

Supplementary Tables: All the best fit regression models predicting fuels reduction propensities for different types or attitude categories of landowners

Table S1:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **all respondents** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 22.10 | 2.43 | 9.08 | <.001 | 1.00 | | |
| LongTermCare | -20.65 | 0.79 | -26.0 | <.001 | 1.00 | 0.676 | 0.704 |
| NextSB | 2.36 | 0.32 | 7.39 | <.001 | 1.00 | 0.190 | 0.218 |
| WildfireEvacuate | 3.70 | 1.42 | 2.60 | 0.01 | 0.74 | 0.030 | 0.053 |
| AnthrocentricIndex | -0.15 | 0.08 | -1.83 | 0.06 | 0.45 | 0.010 | 0.025 |
| VulnerableNoPlan | -1.18 | 0.45 | -2.64 | 0.01 | 0.75 | 0.009 | 0.021 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.288$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.286$ RMSE = 27.79 $F(5,1776) = 143.91$ Probability > |F| <0.0001

Table S2:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **farmers** and all project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 18.20 | 3.45 | 5.29 | <.001 | 0.99 | | |
| LongTermCare | -23.08 | 2.11 | -10.95 | <.001 | 1.00 | 0.694 | 0.711 |
| NextSB | 3.66 | 1.05 | 3.47 | 0.001 | 0.93 | 0.267 | 0.284 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.383$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.377$ RMSE = 25.34 $F(2,206) = 63.99$ Probability > |F| <0.0001

Table S3:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **forested estate owners** and across all project options they rated.*

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 54.95 | 20.61 | 2.67 | 0.01 | 0.62 | | |
| NextSB | 6.83 | 3.36 | 1.98 | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.582 | 0.606 |
| VulnerableNoPlan | -11.02 | 4.30 | -2.56 | 0.02 | 0.69 | 0.386 | 0.410 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.285$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.233$ RSME = 29.80 $F(2,27) = 5.40$ Probability > |F| 0.01

*Model exhibited autocorrelation due to a small sample of qualifying respondents (n=11) and of project opportunities they could consider (n=29).

Table S4:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **foresters** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 9.86 | 6.45 | 1.53 | 0.13 | 0.21 | | |
| ScenicBeautyChange | 3.33 | 0.90 | 3.70 | <.001 | 0.96 | 0.495 | 0.509 |
| Income | 0.0001 | 0.00005 | 3.14 | 0.002 | 0.88 | 0.162 | 0.177 |
| WildfireEvacuate | 9.52 | 3.70 | 2.57 | 0.01 | 0.73 | 0.152 | 0.166 |
| NextRightsRisk | -4.71 | 2.20 | -2.14 | 0.003 | 0.57 | 0.105 | 0.119 |
| HighestCost ² | -0.0000005 | 0.0000003 | -1.76 | 0.08 | 0.42 | 0.017 | 0.026 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.213$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.194$ RMSE = 28.34 $F(5,209) = 11.32$ Probability > |F| <0.001

Table S5:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **multi-purpose small holders** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 17.54 | 2.71 | 6.48 | <.0001 | 1.00 | | |
| LongTermCare | -28.98 | 2.62 | -11.08 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.692 | 0.711 |
| HabitatValueChange | 4.17 | 1.49 | 2.80 | 0.005 | 0.80 | 0.208 | 0.227 |
| NextScenicBeauty | 1.47 | 0.66 | 2.24 | 0.025 | 0.61 | 0.036 | 0.047 |
| ProGovernment | 8.21 | 2.91 | 2.83 | 0.005 | 0.80 | 0.009 | 0.014 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.364$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.57$ RMSE = 27.38 $F(4,356) = 51.00$ Probability > |F| <0.0001

Table S6:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **rural residents** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 31.70 | 2.18 | 14.55 | <.0001 | 1.00 | | |
| LongTermCare | -27.99 | 1.75 | -16.00 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.546 | 0.563 |
| ScenicBeautyChange | 2.38 | 0.51 | 4.67 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.295 | 0.312 |
| NextHabitatValue | 3.73 | 0.91 | 4.10 | <.0001 | 0.99 | 0.074 | 0.092 |
| VulnerableNoPlan | -1.81 | 0.61 | -2.96 | 0.003 | 0.98 | 0.011 | 0.019 |
| AnthrocentricIndex | -0.20 | 0.11 | -1.71 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 0.007 | 0.014 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.360$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.356$ RMSE = 26.09 $F(5,794) = 89.38$ Probability > |F| <0.0001

Table S7:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **respondents that believe planning can reduce wildfire risks** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 23.67 | 3.28 | 7.21 | <.0001 | 1.00 | | |
| LongTermCare | -19.80 | 1.37 | -14.39 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.726 | 0.751 |
| NextScenicBeauty | 2.19 | 0.55 | 3.98 | <.0001 | 0.88 | 0.197 | 0.222 |
| ProGovernment | 7.25 | 2.31 | 3.14 | 0.002 | 0.84 | 0.012 | 0.027 |
| Anthropocentrism | -6.04 | 2.85 | -2.12 | 0.03 | 0.56 | 0.007 | 0.017 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.284$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.279$ RMSE = 27.96 $F(4,598) = 59.20$ Probability > |F| < 0.0001

Table S8:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **respondents that believe planning can't avert wildfire** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 17.02 | 2.17 | 7.83 | <.0001 | 1.00 | | |
| LongTermCare | -23.91 | 1.54 | -15.50 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.720 | 0.738 |
| NextScenicBeauty | 2.01 | 0.42 | 4.80 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.113 | 0.131 |
| WildfireEvacuate | 4.80 | 1.48 | 3.25 | 0.001 | 0.90 | 0.048 | 0.066 |
| NextHabitatValue | 1.99 | 0.82 | 2.44 | 0.015 | 0.69 | 0.049 | 0.065 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.300$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.296$ RMSE = 27.614 $F(4,1179) = 125.68$ Probability > |F| < 0.0001

Table S9:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **anthropocentric respondents** and across all the project options they rated.

Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 31.37 | 2.57 | 12.20 | <.0001 | 1.00 | | |
| HighestCost | -0.006 | 0.0007 | -8.63 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.395 | 0.404 |
| RightsRiskChange | -1.95 | 0.67 | -2.92 | 0.004 | 0.83 | 0.250 | 0.259 |
| NextScenicBeauty | 2.20 | 0.44 | 5.00 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.224 | 0.234 |
| WildfireEvacuate | 4.53 | 1.73 | 2.62 | 0.009 | 0.75 | 0.077 | 0.087 |

Regression statistics:

$R^2 = 0.210$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.207$ RMSE = 28.71 $F(4,1158) = 75.08$ Probability > |F| <0.0001

Table S10:

Regression explaining variance in fuels' reduction projects' propensity among **nature centric respondents** and across all the project options they rated.

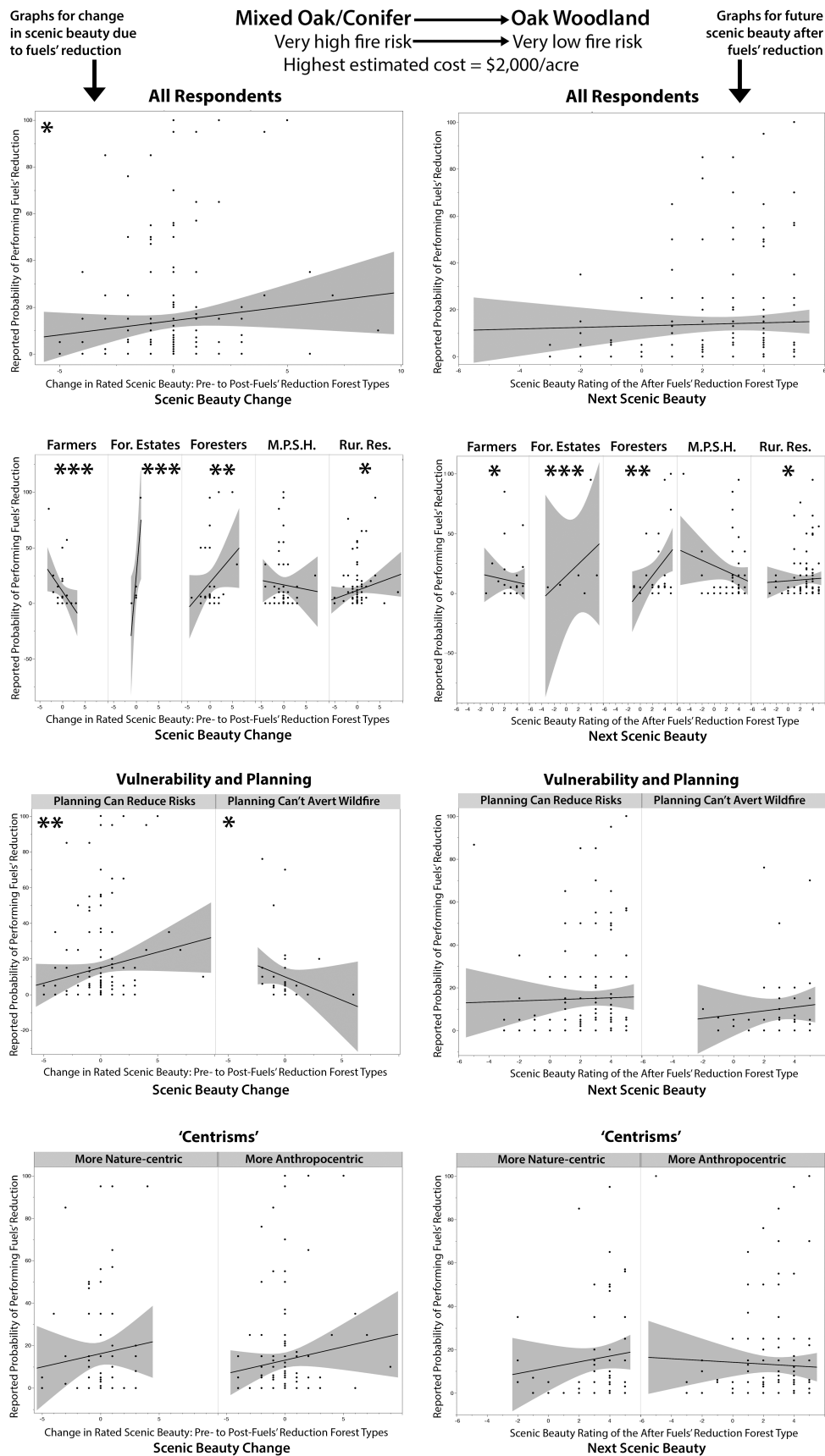
Dependent variable: Rated probability of executing various fuels reduction projects in the next ten years

| Independent variables | Estimated coefficient | Standard error | t ratio | Prob> t | Power | Main effect | Total effect |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Intercept | 27.39 | 3.19 | 8.58 | <.0001 | 1.00 | | |
| LongTermCare | -31.38 | 2.13 | -14.72 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.659 | 0.670 |
| HabitatValueChange | 4.63 | 1.19 | 3.89 | 0.0001 | 0.97 | 0.173 | 0.184 |
| NextScenicBeauty | 2.44 | 0.54 | 4.49 | <.0001 | 1.00 | 0.091 | 0.101 |
| VulnerableNoPlan | -2.30 | 0.74 | -3.10 | 0.002 | 0.87 | 0.026 | 0.033 |

