



**REPORT: STUDY OF PREFERENCES AND VALUES ON  
THE SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST**

**COMMISSIONED BY THE STATE OF WYOMING,  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**

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## **Results of the Survey of Public Values and Preferences in Counties bordering the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming**

### **Introduction**

The Shoshone National Forest is engaged in planning efforts under the National Forest Management Act. This social values study was conducted by Colorado State University in that context, which was funded by the State of Wyoming's Governor's Planning Office.

The researchers, Drs. Jessica Clement and Antony Cheng, were engaged to conduct the study in December 2006. The survey methodology resulted in the following data products:

1. Questions about familiarity with the Shoshone National Forest.
2. Questions regarding forest use preferences.
3. Questions exploring attitudes to important topics on the Shoshone National Forest.
4. A section with a list of values that explores what values respondents attach to the Shoshone National Forest, the intensity with which those values are held, and, using a map, places on the Shoshone National Forest that represent those values.
5. Demographic information questions.

Using Dillman's total design method (1978), a four-phase mailing was sent to 1300 random households in communities in Fremont, Hot Springs, Teton and Park counties. The 1300 addresses were split evenly between the counties according to zip codes. The goal was to receive a minimum of 382 responses, which will allow results to be reported with a minimum confidence rate of a 95% and a confidence interval of 5%. The four mailings resulted in 429 responses, a response rate of 33% and the results are reported with a confidence interval of 3.8%. Of the 429 returned surveys, 296 (69%) included mapping data regarding valued places on the Shoshone National Forest. The GIS data has been digitized by the Shoshone National Forest staff.

The results of the survey contribute place-based data regarding respondents' values and attitudes and GIS data that reflect the important places to the Shoshone National Forest's decision making. The mapping data can also complement and supplement collaborative dialogue to analyze the

appropriateness of different management objectives and scenarios on a place-specific basis, not in the abstract. The spatial values data can be readily incorporated into a GIS software and therefore can be analyzed relative to vegetative mapping data, wildlife mapping data and other biophysical GIS data.

The survey results produced are:

- the forest values that residents around the Shoshone National Forest have in relation to that Forest,
- the preferences and attitudes associated with uses and issues in relation to the Shoshone National Forest,
- and the places on the Shoshone National Forest that are associated with these resident preferences, attitudes, and values.

## **Results**

The first results section's numbers pertain to the total sample that emerged from the survey's data collection. The numbers were weighted according to the relative county population numbers. First county populations were divided by the number of respondents in our sample from that county, and that number was used to weight results. E.g. Fremont County's 37,163 residents were divided by the 132 respondents from Fremont County, which resulted in 281.53. Thus, 60 Fremont respondents answered "yes" to visiting the SNF in winter, their responses were weighted with that number, and all other respondents who answered "yes" were weighted with their respective numbers, as were residents who answered "no". In this way the total results numbers are based on the relative sizes of the populations, and do not allow for over or underrepresentation of any county. The only numbers in this section that are not weighted are the demographic results in the last part and are raw data.

The second results section's numbers provide responses from each county and do not require weighting.

All the numbers represent rounded off, valid percentages, i.e. are the percentages that result after taking missing responses into account. If 19 percent of responses visited the SNF 1 or 2 times in the past year (see below), this number represent 19% of the respondents who answered the question. Unless there were explicit reasons for skipping a question (e.g. being guided to skip questions if e.g. a respondent is not a motorized recreationist) numbers of respondents who did not answer a question ranged from 0 to 9, 0 to 2%.

## **Limitations**

Every methodology has its limitations. In order to allow the data of this research to be helpful, noting these limitations explicitly will allow the reader to not under or over-value the results. Survey methodology is grounded in theory and a thoroughly-tested, valid and reliable tool for discovering general trends in a sample of people. If the sample is large enough, the data can be extrapolated to the population from which the sample of people is derived at a confidence level of 95% or greater. The most important limitations of a survey are that it is a snapshot in time, that it captures general trends and is not a helpful tool to discover small, unusual but perhaps important factors, nor does a survey provide an explanation for the reasons why respondents answered the way they did. Other methods are available to capture these layers of information.

