

# **2001 Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey**

**Final Report**

**Submitted to:**

Bureau of Land Management  
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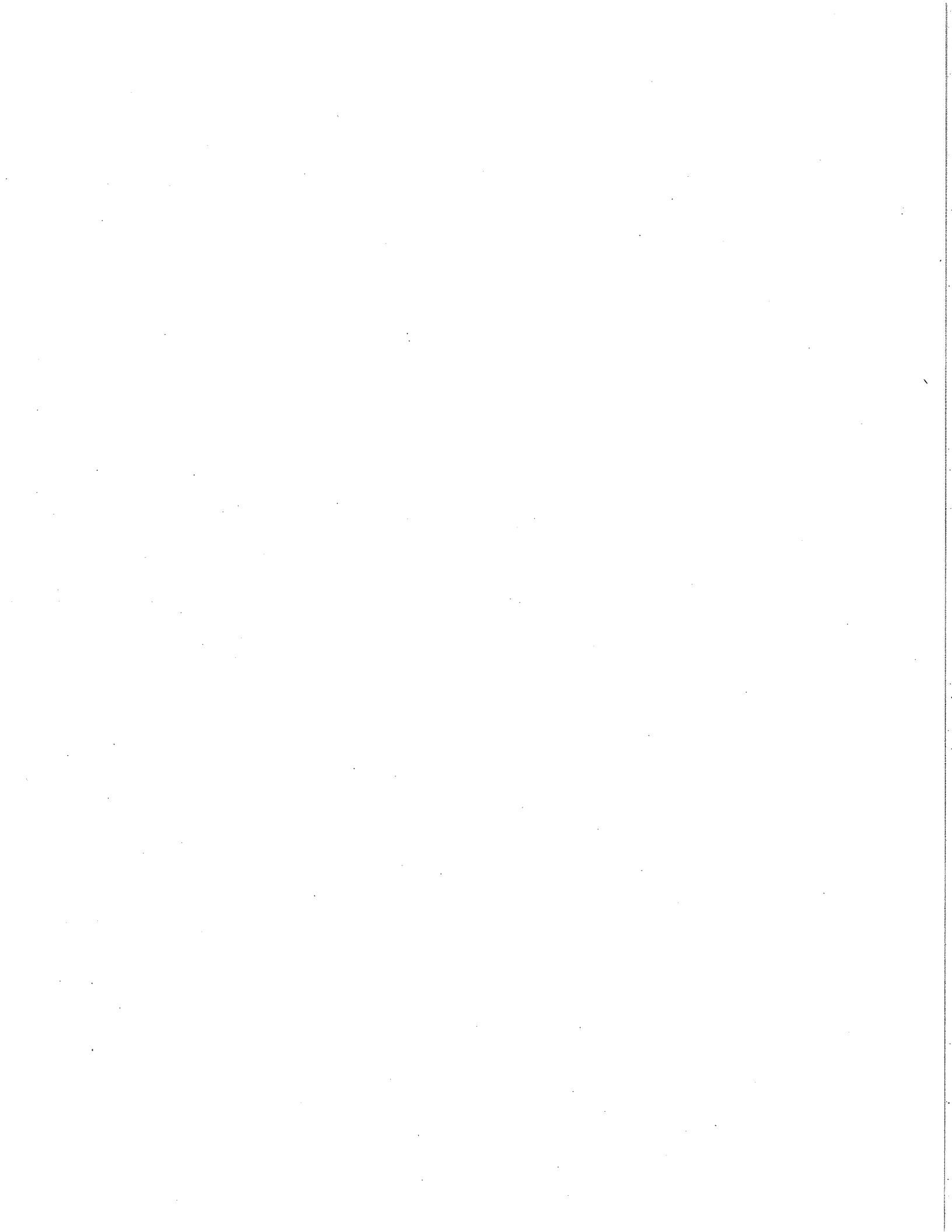
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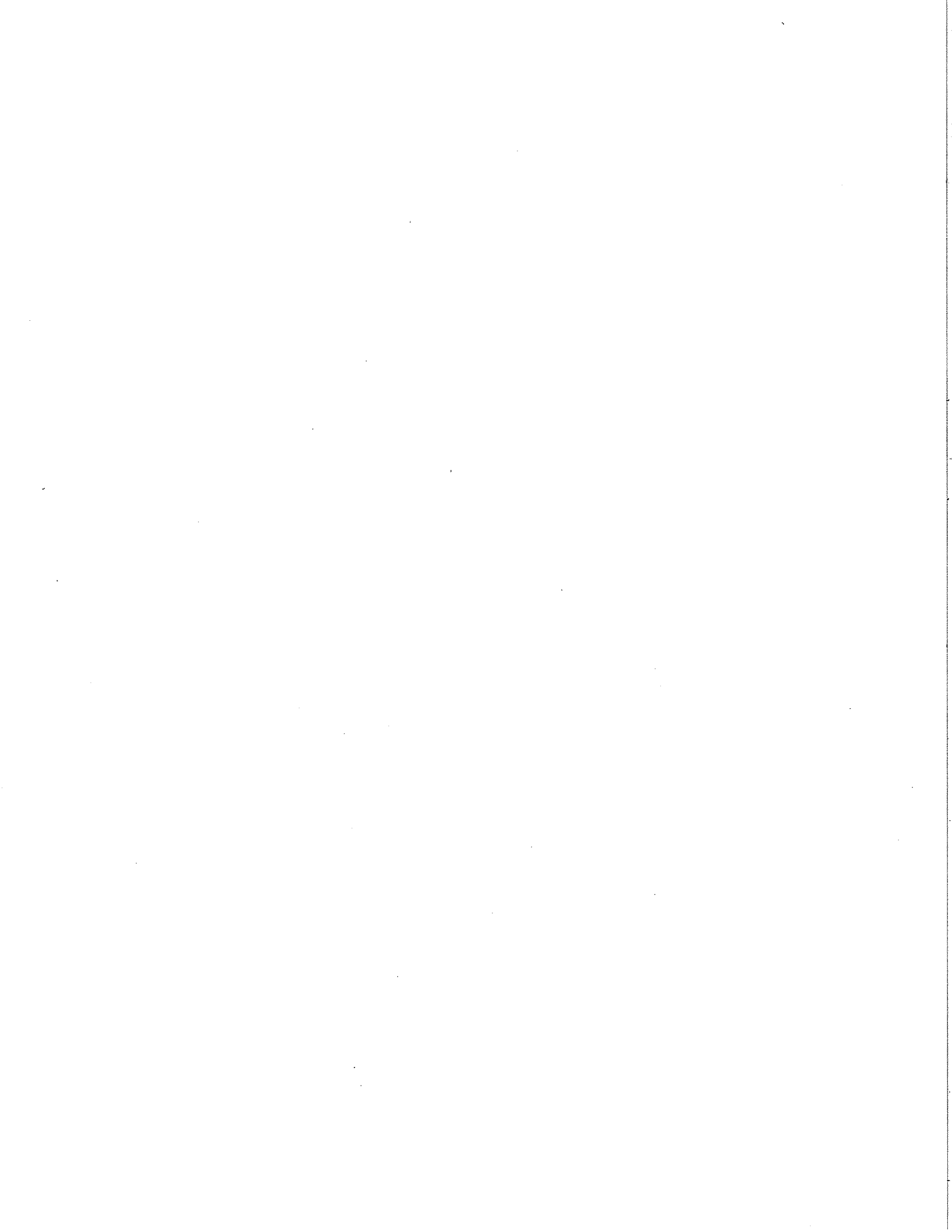
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# Executive Summary

## Background

The Bureau of Land Management contracted with the University of Oregon to conduct a social values survey to gather information from Central Oregon residents to better understand the communities' attitudes and beliefs about BLM-managed resource lands. The BLM will use the information generated through this survey process to supplement the social component of the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS).

## Methods

The primary research tool was a survey mailed to households and key stakeholder groups within the study area. CPW distributed approximately 1,400 surveys to households within the planning area and an additional 950 surveys to individuals on the Upper Deschutes Resource Management Update mailing list. Of the latter, approximately 40 surveys were targeted specifically to key stakeholders in the region. Not counting undeliverable addresses, approximately 2,050 surveys were distributed and 692 were completed and returned, for a 34 percent response rate.

The survey results show response bias in three areas: gender, age, and income. Nearly three-quarters of the respondents were male, compared to about 50% of all Central Oregon residents. The average age of respondents was about 55 years, compared to 50 years for all Central Oregon residents age 18 and over. Finally, the average income was over \$67,000 compared to \$34,700 in Crook County, \$44,200 in Deschutes County, and \$36,500 in Jefferson County.

In summary, known areas of response bias exist in the general population sample. *This bias suggests that readers should take caution in inferring the results to all Central Oregon residents.* Because the general population sample so closely mirrors the BLM mailing list, we postulate that the general population sample also represents people interested in natural resource management in Central Oregon.

One could hypothesize that the overall sample represents people that use BLM lands (90% of respondents indicated they used BLM lands within the past 12 months), but this again cannot be verified because CPW does not have data on the demographic characteristics of people that use BLM lands.

Despite the areas of known response bias, CPW feels the survey results represent the range of attitudes and values of people in Central Oregon. Taken in that context, the survey results are useful to BLM planners because they provide a better understanding of values about land management issues and identify areas where values may conflict with resource management goals or various user groups.

## Key Findings

The following bullet statements present key findings from the survey and are organized by topic.

### Demographics

- **The average survey respondent was in their mid-50s, and male.** While the demographic characteristics observed in the survey sample were not unexpected, they are inconsistent with the overall age and gender characteristics of Central Oregon residents. Respondent characteristics, however, may be representative of the type of people that are most likely to use BLM lands in Central Oregon.
- **The majority of respondents were from rural areas in Central Oregon.** About 83% of respondents were from Crook, Deschutes, or Jefferson Counties. Sixty-eight percent of respondents reported they live outside a city limit. Data from the 1990 Census indicate that about 55% of persons in Crook and Deschutes counties lived inside a city limit in 2000.
- **Most respondents live in relatively close proximity to BLM lands.** Overall, 35% of the respondents lived either immediately adjacent to BLM land or within one mile. About 26% of respondents lived between one and five miles, while 15% lived between five and 10 miles. Twenty-two percent lived more than 10 miles.

### Use of BLM lands

- **A large majority of respondents reported using public lands and BLM lands in Central Oregon.** Over 90% of respondents indicated they had visited public land and/or BLM lands in Central Oregon during the past year. The results suggest that public lands are an important resource to respondents.
- **The majority of respondents are relatively infrequent visitors to BLM lands.** Nearly 50% of respondents reported visiting BLM lands 10 or fewer times in the past year, while 27% reported using BLM lands between 11 and 25 times. Eleven percent reported visiting BLM lands 50 or more times during the past year.
- **Camping, sightseeing, and hiking were the most popular activities on BLM lands.** Analysis of activities by respondent indicates respondents generally visit BLM lands for multiple activities.
- **Non-recreational uses were also important activities.** Wood gathering was the most frequently cited activity (18%), followed by hunting (8%).

## **Public land use and management**

- **Respondents generally felt the BLM is accomplishing its mission.** Nearly two-thirds of the respondents felt that the BLM is achieving its mission either “very well” or “somewhat well.” About 27% felt the BLM was achieving its mission either “not well” or “not at all.” Nine percent responded they didn’t know how well the agency is achieving its mission.
- **Survey results indicate that respondents place a high value on public lands and that they are important for the social and economic health of Central Oregon communities.** The results also underscore that different respondents value public lands in different ways. Several questions received responses that were relatively balanced across the value spectrum, and several had multi-modal distributions. The phenomena were most pronounced in questions that emphasized trade-offs between ecosystem health and other values.
- **Ecosystem management activities were rated as among the most important BLM land management activities.** Providing wildlife habitat, ensuring watershed health, and reducing soil erosion all received responses on the important side of the scale in excess of 89%. Activities addressing land acquisition, exchange, or sale were among the least important activities to respondents.
- **Many respondents reported using BLM lands for subsistence or economic gain.** Slightly more than 25% of respondents indicated relying on BLM lands for subsistence purposes. Nine percent of respondents use BLM lands to supplement other income, while only 2% reported use of BLM lands as their sole means of income. Of those respondents (88) that indicated they use BLM lands for economic gain, nearly one-half indicated they earn less than \$1,000 annually. Nearly 20% of the 88 respondents indicated they generate \$25,000 or more annually. Finally, 43% of low-income respondents indicated they rely on BLM lands for subsistence.

