MAIL SURVEY OF NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE WEST

*****Results from a Public Survey*****

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Report prepared for the Eastside Ecosystem Management Team.

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I. Introduction

This report summarizes the responses to the Survey of Natural Resource Issues on Public Lands in the West conducted in July and August, 1994. The purpose of the survey was to assist the Eastside Ecosystem Management Team in its efforts to understand national and regional public attitudes concerning the management of the Columbia River Basin. It is intended to complement other data-gathering efforts that are under way as part of the broad-scale Scientific Assessment of the interior Columbia River Basin. Four separate groups were included in the study:

1. **Eastside Columbia River Basin Public: A** random sample of citizens from counties wholly or partly within the Columbia River Basin east of the Cascade Mountains (including counties in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming and Washington). This group covers those citizens who live in the immediate vicinity of the Eastside Team's jurisdiction.

2. **Westside Columbia River Basin Public:** A random sample of citizens from counties wholly or partly within the Columbia River Basin west of the Cascade Mountains and citizens from metropolitan Seattle, WA While this group , resides outside of the Eastside Team's jurisdiction, it contains many parties interested in ecosystem management problems in the Basin and who may be affected by policies regarding these issues.

3. **National Public:** A random sample of citizens from the forty-eight contiguous states. This group was included in the study to assess **national interest,** if any, in the management of public lands in the Columbia River Basin.

4. **Public Involvement Participants:** Citizens who have requested placement on the Eastside Ecosystem Management Team's mailing list, or those that have participated in the Team's scoping process.'

The questionnaire was developed by Eastside Ecosystem Social Assessment Team members and university social scientists familiar with natural resource issues and surveys. Questionnaire design followed Dillman's "Total Design Method" (Dillman 1978). Copies of the instruments for the groups surveyed can be found in Appendix A.

Questions included in the survey instrument covered topics such as natural resource management preferences for public lands, level of informedness concerning the region's environmental condition, environmental value orientations, and trust in those organizations and institutions involved in policy making and implementation. Some of the questions and question formats used have been incorporated in other research on public attitudes about natural resource problems and were adapted for use in this study. Many new questions were developed specifically for this study (e.g., questions pertaining to salmon and forest fires).

II. Survey Methodology, Samples and Response Rates

Surveys--benefits and costs: A mail survey was utilized in this study for two reasons. First, mail surveys allow for a deeper probing of citizen attitudes and perceptions than do other conventional means of data collection such as telephone surveys. Secondly, the mail survey is generally more cost-effective than personal interviews, particularly if a high level of public interest can be presumed. The two factors together make the mail survey the method of choice for data collection in this case.

Although surveys can provide a cost-effective and in-depth method for collecting opinions and values, 'several caveats must be recorded. Surveys can be limited by unintentional bias in question wording and the accidental omission of pertinant topics from investigation. They also constrain the range of responses solicited from respondents because elaboration on answers and the incorporation of context along with responses is usually not permitted. Therefore, it is important to augment survey results with other methods of data gathering such as ethnographic research, scoping meetings and small group discussions.

Further, responses to this survey are likely to have been affected by several major events which took place during its implementation. There were many significant forest fires on western public lands, several of which were within the Columbia River Basin during the course of the study. The regional and national prominence of these fires were greatly increased when 14 firefighters were killed in the line of duty in Colorado during July, 1994. In addition, federal court action occurred to restrict grazing and logging activities in portions of the Columbia River Basin in order to promote salmon recovery. The effort to protect salmon has also prompted several spills and reservoir drawdowns on the Columbia River, drawing both media attention and criticism. It is safe to say that all of these events could have influenced survey results.

Samples: Names, addresses, and telephone numbers were provided by a national survey research company (Survey Sampling Incorporated, Fairfield, CT) that maintains comprehensive lists of publicly listed telephone directories. A random selection procedure was utilized to select prospective households, and each survey requested the "adult in the household with the most recent birthday" to fill out the survey (information concerning the coverage of counties in the public samples can be found in Appendix B).[2] With regards to the participant survey, questionnaires were simply mailed to potential respondents from a mailing list for the Eastside Ecosystem Management Project. Because this study is part of the broad-scale scientific assessment of the interior Columbia River Basin, the public samples were designed to represent entire regions as opposed to specific cities, counties or rural areas. The participant survey was designed to probe the attitudes of those directly

involved in the land management resolution process. Sample sizes and response rates for the four surveys are as follows:

Group:	Deliverable Surveys	Surveys Returned	Response Rate
Eastside CRB	1,211	*413*	*34%*
Westside CRB	*1,207*	*376*	*31%*
National	*1,773*	*318*	*18%*
Participant	2,094	797	*38%*

Representativeness: In determining the size of a random sample of potential respondents, we know a non-linear relationship exists between the size of the population and the size of the random sample needed to describe it (the "Law of Large Numbers" phenomenon). That is, beyond a certain population size, it makes little difference whether you are surveying a city of 1 million people or the entire United States. Assuming no response bias, the sampling error for a 400-person sample would be the same (±5.0%) for the city or the nation for a dichotomous response variable (i.e., 'yes' and 'no') and somewhat higher for multiple response variables such as a Likert scale. This means that for a sample of 400 respondents with 50% answering 'yes' to a question and 50% answering 'no', we know with a high degree of certainty that the **actual** value for the population should fall between 45% and 55% for either response. For a sample size of 300, assuming no response bias, the

sampling error would be +/- 5.8%. This sampling error introduces some element of known variation in response for the survey samples reported here.

Another factor affecting survey representativeness is the sample response rate. The higher the response rate, the greater the likelihood that the results represent the population. As Dillman (1978, p. 52) states: ". ..each 10 percent increase in response rate decreases by 10 percentage points the range by which the distribution could be affected by refusals if the actual feelings of nonrespondents ***are extreme in either direction"*** (emphasis added). Several factors can influence response rates, including the season when the survey is conducted, the survey topic, the complexity of issues being addressed, and the number of opportunities that participants are given to respond. Since time constraints required that this survey be conducted in summer over a short period of time, and given the narrow subject matter of many questionnaire topics, the response rates obtained are lower than other mail surveys generally conducted by university social scientists. Mail surveys typically receive response rates between 10% and 50%, sometimes going as high as 70% (Weisberg, Kronski and Bower 1989; Babbie 1985).

Questionnaires were mailed to potential respondents in July, 1994. In order to encourage responses to the survey, two waves of mail surveys were sent, followed where possible by a final telephone reminder. The questionnaire was printed in booklet form and hand-signed with an ink pen to personalize the request for responses. A stamped envelope and reminder notice were also mailed to prompt respondents to complete and return the questionnaire. Respondents also were thanked for their participation in the study.

It is important to note at this time that due to low response rates, caution must be excercised in generalizing results to the population. The number of responses obtained for the national sample is especially troublesome. Typically, national samples contain 1,000 to 1,200 observations for a sampling error of ±3%; respondents for the national portion of this survey numbered only 318. This fact essentially removes any possibility of generalizing the results of the sample towards the general population.

Furthermore, analyses of results from the participant survey are included here only briefly, as they represent not only the views of a very specific element of the public, but also include the views of a consciously active element of the public with regards to the specific issues being probed. The survey results for the participant survey included a supplemental instrument which was not included in any of the public surveys. As a result of this point, we have included brief summaries of participant results merely to supplement the public surveys and offer an additional means of comparison.[3]

Certain subgroups of the population may be more likely to respond to mail surveys than other subgroups. While it is difficult to determine whether that occurred in this case, an examination of the sociodemographic characteristics of respondents (Table 1) offers some insights as to ***who*** responded and provides a basis by which the representativeness of the respondents may be judged. In this case, non-white citizens are slightly under-represented and the average age of respondents may exceed the average age of U.S. adults. Samples drawn from telephone directories tend to underrepresent racial minorities, lower income groups, the young, and highly mobile individuals (Leuthold and Scheele, 1971:249-257).

TABLE 1

Respondent Socioeconomic Characteristics

	Eastside %	Westside %	National %	Participants %
AGE				
Mean age	53	52	50	48
Median age	51	50	48	47
Standard deviation	15	15	16	12
EDUCATION				
Some grade school	1	0	0	0
Completed grade school	1	1	0	1
Some high school	3	3	2	1
Completed high school	15	11	14	5
Some college/trade school	40	36	38	19
Complete college	16	25	23	25
Some graduate work	10	10	10	17
An advanced degree	13	16	14	32
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White	94	96	92	94
African American	0	0	2	0
Mexican American	0	1	1	0
Native American	2	1	1	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	1
Other	4	1	4	4
IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION				
Very liberal	2	3	5	6
Liberal	8	16	15	20
Moderate	50	47	42	38
Conservative	29	26	28	27
Very Conservative	11	8	10	9

NOTE: Due to decimal rounding, percentages may not total 100%

Knowledge of the issues: A final point needs to be made before presenting the results of the study. The degree to which survey respondents are informed about natural resource issues in the Columbia River Basin must be commented upon. On any given issue people can have strong opinions and attitudes without having much information upon which to base those attitudes. Such attitudes should not be disregarded or discounted, since public policy in a democracy can be driven by deeply held beliefs regardless of whether those beliefs are rooted in factual knowledge. Accordingly, we tried to assess the knowledge levels of respondents in order to better understand the context of our findings. While it was not possible to "test" our respondents by asking specific knowledge questions, we did ask them to self-evaluate their individual levels of informedness concerning natural resource issues in the Columbia River Basin. Each respondent was provided with a map of the region and its location in the United States, in order to ensure that responses were directed to issues in the proper region of the country. Responses to this question (Table 2) show that two-thirds of national respondents considered themselves poorly informed (less than moderately informed) while nearly half (42%) of Eastside respondents considered themselves better than moderately informed on natural resource issues in their area.

The most obvious effect of the national sample's relative lack of knowledge was a greater likelihood respondents from this sample to choose responses of "don't know" or "uncertain." It is therefore possible that less-informed respondents would have answered some questions differently given a higher level of knowledge about the issues that were the focus of this survey.

Differences between the Public and Participants: When comparing the participant responses to those of the general public, it becomes critical to understand three very important socioeconomic characteristics which tend to distinguish them from the general public. First, the participants tend to be better educated than the general public. The most frequent level of education indicated by the public samples was "some college/trade school." However, the most frequent response for participants was also the highest option available, where 32% indicated having obtained an advanced degree.

The second element distinct to participants lies in their ideological orientation. Participants were just as likely to indicate either "strongly liberal" or "strongly conservative" as the general public, but they were less likely to indicate "moderate" than the Eastside, Westside and national samples. These results indicate that participants tended to be more polarized in their political views than the general public, with this group being composed of individuals with more liberal orientations when compared to the public samples.

With this in mind then, it is not surprising that participant respondents consider themselves to be notably more informed about issues concerning the Columbia River Basin. Not only is this sample more educated in general, their propensity to be directly involved in decision-making gives them access to larger spheres of information about these issues in the Columbia River Basin.

TABLE 2

Respondent Subjective Informedness Concerning the Columbia River Basin

Q-4 ***How well informed would you say you are concerning natural resource issues in the Columbia River Basin?***

	Not Informed 1 %	2 %	Moderately Informed 3 %	4 %	Very Informed 5 %
Eastside CRB	10	18	42	21	9
Westside CRB	12	18	49	16	4
National Sample	44	23	26	4	2
Participants	1	3	18	38	41

III. General Environmental Values and Perception of Problems[4]

In the first section of the survey, some general questions were asked about people and the environment. In addition, respondents were asked if they perceive any environmental problems on public lands in the West. These indicators sought to assess ***general*** orientations and attitudes about the environment and Western public lands. They should be viewed simply as broad indicators of the "mood" of the sample with respect to the natural environment.

Question 1 consisted of a series of five statements about the relationship between human society and the natural world. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with each statement using a five-point Likert-type scale. Measures similar to

belief held by fewer persons in the other two samples. More than two-thirds of all four groups stated they believe that problems exist. Despite the apparent similarity of responses across populations, caution should be employed in interpreting these results — this question does not tell us if there is agreement on ***which*** problems are believed to be serious, nor on the best ways to address those problems.

For the most part, responses by participants in Section III tended to be more dichotomous than those of the public samples, with the exception of Eastside respondents who tended to resemble participant respondents more closely than the Westside or national respondents. Overall, there appears to be a trend among the participants to favor biocentric values, with modes occurring in the most biocentric option of each question. Similarly, while the participants tended to agree that environmental problems exist within Western public lands, they appeared to feel more strongly about this viewpoint, with 39% indicating a belief that "serious environmental problems already exist in the Western U.S."

this are used frequently in social science research about environmental attitudes; these *specific* questions have been used in several prior studies of Western public lands issues. Such standard measures, if administered periodically to a sample drawn from the same population, are useful in tracking trends in public opinion about the environment. They also allow comparison of general environmental orientations across populations. However, because of they encompass broad, fundamental views regarding humans' place in the environment, they should not be used to infer attitudes or beliefs toward specific problems confronting the interior Columbia River Basin.

The first two questions describe an anthropocentric (human-centered) viewpoint about the society-environment relationship, while the three remaining questions are more biocentric in nature. In general, response patterns show little difference between the environmental orientations of persons living in the heavily populated western portions of the Columbia Basin and those in the U.S. as a whole. However, persons living in the study area tended to be slightly more likely to express anthropocentric viewpoints. While these differences between the Eastside public and other publics are significant, they are expressed as matters of degree rather than as a broad philosophical disagreement with the more urbanized regions of the country.

Question 2 asked people whether they believe environmental problems exist in the western U.S. and, if so, to what extent. Here we see that while responses overall are fairly similar, the national public was most likely to express uncertainty about the state of the environment in the West. Roughly one-quarter of the Eastside public leaned toward the belief that there are few or no environmental problems on western public lands, a

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR SECTION III.

Q-1 ***Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement for each of the following statements.***

	Strongly Disagree 1 %	2 %	**Neutral** 3 %	4 %	**Strongly Agree** 5 %
Plants and animals exist primarily for human use.					
Eastside CRB	30	18	13	18	22
Westside CRB	34	20	18	15	14
National Sample	38	17	15	18	11
Participants	39	13	13	16	19
Humankind was created to rule over the rest of nature.					
Eastside CRB	30	14	12	15	29
Westside CRB	37	16	14	13	20
National Sample	39	15	15	14	18
'Participants	45	9	12	13	20
Humans have an ethical obligation to protect plant and animal species.					
Eastside CRB	3	5	10	32	50
Westside CRB	2	5	10	31	52
National Sample	3	2	7	28	61
Participants	4	7	12	28	49
The earth should have far fewer people on it.					
Eastside CRB	14	30	31	17	27
Westside CRB	9	10	35	19	28
National Sample	9	9	36	20	2 6
Participants	11	9	20	19	42
Wildlife, plants & humans have equal rights to live and develop on the earth.					
Eastside CRB	18	11	15	24	32
Westside CRB	12	14	15	27	33
National Sample	10	14	13	22	40
Participants	23	15	13	17	32

Q-2 Recently there has been a lot of talk about whether public lands in the Western United States are deteriorating due to current management practices. Some people feel there are no environmental problems now while others feel that there are problems already. Which view best describes your opinion in this area?

	No environmental problems exist in the Western U.S.			**Uncertain**			**Serious environmental problems already exist in the Western U.S.**
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %
Eastside CRB	2	7	11	5	29	21	24
Westside CRB	2	4	5	11	21	30	27
National Sample	1	3	3	16	23	26	28
Participants	4	13	11	2	14	18	39

IV. General Questions about Federal Rangelands and Forests

This section consisted of a single question containing nine statements about public land management. As in Question 1, respondents were asked to use a five-point Likert-type scale to rate their agreement or disagreement with the statements. Each statement was chosen to represent a potential policy or philosophy guiding federal land management, including items about rural community stability, management of rare species, wilderness designation, grazing management, and forest pest management. Respondents were told these questions pertained only to federal multiple use lands, and not national parks, monuments or state and local lands. Several of these attitude items have been used in previous studies of forest and rangeland issues.

Three of the nine questions asked respondents to consider the balance between natural preservation and the economic well-being of resource-dependent families or communities. The same pattern can be seen in responses to all three questions: Eastside respondents tended to favor economic over environmental concerns, national respondents tended to favor environmental over economic concerns, and Westside respondents fell closer towards the middle, but generally nearer to the national sample.

It is important to note, however, that even in the eastern Columbia Basin there are a substantial number of citizens who favor environmental protection, just as a substantial number of persons nationally lean toward economic protection. For example, nearly half (44%) of Eastside respondents agreed that "survival of timber workers and their families is more important than preservation of old growth forests," yet one-third disagreed. A slight majority (53%) of Eastside residents support altering endangered species laws to maintain timber and ranching jobs. Conversely, even though roughly half of the national respondents disagree that endangered species laws should be altered for that purpose, nearly one-third stated they would support such legislative changes. The remaining 19% of the public neither agreed nor disagreed.

In a similar question, respondents were asked whether federal rangeland management should emphasize livestock grazing over other uses. The Eastside respondents were twice as likely to oppose this statement than support it. The Westside and national samples both opposed the statement by about a 3:1 margin; however over one-third of each sample was neutral on that issue.

It is interesting to note that Eastside residents appear to be more concerned about economic impacts of resource protection than their Westside counterparts. While the timber job losses attriiuted to environmental protection have been greater in western Oregon and coastal Washington than in the interior Basin, those losses are ***relatively*** less important to the overall economy. A smaller proportion of Westside respondents stated they depend upon resource industries for all or part of their family income (23%) compared to the Eastside sample (38%), so issues of natural resource economics may be less salient to the Westside population as a whole. This is even more likely to be true for national respondents; only 18% of whom derive all or part of their family income from timber, ranching, agriculture, hydropower protection, tourism, or commercial fishing.

Participant responses showed a relatively even split between assigning priority to environmental values and favoring economic values. For example, when asked whether survival of timber workers is more important than preservation of old growth, 47% disagreed and 40% agreed. Similarly, 49% agreed that the economic livelihood of local communities should be the highest priority for decision-makers and 43% disagreed. The fundamental difference between attitudes of the general publics and participants lies in extremity of beliefs. There were fewer neutral responses from participants than from any of the public samples, and participants who held views towards these issues ***held them very strongly***; the most frequent responses occurred in either the "strongly agree" or "strongly disagree" option.

Economic concerns notwithstanding, a plurality of all four groups agreed that greater efforts should be directed toward protection of wildlife, fish, and rare plants on public lands. Support was strongest in the national sample, but even among Eastside respondents, 42% believed more should be done, to protect rare plants, 54% want more done to protect wildlife habitat, and 54% want more protection for "fish such as salmon." Support for the latter goal is especially relevant to this analysis. Only 8% of the national 12% of the Westside samples, and 24% of the Eastside sample opposed further protection of salmon. More than two-thirds (72%) of Westside residents supported further protection along with 68% of the national sample.

One attitude item stated that more wilderness areas should be established, although no specific location for these lands was suggested. Roughly equal numbers of Eastside residents agreed and disagreed with the statement. Additional wilderness designations were strongly supported by the national and Westside populations, however, more participants opposed this statement than supported it.

Finally we asked for responses to a statement saying that "insect outbreaks on public lands should be allowed to run their natural course," and found that fewer than 28% of all three groups would support such a policy. However, over twice as many Eastside residents as national residents strongly disagreed with the statement, while the national and Westside respondents were more likely to give a neutral response.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR SECTION IV.

Q-3. Please indicate your level of disagreement or agreement. with the following statements concerning public lands such as federal forest and rangelands.

	Strongly Disagree 1 %	2 %	Neutral 3 %	4 %	Strongly Agree 5 %
The economic livelihood of local communities should be given the highest priority when making decisions concerning public lands.					
Eastside CRB	10	20	19	30	22
Westside CRB	14	29	13	30	15
National Sample	10	32	24	21	13
Participants	24	19	8	23	26
Greater protection should be given to fish such as salmon on public lands.					
Eastside CRB	9	15	22	30	24
Westside CRB	4	8	16	35	37
National Sample	4	5	23	38	30
Participants	13	19	13	18	37
Endangered species laws should be altered to maintain timber and ranching jobs on public lands.					
Eastside CRB	15	15	17	25'	28
Westside CRB	23	22	16	23	16
National Sample	24	27	19	17	12
Participants	37	11	5	17	30
Greater protection should be given to wildlife habitat on public lands.					
Eastside CRB	9	15	23	31	23
Westside CRB	6	16	19	30	28
National Sample	3	7	16	39	35
Participants	14	19	13	18	37

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
	%	%	%	%	%
More wilderness areas should be established on public lands.					
Eastside CRB	24	17	20	21	19
Westside CRB	14	16	16	27	27
National Sample	7	7	21	28	37
Participants	43	9	10	12	27
Greater efforts should be made to protect rare plant communities on public lands.					
Eastside CRB	14	19	25	26	16
Westside CRB	8	19	20	29	24
National Sample	4	8	23	34	31
Participants	18	19	13	18	31
Survival of timber workers and their families is more important than preservation of old growth forests.					
Eastside CRB	14	19	25	25	18
Westside CRB	26	21	19	22	12
National Sample	23	31	24	14	8
Participants	30	17	13	18	22
Insect outbreaks on public lands should be allowed to run their natural course.					
Eastside CRB	40	25	21	10	5
Westside CRB	27	24	25	19	5
National Sample	19	28	31	17	6
Participants	39	21	12	17	11
Federal rangeland management should emphasize livestock grazing over other uses.					
Eastside CRB	22	25	32	13	8
Westside CRB	21	27	36	9	7
National Sample	19	26	38	11	6
Participants	42	17	14	17	10

Q-20 Do you or any of your immediate family depend upon-the timber, ranching, agricultural, hydro-electric, tourism or fishing industry for your economic livelihood?

	Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
No	62	77	81	40
Yes	38	23	18	60

V. Level off 'Knowledge, Perceptions and Use of the Columbia River Basin

The longest section of the questionnaire asked respondents to focus specifically on the Columbia River Basin — how they use and value the region, their assessments of threats to the regional environment, and their beliefs about specific issues or policies regarding fire management and salmon recovery efforts.

The first question essentially reiterated the earlier item about individuals' perceptions of environmental problems but this time focused solely on "public lands, rivers, and reservoirs in the Columbia River Basin — including all tributaries east of the Cascade Mountains." The most obvious difference in responses to the two questions was that fewer people claimed to know about the condition of the interior Columbia Basin. Approximately half of the national sample stated they were uncertain whether the region "is deteriorating due to current management practices," while 27% of the Westside sample and 24% of the Eastside sample gave the same response. The number of respondents who did not believe problems exist was virtually identical to that for the broader Question 2. Of those who believe that problems *do* exist, responses tended to be weaker in magnitude.

These results suggest two conclusions about public awareness of environmental issues in the interior Columbia Basin. First, resource issues that grab front-page headlines inside the region may receive little attention outside of the area. Second, even those who believe problems exist in the Columbia Basin may believe conditions in other areas of the West are worse, and perhaps more deserving of government attention.

Participant respondents were far more likely to indicate that there are serious environmental problems in the Columbia River Basin than were citizens, and 71% indicated that they felt that some degree of environmental problem existed. Not surprisingly, only 2% indicated that they were unsure if problems existed, again reflecting that many of these individuals consider themselves highly knowledgeable about issues in the region.

Recreation uses: The salience of these issues to the national public is further explained by the extent to which respondents visited the public lands in question. About three-fourths of the national sample, after being shown a map of the Columbia River Basin, said they had never visited public lands in the Columbia River Basin for recreation. Only 5% in the national sample visit the area more than once or twice a year. More than half (58%) of the Westside respondents visit public lands in the region rarely if at all, and 46% of the Eastside sample gave the same response. Twenty-two percent of the Eastside sample and 8% of the Westside sample visit the region frequently for recreation. The participants indicated a much higher frequency of visiting public lands in the region, further emphasizing their more concrete views about public lands issues.

Persons who had visited the area for recreation were asked to elaborate further on their experiences. One question asked about motivations for making the trip. For this question, we found virtually no differences across samples: people are most likely to visit to escape the normal routine, view scenery, get away from other people, for excitement and adventure, and for physical fitness. Most of the time when people visit Columbia Basin public lands for recreation they do not experience conflicts with other users. While some respondents said they could not remember' if such conflicts occurred (especially in the national sample, whose visits may have occurred many years ago), only about one-fourth of those who did remember said they experienced such conflicts.

A multiplicity of values: Recreation is only one of many uses of the Columbia River Basin which citizens might value. Accordingly, we asked respondents to choose three factors from an extensive list as the ones that were ***most important*** to them when considering the future of public lands in the region. For the national sample, the values chosen most often were (in descending order of importance): resources for future generations, wildlife habitat, ecological health, wilderness, and wild and scenic rivers. All of these, with the possible exception of the broad category "resources for future generations," are amenity values. Thus, for persons living outside the Northwest, the Columbia Basin may be seen primarily as a place that is relatively uninfluenced by human society and can serve as a nationally important reserve of biocentric values. Even though the region is an important source of timber, livestock grazing, commercial fisheries, hydropower and agricultural products, the production of commodities on public

lands in the region is not a principal concern for those who live outside the region. Fewer than 10% chose many of those values as being among their three most important.

For the Westside sample, the most important values were: resources for future generations, wildlife habitat, quality place to live, ecological health, outdoor recreation, and wilderness. There was some recognition of the region's importance as a source of hydropower (23%) and agricultural products (10%), but Westside residents generally valued the region's amenity resources more than its commodities.

Not surprisingly, a very different pattern of responses emerged among the Eastside respondents who actually reside in the region. Responses in this group were much more evenly distributed among the 18 choices; 12 of the factors were chosen on at least 10% of the surveys, but only three were chosen on 25% or more. Nearly half of Eastside respondents were concerned about resources for future generations, and 46% valued public lands as contributing to a "quality place to live." Amenity concerns are not unimportant to Eastside residents, as 34% chose outdoor recreation, 18% chose ecological health, and 24% value wildlife habitat. However, wilderness and wild and scenic rivers were less likely to be key concerns for Eastside residents than more pragmatic factors such as hydropower (20%), or agriculture (15%).

Further insight into these results may be found in responses to a later question (Q-21) asking if people agreed or disagreed with the statement, "I would rather live in my community than in any other community." Among Eastside residents, 73% agreed with the statement while 13% disagreed. Westside residents were slightly less likely to agree. In contrast, only 48% of people nationally agreed with the statement. These

results suggest it would be wrong to argue that Eastside residents are unconcerned about the impacts of resource extraction. Rather, they value their communities highly, and therefore are concerned about their personal ability to be able to live in a region where economic opportunities often revolve around resource extraction. This is highlighted by the fact that 48% chose "resources for future generations" as one of the top three choices regarding the future of public lands in the CRB. Westside residents value their communities nearly as much, but they are less likely to find their economic opportunities east of the Cascades and thus more likely to value the interior Columbia Basin for its amenities.

Participant responses highly resembled public responses in one area. Strong support for resources for future generations was indicated across all four respondent categories. And in many questions regarding direct industry resource allocations, participants highly resembled respondents from the Eastside sample, which is where many of the participants lived.

Environmental protection strategies: Next, we asked about strategies for restoring ecological conditions on public lands in the interior Columbia Basin. One question asked about fire management and its relationship to forest health. Respondents were told that fire has been suggested as a tool for controlling disease, insects, and excessive fuels, but that some people believe its use is unnecessary and dangerous. They were then asked to select one of four policy choices: fire suppression under all circumstances; complete suppression in timber management areas, with pesticides and salvage logging as tools for maintaining forest health; suppression in timber production areas, but with controlled fire

used to maintain forest health; or suppression only when human lives or property are threatened. Respondents could also indicate that they preferred some "other approach" or that they were uncertain. About two-thirds of each sample preferred either the suppression-with-controlled-fire option or a minimal-suppression policy that restores fire to its natural ecological role. However, the national sample was split between those two choices, while Eastside respondents were more likely to favor suppressing most fires but using controlled fire as a management tool. Once again the opinions of Westside residents fell somewhere between the other two groups.

Another question asked respondents to assess their attitudes toward nine potential approaches to improving forest health and protecting biological diversity. The management strategies listed included timber harvest methods for broad or specific objectives, restrictions on human activities for habitat protection, and uses of different types of insecticides or herbicides. A five-point Likert-type scale again was used, ranging from "strongly oppose" through "neutral" to "strongly support."

Responses to items about timber harvest methods showed that most people who had an opinion supported using selective harvest methods; fewer than 10% overall opposed using such methods. Respondents also were asked about selective harvest in specific circumstances. We found strong support (greater than 80 percent) in all three samples for selective harvest to ***prevent*** disease or insect problems. Conducting selective harvests to ***salvage*** burned or infested areas were also supported by a majority of respondents in all four groups, but the level of support was not quite so strong (60%-64%). Clearcutting for salvage purposes tended to be supported by all four groups, with

the level of support varying from group to group: Eastside respondents were the most supportive (49% support, 31% oppose), with the Westside sample slightly less supportive (42% support, 35% oppose). The national sample was slightly more likely to oppose than to support clearcutting for salvage, while participants were split evenly on the issue.

Support was gauged for three types of habitat-related restrictions: increased regulation to protect fish and wildlife habitat; road closures in ecologically sensitive recreation areas; and increased regulation of livestock grazing. Such restrictions found more support than opposition among all four groups, although there was slightly less support from the Eastside public, reflecting the general anti-regulatory sentiment found throughout the rural West.

Chemical insecticide and herbicide use were the actions drawing the strongest opposition of any mentioned. Opponents outnumbered supporters in 'all four groups, but opposition was much stronger in the Westside and national samples. Conversely, at least two-thirds of all three public samples could support the use of organic products to combat insect and disease infestations. Support was slightly less strong among participants.

When examined in combination, the results of this portion of the survey suggest there could be fairly widespread public support both within and outside the interior Columbia River Basin for a forest health restoration strategy that emphasized proactive use of controlled fire, uneven-age harvests, and thinning from below, augmented where possible with spraying of organic insecticides along with other non-chemical strategies of integrated pest management. Opposition is more likely for proposals that utilize

regulatory mechanisms and salvage harvests (especially clearcutting), although clearly there is some support for using every tool in the forester's arsenal except chemical sprays.

Participant responses once again were more polarized than those of the public groups, with few neutral responses. As with the public groups , participants strongly selective harvest. The greatest differences between public and participant groups was that the latter were less supportive of regulatory mechanisms and more supportive of chemical sprays.

Protecting salmon runs: Before asking about salmon protection strategies, we asked respondents to assess their knowledge about the salmon issue. About 73% of the Participants said they were well informed about the status of salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest, while 43% of the Westside, 40% of the Eastside and 13% of the national sample gave the same response. Conversely, only 24% of Eastside residents and 18% from the Westside said they had little or no information about salmon, compared to 57% nationally. The results of the two subsequent questions about salmon protection should be considered in light of that differential degree of knowledge.

First, we asked respondents to tell us which factors they believe are responsible for the decline of Columbia Basin salmon runs. A list was given consisting of 11 contributing factors: foreign trawlers and drift nets; domestic commercial fishing; Native American gill nets; recreational fishing; ocean warming (El Niño); predators such as seals; forest habitat destruction; rangeland habitat destruction; dams; irrigation; and water pollution. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they considered the

individual factor a definite threat, a probable threat, not a threat, or "don't know." Not surprisingly, respondents in the national sample were.most likely to choose the "don't know" response.