In this study, the following limitations should be noted:

1. Non Response Bias Test.

A non-response bias test is a follow-up check to discover whether members of the sample did not answer the survey was because of a perceived bias in the survey or for reasons external to the study. The test was conducted by telephoning 40 randomly selected non-respondents to the survey who were on our original list and therefore lived near the Shoshone National Forest. This number is 10% of the sample size. The 40 non-respondents we spoke with indicated that they did not respond to the survey mailings either due to lack of time or interest. i.e. reasons external to the study. The telephone responses that were gathered in this effort confirmed that the non-response bias test respondents (NR) were significantly less interested in the Shoshone National Forest than our survey respondents. They also tended to be a little older, had received less education and had lived in Wyoming longer. Regrettably, this demographic group has been shown to be less inclined to participate in survey studies generally.

2. The sample has a higher median age than the general population, is within the median income range and the median education level is mixed technical, associates and bachelor level. Men were far more likely to respond to the survey than women which is also found to be generally the case in natural resource social science research. We recommend that future research stratify the sample for gender.

## Results I

### PART 1: Your familiarity with the Shoshone National Forest (SNF).

**Q-1** About how many times during the last 12 months have you visited the SNF? If you are unsure about the boundary of these Forests, see the enclosed SNF Survey Map. (Please circle one response).

	%
1 1 or 2 times	9
2 3 to 5 times	22
3 6 to 10 times	16
4 More than 10 times	37
5 Never	6

**Q-2** Please circle the seasons in which you most often visit the SNF.

	%
1 Spring	23
2 Summer	52
3 Fall	43
4 Winter	11
5 All Seasons	36

**Q-3** Do you or anyone in your household earn income from the sales of SNF products or from commercial services that depend on access to these Forests? (Please circle one response)

	%
1 Yes.	3
2 No	97
3 Unsure	.3

Source of Income: bear resistant containers, cattle, firewood, guiding climbers, oil fields, outfitting, snowmobile guide.

**Q-4** Recreational activities in which respondents participate on the Shoshone NF (%).

Driving for Pleasure	79	Sport Fishing	60	Hiking/Backpacking	49
Sport Hunting	47	Wildlife Viewing	67	Snowmobiling	17
Horse Riding/Packing	27	Picnicking	54	Tent Camping	36
RV Camping	29	Rock Climbing	5	Mountaineering	7
Four Wheeling/Jeeping	24	ATV-ing	23	Rafting/Kayaking	5
Nature Enjoyment	69	Single track/motorcycle	6	Mountain Biking	9
Ice Climbing	1	Other: 12% (See Notes)			



**Q-10** There are many possible public uses of the SNF. Please tell us whether you favor or oppose the following uses on these Forests. (Please circle one response for each item).

Public Uses of SNF	Favor %	N	Oppose %	Don't Know %
Sight-seeing (incl. driving for pleasure)	96	3	0	1
Sport Fishing	95	3	1	1
Non-motorized recreation (e.g. hiking, canoeing)	89	9	1	1
Sport Hunting	84	11	4	1
Wildlife viewing/observing	98	2	0	0
ATV recreation	39	23	37	2
Four wheel drive recreation	41	25	33	1
Snow motor recreation	55	26	18	1
Logging for fire mitigation	76	15	8	2
Horse packing	85	13	1	1
Commercial Mining	17	26	54	3
Gathering forest products (e.g. berries, mushrooms)	77	21	0	2
Oil/gas Drilling	25	18	55	2
Logging for wood products	56	21	20	2
Commercial outfitting/guiding	68	24	7	1
Communication sites/utility easements	42	37	18	4
Wilderness	73	12	12	3
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	96	3	0	1
Other (see list)				

**PART 3: This section seeks your opinions about some important topics regarding the Shoshone NF in the next 10-15 years.**

**Q-11** Respondents’ preferences for roadless area management, understanding that there are changing rules and regulations about this issue.