## **Public land ownership**

- **Respondents tended to be more supportive of the sale or exchange of parcels with good access than those with limited access.** The results show that respondents found land sales or exchanges that improve public access to lands with no access, to consolidate lands, to acquire private lands with significant resource values, and for recreational development tended to be more acceptable. Respondents indicated that economic development, expansion of urban growth boundaries,

or community infrastructure were less acceptable reasons for land sale or exchange. Questions about the sale or exchange of land revealed some of the most polarized opinions of any line of questioning on the survey.

- **The majority of respondents reported their opinions on the sale or exchange of BLM lands would not change if the land were of special significance to the respondent.** Overall, about 58% of respondents indicated their opinions wouldn't change. A smaller percentage of respondents from the BLM List (43%) and the general population (39%) indicated that their opinions would be changed.

### **Transportation and access**

- **A majority of respondents felt they have adequate access to BLM lands in Central Oregon.** About 84% of respondents responded affirmatively to this question. Little variation existed between the sample groups.
- **Respondents have mixed opinions about use of BLM lands for transportation purposes.** Only three of the questions received a majority of responses on the appropriate side of the scale: consolidate multiple roads to reduce environmental impact, accommodate new public rail/transit service, and improve existing unimproved roads to reduce adverse environmental impacts. A majority of respondents felt that improving unimproved roads to reduce congestion or travel times was inappropriate.
- **Survey results suggest that respondents consider limiting access to roads and designated trails the most appropriate management strategy.** About 80% circled responses indicating limited access to designated roads and trails was appropriate. Two-thirds of respondents felt that open access is inappropriate. A minority—slightly over one-quarter of respondents—felt open access was appropriate. The closed access response showed the most polarized results. About 40% felt closing access was appropriate, 16% were neutral, and 44% felt it was not appropriate. These results suggest more information is necessary to determine the circumstances and locations for different levels of motor vehicle access.

### **Ecosystem health and diversity**

- **A majority of respondents felt wildland fires are desired to manage ecosystems, but should be restrained to consider the risk to private property and wildlife habitat.** The second most frequent response, checked by about one-fifth of all respondents, was that natural fire disturbances should be put out, and that only prescribed burning should be allowed. About



8% of respondents thought wildland fires are desired and should not be put out or that all fires should be put out.

- **A majority of respondents think it is important to consider human activities when making decisions about ecosystems or ecosystem management.** About 82% of respondents indicated they felt such consideration is important.
- **Enforcement of existing regulations is important to respondents as a means to minimize human impacts to ecosystem health.** The largest percentage of respondents (57%) felt that increasing enforcement of existing regulation was an appropriate activity. Education/interpretation was checked by a majority of respondents. About 47% checked restricting high impact uses, and 38% checked limiting uses in high use areas. Increasing regulation was the least popular response.
- **Respondents are generally supportive of activities that would return ecosystems to pre-European conditions.** While a majority of respondents (55%) were supportive of this type of management activity, 15% were neutral and 13% were strongly opposed to such management activities.

## Recreation

- **Respondents are not supportive of significantly expanding developed recreation facilities from present levels.** The most frequently selected response was to *not* increase developed recreation facilities—40% of respondents selected this option. About 36% of respondents were supportive of *slightly* increasing developed recreation facilities, while 12% of respondents supported *significantly* increasing developed recreation facilities. A minority of respondents supported *decreasing* or *eliminating* developed recreation facilities on BLM lands.

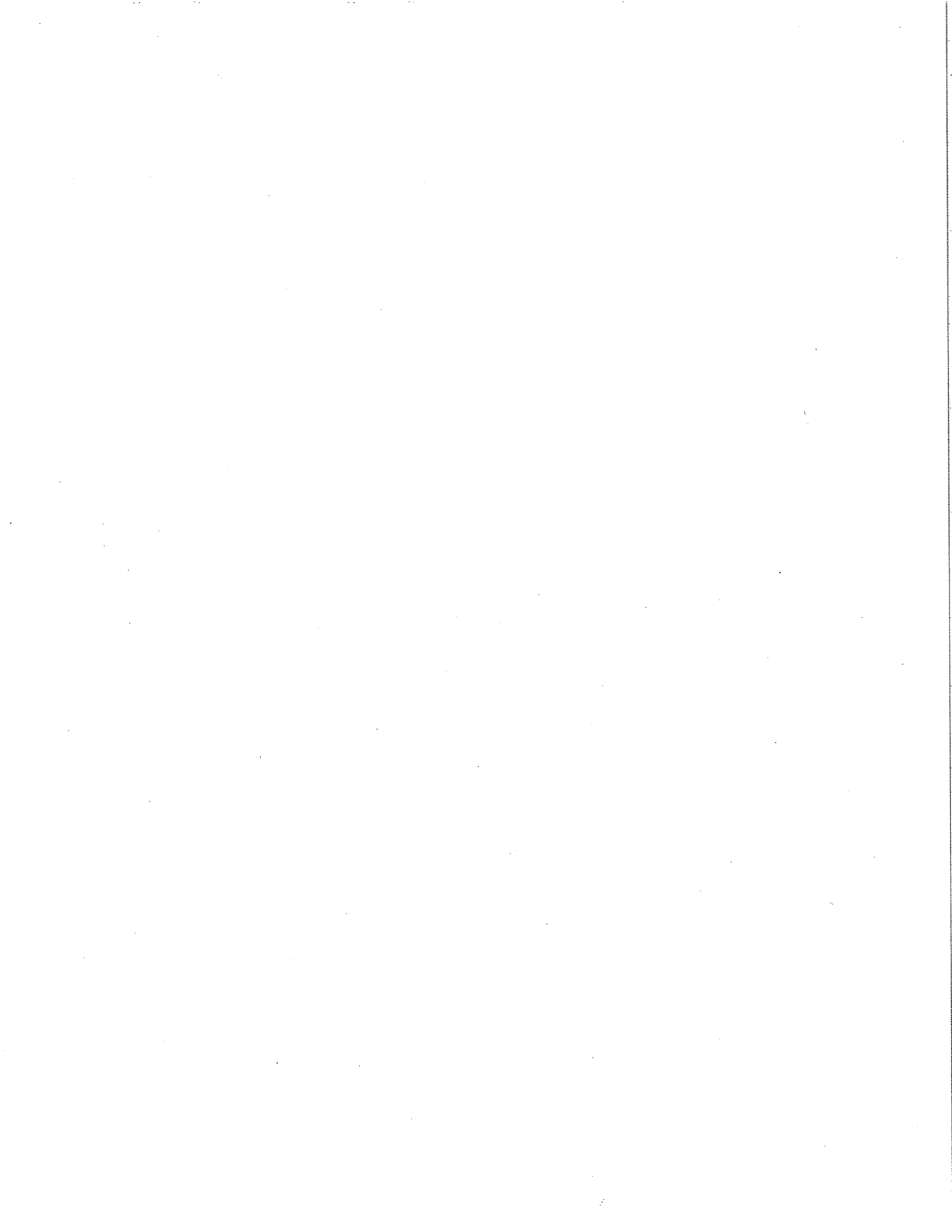
## Perceptions of safety

- **Survey results suggest that respondents generally feel safe when they are on BLM lands.** About 52% of respondents indicated they usually felt safe on BLM lands, while 35% indicated they always feel safe. Fewer than 10% indicated they feel safe less than half the time on BLM lands.
- **While survey respondents generally felt safe on BLM lands, they also identified a number of issues that make them feel unsafe.** The most frequently cited reason was uncontrolled shooting (about one-third of respondents wrote in shooting related responses). Other people was the second most frequently cited reason.

- **A large majority of respondents felt it should be a priority for the BLM to take actions to reduce illegal activities on BLM lands. More than 90% of respondents indicated it was a moderate or high priority.**

# Table of Contents

	<u>PAGE</u>
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
CHAPTER II: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS .....	2-1
CHAPTER III: SURVEY RESULTS .....	3-1
APPENDIX A: SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	A-1
APPENDIX B: TRANSCRIPT OF COMMENTS .....	B-2
APPENDIX C: SURVEY BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....	C-1
APPENDIX D: SURVEY INSTRUMENT .....	D-1



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Background

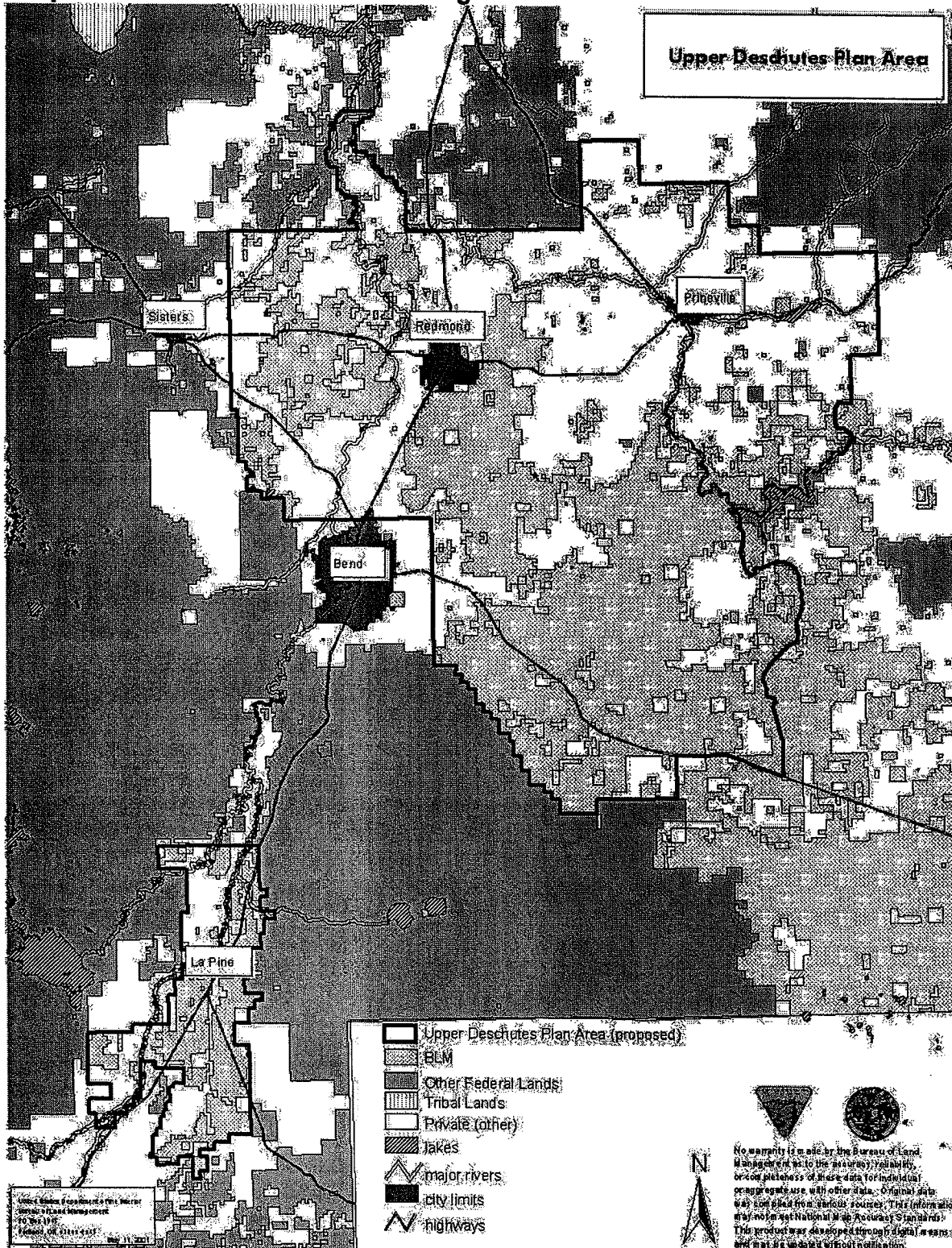
In 1989, the Prineville District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) completed a land use plan governing the use, protection, and enhancement of resources on public land it manages in Central Oregon. That plan, the Brothers/La Pine Resource Management Plan (RMP), did not anticipate issues related to the rapidly growing human population in Bend, Redmond, Prineville, and surrounding areas.

The combination of changed circumstances and new information has driven the need to revise the existing RMP. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) also directs the BLM to develop and periodically update Resource Management Plans (RMPs) that guide land management actions on BLM managed lands. This survey was developed by the University of Oregon, in collaboration with the BLM, Deschutes and Crook Counties, and the cities of Redmond and Prineville to aid in the preparation of the revised land use plan.