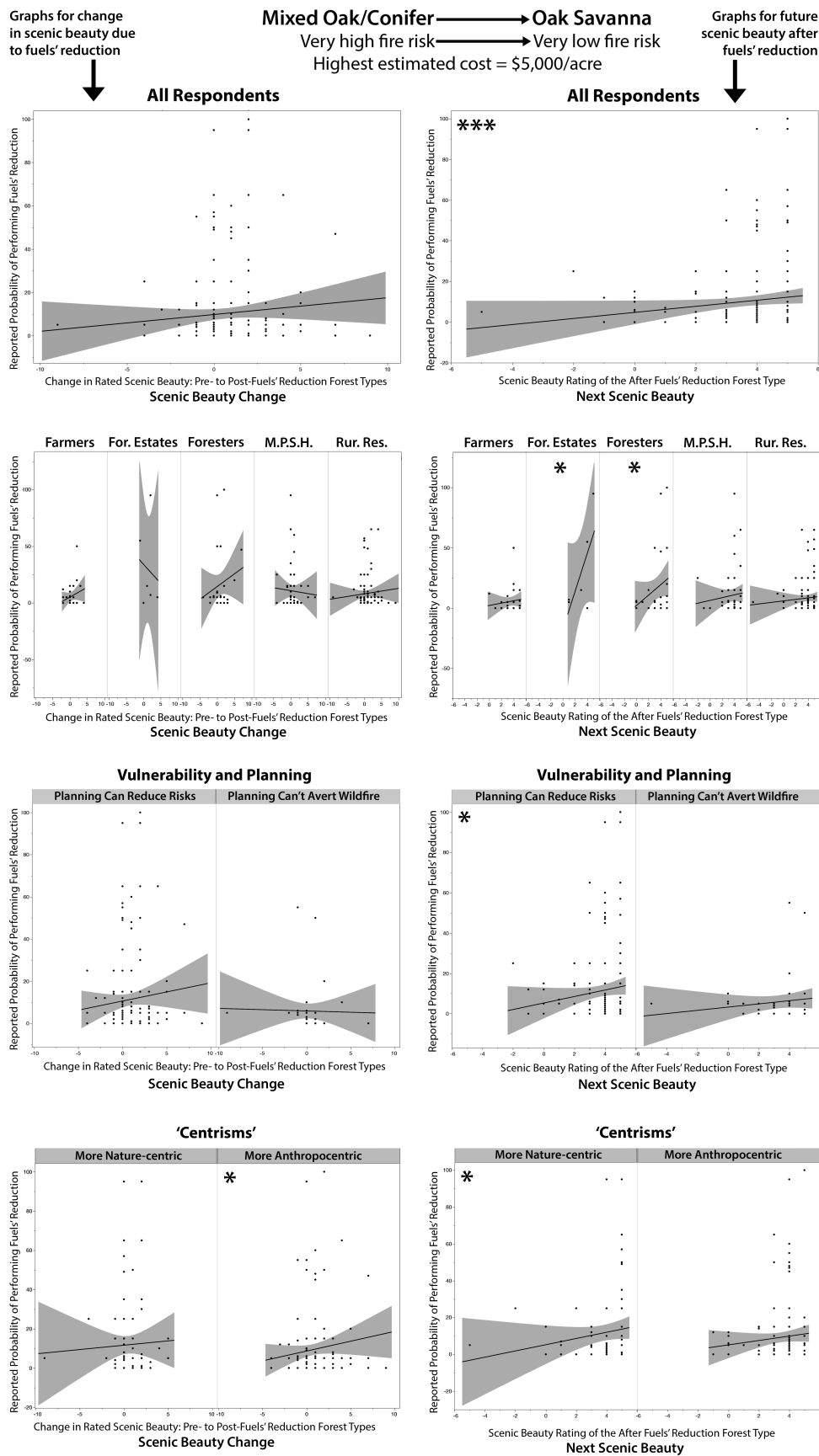
Regression statistics:

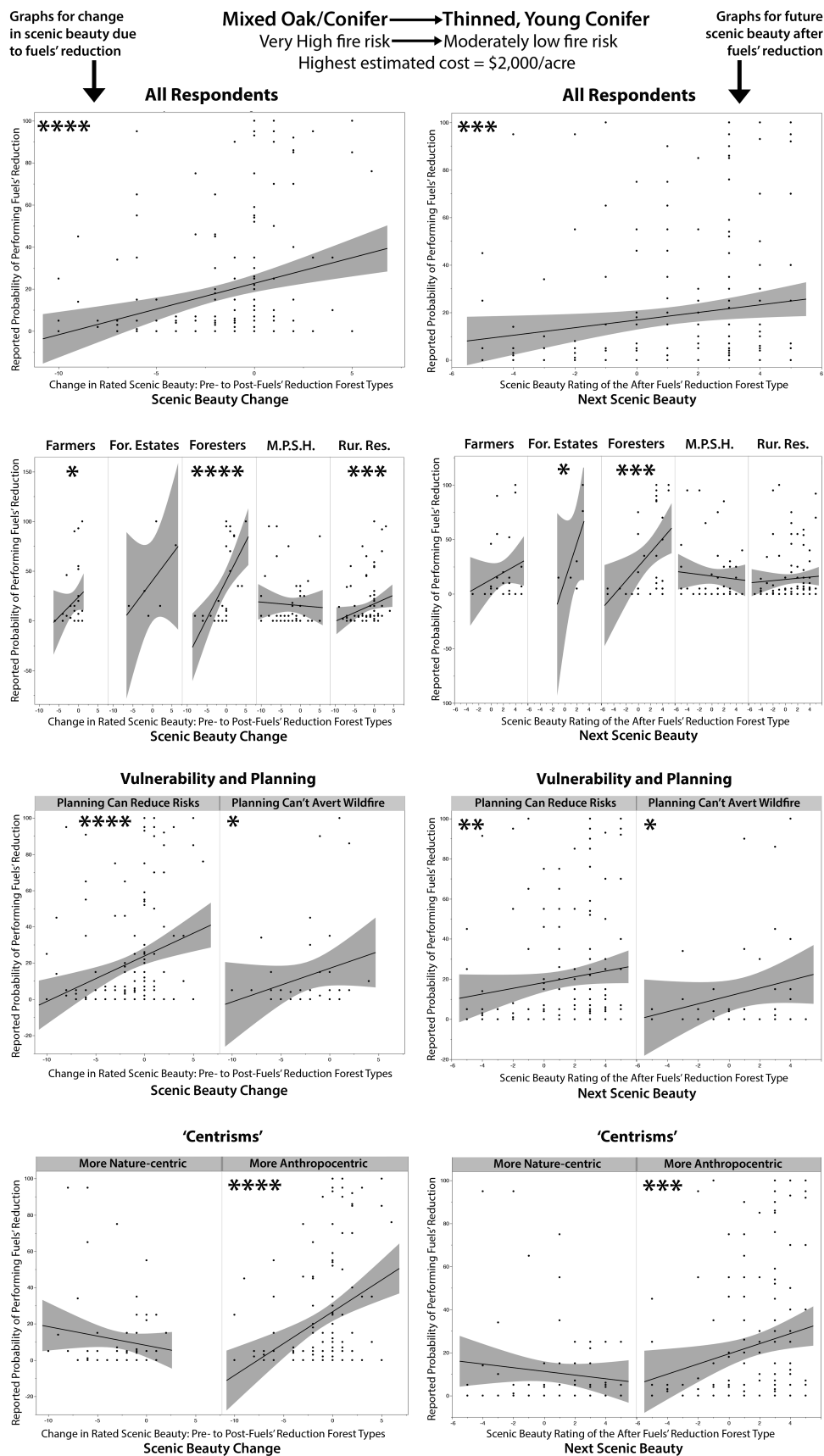
$R^2 = 0.399$ Adjusted $R^2 = 0.395$ RMSE = 27.32 $F(4,566) = 94.07$ Probability > |F| <0.0001