Uses in Roadless Areas	Favor %	N	Oppose %	Don't Know %
Sight-seeing (incl. driving for pleasure)	61	13	25	1
Sport Fishing	93	4	3	1
Non-motorized recreation (e.g. hiking, canoeing)	93	5	2	0
Sport Hunting	84	11	5	1
Wildlife viewing/observing	96	2	2	0
ATV recreation	26	17	56	2
Four wheel drive recreation	26	13	60	2
Snow motor recreation	42	22	36	1
Logging for fire mitigation	63	18	19	1
Horse packing	87	11	2	0
Commercial Mining	12	23	61	3
Gathering forest products (e.g. berries, mushrooms)	79	18	2	1
Oil/gas Drilling	19	18	61	2
Logging for wood products	46	18	34	2
Commercial outfitting/guiding	72	18	10	1
Communication sites/utility easements	34	32	30	3
Wilderness	74	10	14	2
Fish and Wildlife Habitat	94	4	2	0
Other (See Notes)				

**Q-12** Respondents' opinion regarding the level of existing open roads?

	% Respondents
1. There is a need to create more motorized road access.	19
2. New roads should be built only when necessary to meet other forest objectives.	30
3. The level of existing roads is appropriate (recognizing that roads may be relocated or rehabilitated to protect resources)	39
4. The level of motorized open roads should be reduced.	8
5. Don't know.	5

**Q-13** Are you satisfied with your **winter** recreation experiences on the Shoshone NF?

	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied
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% Respondents	34	32	9	4
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21% missing: non-participation in winter recreation most often cited as reason.  
See Notes for Respondents' Suggestions

**Q-14** Are you satisfied with your **summer** recreation experiences on the Shoshone NF?

	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied
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% Respondents	54	26	10	3
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7.3 % missing: non-participation in most often cited as reason.  
See Notes for Respondents' Suggestions

**PART 3: This section seeks your opinions about some important topics regarding the SNF in the next 10-15 years.**

**Q-15** On average, 300 acres of timber harvest occurs on the Shoshone NF each year for fire mitigation, forest health, forest products and other purposes. This represents less than 1% of the Forest. How active would you like to see the Shoshone NF be in relation to timber harvests over the next 10-15 years? (Please circle one response).

	% Respondents
1. More active.	46
2. The same level of activity.	38
3. Less active.	7
4. No harvesting of timber on the Shoshone NF.	2
5. Don't know.	9

**Q-16** Timber harvesting (logging) currently occurs for the following management purposes on the Shoshone NF. Responses for each purpose (%):

<b>Reasons for Logging</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Logging for forest products.	62	19	17	2
Logging for fire prevention to protect life and property.	89	5	5	0
Logging to salvage dead or dying trees.	90	5	5	0
Logging to create or improve wildlife habitat.	92	4	4	0
Do not support logging for any reason.	5	15	78	3

**Q-17** Different types of forests require different types of logging and vegetation management to reduce the risk of wildfire damage to surrounding communities/subdivisions. The following is a list of treatments currently used on the Shoshone NF. Where communities are concerned, a trade-off decision sometimes must be made between conducting vegetation treatments and no vegetation management, for example when balancing risk to private property due to a possible wildfire with the enjoyment of a forest view. Considering the above, would you favor or oppose the following actions **to reduce the risk of wildfires close to communities**:

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Clear cutting (more than 5 acres)	35	19	32	3
Patch cutting (1-5 acres)	64	18	16	4
Forest thinning	83	10	5	2
Prescribed fires	59	20	19	2
Reduce construction in/near forests	57	25	15	3
No action	2	23	64	11

**Q-18** Congressionally designated wilderness areas are devoted to recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical purposes. In general, road-building, logging, mining, permanent structures and motorized/mechanical uses are prohibited in wilderness areas. The Forest Plan process requires the Shoshone NF to review their existing roadless areas (30% of the Forest) for recommendations for wilderness designation. Today nearly 1.4 million acres or 55 % of the Shoshone NF have been congressionally designated as wilderness. What percentage of the existing roadless areas on the Shoshone NF would you like to see recommended to Congress as additional wilderness? (Please check one response).

	<b>% Respondents</b>
1. None of the roadless areas.	40
2. Some of the roadless areas.	25
3. All of the roadless areas.	21
4. Don't know.	15

**Q-19** Currently the Shoshone NF has permitted a variety of commercial outfitter and guide operations on the Forest, including hunting, fishing, horse packing, mountaineering, backpacking and others, for a total of between 100 and 125 permits each year. Please indicate your preference regarding the level of outfitter and guide use on the Shoshone NF below (please circle one number and “a” or “b” if appropriate).