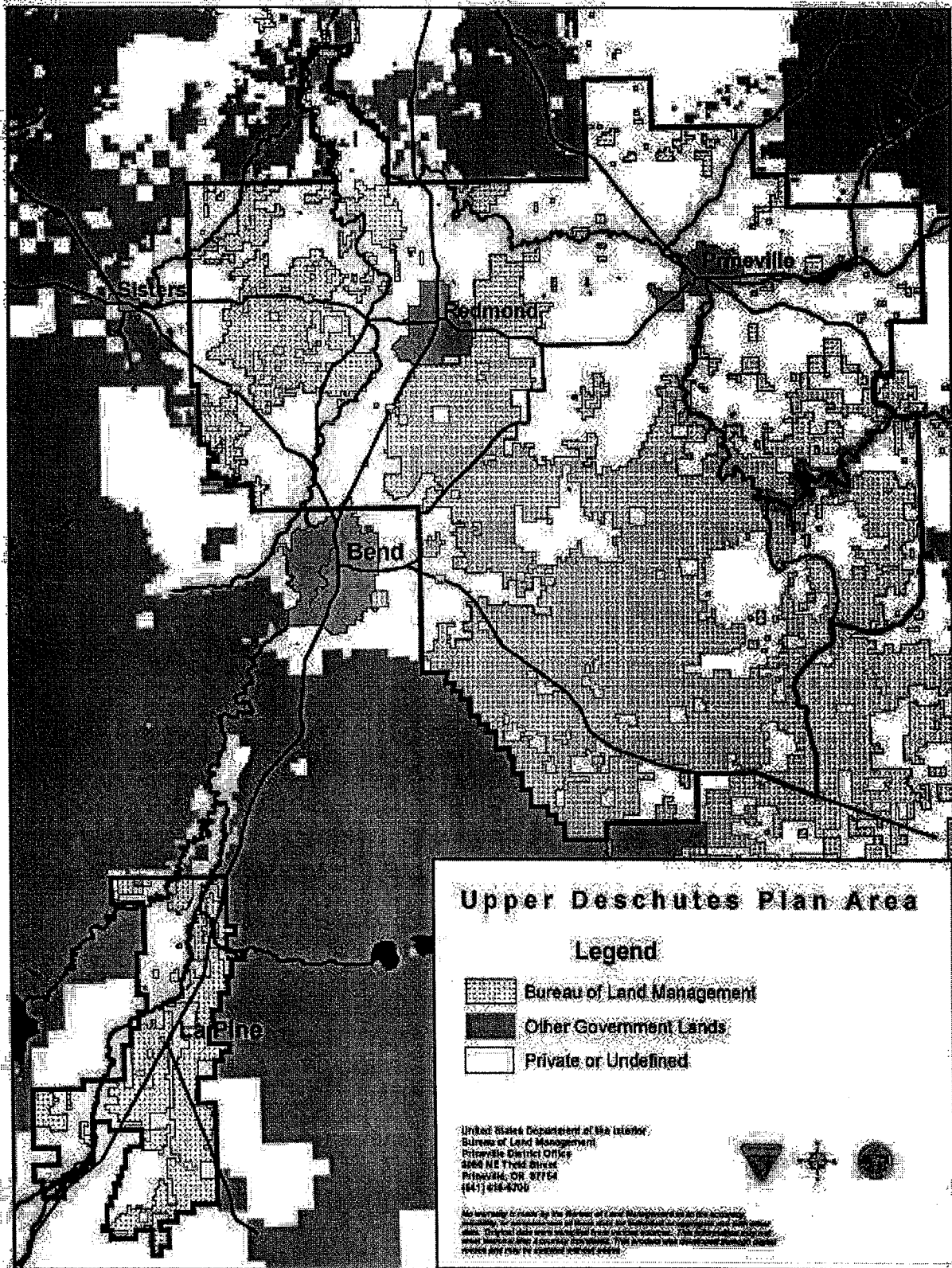
The Prineville District BLM is revising the portion of the Brothers/La Pine RMP that includes the lands administered by the BLM roughly in the area between Smith Rock State Park and La Pine, and between Sisters and Prineville Reservoir. At the time the survey was distributed, the "planning area" covered approximately 885,883 acres of public and private land in two separate blocks in central Oregon (see Map 1-1). Of that, approximately 380,000 acres is managed by the BLM. In February, 2002, the planning area was revised to include approximately 22,000 additional acres of BLM-managed lands south of Prineville Reservoir. (See map 1-2). The northern portion of the planning area is in Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson counties, and is located between Sisters on the west, Lake Billy Chinook on the north, Prineville Reservoir and State Highway 27 on the east, and Pine Mountain and Bend on the south. The southern area, also called the La Pine area, encompasses land in southern Deschutes and northern Klamath counties.

Overall, 49% of the land in the planning area falls in Deschutes County, 44% in Crook County, 2% in Jefferson County, and 5% in Klamath County.

**Map 1-1. Public lands in Central Oregon**



Map 1-2. Revised Upper Deschutes RMP study area boundary



**Table 1-1. Land ownership in Central Oregon counties**

County	Total area (acres)	BLM land (acres)	Percent in BLM ownership
Crook	1,914,240	1,033,690	54%
Deschutes	1,955,200	606,112	31%
Total	3,869,440	1,639,802	42%

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District

The revised plan is called the Upper Deschutes RMP. In September 2001, the BLM published an "Analysis of the Management Situation" (AMS). The AMS provides a starting point for interested parties to understand the biological, physical, social and economic components of the environment that would be affected by the decisions made as a part of the proposed Upper Deschutes RMP. The AMS summarizes the existing situation, explains the need for change (preliminary issues). Comments on the AMS and results of this survey will be used to help develop the as RMP and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

An EIS will be prepared to consider management alternatives around the key issues. The decisions ultimately made as a result of this process represent the long-term vision for how the BLM will manage these lands over the course of the next decade. These decisions are likely to affect communities and users in many ways.

The BLM sponsored this survey to better understand attitudes and beliefs about BLM-managed resource lands. The Community Planning Workshop at the University of Oregon designed, administered, and evaluated the survey which is intended to provide information that will help the BLM better understand community and user beliefs and attitudes about land management in the study area.

The survey results contained herein will be analyzed and used along with information from public comments, the perceptions and values represented by the Issue Teams, the Intergovernmental Team, and the Deschutes Provincial Advisory Committee to provide some of the statistical baseline information about the importance of public lands to local communities, state and national interests. All of these sources will be used to help clarify issues, develop alternatives, and provide data that can be used to project probable social impacts of implementing the alternatives considered in the environmental impact statement.

## Methodology

The primary research tool was a survey mailed to households and key stakeholder groups within the study area. CPW administered the Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey to three different sample groups: (1) a General Population sample, taken from a database provided by the market research group InfoUSA.com;



(2) a list of Interested Parties, provided by the BLM, that includes individuals that have expressed interest in the BLM planning process; and (3) a list of Stakeholder organizations identified by the BLM.

CPW distributed approximately 1,400 surveys to randomly selected households within the planning area and an additional 950 surveys to individuals on the Upper Deschutes Resource Management Update mailing list. Of the latter, approximately 40 surveys were targeted specifically to key stakeholders in the region.

Not counting undeliverable addresses, approximately 2,050 surveys were distributed and 692 were completed and returned, for a 34 percent response rate. Table 1-2 shows survey response by group.

**Table 1-2. Source of returned surveys**

<b>Sample source</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of valid responses</b>	<b>Response rate</b>
General population	1,176	287	24%
BLM List	834	388	47%
Stakeholder organizations	40	17	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>34%</b>

Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

A key concern of survey researchers is sample reliability and validity. A sample is considered reliable if the sample methodology consistently assigns the same numbers to some phenomenon. For example, if we administered the survey a second time and obtained the same results, the sample would be considered reliable. A sample is considered valid if it accurately portrays the population in question.

The research methodology used for this project intended to identify the range of values people place upon various aspects of natural resources and land management. The Collaboration Committee spent considerable time discussing the sampling issue and decided that an approach that gathered information about interested parties in the BLM planning process as well as the general population of Central Oregon was most appropriate.

Thus, the sample consisted of two components:

- BLM mailing list. The BLM mailing list sample component intended to gather data about people that have expressed an active interest in BLM management issues in the past. Surveys mailed to people on the BLM mailing list and to stakeholder organizations were not randomly selected. Moreover, the population this sample represents cannot be defined. Thus, the responses are representative of people on the BLM list, but were not intended to be generalized to a larger population.

- General population. The general population survey was a random sample survey. The intent was to gather information on values and perceptions of people that live in the region. If no response bias existed, the results of the general population sample would be accurate at a 95% confidence level with a  $\pm 6\%$  margin of error.

Chapter 2 describes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents in detail; those characteristics, however, are germane to this discussion of survey validity. In general, demographic characteristics of the two sample components were remarkably similar. Because we do not know the demographic characteristics of people on the BLM list, we cannot comment on whether these results are consistent or inconsistent with the sample population.

The sample was predominately male (75% of all respondents were males; 73% of respondents from the random population sample were male). This is inconsistent with the gender composition of Central Oregon and the state, which was very close to 50% male in 2000. In short, the general population sample includes a far greater percentage of males than one would expect.

The average age of respondents in the general population sample was about 55 years. The average age for all persons over 18 in Central Oregon counties in 2000 was just under 50 years. The general population sample, however, appears to be under-represented by people age 30 or under.

Finally, 68% of survey respondents identified themselves as living outside a city limit. This percentage is higher than the 55% percent reported for Crook and Deschutes counties in the 2000 Census. Thus, the survey over-represents persons living outside city limits. It is unclear whether this characteristic would introduce bias into the sample, and if so, what kind of bias.

In summary, known areas of response bias exist in the general population sample. *This bias suggests that readers should take caution in inferring the results to all Central Oregon residents.* Because the general population sample so closely mirrors the BLM mailing list, we postulate that the general population sample also represents people interested in natural resource management in Central Oregon.

One could hypothesize that the overall sample represents people that use BLM lands (90% of respondents indicated they used BLM lands within the past 12 months), but this again cannot be verified because we do not have data on the demographic characteristics of people that use BLM lands. It is not out of the realm of possibility, however, that 90% of Central Oregon residents use BLM lands.

Despite the areas of known response bias, CPW feels the survey results represent the range of attitudes and values of people in Central Oregon. The survey was sent to both individuals that had previously expressed interest in land management activities in Central Oregon (the BLM list) and a random sample of Central Oregon residents. While the

demographic characteristics of respondents do not represent the overall population, individuals who responded expressed an interest in BLM land management activities by taking the time to complete and return the questionnaire. Moreover, responses to many questions show a range of values exist. Taken in that context, the survey results are useful to BLM planners because they provide a better understanding of values about land management issues and identify areas where values may conflict with resource management goals or various user groups.

The BLM can take additional steps to gather input from groups that are under-represented by the survey. The most obvious groups would be:

- Females of all ages;
- Persons under age 35;
- Persons with mobility limitations or other disabilities; and
- Minorities.

A variety of techniques could be used to gather input from these groups. The technique chosen would depend on the objectives. For example, if the BLM is interested in getting a general sense of what persons that represent these populations think, then focus group meetings would be appropriate. If the BLM requires more rigorous data, then focused random sample surveys would be appropriate.

A more detailed discussion of the survey administration process can be found in Appendix A.

## **Organization of this Report**

The remainder of this report is organized into two chapters:

**Chapter Two, Demographic Results**, describes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents.

**Chapter Three, General Survey Results**, describes respondents' attitudes and values regarding resource management activities in the planning area.