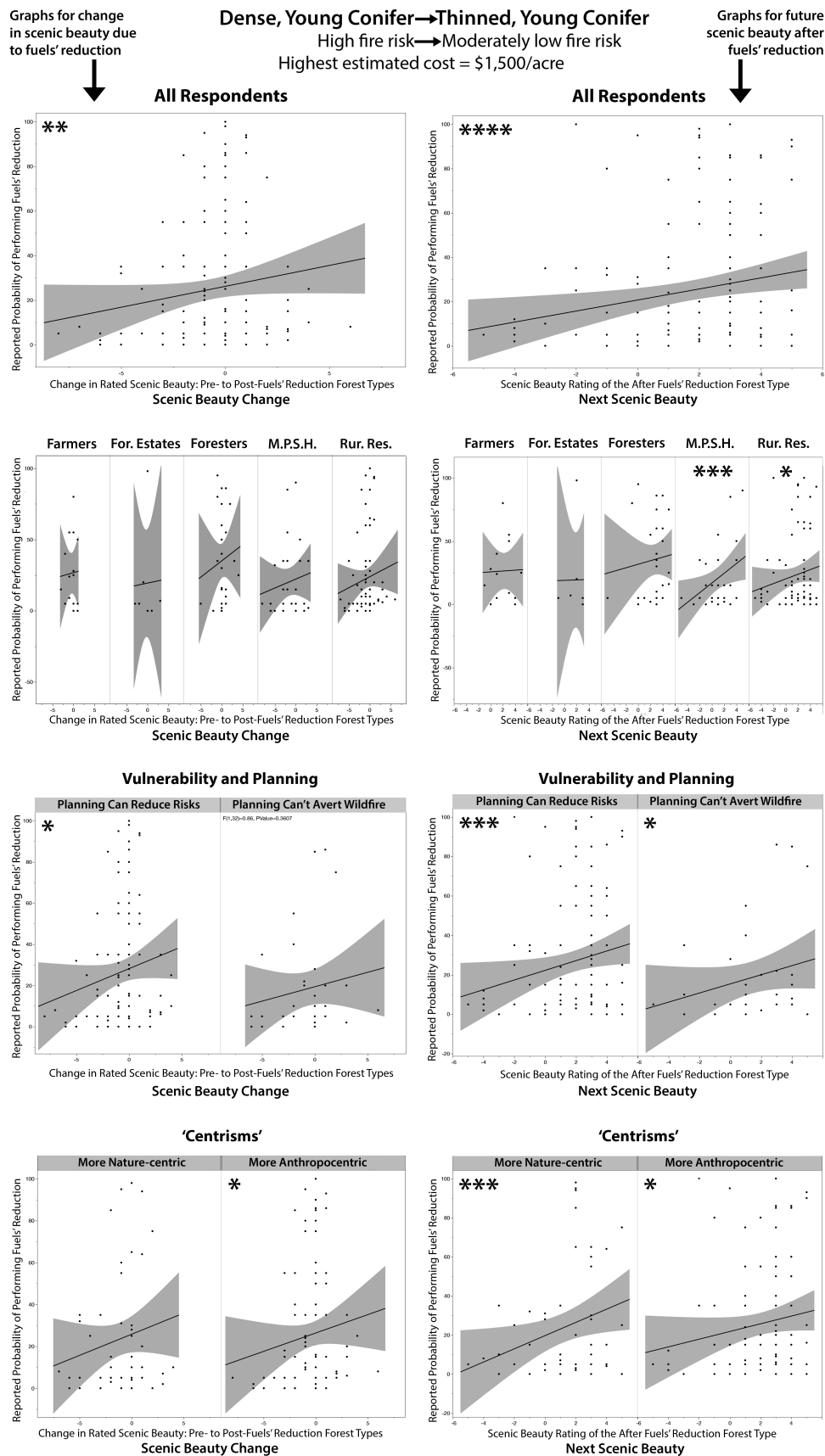
Supplementary Materials: Consequential Scenic Beauty Fuels Reduction Propensities



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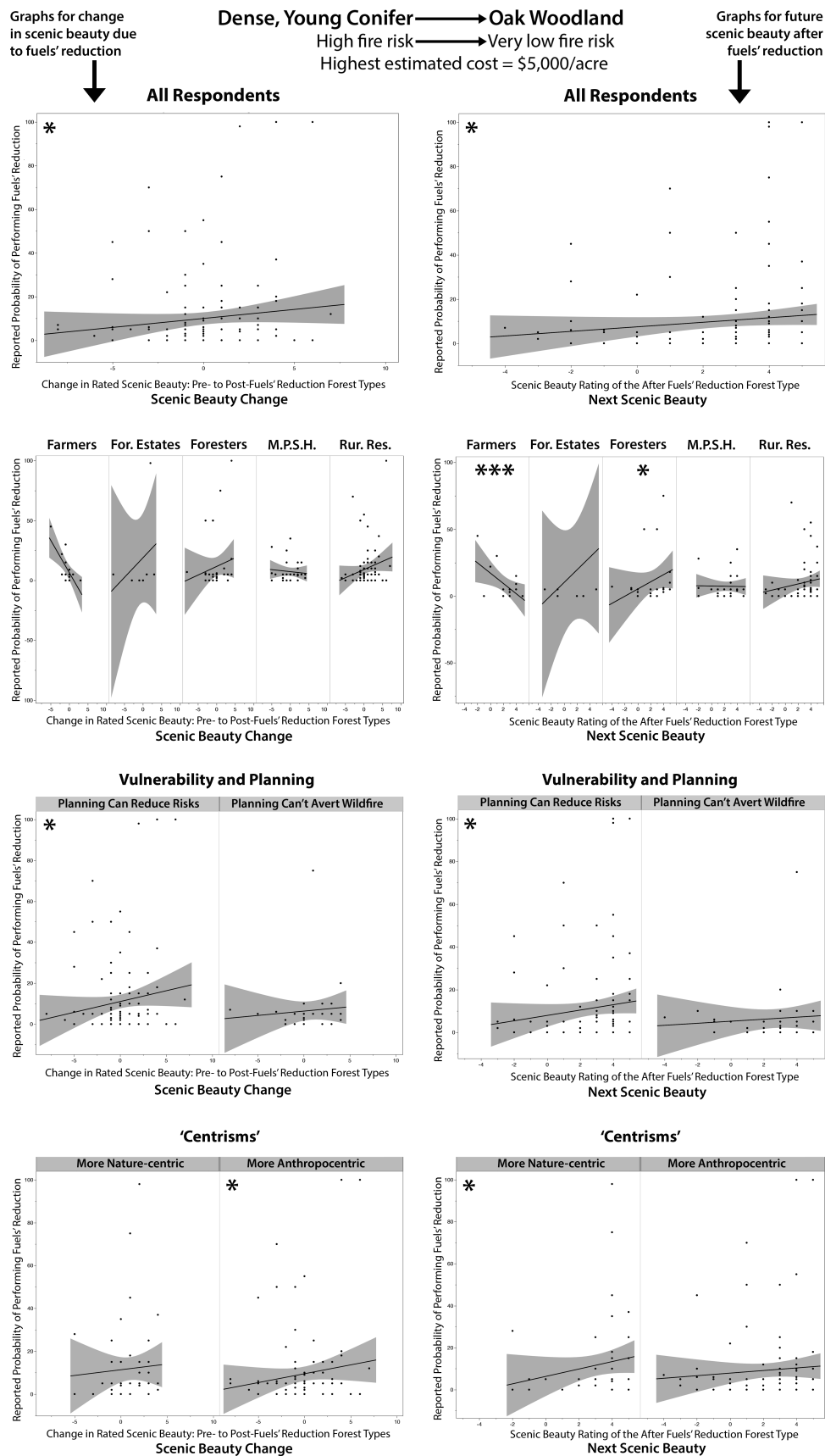


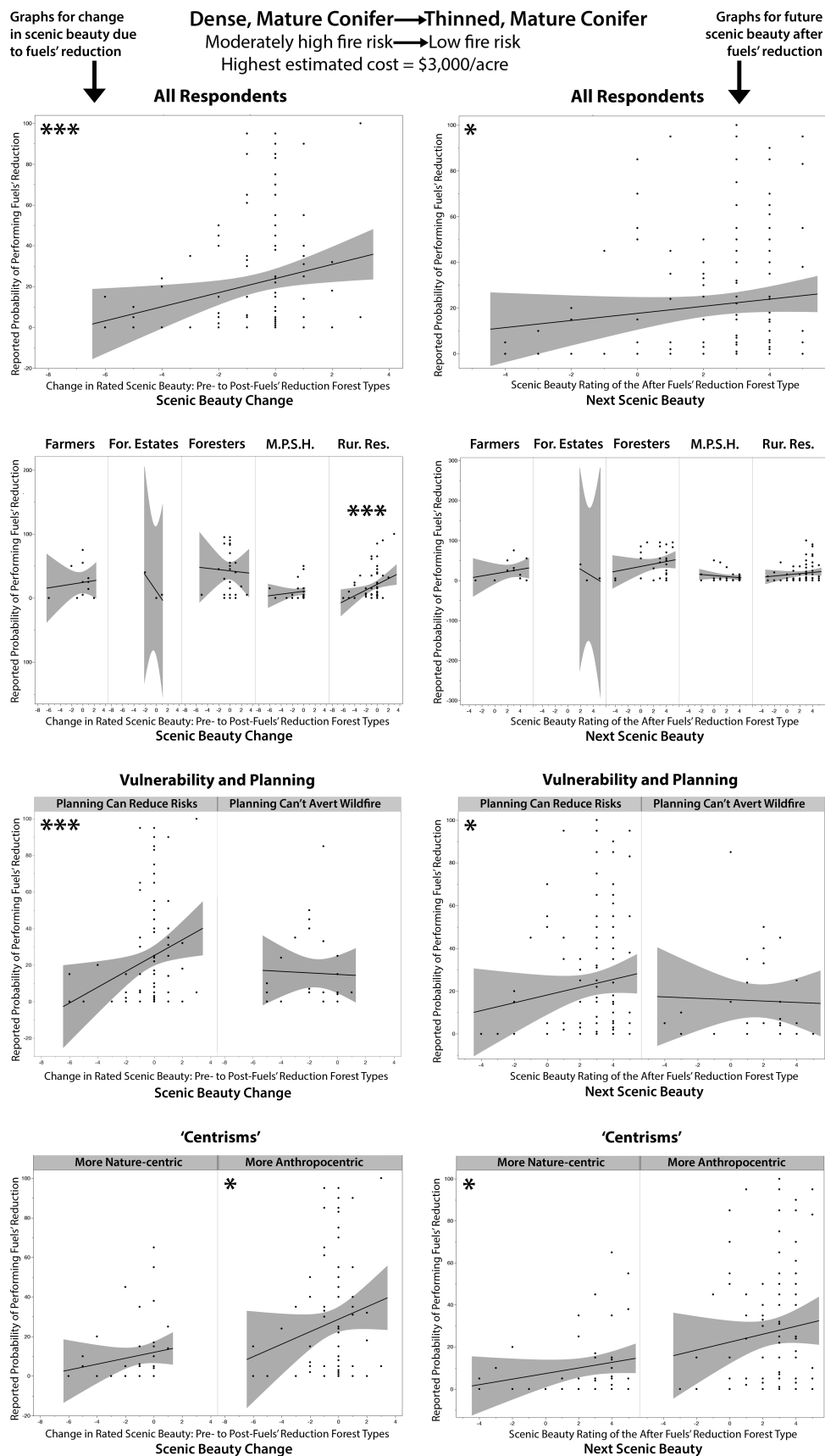


**** $p_F < 0.01$ *** $p_F < 0.05$ ** $p_F < 0.10$ * $p_F < 0.20$

■ = 95% confidence ranges for slopes of least-squares fitted lines.