Nationally, the factors seen as the greatest threat to salmon were (in descending order of frequency): water pollution, foreign trawlers and drift nets, dams, and habitat destruction. Each of those was chosen as a "definite threat" by at least 32% of respondents. Using the same criteria, the greatest threats perceived by Westside residents were: foreign trawlers and drift nets, water pollution, dams, habitat loss (on forest land), predators, and rangeland habitat loss. Eastside residents blamed foreign trawlers and drift nets, water pollution, dams, Native American gill nets, domestic commercial fishing, and forest habitat destruction.

Certain patterns can be seen in these results. First, three factors emerged as the greatest perceived threats seen by persons both within and outside the region: commercial ocean fishing by foreigners, water pollution, and dams. Habitat loss due to terrestrial resource industries was perceived as a threat, but not quite so strongly. Domestic and Native American fishing were also seen as secondary but important causes of salmon decline. The factors least likely to be blamed were recreational fishing and ocean warming. Ocean warming my have been chosen less because of the low degree of knowledge by the respondents on that topic.

We found relatively few differences across regions. It is worth noting that terrestrial resource uses-forestry, range management and irrigation for agriculture were slightly less likely to be blamed in the highly resource-dependent Eastside. Two factors

widely considered problems in the Northwest were less well-known nationally: gill-netting and seal predation. The general similarity in responses for the remainder of the factors across regions suggests that while levels of knowledge about salmon protection are lower nationally, there is not a serious problem with selective receipt of information outside the Pacific Northwest:

We also asked respondents to consider the balancing act that confronts resource managers and policy-makers who must address the salmon issue. Respondents were given the following instruction:

> "Recovery of Pacific salmon may require difficult trade-offs between restoring natural environmental conditions (spawning habitat, increased river flows) and socioeconomic considerations (employment, recreation, irrigation, hydro-electric power). Where would you locate yourself on the following scale concerning these issues?"

A seven-point scale was offered, ranging from giving highest priority to salmon recovery "even if there are negative socioeconomic consequences" to giving highest priority to socioeconomic considerations even if salmon suffer negative consequences.

Responses to this question differed only slightly across public groups. Close to 40% of each public sample chose a middle-of-the-road response. Of the remainder, more people leaned in favor of salmon recovery than in favor of socioeconomic stability, particularly Westside and national respondents. This result was found among all three samples, but Eastside respondents were only slightly more likely to support salmon while national and Westside respondents were about twice as likely to do so.

Again, participants consider themselves to be highly knowledgeable about salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest, where 95% indicated that they felt they were "moderately"

to “very informed.” While there were a number of similarities between participants and the public in perceptions of perceived causes of salmon run depletion, participants were more likely to blame all of the potential causes. They were especially likely to blame dams for the salmon decline, much moreso than the public groups. Participants tended to favor salmon protection over economic concerns, and were much less likely than public respondents to choose a middle-of-the-road response.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR SECTION V.

Q-5 Recent& there has been much discussion about whether public lands in the Columbia River Basin (CRB) are deteriorating due to current management practices. Some people feel there are no environmental problems now while others feel that there are problems already. which view best describes your opinion in this area?

	No environmental problems exist in the CRB			Uncertain			serious problems already exist in the' CRB
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastside CRB	2	7	13	24	25	17	12
Westside CRB	2	3	7	27	30	19	13
National Sample	0	2	3	53	18	14	9
Participants	4	13	11	2	14	18	39

Q-6a. ***How often, if ever, have you visited public lands in the Columbia River Basin for recreation?***

	Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
	%	%	%	%
Never (Go to Q-7)	15	12	74	2
Rarely, no more than once or twice a year.	31	46	21	13
Occasionally, several times a year.	32	34	3	30
Somewhat frequently, at least once a month on average.	13	7	1	32
Very frequently, at least once a week on average.	9	1	1	24

b. ***Thinking back to your last recreation tri. in the Columbia River Basin, how important were each of the following reasons for going on the trip?***

Percentage saying "moderately" to "very important".

	Eastside %	Westside %	National %	Participants %
Being with others	50	50	44	66
Learning about nature	72	73	82	77
Viewing scenery	95	96	96	94
Physical fitness	59	66	40	69
Excitement & adventure	71	74	83	75
Escape from normal routine	94	96	93	93
Getting away from other people	79	74	79	83

c. When you visited public lands in the Columbia River Basin, did other uses interfere (crowding, noise, grazing, logging, etc.)with your activities? **Note:** Most respondents did not indicate the source of interference if they answered "yes." For those that did, see public comments.

	Eastside %	Westside %	National %	Participants %
Yes	20	18	15	37
No	70	71	62	49
Don't remember	10	11	22	3

Q-7 which THREE of the following factors are most important to you and your family concerning the future of public lands in the Columbia River Basin?

	Eastside %	Westside %	National %	Participants %
Quality place to live	46	24	21	43
Outdoor recreation	34	31	17	17
Vacation destination	8	13	14	2
Wilderness	14	26	34	15
Wild & scenic rivers	14	18	23	6
Wildlife habitat	24	30	41	23
Salmon	8	18	12	8

	Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
	%	%	%	%
Ecological health	18	29	40	45
Solitude/spiritual values	10	11	7	11
Resources for future generations	48	42	48	48
Timber production	10	7	5	25
Livestock grazing	6	1	4	12
Commercial fishing	1	2	2	1
Agriculture	15	10	7	14
Reservoir storage	11	7	3	3
Hydro-electric power	20	23	7	10
Economic opportunity	9	6	9	15
Other	2	1	2	5

Q-S ***Some people favor the introduction of fire in federal forest lands to control disease, insects, and excessive fuel levels. Others suggest this use of fire is unnecessary and dangerous. Which of the following statements (if any) comes closest to your views? (if uncertain leave blank)***

Percent of respondents from each group marking option indicated.

1. We should suppress fire in all federal forests.

Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
7%	7%	8%	1%

2. We should suppress fire in all federal forests managed for timber, and use pesticides or salvage logging if forest health is endangered.

Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
16%	16%	9%	14%

3. We should suppress wildfires in federal forests managed for timber; however, controlled fire may be used to protect forest health.

Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
42%	37%	35%	34%

4. We should suppress wildfires in federal forests only if they threaten human lives or property; otherwise we should allow fire to resume its natural role in forests.

Eastside	Westside	National	Participants
21%	25%	28%	25%

5. Other approaches preferred.

Jhstside	Westside	National	Participants
4%	5%	3%	12%

6. No opinion/No answer.

Jhstside	Westside	National	Participants
10%	11%	18%	14%

Q-9 ***Listed below are various management alternatives that have been suggested as possible strategies for improving the conditions on public lands in the Columbia River Basin. For each one, indicate your level of support or opposition.***

	Strongly oppose 1 %	2 %	Neutral 3 %	4 %	Strongly support 5 %
Selective logging practices.					
Eastside CRB	2	5	11	36	46
Westside CRB	2	6	19	36	37
National Sample	5	4	27	37	26
Participants	3	5	9	24	59
Clearcutting in bum or insect infested area-s.					
Eastside CRB	1 3	18	20	26	23
Westside CRB	16	19	23	22	21
National Sample	22	17	32	19	11
Participants	29	15	11	17	28
Selective cutting in bum or insect infested areas.					
Eastside CRB	4	6	18	**40**	32
Westside CRB	4	9	23	38	26
National Sample	6	5	29	40	20
Participants	7	9	16	31	38
Increased regulation to protect fish and wildlife habitat.					
Eastside CRB	16	19	20	23	21
Westside CRB	10	12	16	26	36
National Sample	5	9	20	30	36
Participants	27	15	10	13	35

	Strongly oppose 1 %	2 %	Neutral 3 %	4 %	Strongly support 5 %
Road closures in ecologically sensitive areas where recreation occurs.					
Eastside CRB	13	14	21	26	27
Westside CRB	8	9	23	28	32
National Sample	4	8	21	34	33
Participants	13	13	11	19	45
Increased regulation of livestock grazing.					
Eastside CRB	11	13	30	23	23
Westside CRB	8	11	30	24	27
National Sample	6	6	35	28	26
Participants	20	15	10	15	40
Use ***of*** chemical ***insecticides and herbicides.***					
East-side CRB	19	26	26	18	11
Westside CRB	28	26	29	13	4
National Sample	34	31	24	7	3
Participants .	30	16	17	20	17
Use of organic ***insecticides and herbicides.***					
Eastside CRB	2	4	20	39	34
Westside CRB	2	5	22	42	29
National Sample	4	6	23	37	30
Participants	5	11	24	31	29
Selective harvesting to prevent forest diseases and infestations.					
Eastside CRB	1	2	7	36	54
Westside CRB	1	3	12	42	42
National Sample	1	1	16	44	38
Participants	6	8	9	24	53

Q-10 How well informed would you say you are concerning the status of salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest? (circle your response)

	Not Informed 1 %	2 %	Moderately Informed 3 %	4 %	Very Informed 5 %
Eastside CRB	9	15	35	30	12
Westside CRB	5	13	39	29	14
National Sample	39	18	30	9	4
Participants	1	4	22	37	36

Q-11 Listed below are a number of factors that have been argued to be related to declining salmon runs in the Columbia River and its tributaries east of the Cascade Mountains. For each factor, please indicate whether you view it as a definite threat, a probable threat, or not a threat to Pacific Salmon runs.

	Definite threat to salmon %	Probable threat to salmon %	Not a threat to salmon %	Don't Know %
Foreign trawlers & drift nets.				
Eastside CRB	60	29	3	8
Westside CRB	70	25	2	4
National Sample	58	22	2	18
Participants	65	29	3	3
Ocean warming (El Nino).				
Eastside CRB	12	36	24	28
Westside CRB	17	40	17	25
National Sample	8	33	17	42
Participants	29	38	15	19
Predators such as seals.				
Eastside CRB	22	35	29	15
Westside CRB	38	38	20	4
National Sample	8	21	44	27
Participants	36	32	29	4

	Definite threat to salmon %	Probable threat to salmon %	Not a threat to salmon %	Don't Know %
Habitat destruction on public & private forest lands.				
Eastside CRB	31	39	19	11
Westside CRB	45	40	10	6
National Sample	36	36	7	21
Participants	48	22	27	4
Habitat destruction on public and private rangelands.				
Eastside CRB	27	37	25	12
Westside CRB	37	39	16	9
National Sample	32	35	11	23
Participants	44	23	30	4
Darns.				
Eastside CRB	48	34	13	5
Westside CRB	48	39	9	4
National Sample	42	'33	8	17
Participants	72	19	7	2
Irrigation.				
Eastside CRB	17	36	36	11
Westside CRB	19	49	20	12
National Sample	24	37	12	27
Participants	38	32	26	4
Water pollution.				
Eastside CRB	49	38	7	5
Westside CRB	56	38	3	3
National Sample	62	22	3	13
Participants	48	38	11	4
Native American gill nets.				
Eastside CRB	43	29	18	10
Westside CRB	31	41	20	8
National Sample	21	27	21	3
Participants	35	38	21	7

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	Definite threat to salmon %	Probable threat to salmon %	Not a threat to salmon %	Don't Know %
Domestic commercial fishing industry.				
Eastside CRB	43	29	18	10
Westside CRB	31	41	20	8
National Sample	21	27	21	31
Participants	35	38	21	7
Recreation and sports fishing.				
Eastside CRB	7	26	59	8
Westside CRB	8	28 23	50 58	20 7
National Sample				
Participants	11	36	48	5

Q-12 Recovery of Pacific salmon may require difficult trade-offs between restoring natural environmental conditions (spawning habitat, increased river flows) and socioeconomic considerations (employment, recreation, irrigation, hydro-electric power). where would you locate yourself on the following scale concerning this issues?

	The highest priority should be given to recovery of salmon, even if there are negative socioeconomic consequences.			**Salmon recovery and socioeconomic factors should be given equal priority.**		**The highest priority should be given to socioeconomic considerations, even if there are negative consequences for salmon.**	
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %
Eastside	8	8	14	41	11	9	9
Westside 1	2	20	17	37	8	5	3
National	11	12	20	43	10	3	2
Participants	22	17	9	18	16	10	10

Q-21 ***Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?: "I would rather live in my community than any other community."***

	Strongly disagree		**Uncertain**		**Strongly agree**
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %
Eastside	4	9	13	36	37
Westside	4	14	13	39	31
National	12	21	20	27	21
Participants	-3	12	15	30	40

VI. Trust, Influence, and the Role of the Public

Having asked what problems are facing the interior Columbia River Basin, and having received reactions to proposed means of solving those problems, we next wished to determine ***who*** should be solving those problems. Three questions focused on those issues: one to assess public trust in various "players" in the Columbia Basin resource management arena; one asking about appropriate influence wielded by those players; and one outlining the role of the general public in the management decision process.

The questionnaire listed 13 entities as significant participants in the management of federal forests, rangelands, and waters in the interior Columbia River Basin. For each one, respondents were asked first to say whether they had no trust, limited trust, moderate trust, or great trust in each entity's "ability to contribute to good public lands management." Then they were asked to take the same list and indicate whether those entities should have no influence, limited influence, moderate influence, or great influence on public lands management. The constituencies and agencies on the list were: Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Administration, Congress, federal courts, Native American governments, university research scientists, national public opinion, Western U.S. public opinion, urban communities in the Columbia Basin, and rural communities in the Columbia Basin. Uncertain responses are not noted in the table.

Trust: Entities can be considered to be generally trusted by respondents of they engendered more responses of great or moderate trust than of limited or no trust. Nationally, these entities were (in decreasing order): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, university researchers,' rural communities, Western public opinion, the Forest Service. In contrast, only 5% of national respondents trusted either Congress or the Bonneville Power Administration to be able to contniute to good public lands management. (One reason for the BPA's low rating was that 65% of people outside the region were uncertain about its role.) The most ***distrusted*** entities in the process were the U.S. Congress, federal courts, BLM, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Only Congress was distrusted by more than 50% of respondents.

Respondents living in the Columbia Basin west of the Cascades, tended to trust university scientists, the Fish and Wildlife Service, rural communities in the region, Western public opinion and urban public opinion. The number of persons trusting the Forest Service actually outnumbered those trusting urban opinions, however more people distrusted than trusted the Forest Service. The entities generating little or no trust among a majority of Westside respondents included Congress, the Bonneville Power Administration, the BLM, the courts, and national public opinion.

Eastside respondents were most likely to trust (in descending order) rural communities in the region, Western public opinion, university scientists, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service. The list of entities receiving little or no trust from a majority of Eastside respondents were the Congress, federal courts, Native American governments, the Army Corps of Engineers, national public opinion and the Bonneville Power Administration.

Overall, it appears that the public places its greatest-trust is placed in local residents, the Western general public, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and university scientists. These participants were trusted by respondents both inside and outside the region. However, unlike the national public, people living in the Columbia Basin tend to be distrustful of most participants, especially those in the federal government or from outside the region. And trust in Congress — which almost certainly will have to be involved if environmental restoration in the region is to succeed — is exceedingly low in all three samples.

In most cases, participants' responses followed in similar directions as those of the general public, but levels of distrust were much higher. Particularly, there is a much larger degree of distrust for urban communities, western public opinion, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In fact, the only entities participants trusted more than they distrusted were rural communities and university scientists.

Influence= When the question turned from trust to appropriate influence of various participants, respondents not unexpectedly preferred that the entities they trust should be the ones having the greatest influence on resource management. Only one

entity which was generally distrusted, the Bureau of Land Management, was thought to deserve moderate to great influence on management of public lands. Nationally and west of the Cascades, the Fish and Wildlife Service was the entity most often chosen as deserving moderate to great influence; among Eastside residents, the only constituencies named more often than the USFWS were rural Columbia Basin communities and western public opinion. People in all three groups also tended to say that the Forest Service, BLM and university scientists should be influential in the process.

Respondents tended to feel that both rural and urban communities in the Columbia Basin should be influential, but all three samples were more likely to say that rural communities should be highly influential than to say urban communities should be. All three samples also tended to value the influence of Western public opinion. However, respondents living within the eastside region tended to say that national public opinion should *not* be influential, while the national sample was split on whether their views should get strong consideration.

The entities thought to be least deserving of influence were the courts, the dam-building and -operating agencies, and Native American governments.

Similar to public respondents, participants rated levels of influence in accordance with those entities which they hold larger degrees of trust (and which they profess to represent). Particularly, highest levels of influence were attributed to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, rural communities, U.S. Forest Service, university researchers and U.S. Bureau of Land Management. A significant anomaly exists between perceptions of trust and influence in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Nearly 60% of participants indicated

they had little to no trust in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, yet 82% felt that this agency should have moderate to a great deal of influence in public land management.

The agency-public relationship: We also asked respondents to tell us more about how the public should be involved in management of federal lands in the Columbia Basin. Respondents were asked to choose the best option from a set of five models for agency-public relationships, ranging from complete control by the agencies to a model where resource professionals serve only to carry out public decisions. Responses to this question were essentially the same for all three public samples. Two choices were favored: that the public should serve primarily on advisory/review boards, or that the public should "act as a full and equal partner" in management decisions. Both choices were selected by about one-third of respondents, although there was a slight tendency within the national and Eastside samples to favor the equal partner approach. Two other models, in which the public merely provides suggestions to agencies or in which the public tells the agency professionals what to do, were favored by 11 to 15 percent of all three samples. A few people felt resource professionals should decide without any public input, and a few offered alternative solutions. Participant responses were virtually identical to those of the public samples except for slightly greater tendency to want to limit the public's role to making suggestions only.

Of the models listed, the one that most closely resembles the NEPA process as it was used in the 1970s and 1980s is the one by which the public makes suggestions and resource professionals decide what to do. Clearly that approach entails less participation than the public feels is appropriate. It may be encouraging to the agencies that the

public's preferred approaches resemble models which are now being pursued under the aegis of ecosystem management and Range Reform.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS FOR SECTION VI.

Q-13 ***In recent years, many organizations and institutions have influenced federal public lands policy. We would like to know how much trust you have in those below that are direct& or indirectly involved in managing federal forests and rangelands in the Columbia River Basin. On the left side of the page, circle the number that indicates your trust in their ability to contribute to good public lands management. On the right side, circle the number that indicates the amount of influence these organizations should have in public lands management.***

"Uncertain" responses are not shown.

How Much Trust do You Have in the Following:

How Much Influence Should Each of the Following have:

Column A= % saying no to limited trust.
Column B= % saying moderate to great trust.

Column C= % saying moderate to limited influence.
Column D= % saying moderate to a great deal of influence

EASTSIDE SAMPLE

A	B		C	D
49	31	U.S. Bureau of Land Management	33	50
40	42	U.S.D.A. Forest Service	30	53
35	47	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	30	56
82	**8**	U.S. Congress	67	20
56	20	Native American Governments	57	**25**
54	21	Army Corps of Engineers	53	24
52	22	Bonneville Power Administration	53	24
27	47	University Research Scientists	32	45
62	**19**	Federal Courts	56	24
53	22	National Public Opinion	52	27
25	50	Western U.S. Public Opinion	23	61
35	35	Urban communities in the Columbia River Basin	31	45
22	55	Rural communities in the Columbia River Basin	19	63

How Much Trust do You Have in the Following:

How Much Influence Should Each of the Following have:

Column A= % saying no to limited trust.
Column B= % saying moderate to great trust.

Column C= % saying moderate to limited influence.
Column D= % saying moderate to a great deal of influence

A	B	WESTSIDE SAMPLE	C	D
53	26	U.S. Bureau of Land Management	34	46
42	37	U.S.D.A.. Forest Service	27	55
35	46	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	23	62
83	7	U.S. Congress	64	19
50	25	Native American Governments	48	31
49	28	Army Corps of Engineers	45	27
58	15	Bonneville Power Administration	54	16
22	52	University Research Scientists	23	50
54	21	Federal Courts	51	21
53	20	National Public Opinion	50	25
32	42	Western U.S. Public Opinion	29	53
34	35	Urban communities in the Columbia River Basin	29	50
30	44	Rural communities in the Columbia River Basin	26	55

A	B	NATIONAL SAMPLE	C	D
46	20	U.S. Bureau of Land Management	32	42
33	39	U.S.D.A. Forest Service	23	54
24	48	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	19	60
79	5	U.S. Congress	61	18
36	30	Native American Governments	39	31
46	18	Army Corps of Engineers	49	21
44	5	Bonneville Power Administration	47	8
19	48	University Research Scientists	23	48
52	18	Federal Courts	47	22
35	28	National Public Opinion	36	35
28	36	Western U.S. Public Opinion	28	43
33	26	Urban communities in the Columbia River Basin	32	39
29	42	Rural communities in the Columbia River Basin	25	51

How Much Trust do You Have in the Following:			*How Much Influence Should Each of the Following have:*	
Column A= % saying no to limited trust.			**Column C= % saying moderate to limited influence.**	
Column B= % saying moderate to great trust.			**Column D= % saying moderate to a great deal of influence**	
A	**B**	**PARTICIPANTS**	*C*	**D**
61	27	U.S. Bureau of Land Management	38	50
59	31	U.S.D.A. Forest Service	34	56
56	29	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	38	82
83	6	U.S. Congress	56	29
46	28	Native American Governments	44	38
74	11	Army Corps of Engineers	70	15
70	12	Bonneville Power Administration	69	16
27	53	University Research Scientists	29	53
53	30	Federal Courts	53	33
28	18	National Public Opinion	55	29
44	34	Western U.S. Public Opinion	33	47
51	25	Urban communities in the Columbia River Basin	41	39
35	50	Rural communities in the Columbia River Basin	25	61

Q-14 In your opinion, what would be a realistic role for the public in federal lands management concerning the Columbia River Basin (please circle one)?

None, let resource professionals (USFS, BLM) decide.

Eastside (%)	Westside (%)	National (%)	Participants (%
2	3	3	1

Provide suggestions and let the resource professionals decide.

Eastside (%)	Westside (%)	National (%)	Participants (%
14	15	11	18

Serve on advisory boards that review and comment on decisions.

Eastside (%)	Westside (%)	National (%)	Participants (%
31	32	31	30

Act as a full and equal partner in making management decisions.

Eastside (%)	Westside (%)	National (%)	Participants (%
37	32	39	32

The public should decide management issues and resource professionals should carry them out.

Eastside (%)	Westside (%)	National (%)	Participants (%)
14	15	12	10

Other response given.

Eastside (%)	Westside (%)	National (%)	Participants (%
3	3	4	10

NOTES

1. This group represents a what statisticians refer to as a population, not a random sample. This means that all individuals who signed their name at Eastside Team scoping meetings were included, not a random sample, thereof.

2. Previous research has suggested that samples drawn from municipal telephone directories tend to underrepresent racial minorities, lower income groups, the young, and those individuals with highly mobile occupations (Leuthold and Scheele 1971; Dillman 1978).

3. For specific results and analyses of the results of the participant survey, please consult "Results: Survey of the Natural Resource Issues in the Columbia River Basin of Participants of the Eastside Ecosystem Management Project." September 1994 (Tennert, Schreckhise and Briney 1994).

4. Each of the following four sections of this report addresses a different topic area of the questionnaire. Frequency distributions for questions discussed in each section are shown at the conclusion of that section following a descriptive/interpretive narrative.

5. USFWS and university scientists both received the greatest number of responses for "moderate" to "great trust" (48%). However, only 19% of respondents indicated they had "no" to "limited trust" for university scientists, as opposed to 24% for the USFWS.

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Appendix A: Public Survey Comments

0030 **Q2)** No Question.
Q3c,g,i) Twice the company I worked for was sold, the company and my job were eliminated. I found a new job and finally a new career.

0071 **Q19)** American Italian

0092 **Q13)** ?

0100 **Q6B) N/A**
Q11) N/A

0108 422) My wife is a member.

0133 Qlc) Yes, but'may have to hunt or control animal populations to prevent outbreak of disease or rabies.
Qle) But must have population control to prevent diseases and rabies.
Q3g) Give them retraining for other jobs.
Q3h) Only disease causing insects must be controlled.

0164 **Q14)** [Other] The public cannot provide suggestions if they are not educated. Education.
Q17) AA degree.
Q19) Mott.

0209 **Q17)** Associate degree.

0227 **Q17) RN.**
Corn) I believe more HUMAN conservation/limitation measures would result in better land use.

0285 Q17) American.

0303 **Q6c)** [Yes] Grazing in the mountains greatly affects elk habitat.
Q20) Construction.
Q22a) RMEF, Oregon Hunter's Association.

0348 **Q3a)** Provided sustainable management practices are used.
d,e,f) Either this or **sell** public holdings to private interests.
g) Let the lumber cos. re-educate and retain and relocate to other jobs.
h) Use environment safe means of controlling.
Q8) [Other] Not sure.
Q9a) If it means sustainable.
i) If that's what it does.
Q14) Only if those serving are informed and intelligent and responsible.

0381 Q8) Should suppress wildfires when they represent devastating negative impact on wildlife habitat, human life, non-commercial property.
Q13 1,2) Depends upon whether they continue current deleterious practices or reform and begin to place more emphasis on stewardship and less on protection of private commercial interests.
Corn) Note, I worked "part-time "permanent"" for the USDA Forest Service for 7 years. I surveyed for logging and recreation roads in the Sierras and Cascades. I have lived in all three West coast states. I have a great interest in natural history and have kept abreast of many environmental issues in the Northwest and Great Basin regions.

0397 Q6c) [Yes] Logging (clearcutting), crowding, and noise.

0402 Q7) Don't know area.
Q9) Not familiar with area.

0427 Q2) Many problems, though deserve attention are often over exploited.
Q7) Not familiar to respond.
420) Not any more.
c,h) Previously partially relied on.

0436 Q19) [Other] Human.

0469 Q6c) Never been there.

0477 Qla) Who knows?
d) There's enough room.
Q3h) D/K
Q4) I live in PA.
Q19) Mixed.
Q22b) Was.

0478 Q6a) Twice.
Q7) [Other] Keep all foreign countries out of our forest and minerals.

0486 Qll) Probable no more than has been over the past century.

0520 Q7) Not informed enough to answer.

0585 Q8) [Other] Fires only as a last resort.
Qll) [Other] Contaminated water.
Q19) [Other] American black.

0604 Q3h) What kind of insect?
i) What's best for the land? 2 years of grazing, 2 years of other uses?

0607 Q3) I don't really know much about this.

0610 **Q3h)** I don't know really.
i) ?
Q8) Unsure.
Q9a,b,c) ?
Q13) I don't know about the others. I trust Indians to know and show respect to all life and I guess Wildlife Service would be the same. **"Save** Our Environment"
Corn) I'm for environmental. issues and in preserving our natural resources for our future survival and of all other life on Earth.

0640 **Q14)** Vote on it.

0676 **Q7)** [Resources for future generations] restated.
Q9a) Very.

0718 **Q6c)** [Yes] Logging hard to find/roads crowded.
Corn) I do not think the habitat of one creature that is on the endangered list **(snail darter)** should stop all development. Lets develop more even handed method.

0721 Corn) I do believe that there should be a balance of conditions, that there is no one single cure, however we need to consider more of the human factors than that of wildlife or nature. In resent years it seems that every decision has favor the wildlife and not people. What happens if people are put out of work and cannot find or do anything **else?** What happens to their family? Don't we owe them more than wildlife?

0731 422) UP Leg. Sportmens Org.

0743 **Q13)** All things should be in "moderation".

0829 **Q6b)** Any river.

0834 **Q13 12,13)** ?

0879 **Q6b)** Any river.
Any water front.

0909 420) Employed by non-timber division of a primary timber corporation.

0949 **Q8)** [Other} No fires.
Corn) The government has 'their fingers in things that are none of their business. Too many in the government that are not very bright; like the President.

0952 **Q6a)** Once.

0957 **Q7)** (Other] Both production and preservation.

0965 Qlc) [protect] respect and cherish.
Q2) due to over development and people moving into those regions. (West of Rocky Mt. front range)

1012 **Q6b)** N/A

1012 **Q9g)** Kills birds.
Qllb) Seasonal.
Q17) Lumber and steel mills.

1015 Q7) [Other] Balance use of forest habitat and natural wildlife with economic base.

1040 **Q14)** Only in the strategic planning.

1051 **Q14)** [Other] Business and communities should determine federal land management policy.
Q190 [Other] Irish-American.

1065 Ql) They are interconnected. **"Rule over"** also means **"protect."**
Q3) The fed is **not** suppose to **be** in the land business.
d) Not by creating more refuges.
e) What good is a wilderness if no one can go there?
g) Old growth is waste. Use it don't let it rot.
The key phrase is **use.** I hate waste and leaving it to rot or burn is waste period.
Q6a) (Any more)
Q8) Careful harvesting could eliminate the whole issue and prevent waste.
Q9a,b) Connected.
Why bother to save land no one can get to see. Just severely punish people who abuse the privilege.
g) Not my field.
h) if they work.
i) Eliminate waste.
Qllf) if not properly constructed.
Any over use is a threat. The key is. to use it wisely, just like the timber and not waste what we catch.
Q12) Man shall have dominion over them. That means both use and protect.
Corn) The US government is **not** suppose to own land. Check the Constitution people. **#8** Who's idea was it to let more water go till they found out that very act was bad for the salmons? If we don't use it we loose it. Either way if we don't use it wisely we loose it. It's crone.

1097 **Q14)** [Other] Educate public then let public offer informed suggestions or make intelligent choices.

1120 Qlc) Stupid question.
Qle) Stupid question.
Q3f) but who will take care off them?
Q6c) [Yes] Logging of timber and throwing of slash over the embankment (what is the reason for this?). For a high fire rating summer.
Q7) [Other] Fishing.
Q9c) They take good kind and leave bad.
h) Stupid question.
Qllh) Even though I am one.
Due to commercial/drift etc... taking it all.
Q13 3) Not sure who calls the shots?
4) They screw it up for us.
Any of the government goes with whatever fills their pockets not what is best for the people.
Q14) A very good question.
422) Keep Oregon/Washington Green.
Corn) Nope Thank you. Been hoping for this survey.

1132 422) AMC member.

1139 **Q14)** [Other] Only unregulated private interest should make use and manage the lands ie...free capitalism.

1175 Corn) You will recycle this questionnaires when you are through, right?

1181 **Q13)** No opinions.

1188 Corn) Old growth timber and salmon harvesting may be going the, way the whaling industry did... and the communities involved may be forced to adjust.

1209 **Q3g)** Literally?
Q8) (Other] Human life (not property) should always be protected; some fires should be fought to compensate for man-made fires; controlled burns should be used where needed.

1216 **Q14)** [Other] Uncertain.

1229 Corn) Reported by a lifelong Maine resident.
Qla) Some.
e) Under some control.
Q2) Live too far away form the Western states.
Q3b) They are protected and replenished in our state of Maine.
i) Know nothing about this issue, living in Maine.
Q7) [Other] None. I am over 75 and will never get out West again.

Q9) I have no knowledge of this area of the US.
Qll) Maine is engaged in some of these same problems.
Q13) I have no knowledge of the above questions.
Corn) How did I, a retired state of Maine worker get this questionnaire? I was state Registrar of Vital Records and Statistic. Retired 10 years ago.