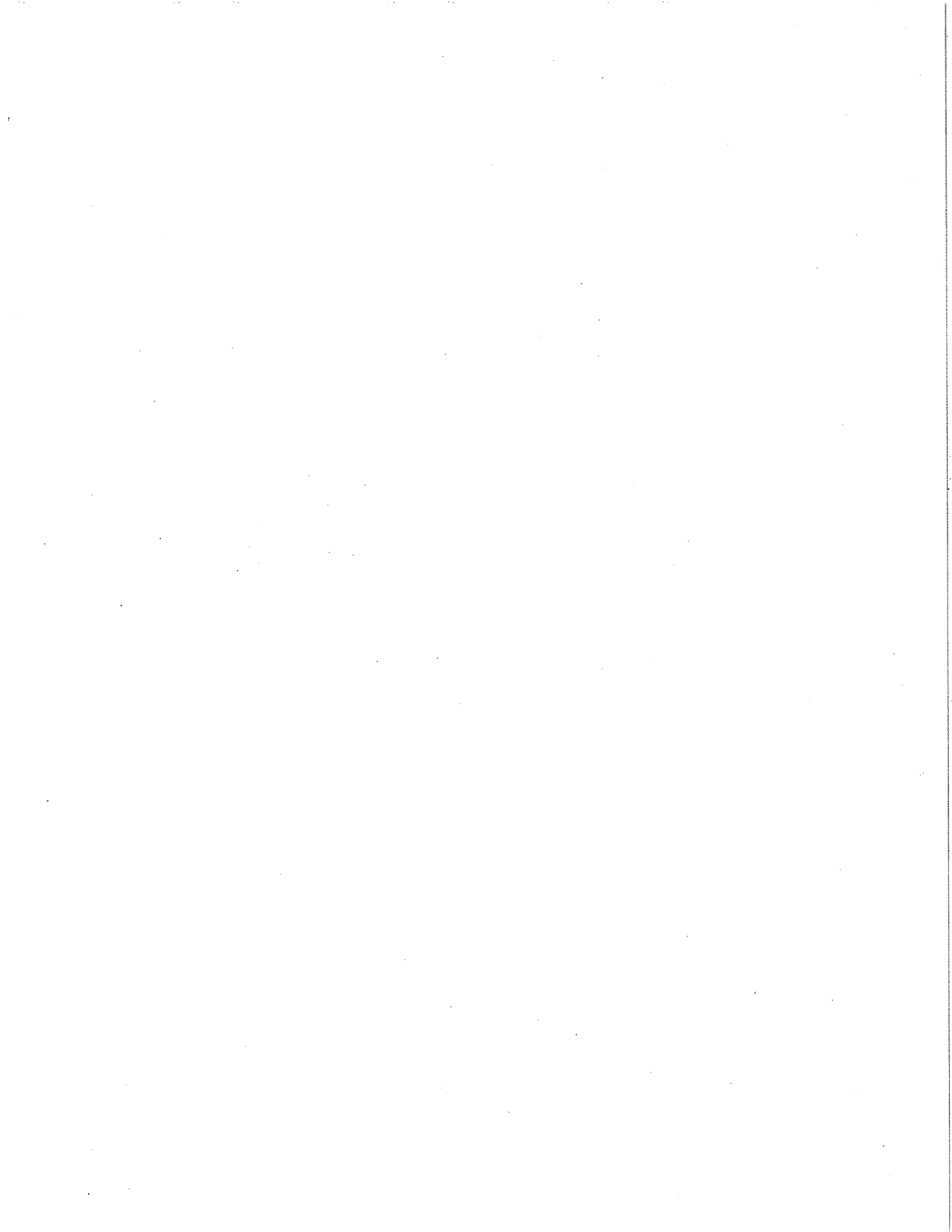
This report also includes several appendices:

**Appendix A** includes a detailed discussion of the survey methodology.

**Appendix B** contains the comments written at the end of the survey.

**Appendix C** contains the background information provided with the survey.

**Appendix D** contains a copy of the survey instrument.



# Chapter 2

## Demographic Results

### Introduction

In this chapter, we describe the demographic results of the social values survey that CPW administered during November and December of 2001. Key variables include age, gender, education, and income and location of residence. Where appropriate, we compare survey results with data from the 2000 Census for Central Oregon counties (Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson).

### Demographics of Survey Respondents

In any discussion of survey results based upon a population sample, it is important to identify and describe the demographic characteristics of the sample, and compare them to the characteristics of the population as a whole. Significant demographic differences that may exist between the sample and the population as a whole could indicate areas of potential sample bias.

The survey asked respondents to write in their zip code. The BLM list portion of the survey sample was represented by 107 different zip codes. The general population and stakeholder organizations subsets were represented by 15 and 8 different zip codes, respectively. The full list of zip codes represented in each subset, along with the number of survey responses coming from each zip code, can be found in a table in Appendix A.

CPW used these zip codes to analyze the returned surveys based on geography. Generally, the geographic regions included Central Oregon (including any surveys coming from Deschutes, Crook, or Jefferson Counties), Other Oregon, and Other US. Within the Central Oregon category CPW divided the surveys into those coming from Bend, La Pine, Powell Butte, Prineville, Redmond, Terrebonne, and other Central Oregon areas based on zip codes.

Consistent with the sampling methodology, the majority of the surveys were returned from residents of Central Oregon, and the greatest number of these residents were from Bend. The BLM list subset had the greatest number of respondents from outside Central Oregon, including 21% from Other Oregon locations and 7% from elsewhere in the US. The geographic origin of the returned surveys is shown in Table 2-1. A full list of respondent zip codes by state is included in Appendix A.

**Table 2-1. Origin of returned surveys (Q-28)**

Location	General Population		Interested Parties		Stakeholder Organizations		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Oregon	280	98%	275	71%	15	88%	570	82%
<i>Bend</i>	69	24%	157	40%	9	53%	235	34%
<i>La Pine</i>	35	12%	6	2%	1	6%	42	6%
<i>Powell Butte</i>	7	2%	19	5%	0	0%	26	4%
<i>Prineville</i>	58	20%	26	7%	2	12%	86	12%
<i>Redmond</i>	67	23%	34	9%	2	12%	103	15%
<i>Sisters</i>	26	9%	7	2%	0	0%	33	5%
<i>Terrebonne</i>	18	6%	16	4%	1	6%	35	5%
<i>Other Central OR</i>	0	0%	10	3%	0	0%	10	1%
Other Oregon	5	2%	81	21%	1	6%	87	13%
Other US	0	0%	25	6%	1	6%	26	4%
No Zip Provided	2	1%	7	2%	0	0%	9	1%
Total	287	100%	388	100%	17	100%	692	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

Table 2-2 compares the population of Central Oregon with the survey sample. The percentages are close in Bend, but higher in many other areas. This is because the sample methodology over-sampled in rural communities such as Prineville, Redmond, and Sisters to ensure adequate numbers of responses from those areas.

**Table 2-2. Comparison of survey sample with Central Oregon population (Q-28)**

Location	2000 Population	Percent of Population	Sample	Percent of sample
Central Oregon	153,588	100%	570	82%
<i>Bend</i>	52,029	34%	235	34%
<i>La Pine CDP</i>	5,799	4%	42	6%
<i>Powell Butte</i>	na	na	26	4%
<i>Prineville</i>	7,356	5%	86	12%
<i>Redmond</i>	13,481	9%	103	15%
<i>Sisters</i>	959	1%	33	5%
<i>Terrebonne</i>	1,469	1%	35	5%
<i>Other Central OR</i>	na	na	10	1%
Outside Central OR	na	na	122	18%
Total	153,588	100%	692	100%

Source: 2000 Census; Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

The survey also asked respondents to report if they lived inside or outside of a city limit boundary. Thirty-two percent of the total respondents reported that they live inside a city limit boundary, while

the remaining 68% reported living outside city limits. Table 2-3 illustrates the percentage of respondents from the general population and interested parties' mailing lists that live inside and outside city limit boundaries. Data from the 2000 Census that would allow comparison of the urban/rural split of the sample were not available at the time this study was completed.

**Table 2-3. Respondents living inside or outside city limits (Q-29)**

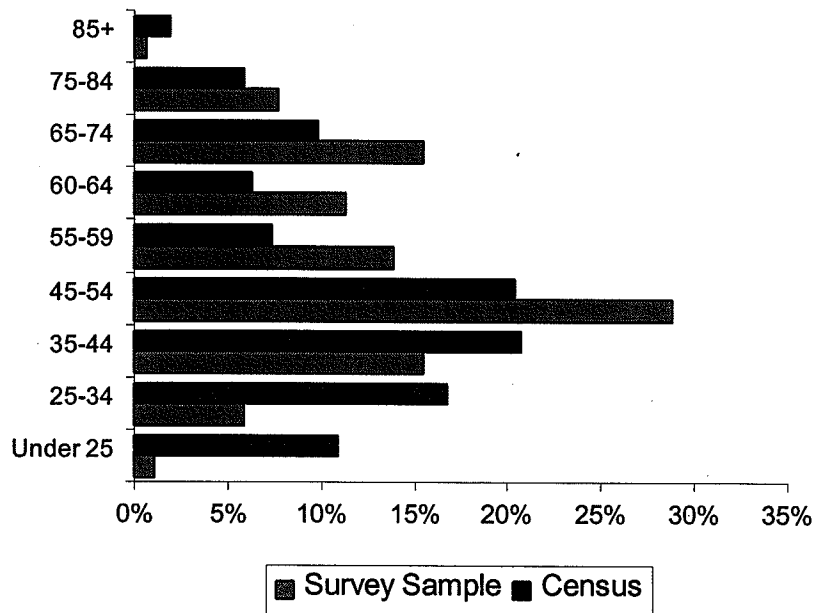
Response	General Population		Interested Parties		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Inside City Limit	94	33%	114	30%	216	32%
Outside City Limit	192	67%	267	70%	468	68%
Total	286	100%	381	100%	684	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

The survey respondents' ages ranged from 21 to 93. The greatest number of respondents (29%) fell into the age range of 45-54, and 78% of respondents were at least 45 years old. Figure 2-1 shows the dispersal of the respondents' ages, using the age group categories from the 2000 US Census. The age distribution did not vary significantly within the three survey subsets.

The comparison with the age distribution from the 2000 Census from Central Oregon counties shows some notable differences. First, the three groups under age 45 are under-represented in the sample. The largest gap is individuals under age 25. Second, the groups between 45 and 85 are over-represented in the sample. Persons 85 or over are under-represented in the sample. The median age of survey respondents was about 55 years, while the median age of persons 18 or over in Central Oregon counties was just under 50 years.

**Figure 2-1. Comparison of respondent age to 2000 U.S. Census (Q-30)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

Three-quarters (75%) of the survey respondents were males, a proportion that is inconsistent with that of the general population of Central Oregon. The high representation of males was found in both the general population and BLM list subsets of the survey respondent population, as shown in Table 2-4. The stakeholder organizations subset had the greatest representation of females (35%). Females are clearly under-represented in all of the samples; according to Census data females composed about 50% of the population in Central Oregon counties and the state in 2000.

**Table 2-4. Gender of survey respondents (Q-31)**

Gender	General Population		Interested Parties		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	207	73%	297	77%	515	75%
Female	78	27%	88	23%	172	25%
Total	285	100%	385	100%	687	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

Three-quarters of survey respondents (75%) were from two-adult households. More than three-quarters of the respondents (76%) had zero children living in their household, while 21% had one or two children living with them. The household size and composition did not vary significantly between the three subsets of respondents. The



household size and composition of the full survey sample can be seen in Table 2-5.

The average household size of survey respondents was slightly smaller than Central Oregon residents overall. According to the 2000 Census, the average household size of Central Oregon residents was about 2.54 persons. The average household size of survey respondents was about 2.41 persons.

**Table 2-5. Household size and composition (Q-32)**

Number of Adults	Number of Children	Total Household Size							Total	Percent of Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	0	76							76	11%
	1		9						9	1%
	2			2					2	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>87</b>	<b>13%</b>
2	0		385						385	57%
	1			51					51	8%
	2				63				63	9%
	3					14			14	2%
	4						2		2	0%
	5							1	1	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>385</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>76%</b>
3	0			42					42	6%
	1				13				13	2%
	2					3			3	0%
	3						2		2	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>9%</b>
4	0				10				10	1%
	1					3			3	0%
	3							2	2	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2%</b>
5	0					1			1	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

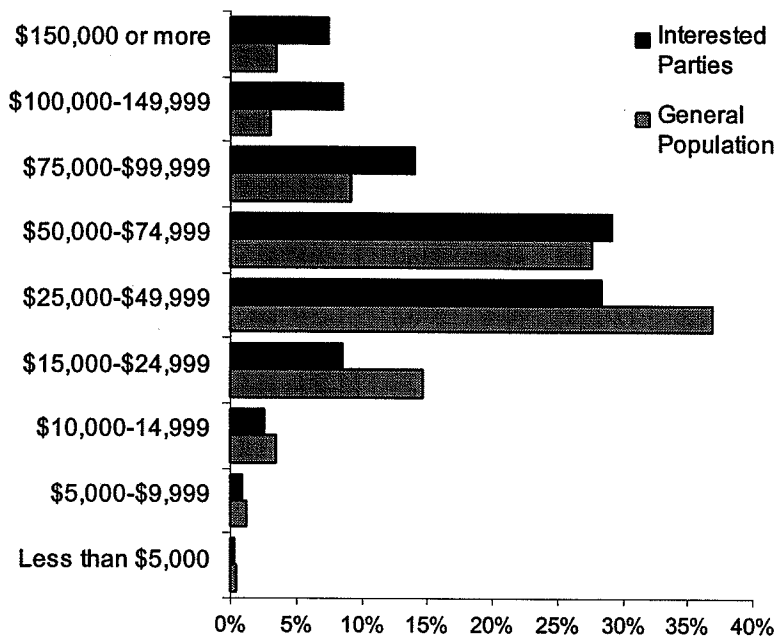
CPW asked the survey respondents to estimate their total household income for the year 2000. Figure 2-2 shows the largest percentage of respondents (32%) had incomes in the range of \$25,000 - \$49,999, followed closely by the 29% of respondents who had incomes in the range of \$50,000 - \$74,999. Fifteen percent of respondents reported household incomes of less than \$25,000 a year, while 24% reported annual incomes of \$75,000 or more. The average income was about \$67,000.