Supplementary Materials: Consequential Scenic Beauty Fuels Reduction Propensities





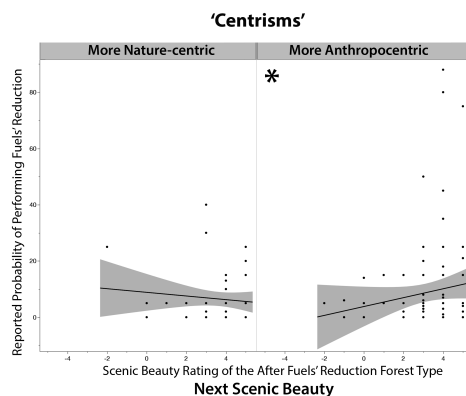
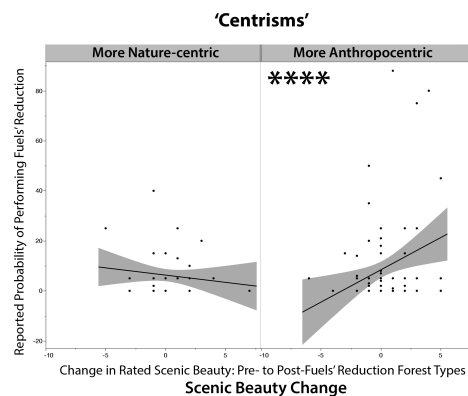
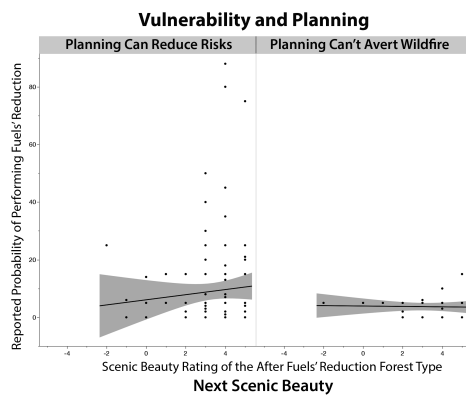
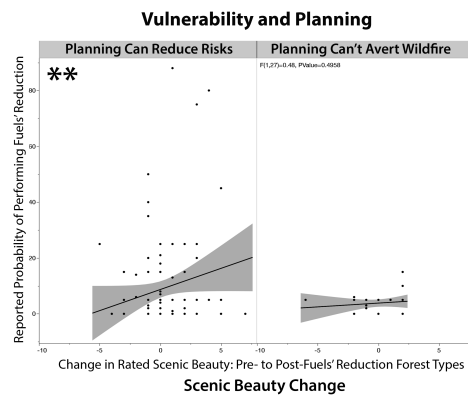
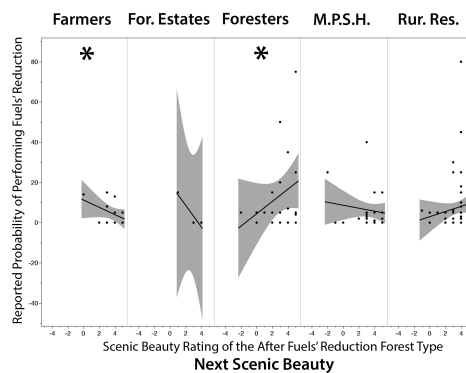
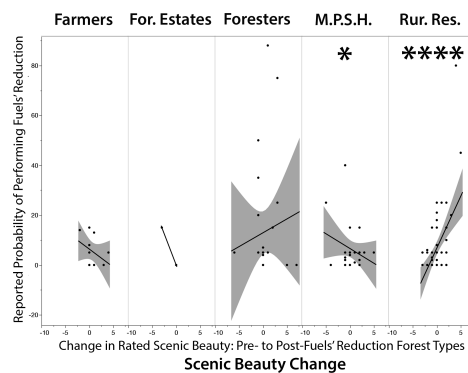
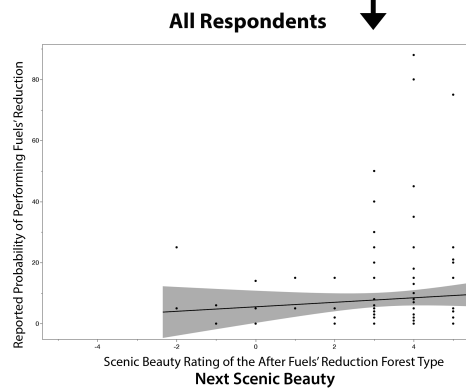
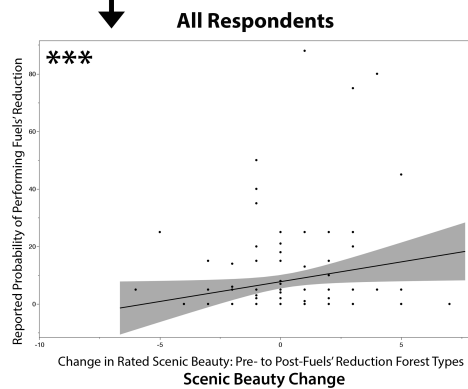
**** $p_F < 0.01$ *** $p_F < 0.05$ ** $p_F < 0.10$ * $p_F < 0.20$

■ = 95% confidence ranges for slopes of least-squares fitted lines.

Graphs for change
in scenic beauty due
to fuels' reduction

Dense, Mature Conifer → Oak Savanna
Moderately High fire risk → Very low fire risk
Highest estimated cost = \$5,000/acre

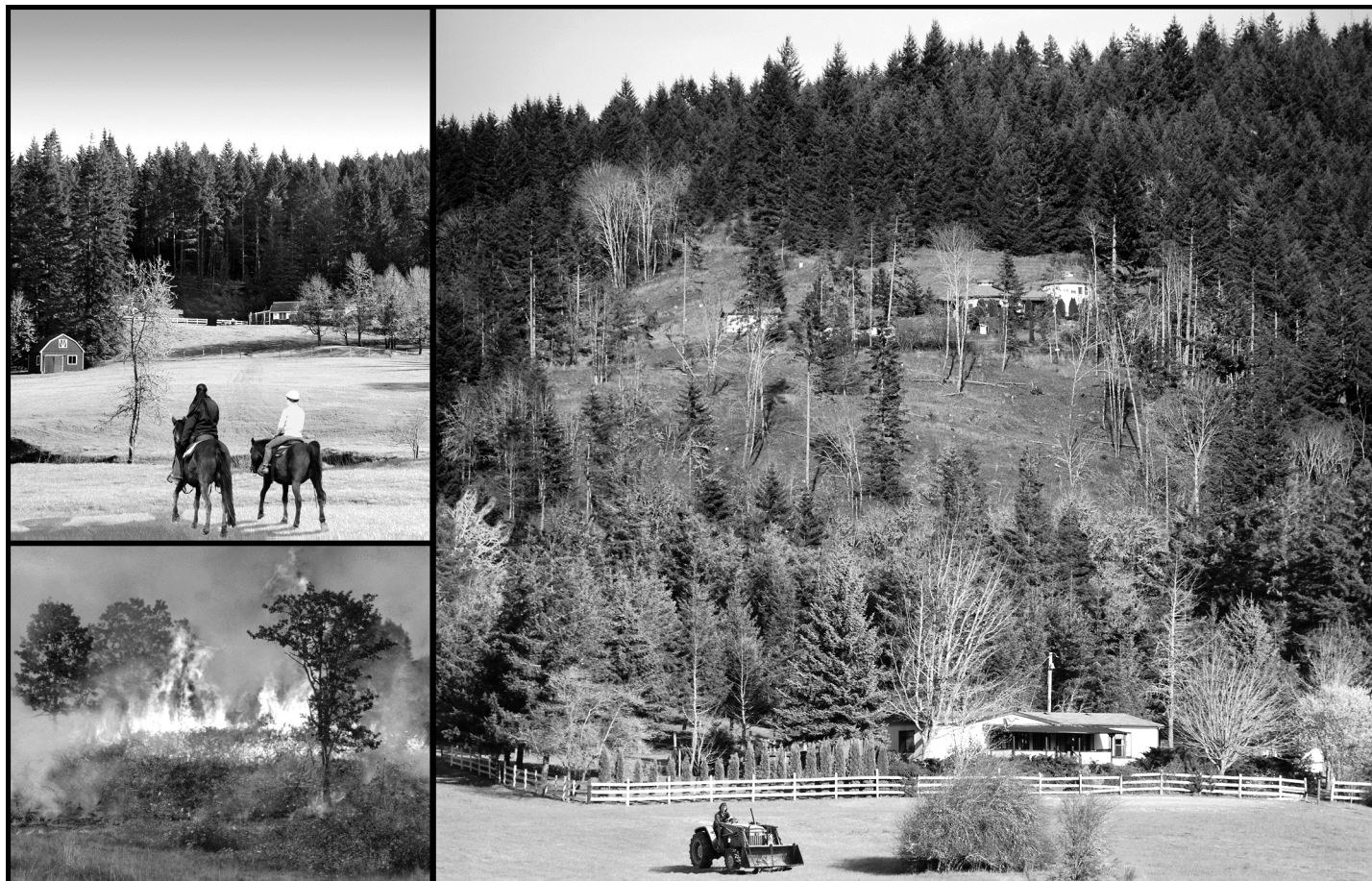
Graphs for future
scenic beauty after
fuels' reduction



**** $p_F < 0.01$ *** $p_F < 0.05$ ** $p_F < 0.10$ * $p_F < 0.20$

■ = 95% confidence ranges for slopes
of least-squares fitted lines.