1233 420) No longer but before retirement.
Q22) No longer.
Corn) My husband, to whom this was addressed, has been dead for 3 years. He was very active in the Resource and Development Org. and Soil and Water Conservation of N.M. and our county. I am not knowledseable but have answered the survey as to my feelings.

1250 41.7) Associate Degree.

1258 Q8) [Other] Controlled burns should be allowed.

1268 Q8) [Other] Burning early and late in the season especially cheat grass.

1272 Qle) Pretty fundamental - except for fleas, cockroaches, mosquitoes, poison ivy, piranatts, knuckle heads, ect..
Q19) Zulu, Egyptian, Absinian, Morocoain, Ubenqi, Masai, Tutis?

1292 Q2) This applies to the entire Western hemisphere too.
Q111) Population control.
Q14) [Other] None of the above seem palatable to me!
Q19) [Other] Central American.

1294 Q13) Not knowledgeable of these agency.

1299 Ql) Too general of a statement.
Q8e) Fire as a last resort for forest health.
Q14) If the public is not going to have a say in the deciding vote, they should vote for the management that does, and they should have terms like the Senate does.
Q19) True American, 1/4 Irish, 1/4 German, 1/4 English, 1/4 Cherokee.
Q21) I haven't found a better place yet, but I'm open.

1314 Qlli) Don't know extent of netting.
422) Does National Geographic fall into any of the above? If yes - I do belong to N.G.S.

1348 Q3i) Most Federal land (not including Parks, monuments) should be converted to private ownership - no more should be acquired.

1361 Q6c) Logging

1369 Corn: Dear Sirs. The decrease in the salmon runs cannot be blamed on any one source. The Cowlitz River on the western slopes, of the Cascades is one example of which I am very knowledgeable. Tacoma City Light built two dams on that River never installed fish ladders and then built a hatchery which isn't working. No matter how hard we yelled and screamed, they would not put in those ladders. They said they would truck fish around the dams for many years they never trucked a single fish. Then lo and behold our own Lewis County PUD put the third dam on the river. No fish ladders. We yelled and argued to no avail. Now they want to repopulate the Cowlitz with Salmon they would shut down all fishing in streams for 10 years and truck the fish back and forth around the dams. This is just another ploy so that Tacoma City Light after a few years can say its not working and quit. The Cowlitz River was one of the finest Salmon Rivers on the West Coast. As a child I can remember 80+ lb Salmon being caught in the river, but no more. I fear that this scenario has been repaired many times, by other government owned public utilities all for the sake of saving a few dollars. Natural Spawning is far superior to hatcheries and if the salmon can get upriver, it's the end of the story.

1378 Q19) European American

1398 Q5) I am uninformed on the issue, but my intuition says that problem exists.
422) I used to be a member of Greenpeace, PIRG.

1399 Qlc) Animals take care of themselves.

1444 Q6c) Time spent there was at much less than peak times such as later October, mid-April.
Q9a) Selective means with priced legal advice I will clear cut.
Q9d) Not in favor of regulation, why not education.
Q9f) Limited consumer of livestock products.
Q9i) Not sure we fully understand the system, to make this decision.

1506 Q8e) Suppress fire to protect forest health.

1511 Q8e) #2 but use controlled fire as an absolute last resort for ecological balance.
Corn: Gov. is the problem. We are here to protect God's creatures. People/workers can retain or relocate - land, plants and animals can't.

1513 Q19) 1/16 Indian

1522 Corn: SAVE THE FARMLAND IT IS OUR FUTURE.

1539 Q11l) Cormorants

1540 Q22a) National Geographic

1545 Qla) This should be two separate questions.

1556 Q6c) Logging/noise
Q7 other) #1 thru 10
Q11l) Logging!

1562 Qle) Equal cannot be used in this context.

1574 Q6c) Noisy motorcycles, congested camp areas.

1580 Q3g) Survival is extremely important - great attention must be made to create jobs for them in their communities - plant trees!

1607 Q9g,h,i) LEAVE THE FOREST ALONE
Q13) Too many organizations and one of them does its work right.

1610 Q9k) Degree? Controls?
Q14) "Public" needs to be defined.

1612 Q3c) [public lands] for everyone
Q6c) It greatly spoiled my enjoyment to see the great brown bare patches left by logging and the [?] scared me.

1619 Corn: Sirs, Throughout the las fifty odd years, I have fished, hunted, camped, hiked, snowmobiled, etc. in our great outdoors. I believe in conservation and preservation of our wildlife and environment and public lands, but I also believe that they should be [?] for all the above reasons plus economic reasons., I do not believe people should be deprived of their livelihood to protect some species that may or may not be endangered. I think that there are many creatures and plants that may become extinct with the passage of time. I have not seen a dinosaur in my back yard ever and that does not seem to be a problem to me or anyone else. I do not believe the animals or plants or anything else should be recklessly wasted but as for rights I believe those are restricted to mankind. I am located far from the area of your survey but the problems are everywhere. Thank you and I hope my comments are of some interest to you.

1632 Q21) Chicago...A great city!!!

1670 Q3g) I would rate the survival of a human as more important then that of old growth forests.

1700 Corn: As a resident of Louisiana, I am only aware of those

issues when they appear in the press or on TV.

1704 Q3a) Would agree with giving a priority if it wasn't the highest.
Q6a) We were there 15-20 years ago.

1715 Q6c) From Mt. Adams summit the devastation of clear-cutting is visible and a blemish to otherwise gorgeous wilderness area. Logging trucks far exceed speed limits on narrow mountain roads excreting toxic fumes.
Q17 other) Economic opportunity must be able to coexist with preservation of wildfires.

1751 Q3i) A "neutral" answer often indicates insufficient information about the topic to form an opinion.- I am informed on many of these issues.

1756 Qlb) But not to abuse nature.

1788 Q14 other) combination of 2 and' 3

1816 Q6c) Overpopulation in general everywhere you go!

1851 Q7s) within the limits of #8 and #10.

1894 Q11j,k) If properly monitored using escapement quotas, as in Alaska.
Q111) hatcheries concentrating the gene pool.

1949 Corn: Save our land!

2003 Q111) Pollution

2013 Q2c) If protect=take care of, I strongly agree. If protect=prefer over humans, I strongly disagree.
Q3i) Return non-military federal lands to state control.

2015 Q111) Canada's sewage. We need legislation to stop this!

2017 Q8e) Agree with #4, but there are no natural forests left. Along with logging fires mean even less of a natural role for forests.
Q9d) With enforcement.
Q14 other) Agree with #4, but corporations and profit will continue having the most influence and negative effects.

2045 Q20) My husband is with fish and wildlife.

2055 420) I get a check from my husband's retirement from Army Engineers. He worked on Bonneville dam.

2058 Qld) We have too many immigrants in the country who are not

working. And the government is taking care of it with tax dollars.

2063 Q3b) Get rid of the fisheries, they hinder our salmon.
Q6c) Young unruly youth with loud music.
Q111) Ill management in the dept. of fisheries.

2095 Q3g) But, everyone has survival rights.

2109 Q19f) Just an American.

2113 Q3g) They can move to where the timber is, i.e. the Southwest.
Q13) Anyone cold be trusted if we knew why they acted certain ways, [?], why would BLM want to ensure continued forests/rivers?
Q19f) Jewish

2120 Q6c) [logging] Continually destroys older trails.

Q11) and maybe on a year to year basis a multi[?] problem!
413) The job of the federal courts relates to existing law, not the setting of policy.
Q14 other) I haven't figured this one out! I don't so much care about a democratic decision, so much as the right one!

2130 Q6c) Often too many people at recreation areas.

2168 Q111) The water used for farming and hydropower outweigh the life of salmon.

2184 Q6c) Noise distracting from the enjoyment of scenery and wildlife.

2190 Q3f) Natural preserves.

2203 Q6c) Traffic congestion and garbage.
Corn: No progress can be made regarding depleted salmon runs until Native American fishing practices are corrected!

2218 Qld) My view is rather that we should limit how many are born.
Q3a) but they should be given serious attention.
Q3g) "survival," yes
Q3h) sometimes - maybe most times.

2228 Q111) Natural cycle

2235 Q111) All they can be if excessive.
Q14 other) I think people should be informed with facts.

2245 Corn: I read a great deal on these issues.. People and their jobs are very important - yet we can't let this concern destroy all the old timber - salmon - etc. People who use government lands for grazing, etc. should pay reasonable fees. It's always been sad that people are hurt as economic/ progress job changes/environmental changes take place. Save the jobs for people and protect our resources -- tough choices!

2249 Q6c) Unsightly clearcuts! Crowded favorite spots.

2249 Q13) What about allowing influences by nature preservation organizations, such as National Wildlife, and, most of all, the Nature Conservatory?!

2283 Q6c) Too many people
Q111) Ocean deterioration

2337 Q8 other) #2 with reservations - how you fight the fire is important - Lets not lose more lives if possible.
Q9b,c) Depends on the situation.
Q13) 43% voted for Clinton, what does that show us?
Q14) Do you trust anyone putting an owl before food on the table - and money for education?
Q14 other) A big question - I haven't an opinion to research one.

2353 Q7 other) Gold Mining

2358 Q6c) Gunfire in the distance -- This is a frequent occurrence - probably target practice, but unnerving and interferes with solitude of hiking and camping.

2368 Corn: Sorry I'm late. I've been crippled up and couldn't think straight.
Q6a) ?
Q6b) ?
Q7) All this is Oregon 1-6.
Q11 other) [?] netters way back 30 years. They made law 7" nets but they doubled nets so 3 1/2" nets.
Q13) About 15 years ago I started soap boxing- whenever the issue came up no cutting in the Bull Run area- it will spoil our water so- Note enclosed.
Q22) N.W. Steelheader.
Corn: I am opposed to the method of authority used in the spills which recently killed some 90,000 salmon. Bureaucratic decision making is most often flawed.
I feel salmon fishing by all, sport, commercial, Indian, ect., should be closed for 5 years to replenish stocks. We should consider the human interest first, but with a great deal of respect for nature. We don't want our lands and rivers raped,

but we should be able to use them wisely also. We should stop the destruction of our rain forests world-wide. We should be able to use and enjoy our natural resources, replace what we can, respect what we can't replace, and remember that, surely, some species of wildlife are adaptable.

2377 **Q3)** Sections 1 and 2 ask simple questions about very complex topics, couching them in very argumentative terms. I do not believe the topics in question are well **served** by this type of questioning.

2386 **Q3h)** Or look into natural pest control- i.e. ladybugs or companion plants.
Q9g) With chemical use, plants may eventually become immune to insecticide, thus becoming vulnerable to same and other insects.
Q11c) Nature inaction.

2403 Corn: Thanks for the opportunity to play...

2408 Qla) [?] but not to
Qlb) care for
Q6c) Logging destroying making area barren

2413 **Q8** other) I think a combination of all of the above
Q111) Public awareness and concern about all of the above.

2422 **Q19** other) European

2447 Corn: To Whom It May Concern: I found your survey and the idea behind it interesting. I have thought about your questions and answered them to the best of my ability. But I found your several questions to be somewhat bias toward the ecological issue of nature vs. people. I question why you included statement d.(The earth should have far fewer people on it) in Question 1 and who would determine how to proceeded to correct this? The world population is growing and interacting with nature every day, it is illogical to think people would or could go back to the **"good** old **days"** when the country was all virgin forest and the human population was small. Nature and wildlife species preservation are important but you also have to take into account the needs of a growing urban human population. Mankind is not going to conveniently disappear. Public lands now are largely being used for human consumption by grazing cattle, logging the timber, and recreational use and are no longer strictly just wilderness areas. Because the land is in use will influence which species of plant protection where nature can be unrestricted. Wilderness habitat should be something separate from public lands. It is time consuming, expensive and counterproductive to try and redo an area of land to put it back the way it was before development. More wilderness areas on public land will

not solve the environmental problem caused by the use of public lands, it just develops small areas that cannot independently survive and removes piecemeal areas of land from use. The area being used for human consumption needs practical management to keep it productive and viable for future use. Perhaps the prospect of decreased productivity and loss of revenue will help motivate public land users to learn new management techniques to improve rather than destroy the public lands resource. With public land ringed by civilization, to control outbreaks of insects by fire or letting a fire go is both dangerous and impractical. It threatens the surrounding human population and property as well as making the public lands unusable for long periods of time for both animals and people. Selective cutting and in severe cases clear cutting for insect control avoids the danger of fire escaping its human managers (which has happened in the past). I love and raise a variety of animals and enjoy watching the native birds and squirrels but I feel it is totally ridiculous to stop all dam development, restrict agriculture, irrigation and city growth, and release massive amounts of water needed for hydroelectric power and drinking water in households in the city and county just to insure the protection of one fish - salmon in the Columbia River Basin. It is an excessively extreme course of action for a state with a drought problem in the Eastern section. On'any news program you can see the sport fishing boats lined up end to end covering the river at the opening of the fish season. Over fishing both in the river and ocean has depleted the population. And the scientists cannot say whether this extreme measure will guarantee the salmon's recovery - in fact, in a recent news report it was reported that the release of water raised the oxygen level of the water so high that the young salmon fingerlings died. To be fair also in improving the habitat - all water sports including kayaking, white river running, water skiing and wind surfing that would disturb the water environment should be banned.

2449 Q6c) fishing has been poor
Q7 other) clean up of Hanford Nuclear Dump
Q111) paper Mills dumping toxins

2451 Q6c) Theft[?], more security + control over + vehicles + drugs usage! Get involved!
Q111) Pollution, aluminum, nuclear waste

2475 Q6c) Too much change from natural
Q20) No longer

2478 Q8 other) 3.5 some fires allowed at low fuel levels.

2485 Q3g) Workers are more important, but the particular kind of work they do for livelihood may to change.

414) #3 plus elect Congress and President to oversee.
Q22a) Nature Conservatory

2497 Q8 other) Your statement choices don't match question. "Man made fires or natural," man made fires or man made accidental.

2512 Q14 other) Public should determine direction of the policy and professionals should [?] specifics as in #4.
Q19) Irish American

2558 Q6c) Logging truck accident held up traffic. Logging trucks very noisy early in morning.

2560 Corn: A well thought out survey!

2612 Q19 other) 100% American!!!

2615 Qlb) Rule is a very shovey word.
Q2) Some.
Q11 other) Water shed.

2616 Corn: Sorry for delay!! I've been on vacation.
Q3g) Not a fair question!
Q6c) Clear cuts, grazing, and diseased forests (East).

2618 Q3h) Depends upon the use of the land prior to the out-break.
Q6c) It has been hard to find a campsite- Traffic on hiway 97 is terrible- Logging is unpleasant to look at.
Q8 other) Fires should be assessed individually.

2627 Q6c) Crowding.
Q8) [3,4] Somewhere between.
Q14 other) One resource professional agency i.e. U.S.F. & W. be responsible w/50% public participation. Too many groups now.

2629 Q3g) Allowing timber workers to cut down remaining old growth forests can only slightly prolong the current (or 1980's) lifestyles of timber workers and their families: it is doomed sooner or later whether or not any old growth is preserved.
Q6a) We plan to go more often when our 3 small children are older (we have 3 under age 7 now).
Q7) We should make sure we understand the role of fire in maintaining forest health, and how much decades of fire suppression has altered the natural ecology- we controlled burning as necessary depending on forest status.

2639 Q6c) Crowd.

2657 Q2) I have 'worked and am working for federal agencies and state(s) (OR & ID) as a biologist (fish and wildlife). The

system needs total revamping. We are not protecting our western public lands for ourselves and future generations. Change is vitally needed now...
Q3g) Retraining programs need to be developed.
Q3i) It already does emphasize grazing- that is part of the degradation problem. Current and past.
Q6a) [4] For 10 year period.
Q6a) [5] For 8 year period.
Q6c) Grazing, logging, road development, all interfere with ecosystems (fish, wildlife, plants, and people etc.) Overdevelopment of recreational areas.
Q9d) Needed now.
Q9e) Or obligation of roads in certain areas as needed.
Q9f) Needed now.
Qll other) Political systems- U.S. vs. Canada fisheries (as an example) Uneducated public as to threats and no understanding of ecological systems. -Infighting where no one admits they are part of the problem. -So they wont work together for a solution. Let's get past this...
Q13) Doing a poor job of public lands management. Not managing just doublespeaks. They are doing a poor job. Any project flys with them whether it damages environment or nations wetlands either.

2670 Q6c) Loud music, loud motorcycle engines.

2673 Q6c) Grazing over grazed land.

2708 Q6c) Lake Chelan looks like Mercer Island or will soon! Too much building and development is occurring.
Q11j) Because I believe it is appropriately regulated.

2709 Q6c) Crowding, noise, overgrazing.
Q3h) There no longer is a natural course; too much human influence already.

2710 Q2) Wrong word.

2716 Corn: Grazing fees should reflect the true economic costs and not be subsidized by the taxpayers.

2722 Q8 other) As long as fire origins are natural.

2755 Q6c) Public lands are much more crowded now than when I used to visit as a child in Oregon- but I am accepting of growth.
Q7 other) I value all of these it is difficult to keep a balance when population increases.
Q8 other) Or unless it gets worse as each area should have a limit to acreage burned before intervention.
Q11c) A threat because of man-made obstructions to salmon; taken advantage of by sea lions, ect.

2760 **Q6c)** Sorry for the cross-outs. I had originally thought you meant the Astoria/Gorge area as the Columbia Basin Area.
Qll other) Most of the fishing aspects of the salmon problem would be much less of a threat (3) if they were managed more closely over recent decades, Dams, nets, etc. are all threats now because the decline is critical.

2761 **Q11** other) Ocean pollution.

2762 **Q3g)** Jobs.
Q9a) Selective.
Q13) For the good of the environment! Live with the land.

2770 Qll other) Motor boats.

2797 **Q6c)** **Logging,** and their practices that have altered and destroyed many tributaries.
Q9) Leave for foot traffic restricted to roads- that would be closed, or horses, bikes, etc. Just no motor vehicles.
Q10) Don't believe all facts are shared because of special interest groups involvement.
Q14 other) Should develop common purpose for the agencies to carry out.
Q18) Depends on issues.

2808 **Q11h)** Tribes.
Qll other) Water use of Columbia River.

2843 Qld) Less you maybe?
Q1e) [?], no Rights, yes.
Q3a) Long term perpetuating.
Q3c) Long term perpetuation with strong implications such as banishment.
Q3g) As important! I'd pick you over any tree.
Q3h) Should work in conjunction with agricultural objectives.
Q5) Not to the extent of say the east coast.
Q9d) Sensible adjustments! No increase.
Q9f) Adjusted. only.
Q9g) Limited use only!
Q11f) With limited or no access.
Qllijk) If other things were under control.
Q14) [3,4] More than review less than manage.
Q20) Since timber dollars finance schools, did you know that? Washington state needs change.

2849 **Q3h)** Don't know consequences of this.
Q3i) Not knowledgeable of this issue.
Q5) Probably
Q8 other) Don't know enough about **pro's/cons** to comment.
Q20h) Hotel designer
Q22) No.

2859 Q8 other) My limited understanding is that (4) is best ecologically.
Q21) Climate (5) Community (1) (Political, socio-economic).

2868 **Q11** other) Chemicals in water.

2873 **Q7** other) Establishment of fees to offset damage by visitors sent to Dept. of Treasury-State.
Q8 other) Unqualified to answer intelligently.

2899 **Q20)** Until our co-op mill was forced to close.

2919 **Q6c)** Too many people, too many **RVs.**

2922 **Q9e)** It would depend on item by item, place by place.
Q13) Very.

2929 422) I am enrolled in a environmental conservation program at Skagit Valley College, Mount Vernon, Washington. Skagit Fisheries Enhancement.

2930 **Q18)** Question unclear.

2935 Qle) Humans life is far more valuable and precious
Q9h) How expensive?
Q9i) Not only.
Q11c) Get rid of some! We have to.
Q11j) People need to eat.
Q14 other) Professionals provide data. (people, public) decide: it is our land, we pay taxes.
Q19) White. Not many of us left.

2937 **Q6c)** All these.
Corn: Thanks for chance to give input!

2946 Qll other) Intro of bass.

2964 **Q6c)** Too many people.

2968 **Q9b)** Replant.
Q9c) Replant.
Q9f) Collect what its worth.
Qll other) Other species.

2978 Qle) We have a responsibility to be good stewards of natural resources and wildlife, but plants do not have **"rights"** and human life is more valuable than plant and animal life.
Q3a) Depends on land use, pollution concerns, special

circumstances and availability of alternate economic base.
Q3i) Depends on **"other"** uses.
Q9d) Statement is too general, and I am not versed enough regarding current regulations.
Q9f) Don't know current regs.
Q9g) Only if necessary and no organic alternatives.
Qll other) If regulated.
Q14) Some issues should be put to public vote. (3)

2987 Corn: Thank-you. I shall. But feel free to share them with those concerned.
Q1a) They exist because God wills it.
Q1b) Bhagavad-gita. Holy Bible.
Q1c) Boy Scout law.

3000 **Q6a)** **[#2]** Correction.

3006 **Q3e)** We have enough.
Q3g) Again we have set aside enough.
Q7) **[#4]** Have enough.
Q8 other) Slash fires only.
420) Retired. Yes when I worked.
Q22c) **[Yes]** When employed.

3009 **Q11** other) We should try to balance nature not adhere nature natures uses only what is is necessary not excessive.
Q22a) Wildlife group.

3010 **Q7c)** [Yes] Noisy, rude camping "neighbors" ugly clearcuts detract from views
Q11) [Don't know] Not sure, need more info.

3017 **Q13)** Lots. Lots.

3021 **Q11** other) Wrong science.

3023 Corn) I live on state land and drive through state **&** fed lands to get to work. The thing that disgusts me most is the garbage (sic) dumping that goes on public land. More, effort should be made to patrol our, public lands to stop the destruction due to vandalism.
Q6c) **[Yes]** People's trash.
Qll other) Not enough information.
Q12) See Q-11-L.

3034 Corn) Thank you!
Qll) Can not see demolishing a dam as an alternative.

3038 Corn) I've lived in the area for two years so I don't know if I'm that good a source for this information.

3050 Qle) Only necessary ones!
Q6c) [No], Lived close by and could pick my time.
Qll) If "humans" are a priority over fish, then fish must be replaced as a food or produced w/ other means.

3086 Q6c) [Yes] To some extent, crowding & noisy people were distracting & slightly annoying. They treated the wilderness more like a city park, i.e. radios, littering, loud voices, - basically didn't respect the area or the other users.
Qll) Insufficient waterfowl in some streams due to over use by farming, commercial, residential users resulting in warm stream temperatures. This helps kill fish.
Q22a) Not yet.
Q22c) Not yet.

3086 Q8 other) We should use fire in the spring & fall to kill diseased tress & consume excess "fuels" to lessen the chances of serious -hot fires during the summer.

3089 Qla) Use to me includes non-predatory enjoyment and also human is top of life chain so is ultimate user of all below.
Q11a) If it takes within 15 mile limit.
Q11i) Not as allowed presently.

3096 Q6c) Too much boating.

3099 Q6c) Too many tree huggers telling me everything I do is "Politically Incorrect".
Q20) Anyone who thinks they don't depend on all of these is only fooling themselves!
Q22b) NRA, OHA
Q22c) NAHC

3104 Qle) No, if there is a choice between'wildlife or man - man should have priority.

3108 Qll) Biggest problems are the dams - which are there and cannot be taken down, the offshore drift nets and the lack of a comprehensive and consistent management policy.

3109 Qlb) Ill conditioned statement.
Qlc) Ditto
Q2) Poorly (sic) conceived question.
Q3h & i) Investigate cause & mitigating sol'n. Can not objectively address as isolated condition.
Q7 other) Balanced use return on value of resource.
Q8 other) Rigorously (sic) controlled slash fires/burning has some legitimate use. Use of pesticides must be carefully

controlled.
Q11) [Corn by "factors" in question] Alleged.
[Corn by choice #3] Long term.
Q11 other) Deer fishery/hatchery breeding at extreme levels a potential threat.
Q14 other) Develop multiple use plans with consideration of cost, enforcement & return on resource investment.

3120 Q8 other) Nature has always used fire to cleanse itself against pesticides.
Q9b) Replant.
Q9c) Replant.

3133 Q6c) [Yes] Crowding.
Q19) [#1] =Native American
[#2] Indigenous American

3141 Q6c) Grazing on public lands has let to habitat degradation, resulting in a decrease of many native plants I love.

3158 Q3c) We should not export our natural resources such as timber.

3164 Q6c) Crowding.

3165 Q6c) [Yes] Somewhat crowded on popular trails.

3201 Q6c) [Yes] Grazing-stream damage.
Q8 other) #4 with restrictions on property protected.

3212 Q6c) [Yes] When backpacking, I don't enjoying viewing large areas of clear cut forest -Also, while this isn't usually considered an environmental issue, I encountered people with radios in a wilderness area -the death penalty should apply for these people.
Corn) I feel-fees should be charged for use of wilderness areas & the $ used for their upkeep & protection, provisions could be made to let low income inner city youths etc use wilderness areas for free.

3226 Q11 other) Overall pollution of waterways.
Q14) [#3] Help guide decisions.

3229 Q6c) [Yes] Logging.

3243 Corn) [Section 3 - "see map insert"] Where?
Q17) Licensed as professional engineer.

3255 Q1b) Stewardship.
Q3g) There are other solutions than cutting old growth. This

question is like asking "when did you stop beating your wife?".
Q3h) Don't know.
Corn) [Section 3 - "see map insert"] No map.
Q7) [Circled #4, #5, & #6] Hard choice.
Qll) Depends on number of salmon.
Q22c) What does this mean? There are "wise use" groups that support sound environmental practices, and there are '"wise use" groups that oppose anything to do with sound environmental practices.

3260 Q6c) [Yes] Crowding.

3272 Qlb) [Crossed off "was created"] Evolved.
Qlc) [Crossed off "an ethical"] Self survival.
Q1) [Comment] Animals don't have rights.
Q13) [Comment] They have all had their hands on various aspects of the past management & have done a lousy jobs & a list of goals should be established on which the western population agrees & definite steps taken without political influence.

3278 Q6c) [Yes] -Overgrazing on Hart Mtn before curtailment. Clear cutting when select cut should be used. -Over grazing on Steens Mtn continues. -Increasing violation by others using small 4 wheelers to go around "road-closure gates".
Q7) All are important.
Q14 other) The problem is "the public can & is being influenced by sometimes deceptive info, well produced by biased parties.

3283 Q1) [a & b] To coincide.
Q3e) Better management.
Q3f) I am from a timber family.
Q3g) To many export logs to foreign countries we should export lumber not logs. And become better tree farms.
Q3h) Its all going to be gone. Better management.

3295 Qle) Note: I hunt and fish.
Q14 other) Transition to equal partners if mismgt. continues.

3297 Q19) Amer-Asian

3301 Q111) All the above together.

3304 Q22a) Ducks Unlimited

3323 Q14c) With some input on decision-making.
422) One Comment: No more dams!

3338 **Q6c)** [Yes] Crowding.
Qlll other) Native American rights.

3354 **Q6c)** [Yes] Crowding.

3356 **Q6c)** [Yes] Too many people.

3359 **Q6c)** [Yes] Crowds; noise.

3374 Qlll other) Contaminates in water.

3390 **Q6c)** Crowding.

3391 Q19) (Circled White and Native American) **Both.**

3403 **Q8** other) We should not suppress wild fires.

3418 **Q3g)** Badly phased (sic) question. These issues are not at odds.
Q6c) Grazing on Grande Ronde, cow manure in Grande Ronde.
Q9e) Trails only.
Q13) ONRC; Headwaters.

3425 **Q6c)** [Yes] The clear cuts were a scar on the landscape and during the week we could hear chain saws.
Q7) Note : This encompasses salmon and other endangered species.
Q8) Controlled fires are o.k. Look at what pests did in S. Dakota.

3456 **Q111)** Sguawfish, Shad.

3473 Qlc) Ethics is not the issue: nor is the right to exist. There are valid practical reasons that benefit the majority of people for conserving our environment.
Q3g) Timber workers are going to run out of trees anyway because they are unconcerned about the future'health of the forests.
Q6c) [Yes] Wilderness backpacking - too crowded
Q111) Failure of fisheries managers to make conservation a high priority. Too much backing down to political pressure from Indians, commercial fishermen, etc.
Q13) [#5] Native American governments do not govern. Indians **are** cheating brazenly on catch quotas and other regulations. [#9] Courts will do what they believe is the law. public opinions do not influence them.

3474 **Q11)** We don't know enough of the salmon habits!
Q20) I used **to be a marine engineer.**

3475 Q6a) [Never] Went to see Dylan, et al. at the Gorge.
Q9a) This seems too vague to comment on.
Q13) [#4] Very limited.
Q14) [#3] Maybe like jury duty.
Q19) [White] "Ice People"

3489 Q111) Poaching.
Q20) [No] Not anymore.

4003 Q3g) Loaded question?
Q3h) What is "natural" anymore??

4007 Q5) I'm not familiar with this area now.
Q6a) [#3] Several years back.
Q7 other) To be nearer relatives. Ive been widowed for 4 years now.
Q9c) For firewood.
Q11) I'm not definite on these, therefore no answers. I'm informed, and know the salmon are more few than ever.
Q13) Cant give answers here. My husband was the one who was interested in things such as these. I'm selling my property and going to western Washington where my daughter lives. My son & his wife are PhD's at the University in Bernidje M.N. They plan to leave when they retire.
Q21 Not sure, for I've lived here since 1946. But being alone is not good, now.

4010 Q6c) [Yes] Crowded.

4013 Q6c) [Yes] Logging.

4029 Q3h) Depends on whether insects are exotic.

4047 Q111) Draw downs.

4048 Q17) AAS

4055 Q7) #5, 10, 11, 12, 14. If all is done properly we will have #10.
Q12) Some type of balance
Q13) People should have the say!
Q20) Mining, grazing, other - mining.
Q5) [#5] One example is the mature (old growth) forest in northwest Montana & Northern Idaho, mostly (lodge pole pine) that was burned in 1910. The life of lodge pole is 80 to 120 years. 84 year old lodge pole forests are dead or dried creating another 1910 fire (by logging for wood for homes situations if not used) that burned 3 million acres in 3 days. A fire of this size can & would cause smoke & ash over a very large area contributing to air pollution. Also killing a large number of plant, birds, animals directly because of the fire. And leaving many to starve because of lack of food.

Also high temperature intensity (of the fire) will sterilize ground so that nothing will grow back. The trees can be logged. This would hep the economy and provide raw wood for use.
Q13) The public is only 1/2 informed. 1/2 truths & lies. Government agents are public employees payed by public taxes. They should listen to the people that are totally informed on the subject in their jurisdictions.
Q1e) Stand by for mon 1st. To do this we must protect & use our environment for man's well being.
Q2) [#5] There are problems have come from the post. (Example: Clark-Fork River Basin by Butte, Ansonda, Deer Lodge, Missoula, Montana caused by mining. There are mines in western U.S. that are not causing environmental problems by reclaiming lands and by staging a 'problem before it gets started. Example: McLoughlin Mine - Homestoke Co - Norther Calif. Kelseyvill - Calif.
Q3i) If used properly, grazing, logging, mining, recreation can co-exist.