There was a noticeable difference in household incomes between the general population and BLM list respondents, with the BLM list respondents displaying higher incomes on average. For example, 30% of the respondents from the BLM mailing list reported household incomes

of \$75,000 or more, versus only 16% of the General Population respondents.

Survey respondents were more affluent than the population of Central Oregon. The average income was over \$67,000 compared to \$34,700 in Crook County, \$44,200 in Deschutes County, and \$36,500 in Jefferson County.

**Figure 2-2. Household Income of Respondents (Q-33)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

Finally, the survey included a question on which survey respondents were asked to indicate their race (for purposes of comparison with U.S. Census data). Ninety-eight percent of the survey respondents answered "White," and 2% answered "American Indian or Alaska Native." One survey respondent identified his or herself as "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander," and two identified themselves as "Some Other Race." These percentages were consistent throughout the three subsets of the survey sample.

Comparison with 2000 Census data suggest that the sample over-represents white persons. About 91.4% of the population of Central Oregon counties were white according to the 2000 Census. The Census also reported that 5.7% of the Central Oregon population was of Hispanic origin. The survey did not include a question about Hispanic origin.

**Table 2-6. Race of survey respondents compared to Census data**

Race	Oregon		Central Oregon		Sample	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,961,623	86.6%	140,366	91.4%	617	97.8%
Black or African American	55,662	1.6%	280	0.2%		0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	45,211	1.3%	4,187	2.7%	11	1.7%
Asian	101,350	3.0%	988	0.6%		0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7,976	0.2%	133	0.1%	1	0.2%
Other Race	249,577	7.3%	4,457	2.9%	2	0.3%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>3,421,399</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>153,558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

To provide context for the responses, we asked respondents to indicate how far they live from BLM land in Central Oregon (Table 2-7). Overall, 35% of the respondents lived either immediately adjacent to BLM land or within one mile. About 26% of respondents lived between one and five miles, while 15% lived between five and 10 miles. Nine percent lived between 10 and 25 miles, while 13% lived more than 25 miles.

The results show some difference between the sample groups. A higher percentage of respondents (44%) from the BLM list lived less than one mile from BLM lands compared to the general population (27%). This suggests that proximity to BLM land increases landowner interest in BLM land management activities.

In general, these results reflect the close proximity of Central Oregon communities to BLM lands and the composition of the sample—the general population sample only included respondents within the Upper Deschutes Resource Management Planning Area, while the BLM list included individuals that have expressed a personal interest in BLM management activities by signing up for the BLM mailing list.

**Table 2-7. Distance respondents' live from BLM land in Central Oregon (Q-6)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		Interest Groups		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Immediately adjacent	30	11%	88	24%	3	18%	121	18%
Less than one mile	44	16%	66	18%	3	18%	113	17%
Between one and five miles	103	37%	64	17%	5	29%	173	26%
Between five and 10 miles	54	20%	46	12%	3	18%	102	15%
Between 10 and 25 miles	35	13%	21	6%	2	12%	58	9%
Over 25 miles	5	2%	78	21%	1	6%	84	13%
Don't know	5	2%	7	2%	0	0%	12	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

## Key findings

- About 82% of respondents were from Central Oregon counties. This result is not surprising; the general population sample only included addresses of people from Central Oregon. About 30% of the respondents from the BLM list indicated they lived outside of Central Oregon.
- The sample was predominately male (75% of all respondents were males; 73% of respondents from the random population sample were male). This is inconsistent with the gender composition of Central Oregon and the state, which was very close to 50% male in 2000. In short, the general population sample includes a far greater percentage of males than one would expect from a general population sample.
- The average age of respondents in the general population sample was about 55 years. The average age for all persons over 18 in Central Oregon counties in 2000 was just under 50 years. The general population sample, however, appears to be under-represented by people age 30 or under.
- The majority of respondents (68%) indicated they live outside of city limits.
- The average household size of survey respondents was slightly smaller than Central Oregon residents overall. According to the 2000 Census, the average household size of Central Oregon residents was about 2.54 persons. The average household size of survey respondents was about 2.41 persons.
- The average 2000 household income of all survey respondents was about \$67,000. The average 2000 household income of respondents from the general population sample was about \$60,000, while the income of respondents from the BLM list averaged about \$75,000.
- About 98% of survey respondents were white, compared with 91.4% for the Central Oregon population as a whole.

# Chapter 3

## Survey Results

This chapter presents the survey results. It is organized into the following sections consistent with the survey instrument:

- Use of public lands
- Public land use and management
- Public land ownership
- Transportation
- Ecosystem health and diversity
- Recreation
- Public health and safety

Appendix C contains a copy of the survey instrument.

The survey sample intentionally included three distinct groups: (1) Central Oregon residents (called the general population in this section); (2) individuals on the BLM's Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan mailing list (call the BLM list in this section); and (3) stakeholder groups or organizations on the BLM's mailing list (called interest groups in this section). Comparisons are made between the groups where appropriate.<sup>1</sup>

CPW also analyzed a number of the questions by age and income level. The intent here was to evaluate whether respondents from different age or income groups have different values.

### Use of Public Lands

The survey asked respondents several questions about use of public lands in Central Oregon. A newsletter mailed with the survey included a map that showed public lands (BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and other public lands) in the Upper Deschutes Planning Area. Table 3-1 shows that a large majority (over 90%) of respondents indicated they had visited public lands in Central Oregon during the past year. The results show little variation between the samples. The results suggest that public lands are an important resource to respondents.

Analysis of visitation by age shows that visitation decreased as age increased. About 99% of respondents under age 45 reported visiting public lands in the past year, compared to 83% of respondents over age 65.

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<sup>1</sup> The small sample size (40) and number of respondents (17) in the interest group categories limits comparisons of this sample population with the rest of the sample.

**Table 3-1. Visitation to public lands in Central Oregon during the past 12 months (Q-1)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		Interest Groups		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	256	91%	358	93%	16	94%	630	92%
No	25	9%	26	7%	1	6%	52	8%
Total	281	100%	384	100%	17	100%	682	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Table 3-2 shows that a majority of respondents had visited BLM lands in Central Oregon during the past year. The results show more variation than the previous question—87% of the general population sample indicated visiting BLM lands compared to 95% of the BLM list. About three-fourths of the interest group respondents indicated they had visited BLM lands during the past year.

Analysis of visitation by age shows that respondents in the 45 to 64 age group had the highest visitation rate (94%). About 91% of respondents under age 45 reported visiting BLM lands in the past year, compared to 85% of respondents over age 65. The data also show that low-income respondents (those earning less than \$25,000 per year) were slightly less likely to visit BLM lands (85% for low-income respondents compared to 93% for medium- and high-income respondents).

**Table 3-2. Visitation to BLM lands in Central Oregon during the past 12 months (Q-2)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		Interest Groups		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	219	87%	330	95%	13	76%	562	91%
No	32	13%	17	5%	4	24%	53	9%
Total	251	100%	347	100%	17	100%	615	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Figure 3-1 shows the frequency of visitation respondents reported on BLM lands in Central Oregon. The results show the majority (75%) of the respondents visited BLM lands 25 or fewer times per year. About one-quarter of respondents indicated they visited BLM lands five or fewer times, while about 23% visited BLM lands between 6 and 10 times during the past year.

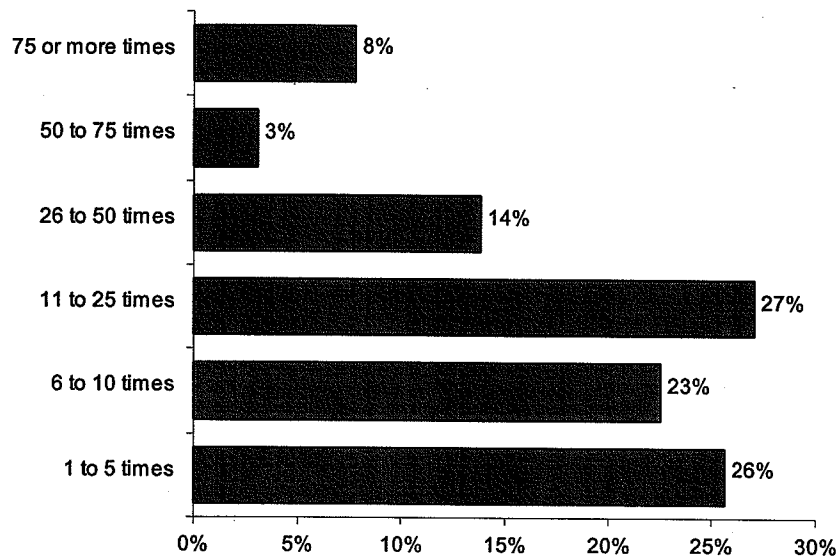
Notably, (25%) of respondents reported visiting BLM lands 26 or more times during the last year. Eight percent indicated they visited BLM lands 75 or more times during the past year. These respondents can be considered heavy users of public lands in Central Oregon.

Analysis of the number of visits to BLM by age group shows that visitation decreases as age increases. Respondents under age 45 reported visiting BLM lands an average of 25 times during the past 12 months, compared to 23 times for persons between age 45 and 64, and 17 times for persons age 65 and over.

Analysis of the number of visits to BLM lands by income show that respondents in the \$25,000-\$74,999 income range visit BLM lands most frequently. Respondents in this income range averaged 23 visits per year, compared to 21 for respondents in

the under \$25,000 income range and 20 for respondents that earned \$75,000 or more.

**Figure 3-1. Number of visits to BLM lands in Central Oregon during the past 12 months (Q-3)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Table 3-3 shows a cross tabulation of visits to BLM land by place of residence. The data show some variation by location, however, the sample size is too small for each city to determine if the differences are statistically significant.

**Table 3-3. Visits to BLM lands by place of residence  
(Q-3 by Q-34)**

Area	Annual Visits						Total
	1-5	6-10	11-25	26-50	51-75	76 +	
Central Oregon	98	101	142	72	17	43	473
<i>Bend</i>	40	39	58	30	9	26	202
<i>La Pine</i>	9	11	10	5	1	1	37
<i>Powell Butte</i>	4	2	10	4	1	2	23
<i>Prineville</i>	19	19	13	10	0	3	64
<i>Redmond</i>	17	12	33	13	2	7	84
<i>Sisters</i>	3	9	10	1	1	0	24
<i>Terrebonne</i>	6	5	6	6	2	4	29
<i>Other Central OR</i>	0	4	2	3	1	0	10
Other Oregon	29	19	7	3	0	0	58
Other US	11	2	0	0	0	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>544</b>
Central Oregon	21%	21%	30%	15%	4%	9%	100%
<i>Bend</i>	20%	19%	29%	15%	4%	13%	100%
<i>La Pine</i>	24%	30%	27%	14%	3%	3%	100%
<i>Powell Butte</i>	17%	9%	43%	17%	4%	9%	100%
<i>Prineville</i>	30%	30%	20%	16%	0%	5%	100%
<i>Redmond</i>	20%	14%	39%	15%	2%	8%	100%
<i>Sisters</i>	13%	38%	42%	4%	4%	0%	100%
<i>Terrebonne</i>	21%	17%	21%	21%	7%	14%	100%
<i>Other Central OR</i>	0%	40%	20%	30%	10%	0%	100%
Other Oregon	50%	33%	12%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Other US	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

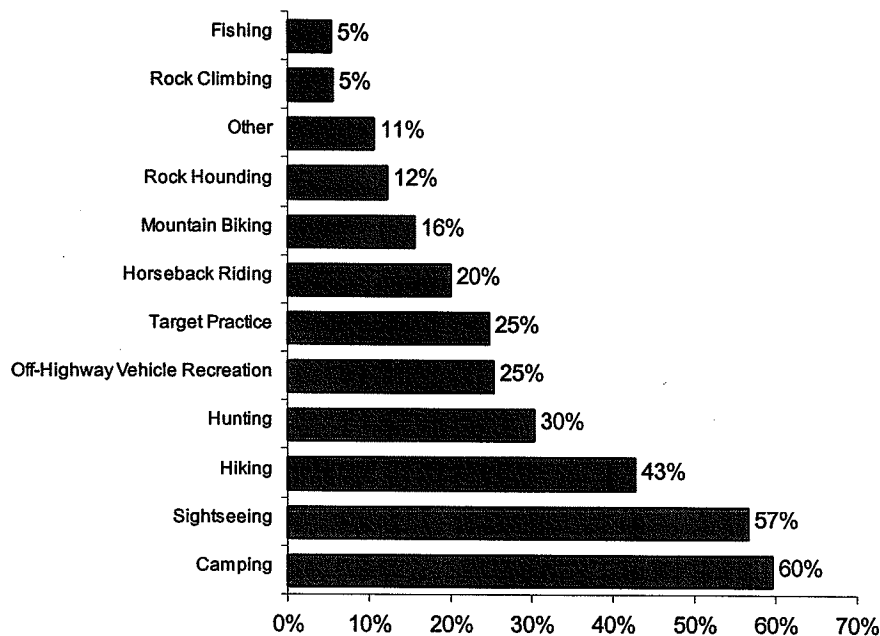
Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Figure 3-2 shows the types of recreational activities respondents participated in on BLM lands in the past year. Not surprisingly camping, sightseeing, and hiking were the most frequently cited activities. Sightseeing and hiking consistently rate among the activities with the highest participation rates nationwide in surveys conducted by the National Sporting Goods Association. Moreover, most respondents reported they participate in more than one of the listed activities on BLM lands in the past 12 months.