WILDFIRE, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND YOU



A STUDY OF LANDOWNERS IN THE SOUTHERN WILLAMETTE VALLEY FOOTHILLS

There are parts of this survey you will skip over, depending on the kind of forests you own.

Your help with this effort is greatly appreciated! Thank You!



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



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Wildfire, Forest Management, and You

A survey of property owners in the southern Willamette Valley foothills

Sharing your views:

- Please answer this survey with reference to the largest parcel, set of connected parcels, or nearby-to-each-other parcels you own in the forested foothills around Lebanon, Oregon or Eugene, Oregon.
- In the rest of this survey, this parcel or set of neighboring parcels will be called “your property”.
- Please carefully read all the directions and make your responses clear.
- Please feel free to write any additional comments or explanations you want to in blank spaces or around the edges of the pages.
- Please mail back your completed questionnaire in the prepaid envelope provided.
- All of your answers will be kept completely confidential.

Thank you very much for your help!

You and Your Property

1) What is the estimated total acreage of “your property”?

_____ Acres

2) Approximately how many years have you been a property owner anywhere in the southern Willamette Valley foothills?

_____ Years

3) About how many properties do you own in western Oregon?

_____ Parcel/s

4) Please check this circle if you live on “your property”? ☐

5) If so, how many years?

_____ Years

6) If not, please check this circle if you live elsewhere in the Willamette Valley? ☐

7) If you live elsewhere in the Willamette Valley, how many years have you lived there?

_____ Years

8. Which of the following land types are found on “your property”? Please check ☒ all that apply.

☐ Mostly Conifer Forest (e.g., Douglas fir)

☐ Unstocked Pasture or Grassland

☐ Mostly Deciduous Forest (e.g., Oak or Maple)

☐ Vacant/Unused Open Land

☐ Mixed Conifer and Deciduous Forest

☐ Native Prairie / Wet Meadow

☐ Riparian Forest (near rivers or creeks)

☐ Wetlands

☐ Agricultural Crops / Christmas Trees

☐ Developed (Valuable Buildings)

☐ Actively Stocked Pasture or Grassland

☐ Other: _____

9) What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

10) What is your age?

Years

11) What is your occupation?

12) Is your property in an urban growth boundary?

- ☐ Yes ☐ Don't know
☐ No

13) What is the zip code of your primary residence?

14a. If you do not live in the Willamette Valley, please check here ☐, and skip to question 15.

14b. If you moved to the Willamette Valley more than 10 years ago please check here ☐, and skip to 15.

14c. If you moved to the Willamette Valley in the last 10 years where did you move from? Please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Elsewhere in western Oregon | <input type="radio"/> California |
| <input type="radio"/> Elsewhere in central or eastern Oregon | <input type="radio"/> Idaho |
| <input type="radio"/> Western Washington | <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Eastern Washington | |

15) What is the highest level of education that you have completed? Please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than a high school degree | <input type="radio"/> 2 year college degree |
| <input type="radio"/> High school degree or GED | <input type="radio"/> 4 year college degree |
| <input type="radio"/> Some college | <input type="radio"/> Advanced degree (e.g., Masters, J.D., M.D., Ph.D.) |

16) Which of the following best describes your household's pre-tax annual income? Please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$15,000 | <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 – \$24,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 – \$34,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 – \$49,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 – \$74,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 - \$99,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 - \$149,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 or more |
| <input type="radio"/> I prefer not to answer. | |

17) Which of the following are important goals for your property in the coming ten years?

For each option please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Not Important | Somewhat Important | Important | Very Important |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. A place to live..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. A place to raise my family..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. A place for my extended family to live..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Timber production..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. Agricultural production..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f. Peace and quiet..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| g. Personal enjoyment..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| h. Improve wildlife habitat..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| i. Manage forest health..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| j. Reforestation of cleared land..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| k. Raise stock (e.g., cows, horses, pigs, etc.)..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| l. Residential development..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| m. Provide income..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| n. Maintain or improve scenic beauty..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| o. Conduct ecological restoration..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| p. Land as a financial investment..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| q. Reduce fire risks..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| r. Other? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Wildfire and You**18) Have you ever experienced any of the following effects from wildfire anywhere you have been?**

For each statement please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | No | Within 1 year | 1 – 5 Years Ago | More than 5 Years Ago |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Felt fear or anxiety?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. A road closure due to wildfire?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. Smoke discomfort from wildfire?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Friends, family, neighbors suffered wildfire damage?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. Evacuated home, workplace, or property due to wildfire?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f. Been injured or suffered property damage?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

19) From your perspective, how high is the level of risk for catastrophic wildfire in the southern Willamette Valley foothills? Please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

Extremely High High Moderately High Average Moderately Low Low Extremely Low

☐ ← ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ →

20) How big of a problem do you believe climate change may pose by increasing wildfire risk in the southern Willamette Valley foothills? For each statement please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Today | Within a 10 – 20 Years | Within 50 Years | I Don't Know |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Climate is not changing and poses no threat to increase fire risks. (Skip to question 21)..... | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| b. Climate change will likely only cause minor increases, if any, to fire risks | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. Climate change will likely cause a modest increase in the number and severity of fires | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Climate change will likely cause a big problem due to many, severe wildfires | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

21) In the event of a fire do you have any of the following water sources that could be used for fire fighting. For each statement please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. An outdoor swimming pool?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. A pond, lake, or stock tank?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. A creek or river that flows through “your property” reliably in the summer?..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

22) Is “your property” in a rural fire protection district? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DON'T KNOW

23) If a wildfire occurs on or near your property how vulnerable do you believe you would be? Please rate your beliefs about the following statements. For each statement please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Very Strongly Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Somewhat Disagree | Neither Agree nor Disagree | Somewhat Agree | Strongly Agree | Very Strongly Agree |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. My local fire department will protect me (and my property)..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. Wildfire is an indiscriminant act of nature that no planning can avert..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. My property is likely to be damaged by wildfire because there is little that can be done to protect it..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. I will have a voice in helping my community and government minimize my risk of fire damage..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. I am not worried because I have prepared my property to protect my home from wildfire..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

24) Wildfire managers operate from a set of policy principles that are established ahead of time as guidelines for decisions during firefighting. Please evaluate the following policy principles governing firefighter relations with landowners. We want to know how well they match up with your views about how firefighters ought to view the responsibilities of landowners when wildfire threatens their neighborhood. For each statement please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Very Strongly Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Somewhat Disagree | Neither Agree nor Disagree | Somewhat Agree | Strongly Agree | Very Strongly Agree |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. When a wildfire threatens my neighborhood I think it is best to stand aside and allow the authorities and fire managers to conduct the initial attack because they are the experts and have the preparation, resources, and training to control a fire quickly..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. I believe that it is a responsibility of friends and neighbors to organize ahead of time to reduce wildfire risks and be prepared to cooperate with and assist professional firefighters when a wildfire threatens their property | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. If wildfire threatens to burn across private land, each individual landowner should be responsible for protecting their own property as they see fit.... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. For the benefit and safety of all involved in fighting a wildfire, landowners should follow the instructions of fire managers even if it means evacuating their property and losing their ability to control and protect their property..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

25) Whenever you make a major decision about changing the use or management of your property, how influential are others in your decision making?

For each statement please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Not Influential | Somewhat Influential | Influential | Very Influential |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Family members..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. Co-owners..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. Neighbors' actions..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Neighbors' opinions..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. Friends..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f. Corporate officers..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| g. Legal council..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| h. Financial advisors..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| i. Forestry experts (e.g., OR Dept of Forestry, Oregon Small Woodland Owners Association)..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| j. Habitat experts (e.g., OR Dept of Fish and Wildlife, The Nature Conservancy)..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| k. Ag. Experts (e.g., OSU Extension, Farm Bureau)... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| l. Others ? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Identifying Your Forests and Their Future Management

QUICKLY IDENTIFYING YOUR FOREST TYPES

- To simplify this survey we ask about just 7 very-broad types of forests. These include many particular types that foresters would distinguish. **Roughly estimate which broad forest types your forests belong to.**
- Please use the descriptions of forest types and their management history to help identify your forest types.
- When we ask how much of each forest type you own, we only want **quick and rough acreage estimates**. These will be good enough for us to estimate the general mix of forests to forecast future wildfires better.
- We are not asking about Christmas tree farms or very young forests and plantations less than 15 years old. If you own these forest types, please **ignore very-young forests while answering this survey**.

QUICKLY RATING YOUR CHANCES OF CHANGING FORESTS

- **Consider all important values** you use to make decisions, not just the ones we talk about in this survey.
- Please **answer the questions in the order presented** in the rest of the survey. (You may scan ahead first.)
- We know forest management decisions are complex, involving long deliberations among family, co-owners and advisors. **Please thoughtfully but quickly estimate the chances of final decisions to change forests.**
- If you expect not to change your forests in the ways we ask about, then mark all probabilities near to zero.
- When we ask you to estimate the chances of several alternative forest changes, please estimate each of these all by itself, just one at a time. Do not worry about making all your probability estimates add up to 100%.
- If you are uncertain about evaluating an expert opinion, don't hesitate to answer "don't know".
- The property rights risks our experts agreed on are speculative averages, not bad-case scenarios. They apply to having and keeping each forest type, not to the various regulations involved in changing forest types.

Might You Reduce Ground Fuels to Reduce Wildfire Risk?