4056 Q6c) Too many people = overuse of trails.
Q8) [#5] Scientific evidence should be publicized helping us to decide what role fire should have.

4057 Qla) They should co-exist.
Q1b) Was created as one of nature to live in harmony.
Q2) The public lands are being destroyed by ranchers who leave their trash laying around.
Q5) Everywhere 'there are humans there are environmental problems.
Q6c) [Yes] People riding ATV's.
Q8 other) We should use control fire for forest health regardless of intended use.

4073 Q3) [b] Depends on what you plan on doing. [f] same.

4075 Qle) Not a good question.
Q3b) It is too late for lack of fish ladders.
Q3c) They are not necessary if properly managed.
Q3i) Proper.
Q5) Past [refers to management practices.]
Q9i) This will encourage incorrect diagnosis.
Q11a) Why only 1.
Q11l) A lack of considerate and correct management decisions.
Q13) They make decisions based on politics not biologically. Based on Biological decisions.
Q18) Doesn't it depend on the issues?????
Corn) Local communities & agencies should JOINTLY agree on all decisions.

4109 Q3g) This is unfairly stated. Once the old growth is gone the jobs will be also, Timber workers lose either way.
Q6c) [Yes] Clearcut. Logging in the Cascades is obscene.
Q7) [#10] Sustained. (including 1 thru 17).
Q9b) This is our abused concept.
Q9f) Fees should be raised to market value.
Q9g) Very selectively when absolutely necessary.
Q11) [g] One purpose [h] the dams [i] need to be regulated [j] over fishing [k] can be easily regulated.

4113 Q8 other) Number 4 except 'that we need to reduce fuel loads first to prevent complete destruction.
Q11) [l] Hatcheries.
Q14 other) The public at the county level should control and carry out all management & issues.

4135 Q6c) [Yes] Crowding, noise.

4137 Q3g) Stupid question.

4148 Q6a) [#2] Or 3.
Q17) [#3] 3 1/2 years.

4156 Q2) Some of the most serious problems are from mining waste that happened many, many years ago and are just now being addressed.

4161 Q8 other) Statement #3 & the use of pesticides for salvage logging if forest health is endangered.
Q9e) Except when dangers of fire exists.
Qll other) Gov't bureaucracy.
Q19) [#7] American.

4179 Q11 other) Unwillingness of many to see there is a problem.
Q14 other) Become more knowledgeable & concerned about envr issues.

4188 Q6c) [Yes] Crowding, logging.

4199 Q19 other) American.

4210 Q6c other) Clear cuts destroy beauty leave a terrible mess mile after mile.

4213 Q6c other) Crowding, windsurfers.

4221 Corn) I don't like questionnaires at all. The reason to elect our government as we do is to leave it in their rule. God will allow whom he will.
Q1a) Gen. 1:28, 1:29.
Q1d) Dumb question.

4228 **Q6c)** [**Yes**] BLM lessees restricting access to public lands. **Q14** other]) Professionals should be protected from politics.

4236 **Q6c)** [**Yes**] To many people in campground.
Q9a) If done correctly.

4239 Qll other) Govt bureaucracy stupidity incompetence.
Q14 other) Volunteer labor **&** money from outstanding groups like or. hunters, DU, **RMEF** etc.

4249 **Q14** other) I doubt that a consensus of public opinion exists.

4256 Qll other) **Nuc** Power sta.

4258 Qll other) Silting.

4263 **Q6c)** [**Yes**] Too many law enforcement types!!
Q7) [refers to **"THREE"** in question] Should be ten.

4265 **Q8** other) Trees with pesticides problems should be logged.

4277 **Q3g)** Renewable resource, restore what is taken.
Q8) We should have logged Yellowstone or put out the fire. What a waste of timber it turned out to be.
Q9) [**g & h**] What ever is most effective.
Q11) [**b & c**] No possible control so can't be considered. Same.
Q11) [**g-l**] I would rather have electricity than salmon.
4286 **Q13)** Don't know.

4297 Qll other) Unlimited Native American fishing for any reason.

4305 Qlc) Our ideas of protect may differ.

4313 **Q6c)** Altered river flows due to entire dam system for hydro-electric power generation. Noise pollution from logging trucks, crowds on the man-made reservoirs.

4317 **Q19)** American. I am mixed- white, Indian, etc. Heinz 57.

4330 **Q111)** Fish and Game Agency.

4331 **Q14** other) The public should vote for local and state officials and representatives who have the authority to make Columbia River Basin land and water usage decisions.
Q19 other) German American.

4336 **Q17)** Bachelor's of Science.
Q19 other) M i x .

4348 **Q14** other) Those making a living and resource professionals.

4355 Q11c) In fish and ladder areas.

4356 Q6c) Logging- clear cuts, horrible views.
Q13) Not enough information.

4385 Q6c) Everywhere I go, man has destroyed the scenery with their trash.

4399 Q19 other) American.

4409 Q19 other) Norwegian American

4416 Q17) B.A. in 1924. C.P.A. in 1931.
Q21) Spokane 1927/1994.

4419 Q3c) Jobs?
Q3g) Balance needed with economic issues.
Q3i) Define. other uses.
Q11g) Controlled.
Qlli) Control sake.
Q11j) Control.

4446 Q19 other) Human.
422) I go my own way, use my own mind.
4447 Q6c) Jet skis.

4448 Qlli) Absolutely.

4466 Q9e) But not people or livestock.

4478 Q20) Banking.

4480 Q19 other) Earned American.
422) Do not think much of environmental groups.

4489 Q3i) Affects livelihood and feed from wildlife- we farm valleys and feed off of state lands.
Qll other) Native Americans are exploiting salmon. Fishing fleets have technical resources to clean out supply of fish in open seas.

4517 Comm: I empathize with people who attempt to produce a good survey. Most need to be improved.
Ql) Ambiguous.
Q5) This depends on species involved.
Q6c) Crowding.
Q7 other) 6,7,12,13,14, are all renewable resources if managed properly.
Q9) Does this mean inorganic and organic?

Qll other) There are no truly indigenous humans in the western hemisphere.
Q13) See **Q11.**

4530 **Q6c)** Too much logging and grazing in Deerlodge and Lobo National forests (MT).

4531 **Q8** other) **Log,** not burn.

4538 **Q7** other) All are important.
Q11 other) One big threat is drawing down water behind dams (increased flow).

4539 Qll other) Combination of factors especially over exploitation of stocks.

4545 **Q2)** All we need are a few less Environmentalists.

4549 **Q6c)** Sediment 8 Algae in water.

4552 **Q6c)** Noise.

4580 **Q6c)** Motorcycle (noise).

4581 **Q7** other) Great Horse Riding Area.
Q8 other) Too many forests are already devastated by fire.
Qll other) Using alternative sites to spawn.
4582 Qll other) Politicians.
Q14) God help us if the public should decide management issues and resource professionals should carry them out.

4594 **Q6c)** Logging trucks raising dust and making noise.

4604 Qll other) Over fishing of the ocean.

4611 **Q11c** other) **ORV's.**

4630 Ql) The human race because of its mental processes does not, in itself, decide this issue making **"equal"** a qualifying judgement of who?
Q2) It's easy to point **fingers-** just because the west has native grown elements does not mean that they have to grovel for the peaceful conscience of others whose natural resources must be renewed by their own effort. The correction is everyone's responsibility. NOT JUST THE WEST.
Q3a) Some priority. For whose convenience- the fishermen?
Q3b) Will the flea be next? There's a long list of fish and not all ills are traceable to **water-** especially in the mountain west.
Q3d) Poachers beware!
Q3e) Over half of our wild land is already controlled by government.

Q3f) What are the scientists doing about it except in test tubes? A little elbow grease please.
Q3g) The old growth forest is a minor factor here where bugs and fire and natural longevity rule.
Q3i) In high fire potential areas- grasslands- yes.
Q4) Idaho.
Q5) Cut out the criticism and get to work on known problems.
Q6a) No transportation.
Q6c) The areas did not have noticeable effect- weekends only.
Q11c) They have to live too!
Q12) Do something about the DAMS!

4637 Q2) I feel there is a serious problem in the western U.S. due to improper management on the government level. They need to weigh both sides not just the environmental side or the industry side.
Q3g) There needs to be more thought put to developing our forests to facilitate both timber jobs and productive forests.
Q3i) Federal rangeland can be used. For both livestock grazing and other public uses if managed right. There is more than enough to go around.
Q7 other) That there be resources in the future for both environmental and economic factors.
Q8 other) Each forest should be judged on a case by case basis.
Qllde) Due to improper management on the part of state and federal government.
Q19 other) American.

4640 Q13) Don't deal with some agencies.

4654 Q6c) Crowding, noise.

4671 Q6c) Crowding, grazing.

4681 Q6c) Crowds- horseflies.

4686 Q19 other) 'American.

4694 420) Some.

4695 Q6c) Logging.

4698 Q6c) Crowding, pets.
Q8 other) We feel if some lands (forest, range) aren't allowed to burn, someday they'll all burn.

4706 Q9d) I believe we have good laws already. Let's enforce them- not create more complex regulations.

4708 Q3) Grazing fees should be doubled!

4710 **Q1a)** Some.
Q13) There should be just one- not many.
418) Radical.

4729 **Q8** other) Control fire for timber (logging) waste.
Q14 other) **Public** should voice opinion, but professionals have final say.

4731 **Q1e)** Wildlife and plants don't have as much right as humans do.
Qll other) Sguawfish.

4740 **Q8** other) **Forests need** to be cleaned and then let the small fires burn (logging, firewood, etc.).
Q9f) Too much already.
Q20) We all depend.

4754 **Q2)** The only exception is there are too many uninformed liberals that claim to be environmentalists.
Q3i) None of the above.
Q9e) Except if timber harvest is occurring.
Q14 other) Local public should have the primary role.
Q19 other) NOYB
Q20) Everyone does of course.
Q22) Yes.
Corn: Your questions expose your biases.

4756 **Q14)** Regional.
Q19 other) Human.

4761 **Q14** other) The meeting I've been to, they already have a plan and there is nothing we are going to do to change it.

4769 **Q19** other) Irish.

4791 **Q6c)** **Grazing-** cow **s***** all over riparian and camp areas.
Q11f) Biggest threat.

4795 **Q5)** Drove through on vacation July **20-** Aug. 1. Where's Columbia River Basin? OR, Idaho, MT?
corn: I like green trees, land, water, fishing, camping, hiking, and life but not all rules and money changes. I pick up my self.
corn: Sure don't know how I got to fill this out? Don't understand a lot of this. Sorry.

4811 **Q6c)** Motorcycles, logging, clear-cuts!
Q8 other) Suppress fire- but salvage log only by **air-** helicopter, no new roads!

Q22a) Mule Deer Foundation.
corn: Too many clear-cuts. Too many roads in forest... Not enough re-forestation. I love the beauty of the outdoors, I am an avid hunter and fisherman. I think we've damaged the beauty of our forests by clear-cuts and paved roads. Some dirt and some gravel roads are okay- too many paved roads- a lot are too accessible, which hurts wildlife. Basically I'd like to see a return to the early 60's or mid to late 50's. Gary Hertel 2112 View Court The Dalles, OR 97058.

4830 Q6c) As a deer and elk hunter and enthusiast I don't like to see the over harvesting of timber. It destroys the animal's habitat. Better management and less clear-cut logging. Please.
corn: I believe we depend on all of the industries listed for our livelihood.

4837 Q19 other) Caribbean American.

4844 Q8 other) No fire suppression. Too explosive after years of suppression. Probably good idea someday.

4858 Qll other) World population growth.

4867 Qlc) Not protect but not to waste.
Q1d) Stupid question.
Q1e) Animals and plants have no rights.
Q3i) Multiple use.

4875 Q8 other) This is a very tough question with many variables.

4893 Q6c) Crowding.

4899 Q7 other) Public- private partnerships. For better management of public lands, to maintain healthy economy and environment.

4903 Q22b) Rock Creek.

4932 Q1e) Animals have no rights! If society agrees to save or attempt to save a species, then so be it. But not every plant/ animal is going to survive forever. Not even man. Plant/animals were put on this planet for our (mankind) enjoyment. I feel we are obligated to care for these beings as best we can, but not to the point of self-destruction. Those that cannot adapt...?
Q3c) These laws should be re-evaluated regularly.
Q3g) Make a final decision on how much old growth we need as a country, then preserve this quantity only.
Q7 other) Both groups are equally important. A balance must be found.
Qllfghijk) Singularly not a problem, but collectively these factors definitely threaten salmon populations.
Q13) Regional area- also if the public is educated with

respect to the issues. Then I'll raise to #5.
Q13) North western U.S. public opinion
Q14 other) Resource professionals role should be data collection (i.e. studies) and presentation of this data to the public so the people can make informed decisions on issues.
corn: The extremist on either end of the scale must not be heard. A balance must exist. Let the public decide which issues are most important not radicals!

4935 Q6c) Vandalism- safety.
Qll other) Not protecting the Hanford Reach in Wild Status.

4936 Q8 other) #4 but forests should be restored to their original state.
Q13) Don't know.

4937 Q6c) Crowds, boat ramp, loud stereos.

4943 Q1d) Who says?
Q1e) Nobody has rights.
Q2) Mostly because of poor management by forest service- BLM and other government agencies- too much waste to taxpayers. Do nothing policy- Let it rot- let it burn.
Q11d) Salmon live in water.

4953 Q6c) Crowded.

4957 Q8 other) Have people on welfare collect firewood.
Q20) Retail.

4961 Q1e) Plants-animals don't have rights- in human terms.
Q2) Some problems but not serious enough to be a crisis.
Q18) NDB. None of your damn business.
Q19 other) N/A Doesn't matter.

4963 Q1a) Not all life-plant animal are for human use.
Q1d) Who are we to say there is a purpose.
Q2) I have observed "Big Ben" Nat'l Park, Texas. Where live stocked actually raped the land & gov't has had to purchase
Q3a) In due consideration people and land.
Q3c) There should not be complete shutdowns.
Q3d) Same as above.
Q3f) Low terrain vehicles need more regulation.
Q3g) Old growth must be preserved but timber worker can be regulated not shut down and out.
Q3h) Insects must be controlled by better method than cut and burn.
Q3i) No- manage in balance rotation and by number grazing allowed. Those using land must restore.
Q9e) Roads have to be kept open for fire danger and need to be posted. Violators fined heavily and prosecuted.
Q9g) There are chemicals that are not harmful to life.'

Q11a) A very big threat to salmon returning to spawn.

Q11c) Seals need to taken off endangered species act. Sea Lions need to be controlled.
Qlli) Indian privileges are too liberal.
Qllj) Domestic commercial is over regulated in conjunction to Indian privileges.
Q13) Native Americans have too many rights, and seem to be manufacturing more religious rights. U.S. Government and states overlap and urban and rural communities are fighting back to the established organizations who are far removed from the actual problems existing, therefore, effort time and money is wasted.
Q14 other) As long as we can vote free, as a free person.
Q19 other) Native U.S.A. Since Mayflower landing.
Q21) I like my state.
Corn: This is a good questionnaire survey and good food for thought.

4964 Q6c) Old car bodies and dead cow along Umatilla River.

4966 Q6c) Grazing.
Q8 other) Combination of protection of lives and property and to protect remaining old growth.

4974 Q6c) Unneeded pollution (garbage).

4986 Qll other) Dry weather.

4991 Q3g) It should be done in a controlled manner- not just black and white.

4993 Q6c other) Logging trucks, road hogs;
Q8 other) No 3, but 100% suppression. Some could burn free- depends.
Qll other) Destruction of spawning grounds.
Q19 other) American citizen.

4999 Q1) Genesis 1:26
Q1d) Abortion? No! Let God kill off the people.
Q2) Overgrazing deserts. Clear-cut logging-bad. Selective logging-o.k.
Q3) Let's not go over board on all this. Be temperate.
Qll other) Motor boats.

5000 Q13) Sorry, I cannot say. Just have no idea.

5010 Q6) [?] My companions.

5016 Q6c) Overcrowded- people everywhere.
Q11) Get rid of sea lions and other predators and stop commercial fishing in certain areas. Will guarantee salmon

rehab. Decline has not one thing to do with dams.

5017 Qle) Animals don't have rights.

5020 Q6c) Sheep grazing- past logging activity.
Q20h) Game and Fish Dept.

5022 Q6c) Some conflicts over camping sites.
Q11 other) Lack of law enforcement, re: fishing regulations.
5032 Q8 other) We should suppress man-caused fires in federal forests. However, controlled fire may be used to protect forest health.

5041 Q13) I believe in the majority, not the few and far between tree huggers with the big mouths!

5041 Q13) I believe in the majority, not the few and far between tree huggers with the big mouths!

5044 Q6c) Other people's activities at the campground.

5054 Q6c) Over grazing, development, dams, have negatively affected hunting and fishing in the CRB.
Q11d) Sea Lions.
Q11f) xxxx! !! #1 killer.
Qll other) Doing nothing, political gridlock, business as usual attitudes.

5055 Q6c) All of the above.
Q8 other) Example Yellowstone National Park.
Q15) Not pertinent.
Q19 other) Not pertinent.

5056 Q13) As in all things, some good sense needs to be used. Many of the above do not have that in their institutions. We can get a lot of good done if we work together and forget our own little selves.

5059 Q6c) Crowding.

5065 Q6c) Crowding.
Q17) 2 degrees. a B.A. and a B.S.

5073 Corn: Why in God's world would you waste postage sending this to me?

5080 Q2) See my comments to question #5, it applies.
Q5) The answer reflects my feeling due to my opinion of the mind set of people.

5087 Q6c) Neighboring campers.

5091 **Q6c)** Crowding.

5096 **Q6c)** Noisy **ATV's** tearing around!

5111 **Q6c)** Sometimes crowding and noise.
Qll other) Sea lions.
Q11) Solution: Have more fish farms.

5122 **Q3)** People know the open range laws and should by lands accordingly. That's what fences are for. Also, ranchers should be responsive to land owner complaints of damage.

5127 **Q6c)** Crowding, **logging.**
Q11k) Within reason.

5163 **Q13)** All an **equal** amount.

5165 Qlb) Fellowship with God.

5175 **Q3g)** Replant as they cut.
Q11f) If done right.

5181 **Q6c)** Too much grazing and indiscriminate logging. Grazing is killing our deer and elk.

5209 Qll other) Over harvesting of renewable resources.

5210 **Q6c)** Logging roads, scars on mountainsides.
Q11 other) Greed of hydro-power interests.

5215 **Q14** other) People in the CRB.

5219 Corn: No map.

5267 Qle) Because of diverse environmental conditions, this is not a meaningful question to me. The environment often dictates unequal rights and opportunity to develop and survive.
Qll other) Introduction of other fish species.
Q14 other) Help shape key policy and major issue i.d. and resolution and vote the most important- initiatives/issues.

5273 **Q11f)** !!!

5274 Corn: The root problem is TOO MANY PEOPLE ASKING TOO MUCH OF FINITE RESOURCES. Our planet, our nation and our state are severely overpopulated, and becoming more so every day. Our culture is built on an unsustainable, one could even say suicidal, foundation of eternal srowth. I'm afraid the answer is far too massive in scale to be addressed by any one group or agency you have mentioned in your survey. Our whole species

must face reality and find a sustainable lifestyle based on something other than more people and more consumption of resources!

5275 Q6c) Crowds and litter.

5.284 Q6c) Crowding.

5296 Q6c) Grazing and logging.
Q8 other) I do not believe federal forests should be managed for timber but I do believe fire should be suppressed unless used to protect forest health.

5319 Q7) ?

5319 Q7) ?
Q11) ?
Q12) ?

5326 Q6c) I like to fish at Ringold Springs, however, sometimes there is so many people in so small an area I have had to wait 2 days to get a place to fish even though I am camped there and I am up and ready to fish at the crack of dawn.
Qll other) Poaching.

5330 Q3) Ranging stock, in my opinion, is responsible for a great deal of pollution in our wetland/drainage areas and damage (some).
Q6c) Too many people trying to enjoy the same things.
Q8 other) The Sundance Fire: I have never seen such (note) a healthy new forest as the one that follows a fire (20 years later).
Q9d) I think we're o.k.
Qllc) Part of a natural food chain. Kill more seals if there is a problem. Corn: We use catch and release as a compromise here in N. Idaho. I think it is a very successful program.
Corn: I think we are on the right track in realizing our mismanagement costs of the past and trying to correct them. However, I view some of the efforts as being too much like a pendulum, the swing is almost to the far conservative swing. I think resources should be managed like a garden; keep it healthy and harvest the bounty when it's time. I also know how insects and disease need special attention when they are present. All the timber that can burn up in just one fire is how much the environmentalists can save in 10 years. So their efforts are almost minisculed by a big fire. I think environmentalist voices are being shouted too loudly. Let's use common sense.

5340 Q6c) Roads poor condition. Crowding.

5348 Cont It is a well known fact that very old trees produce oxygen at an extremely lower level than younger trees. I feel the old trees should be harvested to make room for healthier younger trees, therefore forests.

5357 Q11 other) Trash fish.

5377 Q6c) Crowding.

5385 Q13) Depends on how informed they are.

5398 Q14 other) The public land should be sold to the public, the govt. legally, other than military base should not own the land.

5414 Q6c) Crowding- heavy use in limited area.
Qll other) Disease (INS).

5433 Q6c) Float trip through Hells Cougar- No problems.

5451 Q6c) Access problem to Juniper Dunes Wilderness. No legal access. Those who don't ask (such as ATV's) ride in. Those who ask for permission to cross lands are told no. Access should be legal -and controlled in some other way! I feel strongly about this. The Boy Scouts have difficulty because of trying to follow "the rules". Feel free to call me about this. Dan Walker 582-3696.
Q11fg) Could be managed to be acceptable.
Q11jk) What else are they for? Needs to be managed.

5455 Q19 other) None.

5458 Q6c) Grazing.

5461 Q6c) Noise, access.
Q11k) Controlled.

5478 Qle) Depends on if the plant is a noxious weed- then I disagree.
Q11 other) Forget about tribal treaties and deal with the problem of rebuilding salmon population. They have too many fishing privileges and need to come into modern day problems and become part of the solutions as the rest of us must!

Appendix B: Survey Instruments

Survey Instrument Used in the Eastside and Westside Samples

SURVEY OF NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE WEST

In recent years there has been much debate about natural resource issues the United States. In this survey we want to find out what you think abo these issues in general, and more specifically as they concern public lan in the Western U.S. We want to understand how citizens feel about possib policies and management decisions that could affect natural resources in the region. ***If possible, we would like to have the adult in the household with the most recent birthday to fill out the survey.*** The study is being conducted by university researchers in cooperation with the **U.S.D.A.** Fore Service, Bureau of Land Management, Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Your household-has been drawn in a rando sample. Your participation in this survey is completely VOLUNTARY: however, in order to gather a fair impression of how citizens feel about these issues, it is important that as many people as possible respond to the survey. Your answers will be kept COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL. The identification number at the bottom of the page is only for mailing purposes; no record of these numbers will be retained once the survey is completed. All inquiries should be directed to Brent Steel at Washington State University (phone:). If you would like a copy of the results, please include a note with your address and "COPY OF THE RESULTS REQUESTED" written on it...

Respectfully,

Brent S. Steel,Ph.D.
Washington State Univ.
1812 E. McLoughlin Blvd.
Vancouver,. WA 98663-3597

OMB Approval #0505-0020

DIRECTIONS AND OVERVIEW

This survey contains separate sets of questions about several areas c Natural Resource issues. In each section you will. be asked a number c questions concerning each of these specific areas.

Please comment on any question in the survey that you feel deserve additional attention.

YOUR ANSWERS AND COMMENTS ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL THROUGHOUT THIS SURVEY

SECTION 1

In this first section we would like to ask you some general questions abou people and the environment. For each question or statement, please circl the response which most closely represents your view.

Q-l Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement for each o: the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
a. Plants and animals exist primarily for human use.	1	2	3	**4**	5
b. Humankind was created to rule over the rest of nature.	**1**	2	3	4	5
c. Humans have an ethical obligation to protect plant and animal species.	1	2	3	4	5
d. The earth should have far fewer people on it.	1	2	3	4	5
e. Wildlife, plants & humans have equal rights to live and develop on the earth.	**1**	2	3	4	5

Q-2 Recently there has been a lot of talk about whether public lands in the Western United States are deteriorating due to current management practices. Some people feel there are no environmental problems now while *others* feel that there are problems already. Which view best describes your opinion in this area? (please circle your response)

1 ------- 2 ------- 3 ------- 4 ------- 5 ------- 6 ------- 7

No environmental problem exists now in the Western U.S. — Uncertain — Serious environmental problems already exist in the Western U.S.

SECTION 2

In this **second section we would like to ask you some general questions concerning FEDERAL RANGELANDS** and FOREST LANDS **that are owned by the publ and managed by the federal government for multiple purposes. These lands do not include national parks, national monuments or state** and **local land**

Q-3 Please indicate your level of disagreement or agreement with the following statements concerning public lands such as federal forest and rangelands. (please circle your responses)

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
a. The economic livelihood of local communities should be given the highest priority when making decisions concerning public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Greater protection should be given to fish such as salmon on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
c. Endangered species laws should be altered to maintain timber and ranching, jobs on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
d. Greater protection should be given to wildlife habitat on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
e. More wilderness areas should be established on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
f. Greater efforts should be made to protect rare plant communities on public lands;	1	2	3	4	5
g-Survival of timber workers and their families is more important than preservation of old growth forests.	1	2	3	4	5
h. Insect outbreaks on public lands should be allowed to run their natural course.	1	2	3	4	5
i. Federal rangeland management should emphasize livestock grazing over other uses.	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION 3

In this section we **are** interested in your views of public lands, **rivers a** ***reservoirs*** **in the Columbia River Basin**--including all tributaries **east of the Cascade Mountains (see** map insert).

Q-4 How well informed would you say you are concerning natural resource issues in the Columbia River Basin? (circle your response)

Not Informed 1 ------- 2 ------ 3 ------- 4 ------- 5 **Very** Informed

Moderately Informed

Q-5 Recently there has been much discussion about whether public lands ir the Columbia River Basin **(CRB) are** deteriorating due to current management practices. Some people **feel there** are no environmental problems now while others feel that there are problems already. **Whic** view best describes your opinion in this area?

1 ------- 2 ------- 3 ----- 4 ------- 5 ------- 6 ------- 7

No environmental problem exists now in the **CRB.**

Uncertain

Serious environmental problems **alread** exist in the **CRB.**

Q-6a. How often, if ever, have you visited public lands in the Columbia River Basin **for recreation?**

1. **Never** (Go to Q-7)
2. **Rarely,** no more than once or twice a **year.**
3. **Occasionally, several times a year.**
4. **Somewhat** frequently, at least once a.month on average.
5. **Very** frequently, at least once a week on average.

b. Thinking **back** to your last recreation trip in the **Columbia** River Basin, how important were each of the **following** reasons for **going** on the trip?

	Not Important		**Moderately Important**		**Very Important**
1 **.Being** with others	**1**	2	3	4	**5**
Z-Learning about nature	1	**2**	3	4	**5**
3.Viewing scenery	**1**	2	3	4	**5**
4.Physical fitness	1	**2**	3	4	**5**
5.Excitement & adventure	**1**	2	3	4	**5**
6.Escape from normal routine	1	2	3	4	**5.**
7.Getting away from other people	1	**2**	3	4	**5**

c. When you visited public lands in the Columbia River Basin, did **other** uses interfere (crowding, noise, grazing, logging, etc.) with your activities?

1. **Yes---------->please** explain: _____
2. **No**
3. Don't remember

Q-7 Which THREE of the following factors are most important to you and your family concerning the future of public lands in the Columbia River Basin? (please circle three responses)

1. Quality place to live.
2. Outdoor recreation.
3. Vacation destination.
4. Wilderness.
5. Wild & scenic rivers.
6. Wildlife habitat.
7. Salmon.
8. Ecological health.
9. Solitude/spiritual values.
10. Resources for future generations.
11. Timber production.
12. Livestock grazing.
13. Commercial fishing.
14. Agriculture.
15. Reservoir storage.
16. Hydro-electric power.
17. Economic opportunity.
18. Other _____

Q-8 Some people favor the introduction of fire in federal forest lands tc control disease, insects, and excessive fuel levels. Others suggest this use of fire is unnecessary and dangerous. Which of the followir statements (if any) **comes closest** to your views? (if uncertain leave b l a n k)

1. We 'should suppress fire in all federal forests.
2. We should suppress fire in all federal forests managed for timber, an **use pesticides** or salvage logging if forest health is endangered.
3. We should suppress wildfires in federal forests managed for timber; however, **controlled** fire may -be used to protect forest health.
4. We should suppress wildfires in federal forests only if they threaten human lives or property: otherwise we should allow fire to resume its natural role in forests.
5. Other _____

Q-9 Listed below are various management alternatives that have been suggested as possible strategies for improving the conditions on public lands in the Columbia River Basin: For each **one, indicate** you level of support or opposition.

	Strongly oppose		Neutral		Strongly support
a. Selective logging practices.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Clearcutting in **burn** or insect' infested areas.	1	2	3	4	5
c. Selective cutting in burn or insect infested areas.	1	2	3	4	5
d. Increased regulation to protect fish and wildlife habitat.	1	2	3	4	5
e. Road closures in ecologically sensitive areas where recreation occurs.	1	2	3	4	5

Q-9 continued.

	Strongly oppose		Neutral		Strongly sup&&
f. Increased regulation of livestock grazing.	1	2	3	4	5
g. Use of ***chemical*** insecticides and herbicides.	1	2	3	4	5
h. Use of ***organic*** insecticides and herbicides.	1	2	3	4	5
i. Selective harvesting to prevent forest diseases and infestations.	1	2	3	4	5

Q-10 How well informed would you **say** you are concerning the status of salmon runs **in the** Pacific Northwest? (circle your response)

Not Informed 1-------2-S-S--**-3**------W4-------5 **Very** Informed

Moderately Informed

Q-11 Listed below **are a** number of factors that have been argued to be related to declining **salmon** runs in the Columbia River and its tributaries east of-the Cascade Mountains. For each factor, **please** indicate whether you view it **as a** definite **threat, a probable** threat, or not **a** threat to Pacific Salmon runs.

	Definite threat to *salmon*	**Probable threat to salmon**	**Not a threat to salmon**	**Don't Know**
a. Foreign trawlers **&** drift nets.	1	2	3	4
b. **Ocean warming (El Nino)**	**1**	2	3	4
c. Predators such **as seals**	1	2	3	4
d. Habitat destruction on public **&** private forest lands.	1	2	3	4
e. Habitat destruction on public and private rangelands.	1	2	**3**	**4**
f. Dams.	1	2	**3**	4
g. Irrigation.	1	2	3	4
h. Water pollution.	1	2	3	4
i. Native American gill nets.	1	2	3	4
j. Domestic commercial fishing industry,	1	2	3	4
k. Recreation and sports fishing.	1	2	3	4
l. Other _____	1	2	3	4

Q-12 Recovery of Pacific salmon may require difficult trade-offs between restoring natural environmental conditions (spawning habitat, increased river flows) and socioeconomic considerations (employment, recreation, irrigation, hydro-electric power) . Where would you locate yourself *on* the following scale concerning this issues?