CPW also analyzed the participation rates by sample component. While this analysis showed some variation between the sample groups, the differences were not statistically significant.



**Figure 3-2. Respondent participation in recreational activities on Central Oregon BLM lands in the past 12 months (Q-4)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

CPW cross-tabulated participation in recreation activities with distance respondents live from BLM land. The results are shown in Table 3-4. The results are somewhat difficult to interpret because of the different participation rates in each activity; however, the results can be interpreted as follows using horseback riding as an example. About 20% of the respondents indicated they participate in horseback riding. Of those, 35% lived adjacent to BLM land.

**Table 3-4. Participation in recreational activities by distance from BLM land (Q-4 by Q-6)**

Activity	Adjacent	Less than 1 mile	1-5 miles	5-10 miles	10-25 miles	Over 25 miles	Don't know
Hunting	17%	24%	29%	12%	11%	8%	1%
Off-Highway Vehicle Use	12%	17%	23%	14%	10%	23%	2%
Camping	17%	18%	26%	17%	11%	11%	1%
Sightseeing	22%	20%	27%	16%	8%	6%	0%
Horseback Riding	35%	23%	24%	10%	5%	2%	1%
Mountain Biking	21%	19%	25%	20%	10%	4%	1%
Rock Hounding	23%	23%	27%	8%	13%	6%	0%
Target Practice	18%	23%	31%	14%	10%	4%	0%
Hiking	27%	19%	24%	18%	8%	2%	1%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

The survey also asked respondents to indicate the types of non-recreational activities they participated in on BLM lands. Table 3-5 shows the results. The largest non-recreational activity was wood gathering; 18% of respondents indicated using BLM lands for wood gathering in the past year.

**Table 3-5. Respondent participation in non-recreational activities on Central Oregon BLM lands in the past 12 months by sample source (Q-5)**

Activity	General Population		BLM List		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Wood Gathering	67	23%	53	14%	122	18%
Hunting (for food, not sport)	32	11%	26	7%	58	8%
Educational uses	14	5%	30	8%	49	7%
Grazing livestock	4	1%	28	7%	33	5%
Other	7	2%	8	2%	31	4%
Maintenance/ Restoration Related	1	0%	23	6%	24	3%
Outfitting/guiding	4	1%	11	3%	17	2%
Fire Fighting	6	2%	6	2%	14	2%
Gathering/selling misc products	6	2%	2	1%	8	1%
Mining	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Commercial Timber Harvest	1	0%	2	1%	3	0%
Traditional tribal activities	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

### Key findings: Use of Public Lands

- A large majority of respondents use BLM lands in Central Oregon. Over 90% indicated they had visited BLM lands in the past year.
- The majority (75%) of the respondents visited BLM lands 25 or fewer times per year. About one-quarter of respondents indicated they visited BLM lands five or fewer times, while about 23% visited BLM lands between 6 and 10 times during the past year. Visitation decreases as age increases.
- Camping, sightseeing, and hiking were the most frequently cited activities that respondents participated in on BLM lands in the last 12 months.
- The largest non-recreational activity was wood gathering; 18% of respondents indicated using BLM lands for wood gathering in the past year.

### Public Land Use and Management

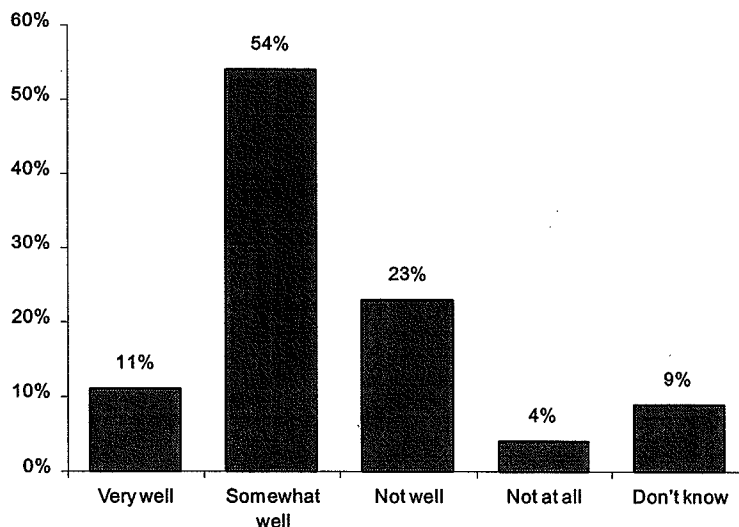
Survey respondents were asked a number of general questions regarding public land use and management. To provide context for the responses, we asked respondents to indicate how far they live from BLM land in Central Oregon (Table 2-7, Chapter 2). Overall, 35% of the respondents lived either immediately adjacent to BLM land or within one mile. About 26% of respondents lived between one and five miles, while 15% lived between five and 10 miles. Nine percent lived between 10 and 25 miles, while 13% lived more than 25 miles.

The mission of the Bureau of Land Management is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. In addition, the BLM is mandated to provide for multiple uses by the Federal government.

The survey included a question intended to determine the extent to which respondents felt the BLM was achieving its mission. Figure 3-3 shows that nearly two-thirds of the respondents felt that the BLM is achieving its mission either “very well” or “somewhat well.” About 27% felt the BLM was achieving its mission either “not well” or “not at all.” Nine percent responded they didn’t know how well the agency is achieving its mission.

Analysis of respondent opinions on how well the BLM is achieving its mission by income shows that respondents in the medium- and high- income categories were more likely to respond “not well” or “not at all.” About 13% of respondents in the low-income group checked “not well” or “not at all” compared to 26% in the medium income group and 31% in the high income group.

**Figure 3-3. Respondent opinions about how well the BLM is achieving its mission (Q-8)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

To evaluate attitudes concerning land management, CPW worked with the Collaboration Committee to develop a set of value statements. The survey asked respondents to rate their agreement with those land management values on a seven-point scale (3=strongly agree, 0=neutral, -3 strong disagree). Table 3-6 summarizes respondent attitudes about land management values.

The results indicate that respondents place a high value on lands in public ownership and that they are important for the social and economic health of Central Oregon communities.

The results also underscore that different respondents value public lands in different ways. Several statements received responses that were relatively balanced across the value spectrum, and several had multi-modal distributions. This phenomena was most pronounced in statements that emphasized trade-offs between ecosystem health and other values.

More specific interpretation of this question follows.

- A large majority (90%) of respondents felt BLM lands are important to maintaining the overall social and economic health of Central Oregon communities.
- Consistent with the previous finding, a majority of respondents (86%) agree that keeping BLM-managed land in public ownership is important to the long-term economic health of the region.
- About 85% of respondents agreed that the presence of BLM lands in the planning area improves their overall quality of life.
- About 71% of respondents agreed that the BLM provides adequate multiple use opportunities within the planning area.
- Two-thirds of respondents agreed that public opinion affects the land management decisions made by the BLM.
- About 57% of respondents felt that the proximity to public land increases the value of their property. Cross-tabulation of this statement with distance respondent lives from BLM lands shows that 76% respondents immediately adjacent agreed with this statement. The percentages decrease as distance increases until the "over 25 miles category." About 41% of respondents that lived between 10 and 25 miles from BLM lands agreed with this statement, compared to 46% of respondents that lived over 25 miles from BLM lands.
- The trade-off questions are somewhat ambiguous about how respondents value economic, environmental, and community health issues. About 53% of respondents agreed that environmental concerns should be considered first when resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and other needs. About 60% of respondents agreed that the health of local communities should be considered first when resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and the health of local communities.
- Responses suggest the BLM needs to find ways to balance these concerns. About 78% of respondents agreed that environmental, recreation, and economic needs should be balanced with other concerns in resource management decisions.

**Table 3-6. Respondent attitudes about land management values (Q-7)**

Statement	Strongly Agree		Neutral			Strongly Disagree	
	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
BLM-managed lands are important for maintaining the overall social and economic health of communities in Central Oregon.	61%	19%	10%	7%	2%	1%	2%
Keeping BLM-managed land in public ownership is important to the long-term economic health of the region.	63%	17%	6%	7%	3%	1%	3%
The presence of BLM lands in the planning area improves my overall quality of life.	54%	20%	11%	11%	1%	1%	3%
Environmental, recreation, and economic needs should be balanced with other concerns in resource management decisions.	35%	26%	17%	10%	4%	5%	3%
The BLM provides adequate multiple use opportunities within the planning area.	27%	27%	17%	13%	6%	5%	4%
Public opinion affects the land management decisions made by the BLM.	24%	21%	22%	15%	6%	4%	8%
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and the health of local communities, the health of local communities should be considered first.	25%	19%	17%	13%	10%	6%	10%
Proximity to public land increases the value of my property.	25%	16%	16%	31%	3%	2%	7%
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and other needs, the environmental concerns should be considered first.	22%	16%	15%	16%	13%	7%	11%
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between ecosystem health and human economic needs, the economic needs should be considered first.	15%	13%	16%	13%	12%	9%	22%
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between ecosystem health and recreation needs, the recreation needs should be considered first.	13%	12%	14%	15%	11%	12%	23%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

As a follow-up to respondent attitudes about land management values, we asked respondents to share their attitudes about the importance of various BLM land management activities. Table 3-7 shows the responses ranked in order from the highest percentage of respondents that circled a positive response.

Ecosystem management activities were rated as among the most important activities. Providing wildlife habitat, ensuring watershed health, and reducing soil erosion all received responses on the important side of the scale in excess of 89%. With the exception of the bottom five activities listed in Table 3-7, all of the activities had more than 50% of the responses on the important side of the scale. This result suggests that respondents consider the majority of management activities listed in Table 3-7 as important.

The five bottom activities show responses that are more evenly spread across the scale, or that have significant percentages of responses on either end of the scale.

**Table 3-7. Respondent attitudes about the importance of BLM land management activities (Q-9)**

BLM Management Activity	Very Important		Neutral			Not Important	
	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Providing wildlife habitat	58%	25%	11%	4%	0%	1%	2%
Ensuring watershed health	54%	25%	12%	6%	1%	1%	1%
Reducing soil erosion	46%	29%	14%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Managing hazardous fuels to reduce wildfire risk	42%	23%	17%	10%	3%	1%	3%
Providing undeveloped/dispersed recreation opportunities	33%	28%	19%	11%	3%	2%	4%
Protecting archeological resources	38%	25%	17%	12%	2%	2%	4%
Eliminating invasive species	37%	22%	17%	15%	3%	2%	3%
Balancing the needs of all BLM users	32%	25%	17%	14%	4%	4%	4%
Providing law enforcement	30%	21%	21%	14%	5%	2%	7%
Providing multiple access points to individual areas of BLM-managed land	26%	22%	23%	13%	6%	5%	6%
Restricting or closing motor vehicle access in order to protect natural resources	36%	17%	15%	8%	7%	5%	13%
Providing for non-motorized vehicle use	24%	21%	21%	17%	5%	4%	8%
Providing for grazing	23%	20%	19%	12%	7%	5%	14%
Providing developed recreation opportunities	18%	17%	23%	14%	8%	6%	13%
Ensuring opportunities for traditional tribal cultural activities	21%	18%	17%	24%	5%	3%	12%
Maintaining areas for existing military training facilities	17%	16%	20%	22%	5%	5%	15%
Providing for transportation connections between Central Oregon cities	16%	15%	17%	23%	6%	6%	18%
Providing for off-highway vehicle use	20%	12%	16%	10%	9%	6%	27%
Maintaining areas for mineral/aggregate extraction	14%	12%	17%	17%	9%	8%	24%
Exchanging or selling land to accommodate community growth	14%	11%	17%	15%	10%	8%	26%
Expanding federal land holdings	13%	12%	13%	28%	8%	6%	21%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Some public land users rely on BLM lands for subsistence or economic purposes. The survey asked a series of questions to determine how many respondents use BLM lands for these purposes.