26. One effective way to reduce the risk of intense wildfire on your land is to reduce the amount of plants and woody material that can catch fire near the ground. **What is the likelihood that you will implement any of the following ground fuels reductions on a significant patch of your forest in the next 10 years?**

For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this fuel reduction; 0 indicates a 0 percent chance that you will use the strategy and 100 indicates that you are 100 percent certain that you will use the strategy;

For Example:

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 |
|---|----|----|

- a. Cutting back brush and grasses manually, using tools like mowers, saws, axes and wood-grinders.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- b. Cutting back brush and grasses by hiring a big, powerful, mechanical brush mower on big tires/tracks.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- c. Using prescribed fire, if you were in complete control of its planning and execution and received advice from experts about how to make it safe and effective.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- d. Using prescribed fire, if you allowed an outside team of experts or an agency to plan and execute the project safely, as they see fit.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- e. Using your preferred method from the above options, with financial assistance to cover all the costs.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

OAK SAVANNA



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF OAK SAVANNA ON YOUR LAND?

This forest type contains a very low density of scattered oak trees with open space in-between. The trees may be any size but are often big, old Oregon oaks, 40-80 feet tall and often just as wide as they are tall. These savannas have a ground cover of grasses and wildflowers, sometimes with a few shrubs and various tree types scattered about. These forests may be used as pasture. Patches of savanna can be just a few acres or many acres in size.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY SAVANNA ON YOUR LAND?

Oak savannas around the Willamette Valley have usually survived for a long time because young trees have been prevented from growing up among the oaks. It is believed that the Native Americans maintained large areas of oak savanna by regular burning of ground vegetation. Oak savannas may have been maintained or restored by harvesting some trees, mowing, grazing, or prescribed burning, and planting oaks and other native plants.

27a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this oak savanna open forest landscape?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | +4 | +5 |
| very ugly | quite ugly | fairly ugly | a bit ugly | slightly ugly | neutral or don't know | slight scenic beauty | a bit of scenic beauty | fair scenic beauty | high scenic beauty | very high scenic beauty |

SOME RISKS AND BENEFITS OF OAK SAVANNA FORESTS

Average Wildfire Risk = **Very Low**

The very low density of these forests combines with fire-resistant oak trees, and often with few shrubs and low branches on the trees, to very much reduce wildfire fuel. Wildfires in these forests tend to be less intense, mainly burning slowly along the ground, easier to control, and less likely to spread onto homes.

27b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **Very High**

Oak savannas are quite rare in the Willamette Valley. If conditions are right, they can offer habitat for about 200 rare species of birds, plants, animals and insects, such as western bluebird, chipping sparrow, Willamette daisy and western buttercup. When they do, savannas add greatly to regional habitat variety.

27c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

Potential Property Rights Risk = **Moderately High**

Oak savannas are rare and can offer habitat for sensitive species, including some that might someday be listed under the Endangered Species Act. Future regulations (perhaps state or local) may limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest savannas, particularly if they are managed or restored to high quality habitat.

27d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ I don't know.

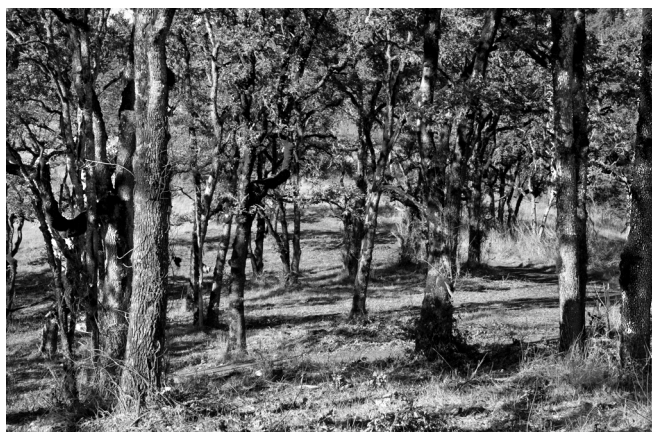
OAK SAVANNA



27e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1-10 acres
- ☐ 10-20 acres
- ☐ 20-50 acres
- ☐ 50-100 acres
- ☐ more than 100 acres
- ☐ I have some but don't know how much

DECIDUOUS OAK WOODLAND



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

This forest type typically consists mainly of well-spaced deciduous trees at least 20 feet tall. They are usually mostly Oregon white oak trees, sometimes with a few big leaf maple and other deciduous trees mixed in. There may be just a few conifers as well, particularly as young seedlings and saplings. These forests usually have a fairly open understory of grass and other low plants. A few or many shrubs may be present, like snowberry, poison oak or blackberries. These forests are sometimes used for pasture.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

These forests can be surviving examples of forests that used to be common in the Willamette Valley. Or, they may have been restored and maintained by removing and grinding up conifer trees that had grown into what used to be oak woodlands, and then periodically mowing them again every few years. Grazing or prescribed burns can also help keep conifer trees from growing back into these oak woodlands.

28a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this deciduous oak woodland forest type?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | +4 | +5 |
| very ugly | quite ugly | fairly ugly | a bit ugly | slightly ugly | neutral or don't know | slight scenic beauty | a bit of scenic beauty | fair scenic beauty | high scenic beauty | very high scenic beauty |

SOME RISKS AND BENEFITS OF DECIDUOUS OAK WOODLANDS

Average Wildfire Risk = **Very Low**

When these forests have lower tree density and the trees are mainly fire-resistant oaks, and when there is also a low density of understory trees and shrubs, then overall fuel is low. Wildfires in these forests tend to be less intense, mainly burning along the ground, easier to control, and unlikely to spread onto homes.

28b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **High**

These forests are becoming rare around the Willamette Valley. They can offer habitat for a variety of sensitive animals and wildflowers, like western wood-pewee, acorn woodpeckers, white-breasted nuthatch, hound's-tongue, and fawn lily. When they do so they add much to regional habitat variety.

28c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

Potential Property Rights Risk = **Moderate**

This forest type is becoming scarcer and may offer habitat to sensitive species, including a few that might possibly be listed under the Endangered Species Act. Future regulations might limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest oak woodlands, particularly if they are managed or restored to high quality habitat.

28d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ I don't know.

DECIDUOUS OAK WOODLAND



28e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None
 ☐ 1-10 acres
 ☐ 10-20 acres
 ☐ 20-50 acres
 ☐ 50-100 acres
 ☐ more than 100 acres
 ☐ I have some but don't know how much

MIXED DECIDUOUS AND CONIFER FOREST



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

This is a common forest type in the Willamette Valley foothills. They are mostly unmanaged or along rivers. This forest type always includes bigger deciduous trees, like Oregon white oak, Oregon ash, big leaf maple or fruit trees gone wild. It must also include many evergreen conifer trees, which may be big or mostly smaller than the deciduous trees. Shrubs and young deciduous trees will usually also be growing in these forests, sometimes forming a dense understory.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

Mixed deciduous and conifer forests usually develop when deciduous forests are little managed for many years so that lots of conifer trees have been allowed to grow into the forest. Some of these forests develop after a harvest or die-off in a conifer forest allows alder, big leaf maple and other deciduous trees to get established. The mix of trees and shrubs depends on how woodcutting or mowing has occurred, whether livestock have grazed the forest, and other factors.

29a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this mixed deciduous and conifer forest type?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | +4 | +5 |
| very ugly | quite ugly | fairly ugly | a bit ugly | slightly ugly | neutral or don't know | slight scenic beauty | a bit of scenic beauty | fair scenic beauty | high scenic beauty | very high scenic beauty |

SOME RISKS AND BENEFITS OF MIXED DECIDUOUS AND CONIFER FORESTS

Average Wildfire Risk = **Very High**

These forests are typically very dense, often with a dense understory of shrubs and young trees, with fire-prone conifers, and sometimes branches and logs on the ground. These can combine to provide lots of fuel for wildfires. Fires in these forests can therefore be very intense and spread quickly toward homes.

29b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **Moderate**

These forests mainly offer habitat for common animals like western grey squirrel, Wilson's warbler, black-throated warbler, deer, and raccoons. They are not rare, and there is plenty of this forest type in the Willamette Valley foothills so that this forest habitat adds just moderately to regional habitat variety.

29c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

Potential Property Rights Risk = **Very Low**

Because this forest type is plentiful and mainly offers habitat to non-sensitive species, there is very little chance that any government agency will limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest such forests.

29d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ I don't know.

MIXED DECIDUOUS AND CONIFER FOREST



29e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None
☐ 1-10 acres
☐ 10-20 acres
☐ 20-50 acres
☐ 50-100 acres
☐ more than 100 acres
☐ I have some but don't know how much
- ↓ ↓
- SKIP TO PAGE 16 if you do not have this mixed forest.**

How Might You Change Your Mixed Deciduous Conifer Forests in the Future?

30a. What is the likelihood that you will not significantly change any of the mixed deciduous and conifer forest on your property over the next 10 years? *Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will not change this forest.* For Example:

The probability you will leave your mixed deciduous and conifer forests alone.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

30b. What is the likelihood that you will remove the deciduous and older conifer trees on at least 2 acres of mixed deciduous & conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years?

Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.

If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing this timber harvest.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

MIGHT YOU RESTORE OAK WOODLAND?

Mixed Deciduous and Conifer Forest



Deciduous Oak Woodland



| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| VERY HIGH | MODERATE | VERY LOW |

| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| VERY LOW | HIGH | MODERATE |

What is generally involved: Hire a logging company to remove and sell nearly all the trees that are not oaks, and mow the shrubs and weeds. Seedlings, shrubs and grass will then need mowing every few years.

Estimated finances: Cost = \$500/acre to \$2,000/acre. Revenue = \$300/acre to \$2,500/acre.

30c. What is the likelihood that you will implement oak woodland restoration on a patch of mixed deciduous and conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? *For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.*

a. If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing and maintaining it with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

b. If you received enough financial assistance to break even, with risks to your property rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

c. If you received financial assistance to guarantee a profit of \$1,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

d. If you only had a legal guarantee that the government would not take any of your property rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

e. If you were guaranteed to keep your property rights and earn a profit of \$1,000 per acre.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

MIGHT YOU RESTORE OAK SAVANNA?