1---------2---------3---------4---w--s--5---------6---------7

The highest priority should be given to recovery of salmon, even if there are negative socioeconomic consequences.

Salmon recovery and socioeconomic factors should be given equal priority.

The highest priority should be given to socioeconomic considerations, even if there are negative consequences for salmon.

Q-13 In recent years, many organizations and institutions have influenced federal public lands policy. We would like to know how much trust you have in those below that are 'directly or indirectly involved in 'managing federal forests and rangelands in the Columbia River Basin. On, the left side of the page, circle the number that indicates your trust in their ability to contribute to good public lands management. On the right side, circle the number that'indicates the amount of influence these organizations should have in public lands management.

How Much Trust do You Have in the Following: 1. No 'trust at all 2. Limited trust 3. Uncertain 4. Moderate trust 5. Great deal of trust		*How Much Influence Should Each of the Following* Have: 1. None at all 2. Limited influence 3. Uncertain, 4. Moderate influence 5. A great deal	
1 2 3 4 5	1. U.S. Bureau of Land Management	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	2. U.S.D.A. Forest Service	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	4. U.S. Congress	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	5. Native American Governments	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	6. Army Corp of Engineers	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	7. Bonneville Power Administration	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	8. University Research Scientists	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	9. Federal Courts	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	10. National Public Opinion	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	11. Western U.S. Public Opinion	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	12. Urban communities in the Columbia River Basin	1 2 3 4 5	
1 2 3 4 5	13. Rural communities in the Columbia River Basin	1 2 3 4 5	

Q-14 In your opinion, what would be a realistic role for the public in federal lands management concerning the Columbia River Basin (pleas circle one)?

1. None, let resource professionals (USFS, BLM) decide.
2. Provide suggestions and let the resource professionals decide.
3. Serve on advisory boards that review and comment on decisions.
4. Act as a full and equal partner in making management decisions.
5. The public should decide management issues and resource professionals should carry them out.
6. Other: _____

SECTION 4

In **order to check the representativeness of our survey** results, we need **to ask some questions about your background and political orientations. Remember that all responses will be CONFIDENTIAL.**

Q-15 Year of birth _____ **Q-16** Sex: 1. **Female** 2. Male

Q-17 Your highest level of education?

1. Some grade school
2. Completed grade school
3. Some high school
4. Completed high school
5. Some college or trade school
6. Completed college (B.A., B.S.)
7. Some **graduate** work
8. An advanced degree

Q-18 On domestic **policy** issues, would you consider yourself to be:

Very liberal 1-------2-------3-------4-------5 Very conservative
Moderate

Q-19 What race or ethnicity do you consider yourself to be?

1. White
2. African American
3. Mexican American
4. Native American
5. Asian or Pacific Islander
6. Other---> _____

Q-20 Do you or any of your immediate family depend upon the timber, ranching, agricultural, hydro-electric, tourism or fishing industry for your economic livelihood?

1. No
2. **Yes----->** a. timber, b. ranching, c. farming, d. fishing, e. other agriculture, f. hydro-electric, g. tourism/ recreation

Q-21 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?: "I would rather live in my community than any other community."

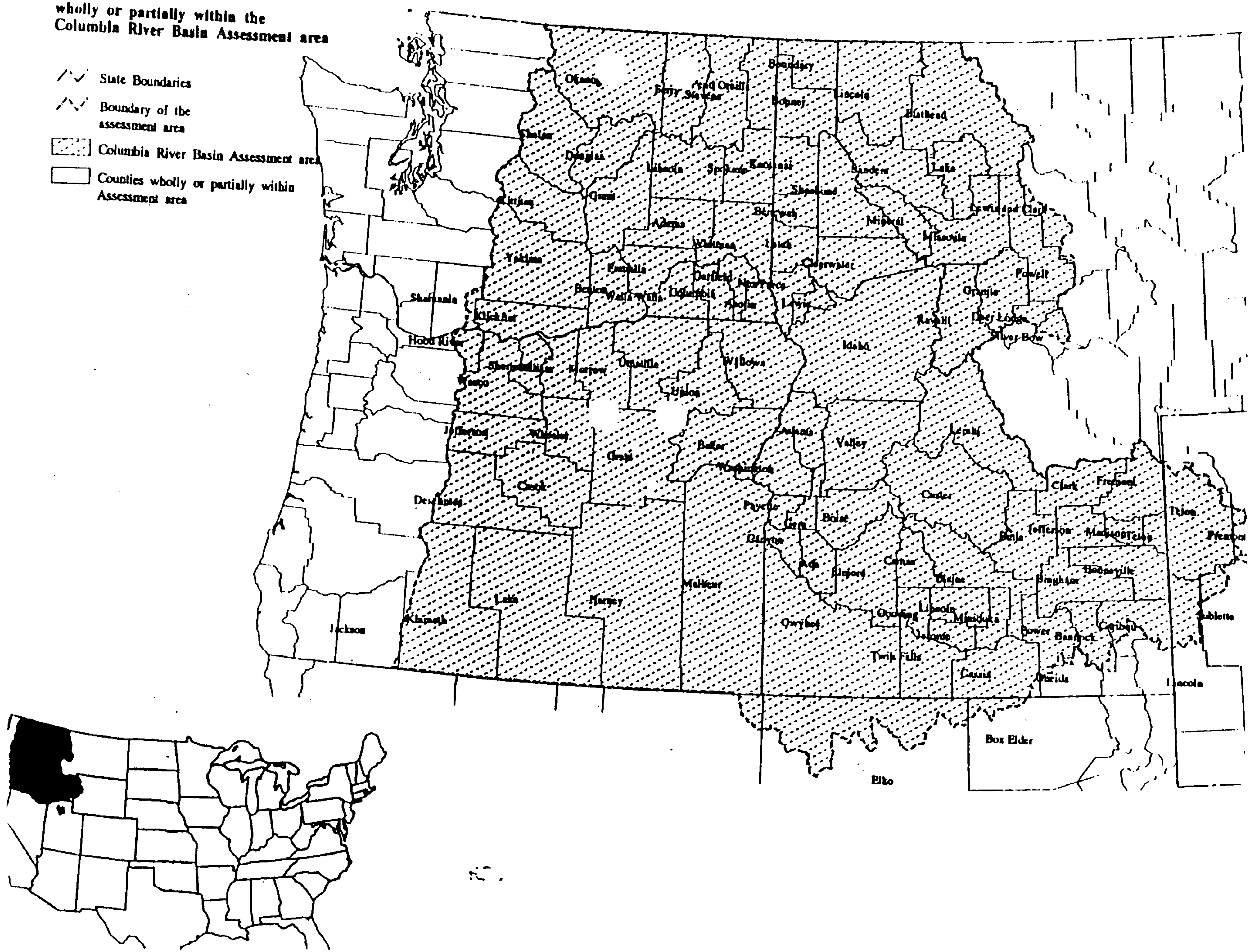
Strongly disagree 1-------2-------3-------4-------5 Strongly agree
Uncertain

Q-22 Are you a member of an organization interested in public lands issues such as a recreation, environmental, or wise use group?

a. Environmental group membership 1. No **2. Yes**
b. Recreation group membership **1.** No **2. Yes**
C. Wise use group membership 1. No **2. Yes**

PLEASE ATTACH **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ABOUT ANY OF THE** QUESTIONS OR **ISSUES** RAISED, **THANK** YOU VERY **MUCH FOR** YOUR COOPERATION.

wholly or partially within the Columbia River Basin Assessment area



Survey Instrument Used in the National Sample

NATIONAL SURVEY OF NAT-L RESOURCE ISSUES ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE WEST

In recent years there has been much debate about natural resource issues i the United States. In this survey we want to find out what you think aboc these issues in general, and more specifically as they concern public land in the Western U.S. even if *you* have not visited the *region.* We want to understand how citizens feel *about* possible policies and management decisions that could affect natural *resources in* the region. *If possible, we would like to have the adult in the household with the most recent birthday to fill out the survey.* The study is being conducted by university researchers in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, 'Bureau of Land Management, Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Your household has been drawn in a random sample. 'Your participation in this survey is completely VOLUNTARY: however, *in* order to gather a fair impression of how citizens feel about these issues, it is important that as many people as possible respond to the survey. Your answers will be kept COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL. The identification number at the bottom of the page is only for mailing purposes: no record of these numbers will be retained once the survey is completed. All inquiries should be directed to Brent Steel at Washington State University (phone:). If you would like a copy of the results, please include a note with your address and "COPY OF THE RESULTS REQUESTED" written *on* it.

Respectfully,

Brent S. Steel,Ph.D.
Washington State Univ.
1812 E. McLoughlin Blvd.
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Bruce Shindler,Ph.D.
Forest Resources
Oregon State Univ.
Corvallis, OR 97331

ID# _____
(for mailing purposes only)

OMB Approval #0505-0020

DIRECTIONS AND OVERVIEW

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Please comment on any question in the survey that. you feel deserve additional attention.

YOUR ANSWERS AND COMMENTS ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL THROUGHOUT THIS SURVEY

SECTION1

In this first section we would like to ask you some general questions abou people and the environment. For each question ***or*** statement, please **circl** the response which most **closely represents your** view.

Q-l **Please** indicate your level of agreement or disagreement for each **o** the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree		**Neutral**		**Strongly Agree**
a. Plants and animals exist primarily for human use.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Humankind was created to rule over the rest of nature.	1	2	3	4	5
c. Humans have an **ethical** obligation to protect plant and animal species.	1	2	3	4	5.
d. The earth should **have** far fewer people on it.	1	2	3	4	5
e. Wildlife, plants & humans have equal rights to live **and** develop on the **earth.**	1	2	3	4	5

Q-2 Recently there has been **a** lot of talk about whether public lands in the Western. United States are deteriorating due to current management practices. **Some people feel** there **are** no environmental problems now while others feel that there are problems **already. Which view best** describes your opinion in **this area**? **(pleas8** circle your response)

1-------2-------3-------4-------5-------6m--w--=7

No **environmental** problem exists now in the Western **U.S.**

Uncertain

Serious environmental problems **already exist** in the Western **U.S.**

SECTION 2

In this second section we would like to ask you some general questions concerning FEDERAL RANGELANDS and FOREST LANDS that are owned by the publi and managed by the federal government for multiple purposes. These lands do not include national parks, national monuments *or* state and local lands

Q-3 Please indicate your level of disagreement or agreement with the following statements concerning public lands such as federal forest and rangelands. (pleas8 circle your responses)

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
a. The economic livelihood of local communities should be given the highest priority when making decisions concerning public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Greater protection should be given to fish such as *salmon* on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
c. Endangered species laws should be altered to maintain timber and ranching jobs on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
d. Greater protection should be given to wildlife habitat on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
e. More wilderness areas should be established on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
f. Greater efforts should be made to protect rare plant communities on public lands.	1	2	3	4	5
g. Survival of timber workers and their families is more important than preservation of old growth forests.	1	2	3	4	5
h. Insect outbreaks on public lands should be allowed to run their natural course.	1	2	3	4	5
i. Federal rangeland management should emphasize livestock grazing over other uses.	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION 3

In this section we are interested in your views of public lands, rivers and reservoirs in' the Columbia River Basin--including all tributaries east of the Cascade Mountains (see map insert).

Q-4 How well informed would you say you are concerning natural resource issues in the Columbia River Basin? (circle your response)

Not Informed 1-------2-------3-------4-------5 Very Informed

Moderately Informed

Q-5 Recently there has been much discussion about whether public lands in the Columbia River Basin (CRB) are deteriorating due to current management practices. Some people feel there are no environmental problems now while others feel that there are problems already. Which view best describes your opinion in this area?

1 -------2-------3-------4-------5------- 6 -------7

No environmental problem exists now in the CRB.

Uncertain

Serious environmental problems already exist in the CRB.

Q-6a. How often, if ever, have you visited public lands in the Columbia River- Basin for recreation?

1. **Never** (Go to Q-7)'
2. **Rarely,** no more than once or twice a year.
3. **Occasionally,** several times a year.
4. **Somewhat** frequently, at least once a month on average.
5. **Very** frequently, at least once a week on average.

b. Thinking back to your last recreation trip in the Columbia River Basin, how important were each of the following reasons for going on the trip?

	Not Important		Moderately Important		Very Important
1. Being with others	1	2	3	4	5
2. Learning about nature	1	2	3	4	5
3. Viewing scenery	1	2	3	4	5
4. Physical fitness	1	2	3	4	5
5. Excitement & adventure	1	2	3	4	5
6. Escape from normal routine	1	2	3	4	5
7. Getting away from other people	1	2	3	4	5

c. When you visited public' lands in the Columbia River Basin, did other uses interfere (crowding, noise, grazing, logging, etc.) with your activities?

1. Yes---------->please explain: _____
2. No
3. Don't remember

Q-7 Which THREE of the following factors are most important to you and your family concerning the future of public lands in the Columbia River Basin? (please circle three responses)

1. Quality place to live.
2. Outdoor recreation.
3. Vacation destination.
4. Wilderness.
5. Wild & scenic rivers.
6. Wildlife habitat.
7. Salmon.
8. Ecological health.
9. Solitude/spiritual values.
10. Resources for future generations.
11. Timber production.
12. Livestock grazing.
13. Commercial fishing.
14. Agriculture.
15. Reservoir storage.
16. Hydro-electric power.
17. Economic opportunity.
18. Other _____.

Q-8 Some people favor the introduction of fire in federal forest lands to control disease, insects, and excessive fuel levels. Others suggest this use of fire is unnecessary and dangerous. Which of the following statements (if any) comes closest to your views? (if uncertain leave blank)

1. We should suppress fire in all federal forests.
2. We should suppress fire in all federal forests managed for timber, and use pesticides or salvage logging if forest health is endangered.
3. We should suppress wildfires in federal forests managed for timber; however, controlled fire may be used to protect forest health.
4. We should suppress wildfires in federal forests only if they threaten human lives or property; otherwise we should allow fire to resume its natural role in forests.
5. Other _____

Q-9 Listed below are various management alternatives that have been suggested as possible strategies for improving the conditions on public lands in the Columbia River Basin. For each one, indicate your level of support or opposition.

	Strongly oppose		Neutral		Strongly support
a. Selective logging practices.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Clearcutting in burn or insect infested areas.	1	2	3	4	5
c. Selective cutting in burn or insect infested areas.	1	2	3	4	5
d. Increased regulation to protect fish and wildlife habitat.	1	2	3	4	5
e. Road closures in ecologically sensitive areas where recreation occurs.	1	2	3	4	5

Q-9 continued:

	Strongly oppose		Neutral		Strongly support
f. Increased regulation of livestock grazing.	1	2	3	4	S
g. Use of *chemical* insecticides and herbicides.	1	2	3	4	5
h. Use of **organic** insecticides and herbicides.	1	2	3	4	S
i. Selective harvesting to prevent **forest** diseases and infestations.	1	2	3	4	S

Q-10 How well informed would you say you **are** concerning the status of **salmon *runs*** in the Pacific Northwest? (circle your response)

Not Informed 1-------2-------3--w-e--4-------S **Very** Informed

Moderately Informed

Q-11 Listed below are a number of factors that **have** been argued to be related to declining salmon runs in the Columbia River and its tributaries east of-the Cascade Mountains. For **each** factor, please **indicate** whether you view it as **a** definite **threat, a** probable threat, **or** not a **threat** to Pacific Salmon runs.

	Definite threat to salmon	Probable threat to salmon	Not a threat to salmon	Don't Know
a. Foreign trawlers & drift nets.	1	2	3	4
b. **Ocean warming** (El Nino)	1	2	3	4
c. Predators such as seals	1	2	3	4
d. Habitat destruction on public & private forest lands.	1	2	3	4
e. Habitat destruction on public and private rangelands.	1	2	3	4
f. Dams.	1	2	3	4
g. Irrigation.	1	2	3	4
h. Water pollution.	1	2	3	4
i. Native American gill nets.	1	2	3	4
j. Domestic commercial fishing industry.	1	2	3	4
k. Recreation **and sports** fishing.	1	2	3	4
1. Other _____	1	2	3	4

Q-12 Recovery of Pacific salmon may require difficult trade-offs between restoring natural environmental conditions (spawning habitat, increased river flows) and socioeconomic considerations (employment, recreation, irrigation, hydro-electric power). Where would you locate yourself on the following scale concerning this issues?

1---------2---------3---------4---------5---------6---------7

The highest priority should be given to recovery of salmon, even if there are negative socioeconomic consequences.	Salmon recovery and socioeconomic factors should be given equal priority.	The highest priority should be given to socioeconomic considerations, even if there are negative consequences for salmon.

Q-13 In recent years, many organizations and institutions have influenced federal public lands policy. We would like to know how much trust you have in those below that are directly or indirectly involved in managing federal forests and rangelands in the Columbia River Basin. On the left side of the page, circle the number that indicates your trust in their ability to contribute to good public lands management. On the right side, circle the number that indicates the amount of influence these organizations should have in public lands management.

How Much Trust do You Have in the Following: 1. No trust at all 2. Limited trust 3. Uncertain 4. Moderate trust 5. Great deal of trust						*How Much Influence Should Each of the Following Have:* 1. None at all 2. Limited influence 3. Uncertain 4. Moderate influence 5. A great deal				
1	2	3	4	5	1. U.S. Bureau of Land Management	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	2. U.S.D.A. Forest Service	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	4. U.S. Congress	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	5. Native American Governments	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6. Army Corp of Engineers	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	7. Bonneville Power Administration	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	8. University Research Scientists	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	9. Federal Courts	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	10. National Public Opinion	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	11. Western U.S. Public Opinion	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	12. Urban communities in the Columbia River Basin	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	13. Rural communities in the Columbia River Basin	1	2	3	4	5

Q-14 In your opinion, what would be a realistic role for the **public** in federal lands management concerning the Columbia River Basin (pleas circle one)?

1. None, let resource professionals (USFS, **BLM)** decide.
2. Provide suggestions and let the resource professionals decide.
3. Serve on advisory boards that review and comment on decisions.
4. Act as a full and equal partner in making management decisions.
5. The public should decide management issues and resource professionals should carry them out.
6. Other: _____

SECTION 4

In order to **check the representativeness of our survey results,** we need to **ask some** questions about your **background and political orientations. Remember that all responses will be CONFIDENTIAL.**

Q-15 Year of birth _____ Q-16 Sex: 1. Female 2. Male

Q-17 Your highest level of education?

1. Some grade school
2. Completed grade school
3. Some high school
4. Completed high school
5. Some college or trade school
6. Completed college (B.A., B.S.)
7. Some graduate work
8. An advanced degree

Q-18 On domestic policy issues, would you consider yourself to be:

Very liberal 1-------2-------3-------4-------5 Very conservative
Moderate

Q-19 What race or **ethnicity do** you consider yourself to be?

1. White
2. African American
3. Mexican American
4. Native American
5. Asian or Pacific Islander
6. Other---> _____

Q-20 Do you or any of your immediate family depend upon the timber, ranching, agricultural, hydro-electric, tourism ***or*** fishing industry for your economic livelihood?

1. No
2. Yes----->
   a. timber
   b. ranching
   c. farming
   d. fishing
   e. other agriculture
   f. hydra-electric
   g. tourism/ recreation

Q-21 Do you agree'or disagree with the following statement?: **"I** would rather live in my community than any other community."

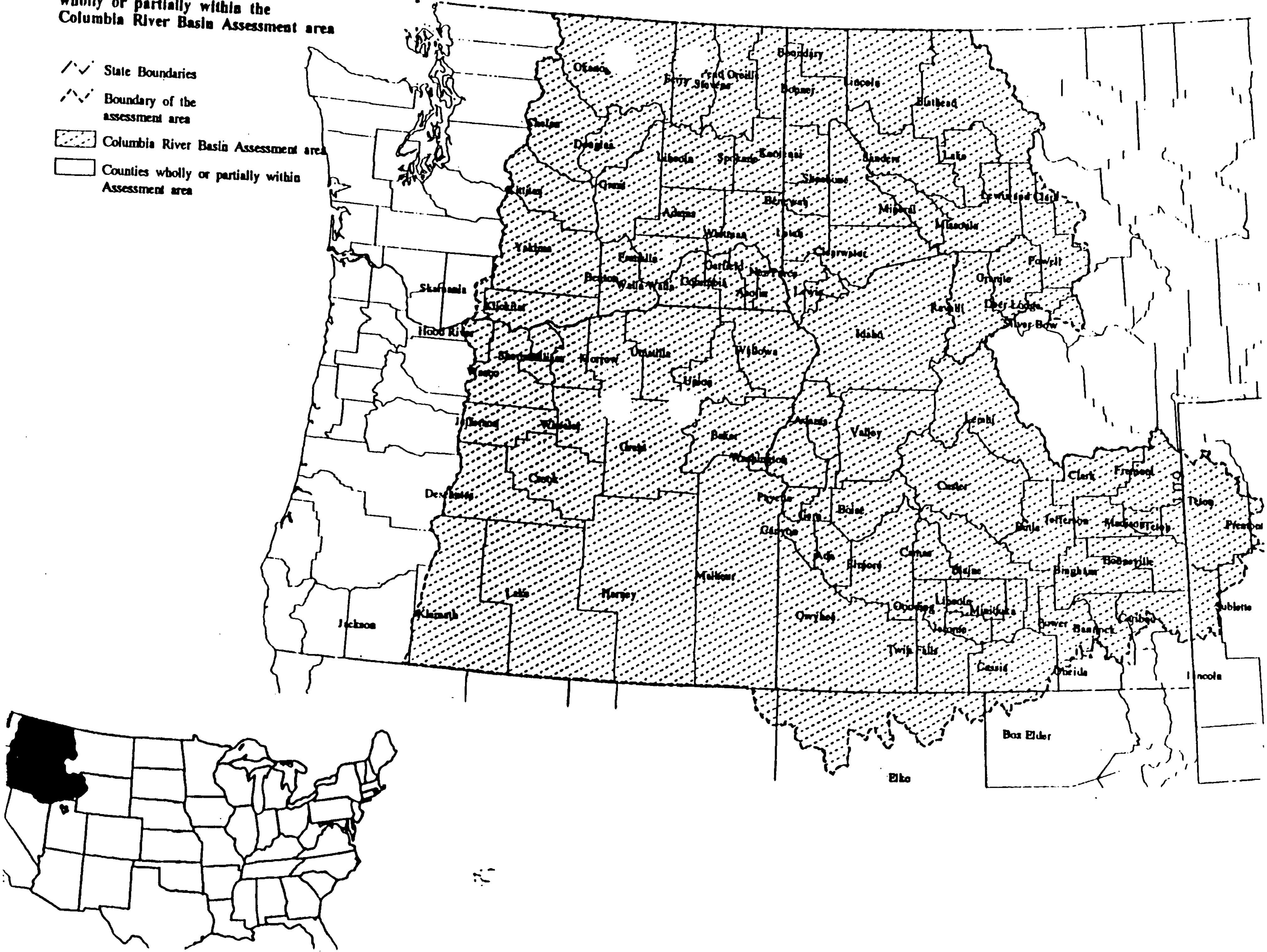
Strongly disagree 1-------2-------3-------4-------5 Strongly agree
Uncertain

Q-22 Are you **a** member of an organization interested in public lands issues such as a recreation, environmental, or wise use **group?**

a. Environmental group membership	1. No	2. Yes
b. Recreation group membership	1. No	**2.** Yes
C. Wise use group **membership**	1. No	2. Yes

PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL COMMENTS YOU WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ABOUT ANY OF THE QUESTIONS OR ISSUES **RAISED. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.**

wholly or partially within the
Columbia River Basin Assessment area



Appendix C: Counties Included in Public Sample

Counties Included in the Public Eastside Surve

COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY	STATE
BINGHAM	ID	MISSOULA	MT
POWER	ID	LEWIS AND CLARK	MT
JEROME	ID	MINERAL	MT
NEZ PERCE	ID	LAKE	MT
LEMHI	ID	HUMBOLDT	NV
IDAHO	ID	ELKO	NV
LEWIS	ID	DESCHUTES	OR
ONEIDA	ID	KLAMATH	OR
CANYON	ID	HOOD RIVER	OR
LATAH	ID	LAKE	OR
PAYETTE	ID	HARNEY	OR
CAMAS	ID	GILLIAM	OR
BUTTE	ID	GRANT	OR
OWYHEE	ID	CROOK	OR
WASHINGTON	ID	MALHEUR	OR
ADAMS	ID	WHEELER	OR
MINIDOKA	ID	BAKER	OR
CLARK	ID	MORROW	OR
BENEWAH	ID	UMATILLA	OR
LINCOLN	ID	WASCO	OR
GOODING	ID	UNION	OR
BANNOCK	ID	SHERMAN	OR
FREMONT	ID	WALLOWA	OR
TWIN FALLS	ID	JEFFERSON	OR
ELMORE	ID	BOX ELDER	UT
GEM	ID	GARFIELD	WA
CASSIA	ID	LINCOLN	WA
BONNEVILLE	ID	KITTITAS	WA
BOISE	ID	FERRY	WA
VALLEY	ID	FRANKLIN	WA
TETON	ID	SPOKANE	WA
BOUNDARY	ID	STEVENS	WA
BONNER	ID	CHELAN	WA
SHOSHONE	ID	DOUGLAS	WA
KOOTENAI	ID	YAKIMA	WA
CUSTER	ID	GRANT	WA
MADISON	ID	OKANAGAN	WA
BLAINE	ID	BENTON	WA
JEFFERSON	ID	WHITMAN	WA
CARIBOU	ID	ADAMS	WA
ADA	ID	COLUMBIA	WA
CLEARWATER	ID	WALLA WALLA	WA
RAVALLI	MT	SKAMANIA	WA
JEFFERSON	MT	KLICKITAT	WA
FLATHEAD	MT	PEND OREILLE	WA
LINCOLN	MT	ASOTIN	WA
SANDERS	MT	CLARK	WA
GRANITE	MT	COWLITZ	WA
POWELL	MT	KING	WA
DEER LODGE	MT	LEWIS	WA

COUNTY	STATE
PACIFIC	WA
PIERCE	WA
SNOHOMISH	WA
THURSTON	WA
WAHKIAKUM	WA
BENTON	OR
CLACKAMAS	OR
COLUMBIA	OR
LANE	OR
LINN	OR
MARION	OR
MULTNOMAH	OR
POLK	OR
WASHINGTON	OR
YAMHILL	OR
TETON	WY
SUBLETTE	WY
LINCOLN	WY

Counties Included in the Public Westside Survey

County	State
Clark	WA
Cowlitz	WA
King	WA
Lewis	WA
Pacific	WA
Pierce	WA
Snohomish	WA
Thurston	WA
Wahkiakum	WA
Benton	OR
Clackamas	OR
Columbia	OR
Lane	OR
Linn	OR
Marion	OR
Multnomah	OR
Polk	OR
Washington	OR
Yamhill	OR

Appendix D: Item-by-Item Results

Eastside Frequencies

V2 SAMPLE REGION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
EASTSIDE	3	413	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 413 Missing cases 0

- -

V3 P AND ANIMAL FOR HUMAN USE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	120	29.1	29.6	29.6
DISAGREE	2	73	17.7	18.0	47.5
NEUTRAL	3	52	12.6	12.8	60.3
AGREE	4	71	17.2	17.5	77.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	90	21.8	22.2	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

- -

V4 HUMANKIND TO RULE NATURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	120	29.1	29.7	29.7
DISAGREE	2	57	13.8	14.1	43.8
NEUTRAL	3	49	11.9	12.1	55.9
AGREE	4	61	14.8	15.1	71.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	117	28.3	29.0	100.0
	9	9	2.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 404 Missing cases 9

V5 HUMAN HAVE ETHICAL OBLIGATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	12	2.9	3.0	3.0
DISAGREE	2	18	4.4	4.5	7.4
NEUTRAL	3	42	10.2	10.4	17.9
AGREE	4	130	31.5	32.3	50.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	201	48.7	49.9	100.0
	9	10	2.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 403 Missing cases 10

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V6 EARTH NEEDS LESS PEOPLE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	58	14.0	14.5	14.5
DISAGREE	2	39	9.4	9.7	24.2
NEUTRAL	3	125	30.3	31.3	55.5
AGREE	4	70	16.9	17.5	73.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	108	26.2	27.0	100.0
	9	13	3.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 400 Missing cases 13

v7 EQUAL RIGHTS ON EARTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	72	17.4	17.8	17.8
DISAGREE	2	45	10.9	11.1	28.9
NEUTRAL	3	62	15.0	15.3	44.2
AGREE	4	97	23.5	24.0	68.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	129	31.2	31.9	100.0
	9	8	1.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 405 Missing cases 8

- -

V8 DEGREE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PBLMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO ENVIRONMENTAL PBL	1	9	2.2	2.2	2.2
NO ENVIR PBLM EXISTS	2	26	6.3	6.5	8.7
NO ENVIRON PBLH EXIS	3	45	10.9	11.2	19.9
UNCERTAIN IF PBLM EX	4	20	4.8	5.0	24.9
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	5	118	28.6	29.4	54.2
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	6	87	21.1	21.6	75.9
SERIOUS ENVIRON PBLM	7	97	23.5	24.1	100.0
	9	11	2.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 402, Missing cases 11

v9 ECONOMICS HIGHEST PRIORITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	42	10.2	10.3	10.3
'DISAGREE	2	79	19.1	19.5	29.8
NEUTRAL	3	75	18.2	18.5	48.3
AGREE	4	121	29.3	29.8	78.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	89	21.5	21.9	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

V10 GREATER PROTECT TO FISH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	38	9.2	9.4	9.4
DISAGREE	2	59	14.3	14.5	23.9
NEUTRAL	3	88	21.3	21.7	45.6
AGREE	4	123	29.8	30.3	75.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	98	23.7	24.1	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

V11 ALTER LAWS TO MAINTAIN TIMBER JOBS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	61	14.8	15.0	15.0
DISAGREE	2	61	14.8	15.0	30.0
NEUTRAL	3	68	i6.5	16.7	46.8
AGREE	4	103	24.9	25.4	72.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	113	27.4	27.8	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

- -

v12 GREATER PROTECTION TO WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	35	a.5	8.6	8.6
DISAGREE	2	59	14.3	14.5	23.1
NEUTRAL	3	94	22.8	23.1	46.2
AGREE	4	127	30.8	31.2	77.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	92	22.3	22.6	100.0
	9	6	1.5	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 407 Missing cases 6

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v13 MORE WILDERNESS AREAS IN PUBLIC LANDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	97	23.5	24.0	24.0
DISAGREE	2	67	16.2	16.6	40.6
NEUTRAL	3	81	19.6	20.0	60.6
AGREE	4	a4	20.3	20.8	al.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	75	la.2	18.6	100.0
	9	9	2.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 404 Missing cases 9

- -

v14 PROTECT RARE PLANT COMMUN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	58	14.0	14.3	14.3
DISAGREE	2	77	18.6	19.0	33.3
NEUTRAL	3	101	24.5	24.9	58.1
AGREE	4	107	25.9	26.4	84.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	63	15.3	15.5	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Hissing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

v15 SAVE TIMBER JOBS OVER OLD G

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	57	13.8	14.1	14.1
DISAGREE	2	77	18.6	19.0	33.1
NEUTRAL	3	100	24.2	24.7	57.8
AGREE	4	100	24.2	24.7	82.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	71	17.2	17.5	100.0
	9	8	1.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 405 Missing cases 8

