Docks for boats because shoreline is so rocky.

Keep hunters from destroying this property off season.

Allow a max of people to camp in area instead of one for each table. Respond to demand. Would like a decrease in the cost of a campsite. I find myself doing a survey + comparing cost with private campsites + may go to privet in future.

Tell Meyerson we saw the moose cow and calf near Peck Gulch entrance road and enjoyed our visit to Yoder's Country Store!

More free firewood as we have in Alberta. Hard to cook supper on purchased amounts.

The management of this area was very well done. They showed that they cared about our comfort during our visit. Very pleasant and was very much on the job in taking care of things & making sure rules were abided by in a courtesy manner. They made our visit pleasurable. Comment on site: We would like to have electric and water hookups for the RV. Electric mostly & would be willing to pay more for this convenient. Thanks for a wonderful Campsite.

Overpopulation of grasshoppers.

Need more docks with mooring brackets. Also for disabled people we need easier access from RV spots to docks without traveling up or down a hill. Actual # lots for RV's with some planning for privacy + shade would be nice + limit outdoor fire's because it bothers people with lung disabilities when the sun goes down + the air gets heavy. Also it is no fun to camp anywhere where the forest service is doing "controlled burns" because the smoke hangs in the valleys, especially at night.

REXFORD COMPLEX

We spent a great deal of time here. It is our favorite spot. The campground is well taken care of, the host are great, and the fishing + swimming facilities are nice. Its a good place for both adults and children.

For the price of each camp spot that is being charged the firewood should be included as it used to be.

#1 Need far showers. 2. R.V. hook ups. 3. Nice area + employees.

traffic not to bad. Hosts better than most. Campsites generally clean & well kept. Some evidence of gray water being dumped on pad. (sunken perforated pipes would solve this problem for people without holding tanks.) Cheaper firewood. (In Canada some provinces use prison camp laborers to clear right a ways & use wood for campground firewood).

Fee much to high - U.S.F.S. over employed for the service offered at the U.S. campgrounds.

\$7 to park in parking lot - is completely unreasonable - the other unimproved places aren't far from the water - no fire rings - no table - no showers - only a marked parking space - \$2 OK - \$7 - forget it -

This campground should serve as a model for all future sites - I would only make one suggestion to make backing in of trailers etc. easier. This is the only camp that I have visited that has the fisherman in mind - good boat ramps and floats also large campsite parking for boat trailers etc. Thank You.

Would be nice to have showers.

I do not like having to pay for firewood.

A cover over fee area, as in a rain storm you get wet plus all the envelopes are soaked. Coin operated showers would be a plus. Students would be an asset to help with the maintenance of the park + an incentive for the young people to take pride in your natural resources. This could be worked into part of the school curriculum for the forestry trade. Your campground host + hostess are excellent + make you feel very much at home.

Please, please, please better camping signs along the road. Found Tally Lake area. Went along 93 there should have been 6 more couldn't find them at 50 mile per hour. I'm staying in I think Rexford Forest camping at least there where 2 signs that I saw. So please bigger signs, National forest campground or KOA. Thank you. No I didn't stop at forest headquarters I suppose they had local maps.