Mixed Deciduous and Conifer Forest



Oak Savanna



| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| VERY HIGH | MODERATE | VERY LOW |

| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| VERY LOW | VERY HIGH | MOD. HIGH |

What is generally involved: Hire a logging company to remove and sell all trees except a few scattered oaks, and mow shrubs and weeds. After that, seedlings, shrubs and grass will need mowing and/or grazing every few years. You might also intensively prepare the soil and plant wildflowers and native grass.

Estimated finances: Cost = \$1,500/acre to \$5,000/acre. Revenue = \$500/acre to \$3,000/acre.

30d. What is the likelihood that you will implement oak savanna restoration on a patch of mixed deciduous and conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? *For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.*

- a. If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing and maintaining it with risks to your rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- b. If you received enough financial assistance to break even, with risks to your property rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- c. If you received financial assistance to guarantee a profit of \$1,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- d. If you only had a legal guarantee that the government would not take any of your property rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- e. If you were guaranteed to keep your property rights and earn a profit of \$1,000 per acre.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

30e. If you restored oak savanna, what is the likelihood that you would “go the extra mile” at your own expense to prepare the soil and plant native prairie grasses and wildflowers on at least 2 acres? *Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this extra restoration step.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

30f. What is the likelihood that you will convert at least 2 acres of your mixed deciduous and conifer forest into a conifer forest by removing all the deciduous trees during the next 10 years? *Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

THINNED, YOUNG, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

This forest type mainly contains conifer trees, like Douglas fir, that mostly have skinny trunks because they are young. These young trees will not be very dense, most likely because the forest has been thinned. They may contain a few deciduous trees and shrubs, like maples, Oregon grape or salal, and can have an open understory with ground vegetation like ferns.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

These forests are about 15 to 50 years old. They started out as dense, young, mainly-conifer forests. They may have been thinned when they were young plantations, and/or later when the trees grew tall and some started to die because they were shaded out or could not compete for soil nutrients. These young forests are usually thinned for one or more of many reasons: (1) to accelerate the growth of selected trees for a future harvest, (2) to improve forest health, (3) to make the forest more beautiful, (4) to accelerate the eventual creation of mature forest habitat conditions, (5) to improve deer hunting, or (6) fuel reduction to reduce wildfire risk.

31a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this thinned, young, mainly-conifer forest type?



-5

very
ugly



-4

quite
ugly



-3

fairly
ugly



-2

a bit
ugly



-1

slightly
ugly



0

neutral
or don't
know



+1

slight
scenic
beauty



+2

a bit of
scenic
beauty



+3

fair
scenic
beauty



+4

high
scenic
beauty



+5

very high
scenic
beauty

SOME RISKS & BENEFITS OF THINNED, YOUNG, MAINLY-CONIFER FORESTS

Average Wildfire Risk = **Moderately Low**

The reduced density of these forests can combine with a reduced density of shrubs and fewer low branches on the trees to reduce wildfire fuel. Under these or similar conditions, wildfires in these forests can be less intense, burn mainly along the ground, easier to control, and less likely to spread onto homes.

31b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **Moderately Low**

These forests mainly offer habitat for common animals like deer mice, Townsend's squirrel, deer, elk and bracken fern. Species that need forest understory or a variety of tree types are generally not found in these forests. This forest type is generally not supportive of sensitive or rare species.

31c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

Potential Property Rights Risk = **Low**

Because this forest type offers habitat mainly for non-sensitive species, there is little chance that existing laws will limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest such forests. Because thinned forests grow toward mature habitat faster, there is a chance future laws may protect them. This is quite unlikely because such young forests will not create valuable habitat any time soon, and no such laws have ever been proposed.

31d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ I don't know.

THINNED, YOUNG, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



31e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None
 ☐ 1-10 acres
 ☐ 10-20 acres
 ☐ 20-50 acres
 ☐ 50-100 acres
 ☐ more than 100 acres
 ☐ I have some but don't know how much

DENSE, YOUNG, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

These forests are common in western Oregon with many, tightly spaced trees, mostly Douglas fir. These may be young so that they mostly look like big Christmas trees. Or, the trees may be a bit older and taller, most likely with skinny trunks and few low branches. These forests usually have just a few deciduous trees and shrubs. They sometimes have ground vegetation and often have fallen branches and skinny trees on the ground.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

These young forests usually have not been managed much. They are about 15 to 50 years old and have not been thinned, unlike those on page 16. A few trees may have been removed, perhaps early in the life of the forest. These forests typically started as plantations in timber-harvest areas, or in former farm fields or pastures. They may also be second-growth forests that started after wildfires or diseases killed most of the previous forest.

32a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this dense, young, mainly-conifer forest type?



-5

very
ugly



-4

quite
ugly



-3

fairly
ugly



-2

a bit
ugly



-1

slightly
ugly



0

neutral
or don't
know



+1

slight
scenic
beauty



+2

a bit of
scenic
beauty



+3

fair
scenic
beauty



+4

high
scenic
beauty



+5

very high
scenic
beauty

SOME RISKS & BENEFITS OF DENSE, YOUNG MAINLY-CONIFER FORESTS

Average Wildfire Risk = **High**

The density of these forests, with lots of fire-prone conifers, lots of shrubs and low branches on the trees, and many branches on the ground can combine to provide plenty of fuel for wildfires. Fires in these forests can be intense and spread quickly toward homes.

32b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **Low**

This forest type typically has little variety of tree species just with a simple, single-canopy of trees. It offers habitat for ruffed grouse, red fox, tiger lily, and common animals like deer mice, deer and elk. This forest type is not rare in western Oregon so these forests add little to regional habitat variety.

32c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

Potential Property Rights Risk = **Very Low**

Because this forest type is common and offers habitat for mainly non-sensitive species, there is very little chance that any government agency will limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest such forests.

32d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property values.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property values.
- ☐ I don't know.

DENSE, YOUNG, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



32e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None ☐ 1-10 acres ☐ 10-20 acres ☐ 20-50 acres ☐ 50-100 acres ☐ more than 100 acres ☐ I have some but don't know how much
- ↓ ↓
- SKIP TO PAGE 22 if you have no dense young conifer forest.**

How Might You Change Your Dense, Young, Mainly-Conifer Forests in the Future?

33a. What is the likelihood that you will not significantly change any of the dense, young, mainly-conifer forest on your property over the next 10 years? *Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will not change this forest.*

For Example:

0 10 / 20

The probability you will leave your dense, young, mainly-conifer forests alone.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

MIGHT YOU THIN YOUR DENSE YOUNG FORESTS?

Dense, Young Mainly-Conifer Forest



Thinned, Young, Mainly-Conifer Forest



Wildfire Risk Habitat Value Property Rts Risk
HIGH LOW VERY LOW

Wildfire Risk Habitat Value Property Rts Risk
MOD. LOW MOD. LOW LOW

What is generally involved: Hire a logging company to remove trees & sell merchantable trees and chips.

Estimated finances: Cost = \$800/acre to \$1,500/acre. Revenue = \$1,500/acre to \$4,500/acre.

33b. What is the likelihood that you will thin a significant patch of dense, young, mainly conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? *For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.* For Example:

0 10 / 20

- a. If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing this thinning with risks to your prop. rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- b. If market conditions assured you to break even, with risks to your property rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- c. If market conditions assured you a profit of at least \$1,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- d. If market conditions assured you a profit of at least \$3,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

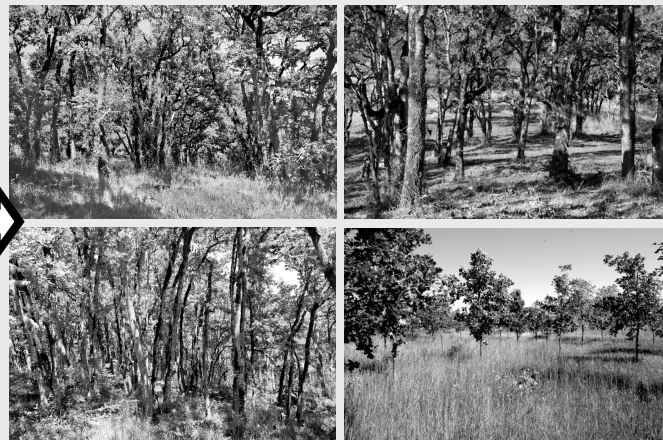
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

MIGHT YOU RESTORE OAK WOODLAND

Dense, Young, Mainly-Conifer Forest



Deciduous Oak Woodland



| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk | Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| HIGH | LOW | VERY LOW | VERY LOW | HIGH | MODERATE |

What is generally involved: Hire a logging company to remove and sell all the trees that are not oaks, plant oaks, and mow shrubs and weeds. Seedlings, shrubs and grass will need mowing every few years.
Estimated finances: Cost = \$1,500/acre to \$5,000/acre. Revenue = \$1,500/acre to \$5,500/acre.

33c. What is the likelihood that you will implement oak woodland restoration on a patch of mixed deciduous and conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change;

For Example: $\frac{0}{10} / \frac{20}{100}$

- a. If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing and maintaining it with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- b. If you received enough financial assistance to break even, with risks to your property rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- c. If you received financial assistance to guarantee a profit of \$1,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- d. If you only had a legal guarantee that the government would not take any of your property rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- e. If you were guaranteed to keep your property rights and earn a profit of \$1,000 per acre.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

33d. What is the likelihood that you will implement a conventional timber harvest on at least 2 acres of dense, young, mainly-conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.

If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing this timber harvest.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

THINNED, MATURE, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

This forest type mainly contains conifer trees, like Douglas fir, that mostly have trunks at least 10 inches in diameter because they are mature. These mature trees will not be very dense, most likely because the forest has been thinned. These forests may contain a few deciduous trees and shrubs, and sometimes are open underneath with ground vegetation, like swordferns.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

These forests are usually at least 50 years old. They started out as dense, young conifer forests. They may have been thinned a lot when were young, or thinned less intensively more recently. These forests are usually thinned for one or more of many reasons: (1) to accelerate the growth of selected trees for a future harvest, (2) to improve forest health, (3) to make the forest more beautiful, (4) to accelerate the eventual creation of old-growth-like forest habitat conditions, (5) to improve deer hunting, or (6) fuel reduction to reduce wildfire risk.