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V16 ALLOW INSECTS TO RUN COURSE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	160	38.7	39.5	39.5
DISAGREE	2	102	24.7	25.2	64.7
NEUTRAL	3	84	20.3	20.7	85.4
AGREE	4	39	9.4	9.6	95.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	20	4.8	4.9	100.0
	9	8	1.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 405 Missing cases 8'

V17 EMPHASIZE LIVESTOCK ON RANGELAND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	90	21.8	22.2	22.2
DISAGREE	2	100	24.2	24.6	46.8
NEUTRAL	3	131	31.7	32.3	79.1
AGREE	4	51	12.3	12.6	91.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	34	a.2	a.4	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

- -

V18 INFORMED ABOUT COL BASIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT INFORMED	1	40	9.7	9.8	9.8
VERY LITTLE INFORMED	2	75	18.2	la.4	28.3
MODERATELY INFORMED	3	170	41.2	41.8	70.0
INFORMED	4	85	20.6	20.9	90.9
VERY INFORMED	5	37	9.0	9.1	100.0
	9	6	1.5	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 407 Missing cases 6

v19 ENVIRON PBLMS IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	1	a	1.9	2.0	2.0
NO PBLM EXISTS IN CR	2	27	6.5	6.7	a.7
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	3	50	12.1	12.5	21.2
UNCERTAIN	4	96	23.2	23.9	45.1
PBLM EXISTS IN CRB	5	101	24.5	25.2	70.3
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	6	68	16.5	17.0	87.3
SERIOUS ENVIRON PBLM	7	51	12.3	12.7	100.0
	9	12	2.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 401 Missing cases 12

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V20 FREQ OF VISIT TO CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NEVER	1	61	14.8	15.3	15.3
RARELY	2	122	29.5	30.7	46.0
OCCASIONALLY	3	127	30.8	31.9	77.9
SOMEWHAT FREQUENTLY	4	53	12.8	13.3	91.2
VERY FREQUENTLY	5	35	a.5	8.8	100.0
	9	15	3.6	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 398, Missing cases 15

V21 BEING WITH OTHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	122	29.5	37.1	37.1
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	47	11.4	14.3	51.4
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	64	15.5	19.5	70.8
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	38	9.2	11.6	82.4
VERY IMPORTANT	5	58	14.0	17.6	100.0
	9	a4	20.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 329 Missing cases 84

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v22 LEARNING ABOUT NATURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	39	9.4	11.9	11.9
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	52	12.6	15.8	27.7
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	89	21.5	27.1	54.7
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	96	23.2	29.2	83.9
VERY IMPORTANT	5	53	12.8	16.1	100.0
	9	84	20.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 329 Missing cases a4

V23 VIEWING SCENERY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	10	2.4	3.0	3.0
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	7	1.7	2.1	5.1
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	51	12.3	15.3	20.4
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	112	27.1	33.5	53.9
VERY IMPORTANT	5	154	37.3	46.1	100.0
	9	79	19.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 334 Missing cases 79

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V24 PHYSICAL FITNESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	72	17.4	21.9	21.9
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	64	15.5	19.5	41.3
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	110	26.6	33.4	74.8
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	64	15.5	19.5	94.2
VERY IMPORTANT	5	19	4.6	5.8	100.0
	9	84	20.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 329 Missing cases 84

V25 EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	43	10.4	13.2	13.2
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	50	12.1	15.3	28.5
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	89	21.5	i7.3	55.8
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	95	23.0	29.1	85.0
VERY IMPORTANT	5	49	11.9	15.0	100.0
	9	87	21.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 326 Missing cases 87

V26 ESCAPE FROM NORMAL ROUTINE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	10	2.4	3.0	3.0
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	12	2.9	3.6	6.7
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	38	9.2	11.5	18.2
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	100	24.2	30.3	48.5
VERY IMPORTANT	5	170	41.2	51.5	100.0
	9	a3	20.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 330 Missing cases 83

V27 GET AWAY FROM OTHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	36	8.7	10.9	10.9
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	34	8.2	10.3	21.1
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	62	15.0	18.7	39.9
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	86	20.8	26.0	65.9
VERY IMPORTANT	5	113	27.4	34.1	100.0
	9	82	19.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 331 Missing cases a2

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V28 OTHER USES INTERFERE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	69	16.7	20.2	20.2
NO	2	240	58.1	70.2	90.4
DONT REMEMBER	3	33	8.0	9.6	100.0
	9	71	17.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 342 Missing cases 71

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V29 QUALITY PLACE TO LIVE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	220	53.3	53.8	53.8
CIRCLED	1	189	45.8	46.2	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

V30 OUTDOOR RECREATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	270	65.4	66.0	66.0
CIRCLED	1	139	33.7	34.0	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v31 VACATION DESTINATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	375	90.8	91.7	91.7
CIRCLED	1	34	8.2	a.3	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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V32 WILDERNESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	351	85.0	85.8	85.8
CIRCLED	1	58	14.0	14.2	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

v33 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	350	84.7	85.6	85.6
CIRCLED	1	59	14.3	14.4	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v34 WILDLIFE HABITAT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	312	75.5	76.3	76.3
CIRCLED	1	97	23.5	23.7	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v35 SALMON

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	376	91.0	91.9	91.9
CIRCLED	1	33	8.0	8.1	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

V36 ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	334	80.9	81.7	al.7
CIRCLED	1	75	18.2	18.3	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v37 SOLITUDE/SPIRITUAL VALUES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	367	88.9	89.7	89.7
CIRCLED	1	42	10.2	10.3	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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V38 RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	214	51.8	52.3	52.3
CIRCLED	1	195	47.2	47.7	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

V39 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	368	89.1	90.0	90.0
CIRCLED	1	41	9.9	10.0	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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V40 LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	383	92.7	93.6	93.6
CIRCLED	1	26	6.3	6.4	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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V41 COMMERCIAL FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	404	97.8	98.8	98.8
CIRCLED	1	5	1.2	1.2	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

V42 AGRICULTURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	347	84.0	84.8	84.8
CIRCLED	1	62	15.0	15.2	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v43 RESERVOIR STORAGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT' CIRCLED	0	365	88.4	89.2	89.2
CIRCLED	1	44	10.7	10.8	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v44 HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	329	79.7	80.4	80.4
CIRCLED	1	80	19.4	19.6	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

v45 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	374	90.6	91.4	91.4
CIRCLED	1	35	8.5	8.6	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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V46 OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	401	97.1	98.0	98.0
CIRCLED	1	8	1.9	2.0	100.0
	9	4	1.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 409 Missing cases 4

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v47 INTRODUCE FIRE IN FEDERAL FORESTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SUPPRESS FIRE IN ALL	1	30	7.3	8.1	8.1
SUPPRESS FIRE AND US	2	64	15.5	17.3	25.5
SUPPRESS WILDFIRES U	3	174	42.1	47.2	72.6
ALLOW WILDFIRES	4	85	20.6	23.0	95.7
OTHER	5	16	3.9	4.3	100.0
	9	44	10.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 369 Missing cases 44

V48 SELECTIVE LOGGING PRACTICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	6	1.5	1.5	1.5
OPPOSE	2	19	4.6	4.7	6.2
NEUTRAL	3	46	11.1	11.4	17.7
SUPPORT	4	145	35.1	36.1	53.7
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	186	45.0	46.3	100.0
	9	11	2.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 402 Missing cases 11

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v49 CLEARCUTTING IN BURN AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	51	12.3	12.7	12.7
OPPOSE	2	73	17.7	18.2	31.0
NEUTRAL	3	81	19.6	20.2	51.2
SUPPORT	4	102	24.7	25.5	76.7
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	93	22.5	23.2	100.0
	9	13	3.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 400 Missing cases 13

V50 SELECTIVE CUTTING IN BURN AREAS

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY	OPPOSE	1	17	4.1	4.3	4.3
OPPOSE		2	22	5.3	5.5	9.8
NEUTRAL		3	70	16.9	17.6	27.4
SUPPORT		4	160	38.7	40.2	67.6
STRONGLY	SUPPORT	5	129	31.2	32.4	100.0
		9	15	3.6	Missing	
		Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 398 Missing cases 15

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V51 REGULATION INCREASE PROTECTION

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY	OPPOSE	1	63	15.3	15.7	15.7
OPPOSE		2	77	18.6	19.2	34.8
NEUTRAL		3	82	19.9	20.4	55.2
SUPPORT		4	94	22.8	23.4	78.6
STRONGLY	SUPPORT	5	86	20.8	21.4	100.0
		9	11	2.7	Missing	
		Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 402 Missing cases 11

V52 ROAD CLOSURE IN SENSITIVE AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	53	12.8	13.2	13.2
OPPOSE	2	57	13.8	14.1	27.3
NEUTRAL	3	83	20.1	20.6	47.9
SUPPORT	4	103	24.9	25.6	73.4
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	107	25.9	26.6	100.0
	9	10	2.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 403 Missing cases 10

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v53 INCREASE LIVESTOCK REGUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	45	10.9	11.3	11.3
OPPOSE	2	53	12.8	13.3	24.6
NEUTRAL	3	118	28.6	29.6	54.1
SUPPORT	4	90	21.8	22.6	76.7
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	93	22.5	23.3	100.0
	9	14	3.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 399 Missing cases 14

v54 USE CHEMICAL HERBICIDES

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY	OPPOSE	1	76	18.4	19.2	19.2
OPPOSE		2	101	24.5	25.5	44.7
NEUTRAL		3	104	25.2	26.3	71.0
SUPPORT		4	73	17.7	18.4	89.4
STRONGLY	SUPPORT	5	42	10.2	10.6	100.0
		9	17	4.1	Missing	
		Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 396 Missing cases 17

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V55 USE ORGANIC HERBICIDES

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY	OPPOSE	1	9	2.2	2.3	2.3
OPPOSE		2	17	4.1	4.3	6.5
NEUTRAL		3	81	19.6	20.4	26.9
SUPPORT		4	154	37.3	38.7	65.6
STRONGLY	SUPPORT	5	137	33.2	34.4	100.0
		9	15	3.6	Missing	
		Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 398 Missing cases 15

V56 SELECTIVE HARVEST TO PREVENT DISEASE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	2	.5	.5	.5
OPPOSE	2	8	1.9	2.0	2.5
NEUTRAL	3	28	6.8	6.9	9.4
SUPPORT	4	146	35.4	36.2	45.7
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	219	53.0	54.3	100.0
	9	10	2.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 403 Missing cases 10

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v57 INFORMED ABOUT SALMON RUNS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT INFORMED	1	36	8.7	8.9	8.9
VERY LITTLE INFORMED	2	60	14.5	14.8	23.6
MODERATELY INFORMED	3	141	'34.1	34.7	58.4
INFORMED	4	121	29.3	29.8	88.2
VERY INFORMED	5	48	11.6	11.8	100.0
	9	7	1.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 406 Missing cases 7

V58 FOREIGN TRAWLERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	238	57.6	60.3	60.3
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	115	27.8	29.1	89.4
NOT A THREAT	3	12	2.9	3.0	92.4
DONT KNOW	4	30	7.3	7.6	100.0
	9	18	4.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 395 Missing cases 18

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v59 OCEAN WARMING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	45	10.9	11.6	11.6
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	141	34.1	36.3	47.9
NOT A THREAT	3	92	22.3	23.7	71.6
DONT KNOW	4	110	26.6	28.4	100.0
	9	2 5	6.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 388 Missing cases 25

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V60 PREDATORS'SUCH AS SEALS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	84	20.3	22.1	22.1
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	132	32.0	34.7	56.8
NOT A THREAT	3	109	26.4	28.7	85.5
DONT KNOW	4	55	13.3	14.5	100.0
	9	33	8.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 380 Missing cases 33

V61 HABITAT DESTRUCTION IN FORESTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	117	28.3	30.7	30.7
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	150	36.3	39.4	70.1
NOT A THREAT	3	71	17.2	18.6	88.7
DONT KNOW	4	43	10.4	11.3	100.0
	9	32	7.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 381 Missing cases 32

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V62 HABITAT DESTR IN RANGELANDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	104	25.2	26.9	26.9
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	142	34.4	36.7	63.6
NOT A THREAT	3	95	23.0	24.5	88.1
DONT KNOW	4	46	11.1	11.9	100.0
	9	26	6.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 387 Missing cases 26

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V63 DAMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	187	45.3	48.2	48.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	130	31.5	33.5	81.7
NOT A THREAT	3	51	12.3	13.1	94.8
DONT KNOW	4	20	4.8	5.2	100.0
	9	25	6.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 388 Missing cases 25

V64 IRRIGATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	66	16.0	17.4	17.4
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	135	32.7	35.5	52.9
NOT A THREAT	3	136	32.9	35.8	88.7
DONT KNOW	4	43	10.4	11.3	100.0
	9	33	8.0	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 380 Missing cases 33

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V65 WATER POLLUTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	187	45.3	49.3	49.3
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	145	35.1	38.3	87.6
NOT A THREAT	3	27	6.5	7.1	94.7
DONT KNOW	4	20	4.8	5.3	100.0
	9	34	8.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 379 Missing cases 34

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V66 NATIVE AMERICAN GILL NETS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	167	40.4	43.2	43.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	113	27.4	29.2	72.4
NOT A THREAT	3	68	16.5	17.6	89.9
DONT KNOW	4	39	9.4	10.1	100.0
	9	26	6.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 387 Missing cases 26

V67 **DOMESTIC** AND COMMER FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	167	40.4	43.2	43.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	113	27.4	29.2	72.4
NOT A THREAT	3	68	16.5	17.6	89.9
DONT KNOW	4	39	9.4	10.1	100.0
	9	26	6.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 387 Missing cases 26

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V68 RECREATION AND SPORT **FISHING**

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	28	6.8	7.1	7.1
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	101	24.5	25.6	32.7
NOT A THREAT	3	234	56.7	59.4	92.1
DONT KNOW	4	31	7.5	7.9	100.0
	9	19	4.6	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 394 Missing cases 19

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V69 OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	27	6.5	44.3	44.3
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	9	2.2	14.8	59.0
DONT KNOW	4	25	6.1	41.0	100.0
	9	352	85.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 61 Missing cases 352

V70 SALMON RECOVERY VS ECONOMICS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SALMON RECOVERY HIGH	1	32	7.7	8.1	8.1
SALMON RECOV HIGH PR	2	33	8.0	8.3	16.4
SALMON RECOV HIGH	3	54	13.1	13.6	30.1
SALMON RECOV EQUALS	4	164	39.7	41.4	71.5
SOCIOECON HIGH	5	45	10.9	11.4	82.8
SOCIOECON HIGH PRIOR	6	34	8.2	8.6	91.4
SOCIOECON HIGHEST PR	7	34	8.2	8.6	100.0
	9	17	4.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 396 Missing cases 17

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v71 TRUST BLM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	53	12.8	13.6	13.6
LIMITED TRUST	2	136	32.9	35.0	48.6
UNCERTAIN	3	77	18.6	19.8	68.4
MODERATE TRUST	4	111	26.9	28.5	96.9
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	12	2.9	3.1	100.0
	9	24	5.8	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 389, Missing cases 24

V72 TRUST FOREST SERVICE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	52	12.6	13.5	13.5
LIMITED TRUST	2	102	24.7	26.4	39.9
UNCERTAIN	3	71	17.2	18.4	58.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	132	32.0	34.2	92.5
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	29	7.0	7.5	100.0
	9	27	6.5	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 386 Missing cases 27

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v73 TRUST FISH AND WILDLIFE

Value' Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	54	13.1	14.0	14.0
LIMITED TRUST	2	82	19.9	21.2	35.1
UNCERTAIN	3	70	16.9	18.1	53.2
MODERATE TRUST	4	150	36.3	38.8	92.0
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	31	7.5	8.0	100.0
	9	26	6.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 387 Missing cases 26

v74 TRUST CONGRESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	203	49.2	51.8	51.8
LIMITED TRUST	2	117	28.3	29.8	81.6
UNCERTAIN	3	42	10.2	10.7	92.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	25	6.1	6.4	98.7
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	5	1.2	1.3	100.0
	9	21	5.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 392 Missing cases 21

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V75 TRUST NATIVE AMER GOVTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	123	29.8	31.4	31.4
LIMITED TRUST	2	98	23.7	25.0	56.4
UNCERTAIN	3	91	22.0	23.2	79.6
MODERATE TRUST	4	60	14.5	15.3	94.9.
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	20	4.8	5.1	100.0
	9	21	5.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 392 Missing cases 21

V76 TRUST ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	89	21.5	22.9	22.9
LIMITED TRUST	2	120	29.1	30.8	53.7
UNCERTAIN	3	99	24.0	25.4	79.2
MODERATE TRUST	4	69	16.7	17.7	96.9
GREAT 'DEAL OF TRUST	5	12	2.9	3.1	100.0
	9	24	5.8	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 389 Missing cases 24

v77 TRUST BPA

Value' Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	85	20.6	22.0	22.0
LIMITED TRUST	2	116	28.1	30.1	52.1
UNCERTAIN	3	100	24.2	25.9	78.0
MODERATE TRUST	4	69	16.7	17.9	95.9
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	16	3.9	4.1	100.0
	9	27	6.5	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 386 Missing cases 27

V78 TRUST UNIV RESEARCHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	27	6.5	7.0	7.0
LIMITED TRUST	2	78	18.9	20.2	27.1
UNCERTAIN	3	101	24.5	26.1	53.2
MODERATE TRUST	4	130	31.5	33.6	86.8
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	51	12.3	13.2	100.0
	9	26	6.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 387 Missing cases 26

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v79 TRUST FEDERAL CTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	118	28.6	30.2	30.2
LIMITED TRUST	2	123	29.8	31.5	61.6
UNCER'TAIN	3	77	18.6	19.7	81.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	58	14.0	14.8	96.2
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	15	3.6	3.8	100.0
	9	22	5.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 391 Missing cases 22

V80 TRUST NATL PUBLIC OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	86	20.8	22.2	22.2
LIMITED TRUST	2	118	28.6	30.4	52.6
UNCERTAIN	3	98	23.7	25.3	77.8
MODERATE TRUST	4	66	16.0	17.0	94.8
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	20	4.8	5.2	100.0
	9	25	6.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 388 Missing cases 25

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V81 TRUST WESTERN PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	20	4.8	5.2	5.2
LIMITED TRUST	2	77	18.6	19.9	25.1
UNCERTAIN	3	97	23.5	25.1	50.1
MODERATE TRUST	4	141	34.1	36.4	86.6
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	52	12.6	13.4	-100.0
	9	26	6.3	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 387 Missing cases 26

V82 TRUST URBAN COMMUN IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	38	9.2	9.8	9.8
LIMITED TRUST	2	98	23.7	25.2	35.0
UNCERTAIN	3	116	28.1	29.8	64.8
MODERATE TRUST	4	107	25.9	27.5	92.3
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	30	7.3	7.7	100.0
	9	24	5.8	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 389 Missing cases 24

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V83 TRUST RURAL IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	20	4.8	5.1	5.1
LIMITED TRUST	2	67	16.2	17.2	22.4
UNCERTAIN	3	87	21.1	22.4	44.7
MODERATE TRUST	4	148	35.8	38.0	82.8
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	67	16.2	17.2	100.0
	9	24	5.8	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 389 Missing cases 24

V84 INFLUENCE OF BLM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	24	5.8	6.5	6.5
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	99	24.0	26.8	33.2
UNCERTAIN	3	63	15.3	17.0	50.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	146	35.4	39.5	89.7
A GREAT DEAL	5	38	9.2	10.3	100.0
	9	43	10.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 370 Missing cases 43

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V85 INFLU OF FOREST SERVICE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	21	5.1	5.6	5.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	92	22.3	24.7	30.4
UNCERTAIN	3	61	14.8	16.4	46.8
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	146	35.4	39.2	86.0
A GREAT DEAL	5	52	12.6	14.0	100.0
	9	41	9.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 372 Missing cases 41

V86 INFLU OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	29	7.0	7.9	7.9
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	81	19.6	22.0	29.9
UNCERTAIN	3	51	12.3	13.9	43.8
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	152	36.8	41.3	85.1
A GREAT DEAL	5	55	13.3	14.9	100.0
	9	45	10.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cakes 368 Missing cases 45

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V87 INFLU OF CONGRESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	128	31.0	34.8	34.8
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	120	29.1	32.6	67.4
UNCERTAIN	3	47	11.4	12.8	80.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	52	12.6	14.1	94.3
A GREAT DEAL	5	21	5.1	5.7	100.0
	9	45	10.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 368 Missing cases 45

V88 INFLU OF NATIVE GOVTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	84	20.3	22.5	22.5
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	128	31.0	34.3	56.8
UNCERTAIN	3	69	16.7	18.5	75.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	69	16.7	18.5	93.8
A GREAT DEAL	5	23	5.6	6.2	100.0
	9	40	9.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 40

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V89 INFLU OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	78	18.9	21.1	21.1
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	119	28.8	32.2	53.2
UNCERTAIN	3	84	20.3	22.7	75.9
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	77	18.6	20.8	96.8
A GREAT DEAL	5	12	2.9	3.2	100.0
	9	43	10.4	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 370 Missing cases 43

V90 INFLU OF BPA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	77	18.6	20.9	20.9
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	120	29.1	32.5	53.4
UNCERTAIN	3	82	19.9	22.2	75.6
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	72	17.4	19.5	95.1
A GREAT DEAL	5	18	4.4	4.9	100.0
	9	44	10.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 369 Missing cases 44

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V91 INFLU OF UNIV RESEARCHERS

Value Label	Value.	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	33	8.0	8.8	8.8
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	85	20.6	22.8	31.6
UNCERTAIN	3	89	21.5	23.9	55.5
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	115	27.8	30.8	86.3
A GREAT DEAL	5	51	12.3	13.7	100.0
	9	40	9.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 40

V92 INFLU OF FEDERAL CRTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	114	27.6	30.7	30.7
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	94	22.8	25.3	56.1
UNCERTAIN	3	73	17.7	19.7	75.7
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	64	15.5	17.3	93.0
A GREAT DEAL	5	26	6.3	7.0	100.0
	9	42	10.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 42

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V93 INFLU OF NATL PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	78	18.9	21.0	21.0
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	115	27.8	30.9	51.9
UNCERTAIN	3	79	19.1	21.2	73.1
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	72	17.4	19.4	92.5
A GREAT DEAL	5	28	6.8	7.5	100.0
	9	41	9.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 372 Missing cases 41

v94 INFLU OF WEST PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	10	2.4	2.7	2.7
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	73	17.7	19.9	22.6
UNCERTAIN	3	60	14.5	16.3	39.0
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	144	34.9	39.2	78.2
A GREAT DEAL	5	80	19.4	21.8	100.0
	9	46	11.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 367 Missing cases 46

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v95 INFLU OF URBAN IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	17	4.1	4.6	4.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	97	23.5	26.4	31.0
UNCERTAIN	3	88	21.3	23.9	54.9
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	118	28.6	32.1	87.0
A GREAT DEAL	5	48	11.6	13.0	100.0
	9	45	10.9	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 368 Missing cases 45

V96 INFLU OF RURAL IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	9	2.2	2.4	2.4
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	61	14.8	16.4	18.9
UNCERTAIN	3	68	16.5	18.3	37.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE .	4	140	33.9	37.7	74.9
A GREAT DEAL	5	93	22.5	25.1	100.0
	9	42	10.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 42

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v97 ROLE OF PUBLIC

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	1	9	2.2	2.3	2.3
PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS	2'	54	13.1	13.6	15.9
ADVISORY BOARDS	3	123	29.8	31.1	47.0
FULL AND EQUAL PARTN	4	146	35.4	36.9	83.8
FULL DECISIONMAKING	5	54	13.1	13.6	97.5
OTHER	6	10	2.4	2.5	100.0
	9	17	4.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 396 Missing cases 17

V98 AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
25 AND YOUNGER	1	80	19.4	19.4	19.4
26 THOUGH 35	2	62	15.0	15.0	34.4
36 THROUGH 45	3	84	20.3	20.3	54.7
46 THROUGH 55	4	101	24.5	24.5	79.2
55 AND OLDER	5	86	20.8	20.8	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 413 Missing cases 0

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v99 SEX

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FEMALE	1	95	23.0	24.2	24.2
MALE	2	297	71.9	75.8	100.0
	9	21	5.1	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	413	100.0	109.0	

Valid cases 392 Missing cases 21

08-Nov-94 SPSS RELEASE 4.1 FOR IBM VM/CMS
18:18:42 Washington State University IBM 3090-300E VM/XA

V100 LEVEL OF EDUC

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SOME GRADE SCHOOL	1	2	.5	.5	.5
COMPLETED GRADE SCHO	-2	5	1.2	1.2	1.7
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	3	14	3.4	3.4	5.1
COMPLETED HIGH SCHOO	4	62	15.0	15.2'	20.3
SOME COLLEGE	5	164	39.7	40.2	60.5
COMPLETED COLLEGE	6	65	15.7	15.9	76.5
SOME GRADUATE WORK	7	40	9.7	9.8	86.3
ADVANCED DEGREE	8	56	13.6	13.7	100.0
	9	5	1.2	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 408 Missing cases 5

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V101 LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
VERY LIBERAL	1	7	1.7	1.7	1.7
LIBERAL	2	34	8.2	8.4	10.1
MODERATE	3	205	49.6	50.4	60.4
CONSERVATIVE	4	118	28.6	29.0	89.4
VERY CONSERVATIVE	5	43	10.4	10.6	100.0
	9	6	1.5	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 407 Missing cases 6

V102 RACE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WHITE	1	381	92.3	94.3	94.3
NATIVE AMERICAN	4	9	2.2	2.2	96.5
OTHER	6	14	3.4	3.5	100.0
	9	9	2.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 404 Missing cases 9

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V103 DEPEND ON INDUSTRIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	251	60.8	61.7	61.7
YES	2	156	37.8	38.3	100.0
	9	6	1.5	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 407 Missing cases 6

V104 WHICH INDUSTRIES NO 1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TIMBER	1	62	15.0	40.8	40.8
RANCHING	2	24	5.8	15.8	56.6
FARMING	3	44	10.7	28.9	85.5
FISHING	4	3	.7	2.0	87.5
OTHER AGRICULTURE	6	7	1.7	4.6	92.1
HYDRO ELECTRIC	7	7	1.7	4.6	96.7
TOURISM RECREATION	8	5	1.2	3.3	100.0
	9	261	63.2	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 152 Missing cases 261

V105 WHICH INDUSTRIES NO 2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TIMBER	1	3	.7	4.3	4.3
RANCH1 NG	2	27	6.5	38.6	42.9
FARMING	3	20	4.8	28.6	71.4
FISHING	4	6	1.5	8.6	80.0
OTHER AGRICULTURE	6	7	1.7	10.0	90.0
HYDRO ELECTRIC	7	6	1.5	8.6	98.6
TOURISM RECREATION	8	1	.2	1.4	100.0
	9	343	83.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 70 Missing cases 343

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V106 NO OF INDUSTRIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	85	20.6	36.2	36.2
ONE	1	82	19.9	34.9	71.1
TWO	2	29	7.0	12.3	83.4
THREE	3	15	3.6	6.4	89.8
FOUR	4	9	2.2	3.8	93.6
FIVE	5	5	1.2	2.1	95.7
SIX	6	4	1.0	1.7	97.4
SEVEN	7	6	1.5	2.6	100.0
	9	178	43.1	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 235 Missing cases 178

V107 VALUE COMMUNITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	18	4.4	4.4	4.4
DISAGREE	2	36	8.7	8.8	13.2
UNCERTAIN	3	55	13.3	13.4	26.6
AGREE	4	148	35.8	36.1	62.7
STRONGLY AGREE	5	153	37.0	37.3	100.0
	9	3	.7	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 410 Missing cases 3

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V108 ENVIRON GRP MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	352	85.2	90.3	90.3
YES	2	38	9.2	9.7	100.0
	9	23	5.6	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 390 Missing cases 23

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V109 RECREATION GRP MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	337	81.6	85.5	85.5
YES	2	57	13.8	14.5	100.0
	9	19	4.6	Missing	
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 394 Missing cases 19

V110 WISE USE MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	353	85.5	85.5	85.5
YES	2	37	9.0	9.0	94.4
	9	23	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 413 Missing cases 0

Westside Frequencies

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v2 SAMPLE REGION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	cum Percent
WESTSIDE	2	376	100.0	100.0	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 376 Missing cases 0

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v3 P AND ANIMAL FOR HUMAN USE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	124	33.0	33.5	33.5
DISAGREE	2	75	19.9	20.3	53.8
NEUTRAL	3	65	17.3	17.6	71.4
AGREE	4	56	14.9	15.1	86.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	50	13.3	13.5	100.0
	9	6	1.6	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 370 Missing cases 6

v4 HUMANKIND TO RULE NATURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	134	35.6	36.5	36.5
DISAGREE	2	60	16.0	16.3	52.9
NEUTRAL	3	53	14.1	14.4	67.3
AGREE	4	48	12.8	13.1	80.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	72	19.1	19.6	100.0
	9	9	2.4	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 367 Missing cases 9

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v5 HUMAN HAVE ETHICAL OBLIGATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	7	1.9	1.9	1.9
DISAGREE	2	19	5.1	5.1	7.0
NEUTRAL	3	37	9.8	9.9	16.9
AGREE	4	114	30.3	30.6	47.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	194	51.6	52.2	99.7
	8	1	.3	.3	100.0
	9	4	1.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 372 Missing cases 4

V6 EARTH NEEDS LESS PEOPLE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	32	8.5	8.6	8.6
DISAGREE	2	38	10.1	10.3	18.9
NEUTRAL	3	128	34.0	34.6	53.5
AGREE	4	70	18.6	18.9	72.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	102	27.1	27.6	100.0
	9	6	1.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 370 Missing cases 6

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v7 EQUAL RIGHTS ON EARTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	43	11.4	11.7	11.7
DISAGREE	2	51	13.6	-13.8	25.5
NEUTRAL	3	54	14.4	14.6	40.1
AGREE	4	99	26.3	26.8	66.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	122	32.4	33.1	100.0
	9	7	1.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 369 Missing cases 7

V8 DEGREE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PBLMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO ENVIRONMENTAL PBL	1	7	1.9	1.9	1.9
NO ENVIR PBLM EXISTS	2	15	4.0	4.0	5.9
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	3	19	5.1	5.1	11.0
UNCERTAIN IF PBLM EX	4	41	10.9	11.0	22.0
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	5	77	20.5	20.6	42.6
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	6	113	30.1	30.3	72.9
SERIOUS ENVIRON PBLM	7	101	26.9	27.1	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V 9 ECONOMICS HIGHEST PRIORITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	51	13.6	13.7	13.7
DISAGREE	2	107	28.5	28.8	42.6
NEUTRAL	3	48	12.8	12.9	55.5
AGREE	4	111	29.5	29.9	85.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	54	14.4	14.6	100.0
	9	5	1.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 5