	<u>% Respondents</u>
1. Maintain the current level of outfitter and guide use.	72
2. Less commercial outfitter and guide use.	13
If so, what kind of use should be decreased?	
a. All uses.	7
b. Specific uses: see notes	6
3. More commercial outfitter and guide use.	8
If so, what kind of use should be increased?	
a. All uses.	6
b. Specific uses: see notes	4
4. Don't know.	6

**Part 4: In what ways do people value the Shoshone National F?**

**Q-20** The SNF holds different values for each person. **We would like to know how important each of the following values of the SNF is to you and where these values are represented on the map.**

*Imagine that you could “spend” \$100 to ensure that the SNF keep their existing values. You may allocate or spend the \$100 in any way you like, but your total spending may not exceed \$100. You might spend all \$100 on one value (and \$0 on all others), or you might spend \$50 on one value, \$25 on another value, and \$25 on yet another value. Remember, the total dollars you spend should equal \$100. (Reference to money is not made to actual money, your own or the USDA Forest Service’s budget).*

- \$ \_\_\_ **Aesthetic value (A)** — I value these Forests because I enjoy the scenery, sights, sounds, smells, etc.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Biological diversity value (B)** — I value these Forests because they provide a variety of fish, wildlife, plant life, etc.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Cultural value (C)** — I value these Forests because they are a place for me to continue and pass down the wisdom and knowledge, traditions, and way of life of my ancestors.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Economic value (E)** — I value these Forests because they provide timber, fisheries, minerals, and/or tourism opportunities such as outfitting and guiding.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Future value (F)** — I value these Forests because they allow future generations to know and experience the Forests as they are now.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Historic value (H)** — I value these Forests because they have places and things of natural and human history that matter to me, others, or the nation.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Intrinsic value (I)** — I value these Forests in and of themselves, whether people are present or not.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Learning value (L)** — I value these Forests because we can learn about the environment through scientific observation or experimentation.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Life Sustaining value (LS)** — I value these Forests because they help produce, preserve, clean, and renew air, soil, and water.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Recreation value (R)** — I value these Forests because they provide a place for my favorite outdoor recreation activities.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Spiritual value (S)** — I value these Forests because they are a sacred, religious, or spiritually special place to me or because I feel reverence and respect for nature there.
- \$ \_\_\_ **Therapeutic value (T)** — I value these Forests because they make me feel better, physically and/or mentally.

**\$100 Total Value Allocation**

**Allocation of Value Dollars**

<b>% Respondents</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>No value</b>	<b>\$ 1-10</b>	<b>\$ 11-20</b>	<b>\$ 21-50</b>	<b>&gt;\$ 50</b>
<b>Aesthetic</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Cultural</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Future</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Historic</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Intrinsic</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Learning</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Life Sust.</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Recreation</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Spiritual</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Subsistence</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Therapeutic</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

**Q-21** Respondents indicated the places that represent the values they identified in Question 20. This data has been digitized by the Shoshone National Forest. Below is a table with the number of places respondents provided per value. 69% (302) of respondents provided places on the map, 31% (126) declined to provide places. The numbers below refer to the 69% who provided places.

<b>% Respondents</b>	<b>% Places</b>	<b>No Places</b>	<b>1-3 Places</b>	<b>4-6 Places</b>	<b>&gt; 6 Places</b>	<b>Whole Forest</b>
<b>Aesthetic</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Cultural</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Future</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Historic</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Intrinsic</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Learning</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Life Sust.</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Recreation</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Spiritual</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Subsistence</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Therapeutic</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>

**PART 5: In this section, we would like to learn about you and your community.**

**Q-22** What community do you live in or what community is closest to your home?

**Q-23** What is your zip code? \_\_\_\_\_

**Q-24** How long have you lived in or near this community? \_\_\_\_YEARS

	Total %
0-10	25
11-25	19
26-50	40
50 or more	14

**Q-25** How long have you lived in Wyoming? \_\_\_\_\_YEARS

	Total %
0-10	16
11-25	16
26-50	40
50 or more	27

**Q-26** Is the residence where you received this survey your primary residence? Yes 99%

**Q-27** What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_YEARS

	Total %
18 – 30	2
31 – 45	16
46 – 65	53
65 – 100	29

**Q-28** Are you? (Please circle one response): Male 79% Female 21%

**Q-29** What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Please check one response).

2% Less than high school diploma 28% High school diploma or GED 20% Technical/vocational  
19% 4-year college degree 13% Some graduate work 18% One or more graduate