Table 3-8 shows the percentage of respondents that rely on BLM-managed lands to meet subsistence needs such as hunting for food (not for sport) or collecting firewood for heat. Overall, slightly more than 25% of respondents indicated relying on BLM lands for subsistence purposes. The general population sample showed a higher incidence of reliance on BLM lands than respondents on the BLM list.

Analysis of responses by income level shows that low-income respondents are far more likely to rely on BLM lands for subsistence than middle- and high-income respondents. About 43% of low-income respondents (incomes less than \$25,000) reported using BLM lands for subsistence, compared to 27% of medium-income respondents and only 13% of high-income respondents. Age was not a significant factor in use of BLM lands for subsistence.

**Table 3-8. Percent of respondents relying on BLM lands for subsistence (Q-10)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		Interest Groups		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	83	36%	63	20%	1	8%	147	26%
No	149	64%	254	80%	12	92%	415	74%
Total	232	100%	317	100%	13	100%	562	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Table 3-9 shows the percentage of respondents that rely on BLM lands for economic gain (i.e. grazing, craft industries, miscellaneous forest products, etc.). Two percent of respondents indicated that BLM lands provide their sole means of income, while 9% indicated that BLM lands supplements other income in their household.

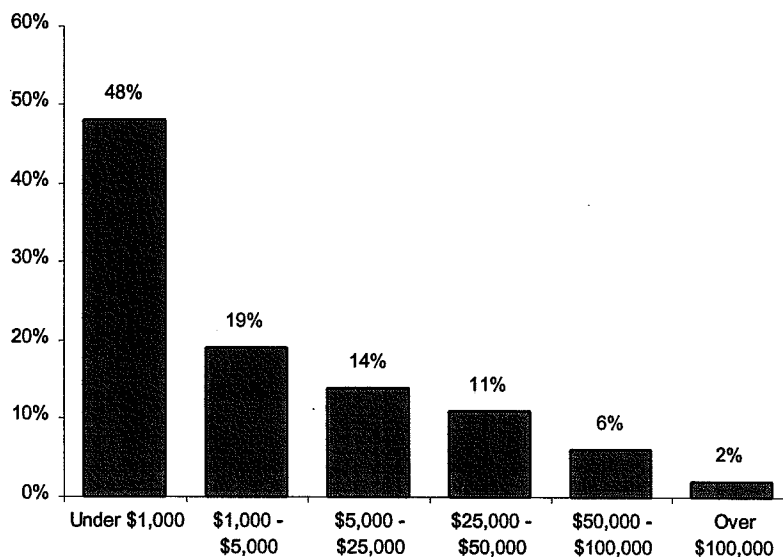
**Table 3-9. Percent of respondents relying on BLM lands for income (Q-10)**

Response	Number	Percent
Yes, sole means of income	11	2%
Yes, supplements other income	57	9%
No	599	90%
Total	667	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

We were interested in finding out how much income respondents generated from BLM lands. Of those respondents (88) that indicated they use BLM lands for economic gain, nearly one-half indicated they generate less than \$1,000 annually. Nearly 20% of the 88 respondents indicated they generate \$25,000 or more annually.

**Table 3-6. Annual gross income generated from respondent use of BLM lands (n=88; Q-11)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Respondents also wrote comments concerning land use and management. Thirty-five comments addressed the issue of grazing, while 29 addressed multiple-use management. A complete listing of comments is presented in Appendix B.

### **Key findings: Land use and management**

- Nearly two-thirds of the respondents felt that the BLM is achieving its mission either “very well” or “somewhat well.” About 27% felt the BLM was achieving its mission either “not well” or “not at all.” Nine percent responded they didn’t know how well the agency is achieving its mission.
- A majority (90%) of respondents felt BLM lands are important to maintaining the overall social and economic health of Central Oregon communities. Moreover, a majority of respondents (86%) agree that keeping BLM-managed land in public ownership is important to the long-term economic health of the region.
- The trade-off questions are somewhat ambiguous about how respondents value economic, environmental, and community health issues. About 53% of respondents agreed that environmental concerns should be considered first when resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and other needs. About 60% of respondents agreed that the health of local communities should be considered first when resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and the health of local communities.
- Responses suggest the BLM needs to find ways to balance these concerns in the RMP. About 78% of respondents agreed that environmental, recreation,



and economic needs should be balanced with other concerns in resource management decisions.

- Ecosystem management activities were rated as among the most important activities. Providing wildlife habitat, ensuring watershed health, and reducing soil erosion all received responses on the important side of the scale in excess of 89%.
- Slightly more than one-quarter of respondents indicated relying on BLM lands for subsistence purposes. Low-income respondents are far more likely to rely on BLM lands for subsistence than middle- and high-income respondents. About 43% of low-income respondents (incomes less than \$25,000) reported using BLM lands for subsistence, compared to 27% of medium-income respondents and only 13% of high-income respondents.

## **Public Land Ownership**

In this section of the survey, respondents were asked several questions regarding their attitudes about public land ownership and the potential sale or exchange of BLM lands within the Upper Deschutes Resource Management Area.

Table 3-10 shows respondent attitudes about the sale or exchange of BLM lands. The responses to the statements in Table 3-10 reveal some interesting results. First, responses were more evenly distributed across the range of values (from strongly agree to strongly disagree) than other similar questions on the survey. Second, respondents tended to be more supportive of the sale or exchange of parcels with good access than those with limited access.

Analysis of responses to the land sale and exchange statements by sample group reveals some minor differences, but does not reveal any notable trends.

**Table 3-10. Respondent attitudes about sale or exchange of BLM lands (Q-13)**

Statement	Strongly Agree		Neutral		Strongly Disagree		
	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land that have limited resource value, but good access, should be sold or exchanged.	19%	14%	12%	14%	9%	8%	24%
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land which have important resource value, but limited access should be sold or exchanged.	14%	8%	14%	13%	11%	11%	30%
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land, which have neither resource value nor access, should be sold or exchanged.	11%	5%	7%	14%	9%	11%	43%
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land, which have both important resource value and good access, should be sold or exchanged.	31%	16%	14%	15%	4%	4%	15%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

As a follow-up to the previous question, the survey further inquired about the acceptability of various land sale or exchange for various reasons. Table 3-11 shows the results.

The results show that respondents found land sales or exchanges that improve public access to lands with no access, to consolidate lands, to acquire private lands with significant resource values, and for recreational development tended to be more acceptable.

Respondents indicated that economic development, expansion of urban growth boundaries, or community infrastructure were less acceptable reasons for land sale or exchange.

**Table 3-11. Respondent attitudes about the acceptability of reasons for sale or exchange of BLM lands (Q-14)**

Reason to Exchange Public Land	Acceptable		Neutral			Unacceptable	
	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Economic Development	14%	13%	15%	14%	10%	8%	28%
Improve public access to BLM-managed lands with no current access	30%	26%	19%	9%	3%	4%	8%
Consolidate contiguous blocks of public lands	31%	26%	16%	14%	2%	2%	8%
Acquire private lands with unique values	30%	22%	14%	13%	5%	3%	14%
Urban Growth Boundary expansion	12%	8%	14%	16%	10%	9%	31%
City or community expansion/infrastructure development	13%	10%	15%	17%	12%	8%	27%
Recreational Development	28%	22%	18%	13%	6%	3%	10%
Other	29%	5%	4%	49%	1%	1%	12%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

To test the strength of respondents' attitudes concerning land exchange, we asked respondents to indicate whether their opinions would change if the lands to be sold or exchanged were of special significance to the respondent. The results indicate that individuals from interest groups were most likely to change their opinion. A smaller percentage of respondents from the BLM List (43%) and the general population (39%) indicated that their opinions would be changed.

**Table 3-12. Responses to the question "would your opinion change if the land were of special significance to you?" (Q-15)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		Interest Groups		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	106	39%	152	43%	9	56%	267	42%
No	164	61%	204	57%	7	44%	375	58%
Total	270	100%	356	100%	16	100%	642	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Respondents also provided written comments on public land ownership. Forty-four comments addressed issues related to land sale or exchange, while six comments addressed urban growth issues. A complete listing of comments is presented in Appendix B.

### Key findings: Public land ownership

- Public land sale and exchange is an important issue to many respondents. Many comments address specific land sale and exchange issues.
- Land sales or exchanges that improve public access to lands with no access, to consolidate lands, to acquire private lands with significant resource

values, and for recreational development tended to be more acceptable to respondents than those for other reasons.

## Transportation and Access

Transportation is a key management issue in the Upper Deschutes Resource Management area. Access to BLM lands as well as transportation facilities that pass through BLM lands are both key transportation issues addressed in the survey.

The transportation questions began by asking respondents to indicate whether they felt they had adequate access to BLM lands (Table 3-13). A majority of respondents (84%) answered affirmatively. Little variation existed between the sample groups in the responses to this question. Further, the results show little variation by income to the responses to this question. Some variation exists by age; about 88% of respondents under age 45 indicated they have adequate access, compared to about 79% of respondents age 65 or over.

**Table 3-13. Respondent opinions to the statement “do you feel you have adequate access to BLM lands?” (Q-16)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		Interest Groups		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	233	85%	305	83%	14	88%	552	84%
No	42	15%	63	17%	2	13%	107	16%
Total	275	100%	368	100%	16	100%	659	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Table 3-14 summarizes respondent attitudes about the use of BLM lands for various types of transportation improvements. The statements are ranked by the percentage of positive responses (responses on the “appropriate” end of the scale).

Only three of the statements received a majority of responses on the appropriate side of the scale: consolidate multiple roads to reduce environmental impact, accommodate new public rail/transit service, and improve existing unimproved roads to reduce adverse environmental impacts. However, in seven of the nine questions regarding use of BLM lands for transportation purposes, the percentage of respondents who considered such uses appropriate was greater than the percentage that considered such uses inappropriate.

A majority of respondents felt that improving unimproved roads to reduce congestion or travel times was inappropriate (the last statement in Table 3-14). Responses were distributed across the scale on many of the other statements.

**Table 3-14. Respondent opinions concerning use of BLM lands for transportation purposes (Q-17)**

Intent	Very Appropriate		Neutral			Not Appropriate	
	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Consolidate multiple roads if the intent is to <i>reduce impacts to the environment</i>	30%	23%	19%	13%	3%	4%	8%
Accommodate <i>new</i> public transit/rail service	24%	24%	22%	14%	5%	3%	8%
Improve <i>existing unimproved</i> roads in order to avoid adverse ecological impacts from construction of a new/alternate road	17%	16%	18%	15%	9%	8%	18%
Provide <i>new</i> roads to areas of BLM land that are <i>not currently accessible</i>	14%	16%	19%	24%	9%	6%	13%
<i>Reduce commute times and congestion</i> between existing cities/communities in the planning area	15%	13%	18%	16%	11%	7%	21%
Accommodate <i>regional</i> transportation needs created by population growth	14%	13%	19%	15%	10%	9%	20%
<i>Reduce trucking/shipping times</i> through the planning area	18%	11%	15%	21%	10%	7%	19%
Provide <i>new transportation links</i> to new development in the planning area	12%	10%	18%	13%	14%	8%	25%
Improve <i>existing unimproved</i> roads in order to reduce congestion and travel times	13%	6%	8%	7%	7%	10%	50%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Table 3-15 shows respondent opinions about motor vehicle access on BLM lands. The BLM has three levels of access: (1) open access where motor vehicles are allowed anywhere; (2) access limited to roads and designated trails, and (3) closed to motor vehicle access. The results suggest that respondents consider limiting access to roads and designated trails most appropriate (80% circled responses on the positive side of the scale). Two-thirds of respondents felt that open access is inappropriate. A minority—slightly over one-quarter of respondents—felt open access was appropriate. The closed access responses show the most polarized results. About 40% felt closing access was appropriate, 16% were neutral, and 44% felt it was not appropriate. These results suggest more information is necessary to determine the circumstances and location of motor vehicle access.