V10 GREATER PROTECT TO FISH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	16	4.3	4.3	4.3
DISAGREE	2	31	8.2	8.3	12.6
NEUTRAL	3	60	16.0	16.1	28.7
AGREE	4	130	34.6	34.9	63.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	136	36.2	36.5	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V11 ALTER LAWS TO MAINTAIN TIMBER JOBS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	86	22.9	23.1	23.1
DISAGREE	2	81	21.5	21.7	44.8
NEUTRAL	3	61	16.2	16.4	61.1
AGREE	4	84	22.3	22.5	83.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	61	16.2	16.4	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V12 GREATER PROTECTION TO WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	23	6.1	6.2	6.2
DISAGREE	2	60	16.0	16.1	22.3
NEUTRAL	3	72	19.1	19.3	41.6
AGREE	4	113	30.1	30.3	71.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	105	27.9	28.2	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V13 MORE WILDERNESS AREAS IN PUBLIC LANDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	51	13.6	13.7	13.7
DISAGREE	2	61	16.2	16.4	30.0
NEUTRAL	3	59	15.7	15.8	45.8
AGREE	4	102	27.1	27.3	73.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	100	26.6	26.8	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

v14 PROTECT RARE PLANT COMMUN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	30	8.0	8.1	8.1
DISAGREE	2	69	18.4	18.5	26.6
NEUTRAL	3	75	19.9	20.2	46.8
AGREE	4	108	28.7	29.0	75.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	90	23.9	24.2	100.0
	9	4	1.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 372 Missing cases 4

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V15 SAVE TIMBER JOBS OVER OLD G

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	98	26.1	26.4	26.4
DISAGREE	2	76	20.2	20.5	46.9
NEUTRAL	3	69	18.4	'18.6	65.5
AGREE	4	83	22.1	22.4	87.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	45	12.0	12.1	100.0
	9	5	1.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 5

V16 ALLOW INSECTS TO RUN COURSE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	100	26.6	27.1	27.1
DISAGREE	2	89	23.7	24.1	51.2
NEUTRAL	3	92	24.5	24.9	76.2
AGREE	4	71	18.9	19.2	95.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	17	4.5	4.6	100.0
	9	7	1.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases . 369 Missing cases 7

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v 1 7 EMPHASIZE LIVESTOCK ON RANGELAND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	79	21.0	21.2	21.2
DISAGREE	2	99	26.3	26.6	47.8
NEUTRAL	3	135	35.9	36.3	84.1
AGREE	4	34	9.0	9.1	93.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	25	6.6	6.7	100.0
	9	4	1.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid case's 372 Missing cases 4

V18 INFORMED ABOUT COL BASIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT INFORMED	1	45	12.0	12.1	12.1
VERY LITTLE INFORMED	2	68	18.1	18.2	30.3
MODERATELY INFORMED	3	183	48.7	49.1	79.4
INFORMED	4	61	16.2	16.4	95.7
VERY INFORMED	5	16	4.3	4.3	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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v19 ENVIRON PBLMS IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	1	6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NO PBLM EXISTS IN CR	2	11	2.9	3.0	4.6
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	3	24	6.4	6.5	11.1
UNCERTAIN	4	100	26.6	27.0	38.0
PBLM EXISTS IN CRB	5	112	29.8	30.2	68.2
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	6	70	18.6	18.9	87.1
SERIOUS ENVIRON PBLM	7	48	12.8	12.9	100.0,
	9	5	1.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 5

V20 FREQ OF VISIT TO CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NEVER	1	45	12.0	12.4	12.4
RARELY	2	165	43.9	45.5	57.9
OCCASIONALLY	3	125	33.2	34.4	92.3
SOMEWHAT FREQUENTLY	4	24	6.4	6.6	98.9
VERY FREQUENTLY	5	4	1.1	1.1	100.0
	9	13	3.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 363 Missing cases 13

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V21 BEING WITH OTHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	96	25.5	31.4	31.4
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	57	15.2	18.6	50.0
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	65	17.3	21.2	71.2
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	44	11.7	14.4	85.6
VERY IMPORTANT	5	44	11.7	14.4	100.0
	9	70	18.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 306 Missing cases 70

v22 LEARNING ABOUT NATURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	33	8.8	10.8	10.8
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	51	13.6	16.7	27.5
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	99	26.3	32.4	59.8
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	82	21.8	26.8	86.6
VERY IMPORTANT	5	41	10.9	13.4	100.0
	9	70	18.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 306 Missing cases 70

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V23 VIEWING SCENERY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	4	1.1	1.3	1.3
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	10	2.7	3.2	4.5
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	33	8.8	10.6	15.1
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	101	26.9	32.5	47.6
VERY IMPORTANT	5	163	43.4	52.4	100.0
	9	65	17.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 311 Missing cases 65

V24 PHYSICAL FITNESS

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT		1	55	14.6	18.2	18.2
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN		2	47	12.5	15.6	33.8
MODERATELY IMPORTANT		3	114	30.3	37.7	71.5
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT		4	67	17.8	22.2	93.7
VERY IMPORTANT		5	19	5.1	6.3	100.0
		9	74	19.7	Missing	
		Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 302 Missing cases 74

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V25 EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT		1	26	6.9	8.7	8.7
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN		2	53	14.1	17.7	26.3
MODERATELY IMPORTANT		3	89	23.7	29.7	56.0
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT		4	93	24.7	31.0	87.0
VERY IMPORTANT		5	39	10.4	13.0	100.0
		9	76	20.2	Missing	
		Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 300 Missing cases 76

V26 ESCAPE FROM NORMAL ROUTINE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	6	1.6	1.9	1.9
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	8	2.1	2.6	4.5
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	42	11.2	13.6	18.2
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	98	26.1	31.8	50.0
VERY IMPORTANT	5	154	41.0	50.0	100.0
	9	68	18.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 308 Missing cases 68

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V27 GET AWAY FROM OTHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT.	1	40	10.6	12.9	12.9
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	41	10.9	13.2	26.1
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	73	19.4	23.5	49.7
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	82	21.8	26.5	76.1
VERY IMPORTANT	5	74	19.7	23.9	100.0
	9	66	17.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 310 Missing cases 66

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V28 'OTHER USES INTERFERE

Value 'Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	'1	57	15.2	17.6	17.6
NO	2	230	61.2	71.0	88.6
DONT REMEMBER	3	37	9.8	11.4	100.0
	9	52	13.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 324 Missing cases 52

V29 QUALITY PLACE TO LIVE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	283	75.3	75.9	75.9
CIRCLED	1	90	23.9	24.1	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V30 OUTDOOR RECREATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	258	68.6	69.2	69.2
CIRCLED	1	115	30.6	30.8	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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v31 VACATION DESTINATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	325	86.4	87.1	87.1
CIRCLED	1	48	12.8	12.9	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V32 WILDERNESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	278	73.9	74.5	74.5
CIRCLED	1	95	25.3	25.5	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid c&es 373 Missing cases 3

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v33 'WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	307	81.6	82.3	82.3
CIRCLED	1	'66	17.6	17.7	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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v34 WILDLIFE HABITAT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	262'	69.7	70.2	70.2
CIRCLED	1	111	29.5	29.8	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V35 SALMON

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	307	81.6	82.3	82.3
CIRCLED	1	66	17.6	17.7	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V36 ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	266	70.7	71.3	71.3
CIRCLED	1	107	28.5	28.7	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V37 SOLITUDE/SPIRITUAL VALUES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	331	88.0	88.7	88.7
CIRCLED	1	42	11.2	11.3	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V38 RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	218	58.0	58.4	58.4
CIRCLED	1	155	41.2	41.6	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V39 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	348	92.6	93.3	93.3
CIRCLED	1	25	6.6	6.7	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V40 LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	368	97.9	98.7	98.7
CIRCLED	1	5	1.3	1.3	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V41 COMMERCIAL FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	365	97.1	97.9	97.9
CIRCLED	1	8	2.1	2.1	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V42 AGRICULTURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	337	89.6	90.3	90.3
CIRCLED	1	36	9.6	9.7	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V43 RESERVOIR STORAGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	348	92.6	93.3	93.3
CIRCLED	1	25	6.6	6.7	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

v44 HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	288	76.6	77.2	77.2
CIRCLED	1	85	22.6	22.8	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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v45 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	350	93.1	93.8	93.8
CIRCLED	1	23	6.1	6.2	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

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V46 OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	369	98.1	98.9	98.9
CIRCLED	1	4	1.1	1.1	100.0
	9	3	.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 373 Missing cases 3

V47 INTRODUCE FIRE IN FEDERAL FORESTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SUPPRESS FIRE IN ALL	1	27	7.2	8.1	8.1
SUPPRESS FIRE AND US	2	59	15.7	17.7	25.7
SUPPRESS WILDFIRES U	3	138	36.7	41.3	67.1
ALLOW WILDFIRES	4	93	24.7	27.8	94.9
OTHER	5	17	4.5	5.1	100.0
	9	42	11.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 334 Missing cases 42

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V48 SELECTIVE LOGGING PRACTICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	8	2.1	2.2	2.2
OPPOSE	2	21	5.6	5.8	7.9
NEUTRAL	3	70	18.6	19.2	27.1
SUPPORT	4	130	34.6	35.6	62.7
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	136	36.2	37.3	100.0
	9	11	2.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 365 Missing cases 11

v49 CLEARCUTTING IN BURN AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	56	14.9	15.5	15.5
OPPOSE	2	70	18.6	19.3	34.8
NEUTRAL	3	82	21.8	22.7	57.5
SUPPORT	4	79	21.0	21.8	79.3
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	75	19.9	20.7	100.0
	9	14	3.7	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 362 Missing cases 14

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V50 SELECTIVE CUTTING IN BURN AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	13	3.5	3.6	3.6
OPPOSE	2	31	8.2	8.6	12.3
NEUTRAL	3	84	22.3	23.4	35.7
SUPPORT	4	138	36.7	38.4	74.1
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	93	24.7	25.9	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

V51 REGULATION INCREASE PROTECTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	37	9.8	10.1	10.1
OPPOSE	2	43	11.4	11.7	21.7
NEUTRAL	3	60	16.0	16.3	38.0
SUPPORT	4	97	25.8	26.4	64.4
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	131	34.8	35.6	100.0
	9	8	2.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 368 Missing cases 8

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V52 ROAD CLOSURE IN SENSITIVE AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	30	8.0	8.2	8.2
OPPOSE	2	33	8.8	9.0	17.1
NEUTRAL	3	85	22.6	23.1	40.2
SUPPORT	4	103	27.4	28.0	68.2
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	117	31.1	31.8	100.0
	9	8	2.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 368 Missing cases 8

08-Nov-94 SPSS RELEASE 4.1 FOR IBM VM/CMS
21:59:40 Washington State University IBM 3090-300E VM/XA

v 5 3 INCREASE LIVESTOCK REGUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	29	7.7	8.0	8.0
OPPOSE	2	39	10.4	10.7	18.7
NEUTRAL	3	110	29.3	30.2	48.9
SUPPORT	4	87	23.1	23.9	72.8
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	99	26.3	27.2	100.0
	9	12	3.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 364 Missing cases 12

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v54 USE CHEMICAL HERBICIDES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	102	27.1	28.0	28.0
OPPOSE	2	93	24.7	25.5	53.6
NEUTRAL	3	107	28.5	29.4	83.0
SUPPORT	4	46	12.2	12.6	95.6
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	16	4.3	4.4	100.0
	9	12	3.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 364 Missing cases 12

V55 USE ORGANIC HERBICIDES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	7	1.9	1.9	1.9
OPPOSE	2	19	5.1	5.2	7.1
NEUTRAL	3	79	21.0	21.7	28.8
SUPPORT	4	153	40.7	42.0	70.9
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	106	28.2	29.1	100.0
	9	12	3.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 364 Missing cases 12

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V56 SELECTIVE HARVEST TO PREVENT DISEASE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	3	.8	.8	.8
OPPOSE	2	9	2.4	2.5	3.3
NEUTRAL	3	45	12.0	12.3	15.5
SUPPORT	4	155	41.2	42.2	57.8
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	155	41.2	42.2	100.0
	9	9	2.4	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 367 Missing cases 9

v57 INFORMED ABOUT SALMON RUNS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT INFORMED	1	19	5.1	5.2	5.2
VERY LITTLE INFORMED	2	49	13.0	13.4	18.6
MODERATELY INFORMED	3	142	37.8	38.8	57.4
INFORMED	4	106	28.2	29.0	86.3
VERY INFORMED	5	50	13.3	13.7	100.0
	9	10	2.7	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 366 Missing cases 10

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V 5 8 FOREIGN TRAWLERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	254	67.6	69.6	69.6
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	90	23.9	24.7	94.2
NOT A THREAT	3	7	1.9	1.9	96.2
DONT KNOW	4	14	3.7	3.8	100.0
	9	11	'2.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 365 Missing cases 11

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v59 OCEAN WARMING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	62	16.5	17.2	17.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	145	38.6	40.3	57.5
NOT A THREAT	3	62	16.5	17.2	74.7
DONT KNOW	4	91	24.2	25.3	100.0
	9	16	4.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 360 Missing cases 16

V60 PREDATORS SUCH AS SEALS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	137	36.4	38.2	38.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	138	36.7	38.4	76.6
NOT A THREAT	3	70	18.6	19.5	96.1
DONT KNOW	4	14	3.7	3.9	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

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V61 HABITAT DESTRUCTION IN FORESTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	161	42.8	44.8	44.8
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	142	37.8	39.6	84.4
NOT A THREAT	3	34	9.0	9.5	93.9
DONT KNOW	4	22	5.9	6.1	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

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V62 HABITAT DESTR IN RANGELANDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	132	35.1	36.5	36.5
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	140	37.2	38.7	75.1
NOT A THREAT	3	56	14.9	15.5	90.6
DONT KNOW	4	34	9.0	9.4	100.0
	9	14	3.7	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 362 Missing cases 14

V63 DAMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	170	45.2	47.5	47.5
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	141	37.5	39.4	86.9
NOT A THREAT	3	32	8.5	8.9	95.8
DONT KNOW	4	15	4.0	4.2	100.0
	9	18	4.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 358 Missing cases 18

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V64 IRRIGATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	66	17.6	18.9	18.9
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	171	45.5	48.9	67.7
NOT A THREAT	3	71	18.9	20.3	88.0
DONT KNOW	4	42	11.2	12.0	100.0
	9	26	6.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 350 Missing cases 26

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V65 WATER POLLUTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	195	51.9	56.0	56.0
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	133	35.4	38.2	94.3
NOT A THREAT	3	10	2.7	2.9	97.1
DONT KNOW	4	10	2.7	2.9	100.0
	9	28	7.4	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 348 Missing cases 28

V66 NATIVE AMERICAN GILL NETS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	112	29.8	31.2	31.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	147	39.1	40.9	72.1
NOT A THREAT	3	71	18.9	19.8	91.9
DONT KNOW	4	29	7.7	8.1	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

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V67 DOMESTIC AND COMMER FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	112	29.8	31.2	31.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	147	39.1	40.9	72.1
NOT A THREAT	3	71	18.9	19.8	91.9
DONT KNOW	4	29	7.7	8.1	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

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V68 RECREATION AND SPORT FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	26	6.9	7.2	7.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	102	27.1	28.2	35.4
NOT A THREAT	3	210	55.9	58.0	93.4
DONT KNOW	4	24	6.4	6.6	100.0
	9	14	3.7	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 362 Missing cases 14

V69 OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	26	6.9	9.8	9.8
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	229	60.9	86.7	96.6
NOT A THREAT	3	2	.5	.8	97.3
DONT KNOW	4	7	1.9	2.7	100.0
	9	112	29.8	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 264 Missing cases 112

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V70 SALMON RECOVERY VS ECONOMICS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SALMON RECOVERY HIGH	1	44	11.7	12.0	12.0
SALMON RECOV HIGH PR	2	72	19.1	19.6	31.6
SALMON RECOV HIGH	3	61	16.2	16.6	48.2
SALMON RECOV EQUALS	4	135	35.9	36.8	85.0
SOCIOECON HIGH	5	28	7.4	7.6	92.6
SOCIOECON HIGH PRIOR	6	17	4.5	4.6	97.3
SOCIOECON HIGHEST PR	7	10	2.7	2.7	100.0
	9	9	2.4	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 367 Missing cases 9

V71 TRUST BLM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	47	12.5	13.0	13.0
LIMITED TRUST	2	143	38.0	39.5	52.5
UNCERTAIN	3	79	21.0	21.8	74.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	82	21.8	22.7	97.0
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	11	2.9	3.0	100.0
	9	14	3.7	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 362 Missing cases 14

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V72 TRUST FOREST SERVICE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	25	6.6	7.0	7.0
LIMITED TRUST	2	126	33.5	35.1	42.1
UNCERTAIN	3	76	20.2	21.2	63.2
MODERATE TRUST	4	109	29.0	30.4	93.6
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	23	6.1	6.4	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

V73 TRUST FISH AND WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	29	7.7	8.1	8.1
LIMITED TRUST	2	97	25.8	26.9	35.0
UNCERTAIN	3	69	18.4	19.2	54.2
MODERATE TRUST	4	138	36.7	38.3	92.5
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	27	7.2	7.5	100.0
	9	16	4.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 360 Missing cases 16

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V74 TRUST CONGRESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	172	45.7	47.6	47.6
LIMITED TRUST	2	127	33.8	35.2	82.8
UNCERTAIN	3	38	10.1	10.5	93.4
MODERATE TRUST	4	21	5.6	5.8	99.2
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	3	.8	.8	100.0
	9	15	4.0	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 361 Missing cases 15

v75 TRUST NATIVE AMER GOVTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	81	21.5	22.5	22.5
LIMITED TRUST	2	99	26.3	27.5	50.0
UNCERTAIN	3	90	23.9	25.0	75.0
MODERATE TRUST	4	70	18.6	19.4	94.4
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	20	5.3	5.6	100.0
	9	16	4.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Vaf'id cases 360 Missing cases 16

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V76 TRUST ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT 'ALL	1	63	16.8	17.6	17.6
LIMITED TRUST	2	110	29.3	30.8	48.5
UNCERTAIN	3	83	22.1	23.2	71.7
MODERATE TRUST	4	91	24.2	25.5	97.2
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	10	2.7	2.8	100.0
	9	19	5.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 357 Missing cases 19

V77 TRUST BPA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	82	21.8	22.7	22.7
LIMITED TRUST	2	126	33.5	34.9	57.6
UNCERTAIN	3	100	26.6	27.7	85.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	47	12.5	13.0	98.3
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	6	1.6	1.7	100.0
	9	15	4.0	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 361 Missing cases 15

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V78 TRUST UNIV RESEARCHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	21	5.6	5.9	5.9
LIMITED TRUST	2	56	14.9	15.7	21.6
UNCERTAIN	3	95	25.3	26.7	48.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	133	35.4	37.4	85.7
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	51	13.6	14.3	100.0
	9	20	5.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 356 Missing cases 20

v79 TRUST FEDERAL CTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	95	25.3	26.5	26.5
LIMITED TRUST	2	100	26.6	27.9	54.3
UNCERTAIN	3	89	23.7	24.8	79.1
MODERATE TRUST	4	66	17.6	18.4	97.5
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	9	2.4	2.5	100.0
	9	17	4.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 359 Missing cases 17

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V80 TRUST NATL PUBLIC OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	76	20.2	21.1	21.1
LIMITED TRUST	2	113	30.1	31.4	52.5
UNCERTAIN	3	100	26.6	27.8	80.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	55	14.6	15.3	95.6
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	16	4.3	4.4	100.0
	9	16	4.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 360 Missing cases 16

V81 TRUST WESTERN PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	27	7.2	7.5	7.5
LIMITED TRUST	2	87	23.1	24.2	31.7
UNCERTAIN	3	95	25.3	26.4	58.1
MODERATE TRUST	4	123	32.7	34.2	92.2
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	28	7.4	7.8	100.0
	9	16	4.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 360 Missing cases 16

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V82 'TRUST URBAN COMMUN IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	32	8.5	8.8	8.8
LIMITED TRUST	2	93	24.7	25.6	34.4
UNCERTAIN	3	111	29.5	30.6	65.0
MODERATE TRUST	4	102	27.1	28.1	93.1
GREAT 'DEAL OF TRUST	5	25	6.6	6.9	100.0
	9	13	3.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 363 Missing cases 13

V83 TRUST RURAL IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	28	7.4	7.7	7.7
LIMITED TRUST	2	79	21.0	21.8	29.5
UNCERTAIN	3	98	26.1	27.0	56.5
MODERATE TRUST	4	122	32.4	33.6	90.1
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	36	9.6	9.9	100.0
	9	13	3.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 363 Missing cases 13

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V84 INFLUENCE OF BLM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	17	4.5	5.0	5.0
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	99	26.3	29.0	34.0
UNCERTAIN	3	67	17.8	19.6	53.7
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	123	32.7	36.1	89.7
A GREAT DEAL	5	35	9.3	10.3	100.0
	9	35	9.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 341 Missing cases 35

V85 INFLU OF FOREST SERVICE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	12	3.2	3.5	3.5
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	81	21.5	23.8	27.3
UNCERTAIN	3	61	16.2	17.9	45.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	141	37.5	41.3	86.5
A GREAT DEAL	5	46	12.2	13.5	100.0
	9	35	9.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 341 Missing cases 35

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V86 INFLU OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	13	3.5	3.8	3.8
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	63	16.8	18.6	22.5
UNCERTAIN	3	53	14.1	15.7	38.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	140	37.2	41.4	79.6
A GREAT DEAL	5	69	18.4	20.4	100.0
	9	38	10.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 338 Missing cases 38

V87 INFLU OF CONGRESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	110	29.3	32.4	32.4
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	108	28.7	31.8	64.1
UNCERTAIN	3	58	15.4	17.1	81.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	48	12.8	14.1	95.3
A GREAT DEAL	5	16	4.3	4.7	100.0
	9	36	9.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 340 Missing cases 36

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V88 INFLU OF NATIVE GOVTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	56	14.9	16.4	16.4
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	107	28.5	31.3	47.7
UNCERTAIN	3	74	19.7	21.6	69.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	86	22.9	25.1	94.4
A GREAT DEAL	5	19	5.1	5.6	100.0
	9	34	9.0	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 342 Missing cases 34

V89 INFLU OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	45	12.0	13.2	13.2
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	109	29.0	32.1	45.3
UNCERTAIN	3	93	24.7	27.4	72.6
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	83	22.1	24.4	97.1
A GREAT DEAL	5	10	2.7	2.9	100.0
	9	36	9.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 340 Missing cases 36

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V90 INFLU OF BPA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	63	16.8	18.3	18.3
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	124	33.0	35.9	54.2
UNCERTAIN	3	104	27.7	30.1	84.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	43	11.4	12.5	96.8
A GREAT DEAL	5	11	2.9	3.2	100.0
	9	31	8.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 345 Missing cases 31

v91 INFLU OF UNIV RESEARCHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	26	6.9	7.6	7.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	54	14.4	15.7	23.3
UNCERTAIN	3	93	24.7	27.0	50.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	123	32.7	35.8	86.0
A GREAT DEAL	5	48	12.8	14.0	100.0
	9	32	8.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 344 Missing cases 32

V 9 2 INFLU OF FEDERAL CRTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	81	21.5	23.5	23.5
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	94	25.0	27.3	50.9
UNCERTAIN	3	98	26.1	28.5	79.4
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	55	14.6	16.0	95.3
A GREAT DEAL	5	16	4.3	4.7	100.0
	9	32	8.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 344 Missing cases 32

v93 INFLU OF NATL PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	67	17.8	19.4	19.4
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	106	28.2	30.7	50.1
UNCERTAIN	3	85	22.6	24.6	74.8
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	69	18.4	20.0	94.8
A GREAT DEAL	5	18	4.8	5.2	'100.0
	9	31	8.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 345 Missing cases 31

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V94 INFLU OF WEST PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL'	1	28	7.4	8.1	8.1
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	72	19.1	20.9	29.0
UNCERTAIN	3	62	16.5	18.0	47.0
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	135	35.9	39.1	86.1
A GREAT DEAL	5	48	12.8	13.9	100.0
	9	31	8.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 345 Missing cases 31

V95 INFLU OF URBAN IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	15	4.0	4.3	4.3
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	85	22.6	24.6	29.0
UNCERTAIN	3	74	19.7	21.4	50.4
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	130	34.6	37.7	88.1
A GREAT DEAL	5	41	10.9	11.9	100.0
	9	31	8.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 345 Missing cases 31

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V96 INFLU OF RURAL IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	14	3.7	4.1	4.1
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	74	19.7	21.4	25.5
UNCERTAIN	3	69	18.4	20.0	45.5
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	133	35.4	38.6	84.1
A GREAT DEAL	5	55	14.6	15.9	100.0
	9	31	8.2	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 345 Missing cases 31

V97 ROLE OF PUBLIC

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	1	12	3.2	3.3	3.3
PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS	2	54	14.4	14.9	18.2
ADVISORY BOARDS	3	116	30.9	32.0	50.1
FULL AND EQUAL PARTN	4	116	30.9	32.0	82.1
FULL DECISIONMAKING	5	56	14.9	15.4	97.5
OTHER	6	9	2.4	2.5	100.0
	9	13	3.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 363 Missing cases 13

V98 AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
25 AND YOUNGER	1	71	18.9	18.9	18.9
26 THOUGH 35	2	45	12.0	12.0	30.9
36 THROUGH 45	3	82	21.8	21.8	52.7
46 THROUGH 55	4	97	25.8	25.8	78.5
55 AND OLDER	5	81	21.5	21.5	100.0
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 376 Missing cases 0

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v99 SEX

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FEMALE	1	111	29.5	30.4	30.4
MALE	2	254	67.6	69.6	100.0
	9	11	2.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 365 Missing cases 11

V100 LEVEL OF EDUC

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
COMPLETED GRADE SCHO	2	1	.3	.3	.3
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	3	11	2.9	3.0	3.2
COMPLETED HIGH SCHOO	4	41	10.9	11.0	14.2
SOME COLLEGE	5	133	35.4	35.8	50.0
COMPLETED COLLEGE	6	92	24.5	24.7	74.7
SOME GRADUATE WORK	7	36	9.6	9.7	84.4
ADVANCED DEGREE	8	58	15.4	15.6	100.0
	9	4	1.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 372 Missing cases 4

V101 LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
VERY LIBERAL	1	12	3.2	3.2	3.2
LIBERAL	2	61	16.2	16.4	19.6
MODERATE	3	173	46.0	46.5	66.1
CONSERVATIVE	4	97	25.8	26.1	92.2
VERY CONSERVATIVE	5	29	7.7	7.8	100.0
	9	4	1.1	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 372 Missing cases 4

V102 RACE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WHITE	1	357	94.9	96.2	96.2
MEXICAN AMERICAN	3	5	1.3	1.3	97.6
NATIVE AMERICAN	4	4	1.1	1.1	98.7
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISL	5	2	.5	.5	99.2
OTHER	6	3	.8	.8	100.0
	9	5	1.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 5

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V103 DEPEND ON INDUSTRIES

Value Label'	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	287	76.3	77.4	77.4
YES	2	84	22.3	22.6	100.0
	9	5	1.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 5

V104 WHICH INDUSTRIES NO 1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TIMBER	1	40	IO.6	49.4	49.4
RANCHING	2	6	1.6	7.4	56.8
FARMING	3	10	2.7	12.3	69.1
FISHING	4	6	1.6	7.4	76.5
OTHER AGRICULTURE	6	5	1.3	6.2	82.7
HYDRO ELECTRIC	7	9	2.4	11.1	93.8
TOURISM RECREATION	8	5	1.3	6.2	100.0
	9	295	78.5	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 81 Missing cases 295

V105 WHICH INDUSTRIES NO 2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
RANCHING	2	3	.8	12.5	12.5
FARMING	3	9	2.4	37.5	50.0
FISHING	4	3	.8	12.5	62.5
OTHER AGRICULTURE	6	3	.8	12.5	75.0
HYDRO ELECTRIC	7	2	.5	8.3	83.3
TOURISM RECREATION	8	4	1.1	16.7	100.0
	9	352	93.6	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 24 Missing cases 352

V106 NO OF INDUSTRIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	126	33.5	60.9	60.9
ONE	1	57	15.2	27.5	88.4
TWO	2	18	4.8	8.7	97.1
THREE	3	1	.3	.5	97.6
FOUR	4	2	.5	1.0	98.6
SIX	6	2	.5	1.0	99.5
SEVEN	7	1	.3	.5	100.0
	9	169	44.9	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Vaiid cases 207 Missing cases 169

V107 VALUE COMMUNITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	16	4.3	4.3	4.3
DISAGREE	2	51	13.6	13.7	18.1
UNCERTAIN	3	47	12.5	12.7	30.7
AGREE	4	143	38.0	38.5	69.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	114	30.3	30.7	100.0
	9	5	1.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 371 Missing cases 5

V108 ENVIRON GRP MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	296	78.7	83.1	83.1
YES	2	60	16.0	16.9	100.0
	9	20	5.3	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 356 Missing cases 20

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V109 RECREATION GRP MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	295	78.5	85.3	85.3
YES	2	51	13.6	14.7	100.0
	9	30	8.0	Missing	
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 346 Missing cases 30

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V110 WISE USE MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	313	83.2	83.2	83.2
YES	2	30	8.0	8.0	91.2
	9	33	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	376	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 376 Missing cases 0

National Frequencies

V2 SAMPLE REGION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NATIONAL	1	318	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 318 Missing cases 0

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V3 P AND ANIMAL FOR HUMAN USE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	120	37.7	38.2	38.2
DISAGREE	2	54	17.0	17.2	55.4
NEUTRAL	3	48	15.1	15.3	70.7
AGREE	4	57	17.9	18.2	88.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	35	11.0	11.1	100.0
	9	4	1.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 314 Missing cases 4

v4 HUMANKIND TO RULE NATURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	121	38.1	38.5	38.5
DISAGREE	2	47	14.8	15.0	53.5
NEUTRAL	3	48	15.1	15.3	68.8
AGREE	4	43	13.5	13.7	82.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	55	17.3	17.5	100.0
	9	4	1.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 314 Missing cases 4

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V5 HUMAN HAVE ETHICAL OBLIGATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	10	3.1	3.2	3.2
DISAGREE	2	6	1.9	1.9	5.1
NEUTRAL	3	21	6.6	6.6	11.7
AGREE	4	87	27.4	27.5	39.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	192	60.4	60.8	100.0
	9	2	.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 316 Missing cases 2

V6 EARTH NEEDS LESS PEOPLE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	29	9.1	9.3	9.3
DISAGREE	2	27	8.5	8.7	17.9
NEUTRAL	3	112	35.2	35.9	53.8
AGREE	4	63	19.8	20.2	74.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	81	25.5	26.0	100.0
	9	6	1.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 312 Missing cases 6

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V7 EQUAL RIGHTS ON EARTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	33	10.4	10.4	10.4
DISAGREE	2	44	13.8	13.9	24.4
NEUTRAL	3	42	13.2	13.3	37.7
AGREE	4	70	22.0	22.2	59.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	127	39.9	40.2	100.0
	9	2	.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 316 Missing cases 2

V8 DEGREE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PBLMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO ENVIRONMENTAL PBL	1	4	1.3	1.3	1.3
NO ENVIR PBLH EXISTS	2	10	3.1	3.2	4.5
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	3	10	3.1	3.2	7.7
UNCERTAIN IF PBLM EX	4	49	15.4	15.7	23.4
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	5	71	22.3	22.8	46.2
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	6	82	25.8	26.3	72.4
SERIOUS ENVIRON PBLM	7	86	27.0	27.6	100.0
	9	6	1.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 312 Missing cases 6