34a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this thinned, mature, mainly-conifer forest type?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | +4 | +5 |
| very ugly | quite ugly | fairly ugly | a bit ugly | slightly ugly | neutral or don't know | slight scenic beauty | a bit of scenic beauty | fair scenic beauty | high scenic beauty | very high scenic beauty |

SOME RISKS & BENEFITS OF THINNED, MATURE, MAINLY-CONIFER FORESTS

Average Wildfire Risk = **Low**

The reduced density of these forests can contribute to low wildfire fuel levels if there are also reduced shrubs, low branches on the trees, and logs and branches on the ground. Wildfires in these forests tend to be less intense, mainly burning slowly along the ground, easier to control, and less likely to spread onto homes.

34b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **Moderately High**

These forests offer habitats for birds and animals like olive-sided flycatchers, varied thrush, band-tailed pigeon, Douglas squirrel, and common species like sword fern, deer and elk. Species that need forest understory habitat are less common here. This forest type contributes to regional habitat variety.

34c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

Potential Property Rights Risk = **Moderately Low**

Because these forests are common and mainly offer habitat to fairly abundant species, there is little chance that current laws will limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest them. Because mature, thinned forests grow toward old-growth-like habitat faster, future laws might protect them. This risk is fairly low because such ballot measures or bills have not been proposed, and other logging-prevention measures have not passed.

34d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ I don't know.

THINNED, MATURE, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



34e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None
 ☐ 1-10 acres
 ☐ 10-20 acres
 ☐ 20-50 acres
 ☐ 50-100 acres
 ☐ more than 100 acres
 ☐ I have some but don't know how much

DENSE, MATURE, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



DOES THIS DESCRIBE ANY PATCHES OF FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

This is a common forest type in western Oregon. It mainly contains many large conifers, typically Douglas fir. These are mature forests more than 50 years old. They may be managed or unmanaged forests, but have not been thinned in any obvious way. As a result, the trees are denser than in thinned mature forests (page 21), but not as dense as the unthinned young forests back on page 18. They typically contain just a few deciduous trees and shrubs. They often have a fairly open understory with down logs but not much ground vegetation.

DOES THIS DESCRIBE THE HISTORY OF ANY FOREST ON YOUR LAND?

These forests have not been thinned, although a few scattered trees may have been harvested during past years. They often started out as plantations in timber-harvest areas, in farm fields, or former pastures. These forests may also be second growth forests in areas where wildfire or diseases killed most of the previous forest, or in areas where conifer trees have almost completely replaced a deciduous forest that used to be in the same place.

35a. How much scenic beauty do you see in this dense, mature, mainly-conifer forest type?

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | +4 | +5 |
| very ugly | quite ugly | fairly ugly | a bit ugly | slightly ugly | neutral or don't know | slight scenic beauty | a bit of scenic beauty | fair scenic beauty | high scenic beauty | very high scenic beauty |

SOME RISKS AND BENEFITS OF DENSE, MATURE, MAINLY-CONIFER FORESTS

Average Wildfire Risk = **Moderately High**

These forests tend to be dense with many fire-prone conifers. If they have many shrubs, low tree branches, logs and branches on the ground, this can add even more wildfire fuel. If these forests are more open and clean underneath, fires can be less intense. Otherwise, fires can be intense and spread toward homes.

35b. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of wildfire.
- ☐ I don't know.

Average Habitat Value = **Moderate** (Not including old-growth forests.)

These forests can offer habitat for some moderately rare birds and animals, like pileated woodpecker and flying squirrel, as well as more common species, like red tree voles, swordfern and trillium. There is lots of this forest type in western Oregon so this forest habitat adds little to regional habitat variety.

35c. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the value of this habitat.
- ☐ I don't know.

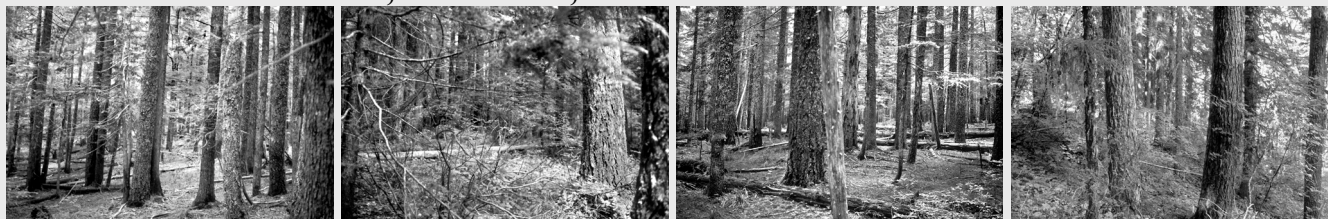
Potential Property Rights Risk = **Low** (Not including old-growth forests.)

Because this forest type is plentiful and mainly offers habitat for pretty abundant species, there is very little chance that any government agency will limit landowners' rights to develop or harvest such forests.

35d. Please check ☒ the one circle that best matches your evaluation of this expert opinion:

- ☐ This opinion overstates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ This is about right.
- ☐ This opinion understates the risk of losing property rights.
- ☐ I don't know.

DENSE, MATURE, MAINLY-CONIFER FOREST



35e. Approximately how much of your property do you think is a lot like this forest type?

- ☐ None
☐ 1-10 acres
☐ 10-20 acres
☐ 20-50 acres
☐ 50-100 acres
☐ more than 100 acres
☐ I have some but don't know how much

SKIP TO PAGE 28 if you do not own any dense, mature, conifer forest.

How Might You Change Your Dense, Mature, Mainly-Conifer Forests in the Future?

36a. What is the likelihood that you will not significantly change any of the dense, mature, mainly-conifer forest on your property over the next 10 years? *Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will leave this forest unmanaged.* For Example:

0 10 / 20

The probability you will leave your dense, mature, mainly-conifer forests alone.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

MIGHT YOU THIN YOUR DENSE MATURE FORESTS?

Dense, Mature, Mainly-Conifer Forest



Thinned, Mature, Mainly-Conifer Forest



| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts Risk |
| MOD. HIGH | MODERATE | LOW |

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts Risk |
| LOW | MOD. HIGH | MOD. LOW |

What is generally involved: Hire a logging company to remove trees & sell merchantable trees and chips.
Estimated finances: Cost = \$2,000/acre to \$3,000/acre. Revenue = \$2,500/acre to \$10,500/acre.

36b. What is the likelihood that you will thin a significant patch of dense, mature, mainly-conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? *For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.*

For Example: 0 10 / 20

- a. If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing this thinning with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- b. If you received enough financial assistance to break even, with risks to your property rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- c. If market conditions assured you a profit of at least \$4,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

- d. If market conditions assured you a profit of at least \$8,000 per acre, with risks to your rights.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

MIGHT YOU RESTORE OAK SAVANNA?

Dense, Mature, Mainly-Conifer Forest



Oak Savanna



| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
| MOD HIGH | MODERATE | LOW |

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Wildfire Risk | Habitat Value | Property Rts. Risk |
| VERY LOW | VERY HIGH | MOD. HIGH |

What is generally involved: Hire a logging company to remove and sell nearly all the trees except a few scattered oaks. Hire a contractor to plant a few oaks and mow shrubs and weeds. After that, seedlings, shrubs and grass will need mowing and/or grazing every few years. These might also be burned off.

Estimated finances: Cost = \$1,500/acre to \$5,000/acre. Revenue = \$4,000/acre to \$25,000/acre.

36c. What is the likelihood that you will implement oak savanna restoration on a patch of mixed deciduous and conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years? *For each option, mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.*

- a. If you had to bear the full cost or profit of implementing and maintaining it with risks to your rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- b. If you received enough financial assistance to break even, with risks to your property rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- c. If you received financial assistance to guarantee a profit of \$10,000 per acre, with risk to your rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- d. If you only had a legal guarantee that the government would not take any of your property rights.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

- e. If you were guaranteed to keep your property rights and earn a profit of \$5,000 per acre.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

36d. If you restored oak savanna, what is the likelihood that you would “go the extra mile” at your own expense to prepare the soil and plant native prairie grasses and wildflowers on at least 2 acres?

Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this extra restoration step

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

36e. What is the likelihood that you will do a conventional timber harvest on at least 2 acres of dense, mature, mainly-conifer forest on your property during the next 10 years?

Mark a slash through the number line to indicate the probability that you will implement this forest change.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

Your Values

37. As you answered all the above questions about forest changes you might make, or not, how important were the following considerations?

For each option please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | Not Important | Somewhat Important | Important | Very Important |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Wildfire risk..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. Wildlife habitat | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. Scenic beauty..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| d. Property rights..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. Financial costs..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f. Critical financial needs (i.e. health care, tuition)..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| g. Leaving the forest as nature intended..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| h. Avoiding the hassle..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| i. Short-term financial returns..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| j. Long-term forest investment values..... | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| k. Other | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

38. Listed below are several opposing pairs of general statements about natural resource management and property rights. For each pair of statements please check ☒ the ONE answer that best represents where your beliefs lie between the two statements.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">I Agree More with the Statement on the Left</div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Neutral</div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">I Agree More with the Statement on the Right</div> |
| | | |
| <p>Forests need to be actively managed to be healthy and productive.</p> | | <p>Forests that are left alone without human intervention will grow and change by healthy natural processes.</p> |
| <p>Natural resource management should prioritize modifying the environment to meet important human needs for local communities.</p> | | <p>Natural resource management should prioritize taking care of vital and delicate natural processes to prevent big problems in the future.</p> |
| <p>Property owners should be allowed to make land use decisions without interference from government.</p> | | <p>Government land use regulations are important to maintaining productive farms, forests, and habitats.</p> |

39. Generally, how do you think of yourself politically? Please check ☒ the ONE answer that best applies.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Very Liberal | Liberal | Moderately Liberal | Neutral | Moderately Conservative | Conservative | Very Conservative |
| | | | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> Hard to say | | <input type="radio"/> Other _____ | | | | |

Thank you for your participation in this study!

Please return this questionnaire in the postage-paid return envelope.

Feel free to also enclose a page to provide us additional information or comments about this questionnaire.