**Q-30** What is your approximate annual household income before taxes? (Please circle one response).

3%	Less than \$ 10,000	9%	\$ 25,000 – 49,999	32%	\$ 75,000 – 99,999
24%	\$ 125,000 – 149,999	14%	\$ 10,000 – 24,999	9%	\$ 50,000 – 74,999
3%	\$ 100,000 – 124,999	5%	\$ 150,000 or more		

**Q-31** Are you retired? 1. Yes 43%

If not, what is your occupation? OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_

**Q-32** In what ethnic group (A) and race (B) would you put yourself?

A. Ethnicity (select one) 2% Hispanic or Latino

B. Race (select one or more) Asian American 1 % Native American 2 %  
Caucasian 96 % Other 1%

**Q-33** You have helped us understand why the Shoshone NF is important to you using our list in Question 20. Now we would appreciate it if you took a moment to help us understand why the Shoshone NF is important to you in your own words.

Comments 50 pages (attached)

**Q-34** Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the Shoshone NF and what you would like to see happen in the next 10-15 years? Is there any other topic of interest or concern that you would like the Forest Service to know about? We would appreciate any comments.

Comments Attached

Respondents who included Map information: 69%

## **Results II: Results by County**

The following results are displayed in tables for a clearer overview. The results here are shown for the whole sample and then according to county. The county numbers are the within-county numbers, e.g. timber harvesting for the purposes of creating forest products was favored by 67% of Fremont County respondents, 58% of Hot Springs county respondents, etc. (Table 2). The results in this section provide an overview of the issues that are of particular interest in relation to the Shoshone National Forest. First response rates by county are reported, then the results related to important forest issues use preferences and finally values.

**Table 1: Response rates per County**

<b>Response Rates</b>	<b>Sample</b>		<b>Population</b>	
	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Sample</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>88,133</b>	<b>100 %</b>
<b>Fremont</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37,163</b>	<b>42 %</b>
<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>5 %</b>
<b>Park</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27,094</b>	<b>31 %</b>
<b>Teton</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>22 %</b>

**Table 2: Important Subject on the Shoshone National Forest**

<b>Reason for Timber Harvesting (% favor):</b>	<b>Whole Sample</b>	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>Park</b>	<b>Teton</b>
<b>Forest Products</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Fire Prevention</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Salvage Dead or Dying Trees</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Create or Improve Wildlife Habitat</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Don't Support for any reason</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

**Table 3: Important Subject on the Shoshone National Forest**

<b>Methods to Reduce Fire Risk (% favor):</b>	<b>Whole Sample</b>	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>Park</b>	<b>Teton</b>
<b>Clear cutting</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Patch cutting (&lt; 5 acres)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Forest thinning</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Prescribed fire</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Reduce construction near Forest</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>69</b>

**Table 4: Use Preferences on the Shoshone National Forest**

<b>Modes of Travel (% favor):</b>	<b>Whole Sample</b>	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>Park</b>	<b>Teton</b>
<b>Non-Motorized Rec.</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>ATV Recreation</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Four wheel drive</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Over snow motor rec.</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Horse packing</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>

**Table 5: Use Preferences on the Shoshone National Forest**

<b>Commercial Uses (% favor):</b>	<b>Whole Sample</b>	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>Park</b>	<b>Teton</b>
<b>Commercial Mining</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Oil/gas Drilling</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Sport Fishing</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Sport Hunting</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>69</b>

**Table 6: Designation Preferences on the Shoshone National Forest**

<b>(% favor):</b>	<b>Whole Sample</b>	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>Park</b>	<b>Teton</b>
<b>Wilderness (existing)</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Fish and Wildlife Habitat</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>% of Roadless designated Wilderness</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>More commercial outfitter and guide use</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Less Commercial outfitter and guide use</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Same Commercial outfitter and guide use</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>

**Table 7: Values that Respondents hold in relation to the Shoshone National Forest.**

<b>% respondents who allocated \$ to:</b>	<b>Whole Sample</b>	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>Hot Springs</b>	<b>Park</b>	<b>Teton</b>
<b>Aesthetic</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Biological Diversity</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Cultural</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Future</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Historic</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Intrinsic</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Learning</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Life Sustaining</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Recreational</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Spiritual</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Subsistence</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Therapeutic</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>34</b>