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v9 ECONOMICS HIGHEST PRIORITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	32	10.1	10.2	10.2
DISAGREE	2	101	31.8	32.2	42.4
NEUTRAL	3	74	23.3	23.6	65.9
AGREE	4	66	20.8	21.0	86.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	41	12.9	13.1	100.0
	9	4	1.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 314 Missing'cases 4

V10 GREATER PROTECT TO FISH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	11	3.5	3.5	3.5
DISAGREE	2	15	4.7	4.7	8.2
NEUTRAL	3	74	23.3	23.4	31.6
AGREE	4	121	38.1	38.3	69.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	95	29.9	30.1	100.0
	9	2	.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 316 Missing cases 2

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V11 ALTER LAWS TO MAINTAIN TIMBER JOBS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	77	24.2	24.3	24.3
DISAGREE	2	87	27.4	27.4	51.7
NEUTRAL	3	60	18.9	18.9	70.7
AGREE	4	55	17.3	17.4	88.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	38	11.9	12.0	100.0
	9	1	.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 317 Missing cases 1

v12 GREATER PROTECTION TO WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	9	2.8	2.9	2.9
DISAGREE	2	23	7.2	7.3	10.2
NEUTRAL	3	49	15.4	15.6	25.7
AGREE	4	123	38.7	39.0	64.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	111	34.9	35.2	100.0
	9	3	.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 315 Missing cases 3

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v13 MORE WILDERNESS AREAS IN PUBLIC LANDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	23	7.2	7.3	7.3
DISAGREE	2	23	7.2	7.3	14.6
NEUTRAL	3	65	20.4	20.6	35.1
AGREE	4	89	28.0	28.2	63.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	116	36.5	36.7	100.0
	9	2	.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 316 Missing cases 2

v14 PROTECT RARE PLANT COMMUN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	14	4.4	4.4	4.4
DISAGREE	2	25	7.9	7.9	12.4
NEUTRAL	3	72	22.6	22.9	35.2
AGREE	4	108	34.0	34.3	69.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	96	30.2	30.5	100.0
	9	3	.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 315 Missing cases 3

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V15 SAVE TIMBER JOBS OVER OLD G

Value Label.	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	71	22.3	22.7	22.7
DISAGREE	2	96	30.2	30.7	53.4
NEUTRAL	3	76	23.9	24.3	77.6
AGREE	4	44	13.8	14.1	91.7
STRONGLY AGREE	5	26	8.2	8.3	100.0
	9	5	1.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 313 Missing cases 5

V16 ALLOW INSECTS TO RUN COURSE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	60	18.9	19.0	19.0
DISAGREE	2	87	27.4	27.6	46.7
NEUTRAL	3	97	30.5	30.8	77.5
AGREE	4	52	16.4	16.5	94.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	19	6.0	6.0	100.0
	9	3	.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 315 Missing cases 3

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v17 EMPHASIZE LIVESTOCK ON RANGELAND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	61	19.2	19.4	19.4
DISAGREE	2	81	25.5	25.8	45.2
NEUTRAL	3	118	37.1	37.6	82.8
AGREE	4	35	11.0	11.1	93.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	19	6.0	6.1	100.0
	9	4	1.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 314 Missing cases 4

V18 INFORMED ABOUT COL BASIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT INFORMED	1	140	44.0	44.3	44.3
VERY LITTLE INFORMED	2	72	22.6	22.8	67.1
MODERATELY INFORMED	3	83	26.1	26.3	93.4
INFORMED	4	14	4.4	4.4	97.8
VERY INFORMED	5	7	2.2	2.2	100.0
	9	2	.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 316 Missing cases 2

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V19 ENVIRON PBLMS IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	1	1	.3	.3	.3
NO PBLM EXISTS IN CR	2	7	2.2	2.3	2.6
NO ENVIRON PBLM EXIS	3	10	3.1	3.2	5.8
UNCERTAIN	4	164	51.6	53.2	59.1
PBLM EXISTS IN CRB	5	56	17.6	18.2	77.3
SERIOUS PBLM EXISTS	6	43	13.5	14.0	91.2
SERIOUS ENVIRON PBLM	7	27	8.5	8.8	100.0
	9	10	3.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 308 Missing cases 10

V20 FREQ OF VISIT TO CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NEVER	1	220	69.2	73.6	73.6
RARELY	2	64	20.1	21.4	95.0
OCCASIONALLY	3	9	2.8	3.0	98.0
SOMEWHAT FREQUENTLY	4	2	.6	.7	98.7
VERY FREQUENTLY	5	4	1.3	1.3	100.0
	9	19	6.0	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 299 Missing cases 19

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V21 BEING WITH OTHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	23	7.2	29.1	29.1
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	21	6.6	26.6	55.7
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	15	4.7	19.0	74.7
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	11	3.5	13.9	88.6
VERY IMPORTANT	5	9	2.8	11.4	100.0
	9	239	75.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 79 Missing cases 239

V22 LEARNING ABOUT NATURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	5	1.6	6.3	6.3
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	9	2.8	11.4	17.7
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	22	6.9	27.8	45.6
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	24	7.5	30.4	75.9
VERY IMPORTANT	5	19	6.0	24.1	100.0
	9	239	75.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 79 Missing cases 239

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V23 VIEWING SCENERY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	2	.6	2.4	2.4
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	1	.3	1.2	3.7
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	7	2.2	8.5	12.2
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	19	6.0	23.2	35.4
VERY IMPORTANT	5	53	16.7	64.6	100.0
	9	236	74.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 82 Missing cases 236

V24 PHYSICAL FITNESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	12	3.8	16.0	16.0
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	18	5.7	24.0	40.0
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	25	7.9	33.3	73.3
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	14	4.4	18.7	92.0
VERY IMPORTANT	5	6	1.9	8.0	100.0
	9	243	76.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 75 Missing cases 243

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V25 EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	6	1.9	7.8	7.8
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	7	2.2	9.1	16.9
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	27	8.5	35.1	51.9
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	23	7.2	29.9,	81.8
VERY IMPORTANT	5	14	4.4	18.2	100.0
	9	241	75.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 77 Missing cases 241

V26 ESCAPE FROM NORMAL ROUTINE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	3	.9	3.7	3.7
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	3	.9	3.7	7.4
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	9	2.8	11.1	18.5
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	21	6.6	25.9	44.4
VERY IMPORTANT	5	45	14.2	55.6	100.0
	9	237	74.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 81 Missing cases 237

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V27 GET AWAY FROM OTHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT IMPORTANT	1	7	2.2	8.7	8.7
VERY LITTLE IMPORTAN	2	10	3.1	12.5	21.2
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	3	15	4.7	18.8	40.0
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	4	22	6.9	27.5	67.5
VERY IMPORTANT	5	26	8.2	32.5	100.0
	9	238	74.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 80 Missing cases 238

V28 OTHER USES INTERFERE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	1	.3	1.1	1.1
YES	1	13	4.1	14.9	16.1
NO	2	54	17.0	62.1	78.2
DONT REMEMBER	3	19	6.0	21.8	100.0
	9	231	72.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 87 Missing cases 231

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V29 QUALITY PLACE TO LIVE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	245	77.0	79.3	79.3
CIRCLED	1	64	20.1	20.7	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V30 OUTDOOR RECREATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED'	0	258	81.1	83.5	83.5
CIRCLED	1	51	16.0	16.5	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

V31 VACATION DESTINATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	266	83.6	86.1	86.1
CIRCLED	1	43	13.5	13.9	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V32 WILDERNESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	203	63.8	65.7	65.7
CIRCLED	1	106	33.3	34.3	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V33 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	238	74.8	77.0	77.0
CIRCLED	1	71	22.3	23.0	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

v34 WILDLIFE HABITAT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	183	57.5	59.2	59.2
CIRCLED	1	126	39.6	40.8	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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v35 SALMON

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	273.	85.8	88.3	88.3
CIRCLED	1	36	11.3	11.7	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V36 ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	187	58.8	60.3	60.3
CIRCLED	1	123	38.7	39.7	100.0
	9	8	2.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 310 Missing cases 8

V37 SOLITUDE/SPIRITUAL VALUES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	286	89.9	92.6	92.6
CIRCLED	1	23	7.2	7.4	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V38 RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	162	50.9	52.4	52.4
CIRCLED	1	147	46.2	47.6	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V39 TIMBER PRODUCTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	293	92.1	94.8	94.8
CIRCLED	1	16	5.0	5.2	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

V40 LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	298	93.7	96.4	96.4
CIRCLED	1	11	3.5	3.6	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V41 COMMERCIAL FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	303	95.3	98.1	98.1
CIRCLED	1	6	1.9	1.9	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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V42 AGRICULTURE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	287	90.3	92.9	92.9
CIRCLED	1	22	6.9	7.1	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

v43 RESERVOIR STORAGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Perient
NOT CIRCLED	0	302	95.0	97.4	97.4
CIRCLED	1	8	2.5	2.6	100.0
	9	8	2.5	Missing	
	'Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 310 Missing cases 8

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V44 HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	288	90.6	92.9	92.9
CIRCLED	1	22	6.9.	7.1	100.0
	9	8	2.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 310 Missing cases 8

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v45 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	280	88.1	90.6	90.6
CIRCLED	1	29	9.1	9.4	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases. 309 Missing cases 9

V 4 6 OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT CIRCLED	0	302	95.0	97.7	97.7
CIRCLED,	1	7	2.2	2.3	100.0
	9	9	2.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 309 Missing cases 9

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v47 INTRODUCE FIRE IN FEDERAL FORESTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SUPPRESS FIRE IN ALL	1	26	8.2	9.9	9.9
SUPPRESS FIRE AND US	2	27	8.5	10.3	20.2
SUPPRESS WILDFIRES U	3	110	34.6	42.0	62.2
ALLOW WILDFIRES	4	89	28.D	34.0	96.2
OTHER	5	10	3.1	3.8	100.0
	9	56	17.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 262 Missing cases 56

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V48 SELECTIVE LOGGING PRACTICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	16	5.0	‘5.3	5.3
OPPOSE	2	13	4.1	4.3	9.6
NEUTRAL	3	83	26.1	27.4	37.0
SUPPORT	4	111	34.9	36.6	73.6
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	80	25.2	26.4	100.0
	9	15	4.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 303 Missing cases 15

V49 CLEARCUTTING IN BURN AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	65	20.4	21.7	21.7
OPPOSE	2	51	16.0	17.0	38.7
NEUTRAL	3	96	30.2	32.0	70.7
SUPPORT	4	56	17.6	18.7	89.3
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	32	10.1	10.7	100.0
	9	18	5.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 300 Missing cases 18

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V50 SELECTIVE CUTTING IN BURN AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	18	5.7	6.1	6.1
OPPOSE	2	15	4.7	5.1	11.1
NEUTRAL	3	87	27.4	29.3	40.4
SUPPORT	4	118	37.1	39.7	80.1
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	59	18.6	19.9	100.0
	9	21	6.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 297 Missing cases 21

V51 REGULATION INCREASE PROTECTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	15	4.7	4.9	4.9
OPPOSE	2	27	8.5	8.9	13.8
NEUTRAL	3	60	18.9	19.7	33.4
SUPPORT	4	92	28.9	30.2	63.6
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	111	34.9	36.4	100.0
	9	13	4.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 305 Missing cases 13

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V52 ROAD CLOSURE IN SENSITIVE AREAS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	11	3.5	3.6	3.6
OPPOSE	2	25	7.9	8.2	11.8
NEUTRAL	3	65	20.4	21.3	33.1
SUPPORT	4	105	33.0	34.4	67.5
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	99	31.1	32.5	100.0
	9	13	'4.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 305 Missing cases 13

V53 INCREASE LIVESTOCK REGUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	19	6.0	6.3	6.3
OPPOSE	2	17	5.3	5.6	12.0
NEUTRAL	3	104	32.7	34.6	46.5
SUPPORT	4	84	26.4	27.9	74.4
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	77	24.2	25.6	100.0
	9	17	5.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 301 Missing cases 17

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V54 USE CHEMICAL HERBICIDES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	104	32.7	34.4	34.4
OPPOSE	2	94	29.6	31.1	65.6
NEUTRAL	3	73	23.0	24.2	89.7
SUPPORT	4	22	6.9	7.3	97.0
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	9	2.8	3.0	100.0
	9	16	5.0	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 302 Missing cases 16

V55 USE ORGANIC HERBICIDES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	12	3.8	3.9	3.9
OPPOSE	2	19	6.0	6.2	10.2
NEUTRAL	3	69	21.7	22.6	32.8
SUPPORT	4	114	35.8	37.4	70.2
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	91	28.6	29.8	100.0
	9	13	4.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 305 Missing cases 13

V56 SELECTIVE HARVEST TO PREVENT DISEASE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY OPPOSE	1	4	1.3	1.3	1.3
OPPOSE	2	5	1.6	1.6	2.9
NEUTRAL	3	48	15.1	15.6	18.5
SUPPORT	4	134	42.1	43.5	62.0
STRONGLY SUPPORT	5	117	36.8	38.0	100.0
	9	10	3.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 308 Missing cases 10

v57 INFORMED ABOUT SALMON RUNS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NOT INFORMED	1	121	38.1	39.0	39.0
VERY LITTLE INFORMED	2	57	17.9	18.4	57.4
MODERATELY INFORMED	3	94	29.6	30.3	87.7
INFORMED	4	27	8.5	8.7	96.5
VERY INFORMED	5	11	3.5	3.5	100.0
	9	8	2.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 310 Missing cases 8

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V 5 8 FOREIGN TRAWLERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	170	53.5	57.8	57.8
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	65	20.4	22.1	79.9
NOT A THREAT	3	5	1.6	1.7	81.6
DONT KNOW	4	54	17.0	18.4	100.0
	9	24	7.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 294 Missing cases 24

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v 5 9 OCEAN WARMING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	23	7.2	8.0	8.0
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	95	29.9	33.1	41.1
NOT A THREAT	3	49	15.4	17.1	58.2
DONT KNOW	4	120	37.7	41.8	100.0
	9	31	9.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 287 Missing cases 31

V60 PREDATORS SUCH AS SEALS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	22	6.9	8.0	8.0
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	59	18.6	21.4	29.3
NOT A THREAT	3	120	37.7	43.5	72.8
DONT KNOW	4	75	23.6	27.2	100.0
	9	42	13.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 276 Missing cases 42

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V61 HABITAT DESTRUCTION IN FORESTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	101	31.8	35.8	35.8
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	102	32.1	36.2	72.0
NOT A THREAT	3	20	6.3	7.1	79.1
DONT KNOW .	4	59	18.6	20.9	100.0
	9	36	11.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 282 Missing cases 36

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V62 HABITAT DESTR IN RANGELANDS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	91	28.6	31.7	31.7
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	101	31.8	35.2	66.9
NOT A THREAT	3	30	9.4	10.5	77.4
DONT KNOW	4	65	20.4	22.6	100.0
	9	31	9.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 287 Missing cases 31

V63 DAMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	122	38.4	42.2	42.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	96	30.2	33.2	75.4
NOT A THREAT	3	23	7.2	8.0	83.4
DONT KNOW .	4	48	15.1	16.6	100.0
	9	29	9.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 289 Missing cases 29

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V64 IRRIGATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	68	21.4	23.9	23.9
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	105	33.0	37.0	60.9
NOT A THREAT	3	35	11.0	12.3	73.2
DONT KNOW	4	76	23.9	26.8	100.0
	9	34	10.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 284 Missing cases 34

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V65 WATER POLLUTION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	177	55.7	62.3	62.3
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	63	19.8	22.2	84.5
NOT A THREAT	3	7	2.2	2.5	87.0
DONT KNOW	4	37	11.6	13.0	100.0
	9	34	10.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 284 Missing cases 34

V66 NATIVE AMERICAN GILL NETS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	60	18.9	21.2	21.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	77	24.2	27.2	48.4
NOT A THREAT	3	59	18.6'	20.8	69.3
DONT KNOW	4	87	27.4	30.7	100.0
	9	35	11.0	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 283 Missing cases 35

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V67 DOMESTIC AND COMMER FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	60	18.9	21.2	21.2
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	77	24.2	27.2	48.4
NOT A THREAT	3	59	18.6	20.8	69.3
DONT KNOW	4	87	27.4	30.7	100.0
	9	35	11.0	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 283 Missing cases 35

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V68 RECREATION AND SPORT FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	22	6.9	7.6	7.6
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	67	21.1	23.2	30.8
NOT A THREAT	3	143	45.0	49.5	80.3
DONT KNOW	4	57	17.9	19.7	100.0
	9	29	9.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 289 Missing cases 29

V69 OTHER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEFINATE THREAT TO S	1	7	2.2	11.9	11.9
PROBABLE THREAT TO S	2	9	2.8	15.3	27.1
NOT A THREAT	3	1	.3	1.7	28.8
DONT KNOW	4	42	13.2	71.2	100.0
	9	259	81.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 59 Missing cases 259

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V70 SALMON RECOVERY VS ECONOMICS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SALMON RECOVERY HIGH	1	33	10.4	10.9	10.9
SALMON RECOV HIGH PR	2	35	11.0	11.6	22.4
SALMON RECOV HIGH	3	59	18.6	19.5	41.9
SALMON RECOV EQUALS	4	130	40.9	42.9	84.8
SOCIOECON HIGH	5	30	9.4	9.9	94.7
SOCIOECON HIGH PRIOR	6	10	3.1	3.3	98.0
SOCIOECON HIGHEST PR	7	6	1.9	2.0	100.0
	9	15	4.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 303 Missing cases 15

v 7 1 TRUST BLM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	30	9.4	10.6	10.6
LIMITED TRUST	2	100	31.4	35.5	46.1
UNCERTAIN	3	95	29.9	33.7	79.8
MODERATE TRUST	4	50	15.7	17.7	97.5
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	7	2.2	2.5	100.0
	9	36	11.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

'Valid cases 282 Missing cases 36

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V72 TRUST FOREST SERVICE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	18	5.7	6.3	6.3
LIMITED TRUST	2	76	23.9	26.7	33.0
UNCERTAIN	3	81	25.5	28.4	61.4
MODERATE TRUST	4	84	26.4	29.5	90.9
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	26	8.2	9.1	100.0
	9	33	10.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 285 Missing cases 33

V73 TRUST FISH AND WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	20	6.3	7.1	7.1
LIMITED TRUST	2	49	15.4	17.3	24.4
UNCERTAIN	3	79	24.8	27.9	52.3
MODERATE TRUST	4	92	28.9	32.5	84.8
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	43	13.5	15.2	100.0
	9	35	11.0	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 283 Missing cases 35

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V74 TRUST CONGRESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	140	44.0	48.8	48.8
LIMITED TRUST	2	87	27.4	30.3	79.1
UNCERTAIN	3	46	14.5	16.0	95.1
MODERATE TRUST	4	11	3.5	3.8	99.0
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	3	.9	1.0	100.0
	9	31	9.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 287 Missing cases 31

v75 TRUST NATIVE AMER GOVTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	40	12.6	13.9	13.9
LIMITED TRUST	2	63	19.8	22.0	35.9
UNCERTAIN	3	99	31.1	34.5	70.4
MODERATE TRUST	4	62	19.5	21.6	92.0
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	23	7.2	8.0	100.0
	9	31	9.7	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 287 Missing cases 31

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V76 TRUST ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	61	19.2	21.3	21.3
LIMITED TRUST	2	70	22.0	24.5	45.8
UNCERTAIN	3	103	32.4	36.0	81.8
MODERATE TRUST	4	42	13.2	14.7	96.5
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	10	3.1	3.5	100.0
	9	32	10.1	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 286 Missing cases 32

V77 TRUST BPA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	65	20.4	24.1	24.1
LIMITED TRUST	2	55	17.3	20.4	44.4
UNCERTAIN	3	137	43.1	50.7	95.2
MODERATE TRUST	4	11	3.5	4.1	99.3
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	2	.6	.7	100.0
	9	48	15.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 270 Missing cases 48

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V78 TRUST UNIV RESEARCHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	10	3.1	3.6	3.6
LIMITED TRUST	2	43	13.5	15.4	18.9
UNCERTAIN	3	93	29.2	33.2	52.1
MODERATE TRUST	4	98	30.8	35.0	87.1
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	36	11.3	12.9	100.0
	9	38	11.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 280 Missing cases 38

v79 TRUST FEDERAL CTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	75	23.6	26.0	26.0
LIMITED TRUST	2	76	23.9	26.4	52.4
UNCERTAIN	3	84	26.4	29.2	81.6
MODERATE TRUST	4	41	12.9	14.2	95.8
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	12	3.8	4.2	100.0
	9	30	9.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 288 Missing cases 30

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V80 TRUST NATL PUBLIC OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	34	10.7	11.9	11.9
LIMITED TRUST	2	67	21.1	23.4	35.3
UNCERTAIN	3	106	33.3	37.1	72.4
MODERATE TRUST	4	56	17.6	19.6	92.0
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	23	7.2	8.0	100.0
	9	32	10.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid, cases 286 Missing cases 32

V81 TRUST WESTERN PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	25	7.9	8.7	8.7
LIMITED TRUST	2	55	17.3	19.2	27.9
UNCERTAIN	3	103	32.4	35.9	63.8
MODERATE TRUST	4	76	23.9	26.5	90.2
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	28	8.8	9.8	100.0
	9	31	9.7	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 287 Missing cases 31

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V82 TRUST URBAN COMMUN IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	27	8.5	9.4	9.4
LIMITED TRUST	2	67	21.1	23.4	32.9
UNCERTAIN	3	118	37.1	41.3	74.1
MODERATE TRUST	4	57	17.9	19.9	94.1
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	17	5.3	5.9	100.0
	9	32	10.1	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 286 Missing cases 32

V 8 3 TRUST RURAL IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO TRUST AT ALL	1	14	4.4	4.9	4.9
LIMITED TRUST	2	51	16.0	17.9	22.8
UNCERTAIN	3	100	31.4	35.1.	57.9
MODERATE TRUST	4	95	29.9	33.3	91.2
GREAT DEAL OF TRUST	5	25	7.9	8.8	100.0
	9	33	10.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases. 285 Missing cases 33

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V84 INFLUENCE OF BLM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	19	6.0	6.9	6.9
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	69	21.7	25.0	31.9
UNCERTAIN	3	72	22.6	26.1	58.0
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	85	26.7	30.8	88.8
A GREAT DEAL	5	31	9.7	11.2	100.0
	9	42	13.2	Missing	
	'Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 276 Missing cases 42

V85 INFLU OF FOREST SERVICE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	10	3.1	3.6	3.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	53	16.7	19.3	22.9
UNCERTAIN	3	63	19.8	22.9	45.8
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	94	29.6	34.2	80.0
A GREAT DEAL	5	55	17.3	20.0	100.0
	9	43	13.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 275 Missing cases 43

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V86 INFLU OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	9	2.8	3.3	3.3
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	42	13.2	15.3	18.5
UNCERTAIN	3	58	18.2	21.1	39.6
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	97	30.5	35.3	74.9
A GREAT DEAL	5	69	21.7	25.1	100.0
	9	43	13.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 275 Missing cases 43

V87 INFLU OF CONGRESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	86	27.0	31.5	31.5
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	81	25.5	29.7	61.2
UNCERTAIN	3	58	18.2	21.2	82.4
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	30	9.4	11.0	93.4
A GREAT DEAL	5	18	5.7	6.6	100.0
	9	45	14.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 273 Missing cases 45

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V88 INFLU OF NATIVE GOVTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE, AT ALL	1	30	9.4	10.9	10.9
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	76	23.9	27.7	38.7
UNCERTAIN	3	82	25.8	29.9	68.6
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	57	17.9	20.8	89.4
A GREAT DEAL	5	29	9.1	10.6	100.0
	9	44	13.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 274 Missing cases 44

V89 INFLU OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	51	16.0	18.4	18.4
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	84	26.4	30.3	48.7
UNCERTAIN	3	85	26.7	30.7	79.4
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	43	13.5	15.5	94.9
A GREAT DEAL	5	14	4.4	5.1	100.0
	9	41	12.9	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 277 Missing cases 41

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V90 INFLU OF BPA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	64	20.1	24.6	24.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	57	17.9	21.9	46.5
UNCERTAIN	3	118	37.1	45.4	91.9
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	14	4.4	5.4	97.3
A GREAT DEAL	5	7	2.2	2.7	100.0
	9	58	18.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 260 Missing cases 58

v91 INFLU OF UNIV RESEARCHERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	15	4.7	5.5	5.5
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	47	14.8	17.2	22.6
UNCERTAIN	3	81	25.5	29.6	52.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	83	26.1	30.3	82.5
A GREAT DEAL	5	48	15.1	17.5	100.0
	9	44	13.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 274 Missing cases 44

V92 INFLU OF FEDERAL CRTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	59	18.6	21.6	21.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	68	21.4	24.9	46.5
UNCERTAIN	3	85	26.7	31.1	77.7
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	39	12.3	14.3	91.9
A GREAT DEAL	5	22	6.9	8.1	100.0
	9	45	14.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 273 Missing cases 45

V93 INFLU OF NATL PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	32	10.1	11.7	11.7
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	66	20.8	24.1	35.8
UNCERTAIN	3	81	25.5	29.6	65.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	59	18.6	21.5	86.9
A GREAT DEAL	5	36	11.3	13.1	100.0
	9	44	13.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 274 Missing cases 44

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V94 INFLU OF WEST PUB OPINION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	18	5.7	6.6	6.6
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	58	18.2	21.2	27.8
UNCERTAIN	3	80	25.2	29.3	57.1
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	71	22.3	26.0	83.2
A GREAT DEAL	5	46	14.5	16.8	100.0
	9	45	14.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 273 Missing cases 45

v95 . INFLU OF URBAN IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	22	6.9	8.0	8.0
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	67	21.1	24.3	32.2
UNCERTAIN	3	80	25.2	29.0	61.2
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	74	23.3	26.8	88.0
A GREAT DEAL	5	33	10.4	12.0	100.0
	9	42	13.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 276 Missing cases 42

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V96 INFLU OF RURAL IN CRB

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE AT ALL	1	14	4.4	5.1	5.1
LIMITED INFLUENCE	2	56	17.6	20.3	25.4
UNCERTAIN	3	66	20.8	23.9	49.3
MODERATE INFLUENCE	4	87	27.4	31.5	80.8
A GREAT DEAL	5	53	16.7	19.2	100.0
	9	42	13.2	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 276 Missing cases 42

v97 ROLE OF PUBLIC

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NONE	1	9	2.8	3.0	3.0
PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS	2	33	10.4	11.0	14.0
ADVISORY BOARDS	3	94	29.6	31.4	45.5
FULL AND EOUAL PARTN	4	115	36.2	38.5	83.9
FULL DECISIONMAKING	5	36	11.3	12.0	96.0
OTHER	6	12	3.8	4.0	100.0
	9	19	6.0	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 299 Missing cases 19

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V98 , AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
25 AND YOUNGER	1	48	15.1	15.1	15.1
26 THOUGH 35	2	42	13.2	13.2	28.3
36 THROUGH 45	3	64	20.1	20.1	48.4
46 THROUGH 55	4	76	23.9	23.9	72.3
55 AND OLDER	5	88	27.7	27.7	100.0
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 318 Missing cases 0

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v99 SEX

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FEMALE	1	98	30.8	32.0	32.0
MALE	2	208	65.4	68.0	100.0
	9	12	3.8	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 306 Missing cases 12

V100 LEVEL OF EDUC

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	3	7	2.2	2.2	2.2
COMPLETED HIGH SCHOO	4	43	13.5	13.6	15.8
SOME COLLEGE	5	119	37.4	37.5	53.3
COMPLETED COLLEGE	6	72	22.6	22.7	76.0
SOME' GRADUATE WORK	7	33	10.4	10.4	86.4
ADVANCED DEGREE	8	43	13.5	13.6	100.0
	9	1	.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 317 Missing cases 1

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V101 LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
VERY LIBERAL	1	15	4.7	4.8	4.8
LIBERAL	2	47	14.8	15.0	19.7
MODERATE	3	132	41.5	42.0	61.8
CONSERVATIVE	4	89	28.0	28.3	90.1
VERY CONSERVATIVE	5	31	9.7	9.9	100.0
	9	4	1.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 314 Missing cases 4

V102 RACE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WHITE	1	291	91.5	91.8	91.8
AFRICAN AMERICAN	2	5	1.6	1.6	93.4
MEXICAN AMERICAN	3	3	.9	.9	94.3
NATIVE AMERICAN	4	3	.9	.9	95.3
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISL	5	3	.9	.9	96.2
OTHER	6	12	3.8	3.8	100.0
	9	1	.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 317 Missing cases 1

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V103 DEPEND ON INDUSTRIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	259	81.4	82.0	82.0
YES	2	57	17.9	18.0	100.0
	9	2	.6	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 316 Missing cases 2

V104 WHICH INDUSTRIES NO 1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TIMBER	1	14	4.4	23.7	23.7
RANCHING	2	11	3.5	18.6	42.4
FARMING	3	16	5.0	27.1	69.5
FISHING	4	4	1.3	6.8	76.3
OTHER AGRICULTURE	6	5	1.6	8.5	84.7
HYDRO ELECTRIC	7	7	2.2	11.9	96.6
TOURISM RECREATION	8	2	.6	3.4	100.0
	9	259	81.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 59 Missing cases 259

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V105 WHICH INDUSTRIES NO 2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
RANCHING	2	2	.6	13.3	13.3
FARMING	3	5	1.6	33.3	46.7
FISHING	4	1	.3	6.7	53.3
OTHER AGRICULTURE	6	2	.6	13.3	66.7
HYDRO ELECTRIC	7	3	.9	20.0	86.7
TOURISM RECREATION	8	2	.6	13.3	100.0
	9	303	95.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 15 Missing cases 303

V106 NO OF INDUSTRIES

Value	Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
		0	62	19.5	51.2	51.2
ONE		1	44	13.8	36.4	87.6
TWO		2	11	3.5	9.1	96.7
THREE		3	3	.9	2.5	99.2
FOUR		4	1	.3	.8	100.0
		9	197	61.9	Missing	
		Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 121 Missing cases 197

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V107 VALUE COMMUNITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	39	12.3	12.3.	12.3
DISAGREE	2	65	20.4	20.5	32.8
UNCERTAIN	3	63	19.8	19.9'	52.7
AGREE	4	84	26.4	26.5	79.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	66	20.8	20.8	100.0
	9	1	.3	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 317 Missing cases 1

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V108 ENVIRON GRP MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	256	80.5	84.2	84.2
YES	2	48	15.1	15.8	100.0
	9	14	4.4	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 3 0 4 Missing cases 14

V109 RECREATION GRP MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	264	83.0	90.7	90.7
YES	2	27	8.5	9.3	100.0
	9	27	8.5	Missing	
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 291 Missing cases 27

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V110 WISE USE MEMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	1	272	85.5	85.5	85.5
YES	2	21	6.6	6.6	92.1
	9	25	7.9	7.9	100.0
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 318 Missing cases 0