**Table 3-15. Respondent opinions concerning motor vehicle access on BLM lands (Q-18)**

Motor vehicle access category	Very Appropriate		Neutral			Not Appropriate	
	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Open access – drive anywhere	13%	6%	8%	7%	7%	10%	50%
Limited to designated roads and trails	46%	22%	12%	8%	4%	3%	5%
Closed	23%	8%	9%	16%	8%	6%	30%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Respondents also provided written comments on transportation and land access. Eighty-eight of the written comments addressed access issues—the largest number of any comment category. Seventy-three addressed off-highway vehicle use, and 14 addressed other transportation issues. A complete listing of comments is presented in Appendix B.

### Key findings: Transportation and access

- A majority of respondents (84%) felt they had adequate access to BLM land.
- Attitudes about appropriateness of using BLM lands for transportation purposes revealed only three of nine reasons were considered appropriate by a majority of respondents. These include: consolidate multiple roads to reduce environmental impact, accommodate new public rail/transit service, and improve existing unimproved roads to reduce adverse environmental impacts.
- Respondents consider limiting access to roads and designated trails most appropriate (80% circled responses on the positive side of the scale). Two-thirds of respondents felt that open access is inappropriate. A minority—slightly over one-quarter of respondents—felt open access was appropriate. About 40% felt closing access was appropriate, 16% were neutral, and 44% felt it was not appropriate. These results suggest more information is necessary to determine the circumstances and location of motor vehicle access.

### Ecosystem Health and Diversity

Survey respondents were asked a number of questions related to ecosystem health and diversity. Issues explored on the survey included attitudes about fire suppression, consideration of other values when making management decisions concerning ecosystem health, and activities intended to return ecosystems to pre-European conditions.

Table 3-15 shows respondent opinions concerning fire suppression on BLM lands. A majority of respondents from all of the sample populations think wildland fires are desired to manage ecosystems, but should be restrained to consider the risk to private property and wildlife habitat. The second most frequent response, checked by about one-fifth of all respondents, was that natural fire disturbances should be put out, and that only prescribed burning should be allowed. A minority of respondents thought wildland fires are desired and should not be put out or that all fires should be put out.

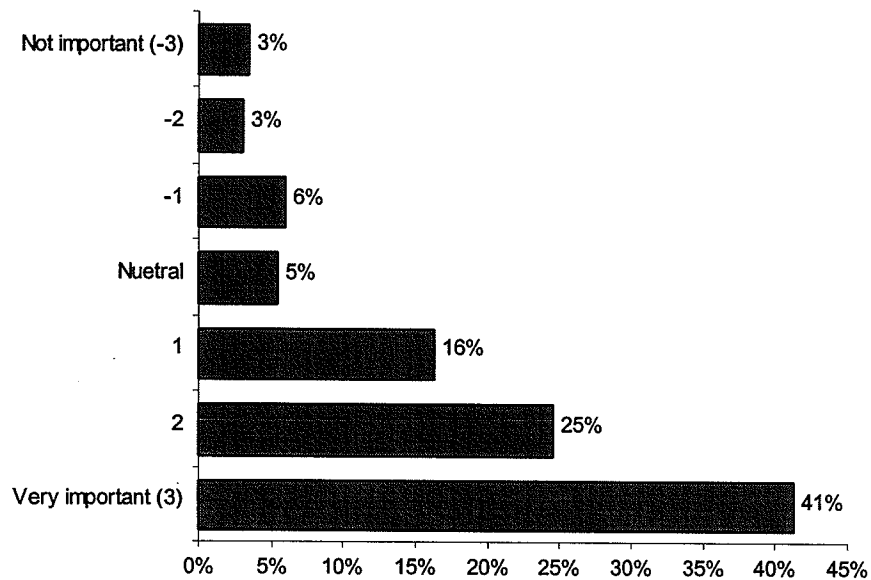
**Table 3-15. Respondent opinions concerning fire suppression on BLM-managed lands (Q-19)**

Response	General Population		BLM List		All Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Wildland fires are desired, therefore management activity should not suppress natural fires.	16	6%	32	8%	50	7%
Wildland fires are desired to manage ecosystems, but should be restrained to consider the risk to private property and wildlife habitat.	177	62%	254	67%	442	65%
Natural fire disturbances should be put out; only prescribed burning should be allowed.	73	26%	62	16%	137	20%
All fires should be put out.	12	4%	19	5%	31	5%
Don't know	6	2%	11	3%	18	3%
Total	284	100%	378	100%	678	100%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Figure 3-7 shows respondent opinions about consideration of human activities when making decisions about ecosystems or ecosystem health. A majority of respondents (82%) think it is important to consider human activities. The responses varied somewhat by sample. Respondents from the interest group sample had the highest percentage of "important" responses, while the general population had the smallest percentage of "important" responses (a majority of the general population felt consideration of human activities is important).

**Figure 3-7. Respondent opinions concerning consideration of human activities when making decisions about ecosystems or ecosystem health (Q-20)**

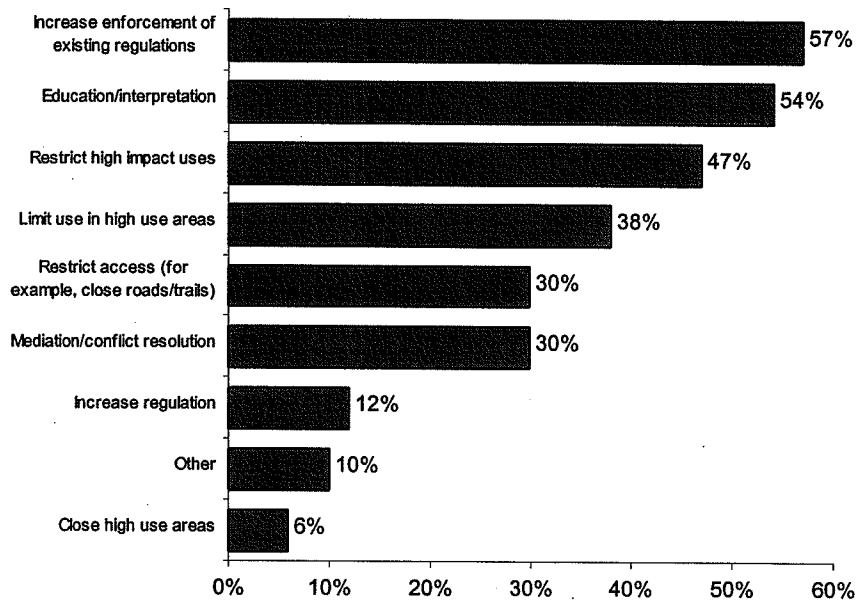


Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Figure 3-8 shows respondent attitudes concerning activities intended to minimize human impacts to ecosystem health. Respondents were able to check as many responses as they wanted. The largest percentage of respondents (57%) felt that increasing enforcement of existing regulation was an appropriate activity. Education/interpretation was checked by a majority of respondents. About 47% checked restricting high impact uses, and 38% checked limiting uses in high use areas. Increasing regulation was the least popular response.



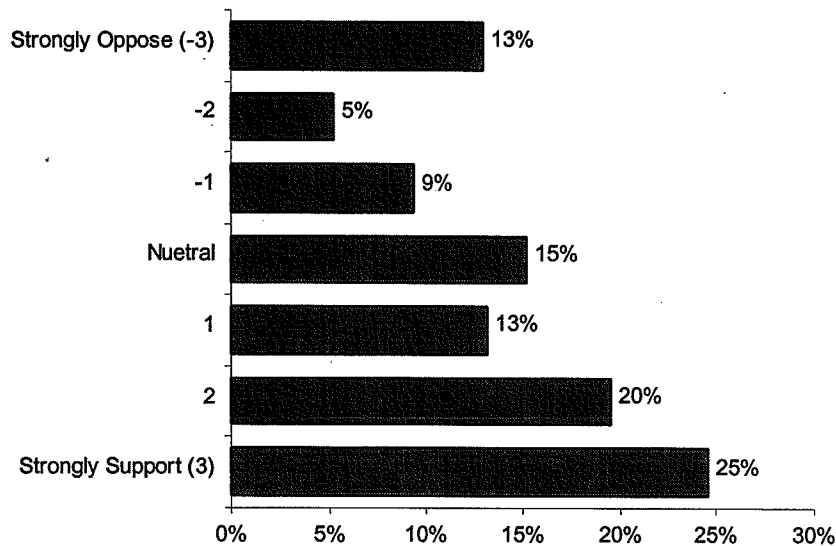
**Figure 3-8. Respondent attitudes concerning activities intended to minimize human impacts to ecosystem health (Q-21)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Figure 3-9 shows respondent attitudes concerning BLM management activities that would result in this kind of "pre-settlement" condition. While a majority of respondents were supportive of this type of management activity, 15% were neutral and 13% were strongly opposed to such management activities.

**Figure 3-9. Respondent attitudes concerning BLM management activities that would result in this kind of "pre-settlement" condition [converting young juniper woodlands (less than 150 years) to shrub and grasslands] (Q-22)**



Respondents also provided written comments on ecosystem health and diversity. Twenty-one comments addressed general issues related to ecosystem management, 13 addressed restoration of lands to historic conditions, while 11 addressed issues related to habitat conservation. Six comments addressed fire management. A complete listing of comments is presented in Appendix B.

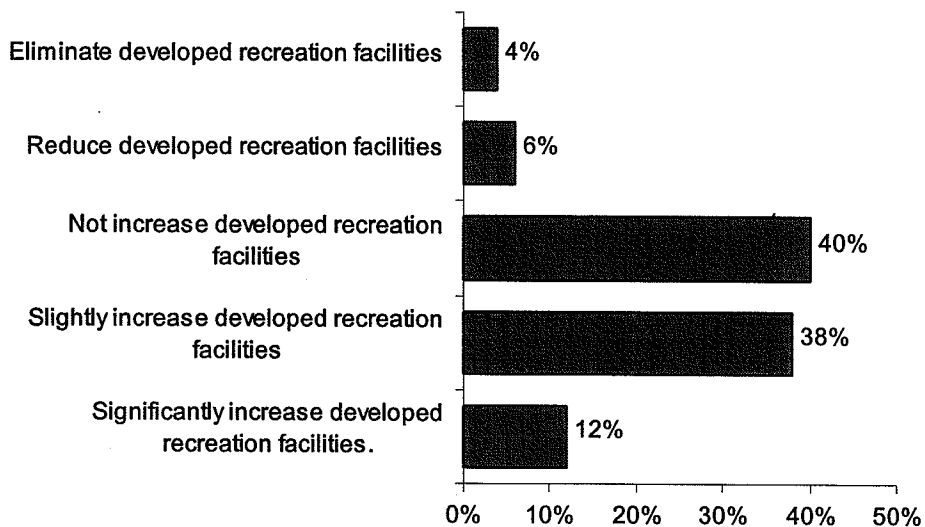
### Key findings: Ecosystem health and diversity

- A majority of respondents from all of the sample populations think wildland fires are desired to manage ecosystems, but should be restrained to consider the risk to private property and wildlife habitat. The second most frequent response, checked by about one-fifth of all respondents, was that natural fire disturbances should be put out, and that only prescribed burning should be allowed.
- A majority of respondents (82%) think it is important to consider human activities when making decisions about ecosystems or ecosystem health.
- Respondents identified a number of activities intended to minimize human impacts to ecosystem health. About 57% felt that increasing enforcement of existing regulation was an appropriate activity. Education/interpretation was checked by a majority of respondents. About 47% checked restricting high impact uses, and 38% checked limiting uses in high use areas. Increasing regulation was the least popular response.
- A majority of respondents were supportive of this type of management activities that would result in this kind of "pre-settlement" condition. However, 15% were neutral and 13% were strongly opposed to such management activities.

## Recreation

In this section, respondents were asked to evaluate and identify recreation activities, facilities, and management on BLM lands. Figure 3-10 shows respondent attitudes about management recreation facilities on BLM lands. No category received a majority of responses. The most frequently selected response was to not increase developed recreation facilities—40% of respondents selected this option. About 36% of respondents were supportive of slightly increasing developed recreation facilities, while 12% of respondents supported significantly increasing developed recreation facilities. A minority of respondents supported decreasing or eliminated developed recreation facilities on BLM lands.

**Figure 3-10. Respondent attitudes concerning management of recreational facilities (Q-23)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

The survey also inquired about respondents' frequency of use of BLM lands for various recreational activities. Table 3-16 shows the results. The results are consistent with the responses shown in Table 3-3 (use of BLM lands for recreational activities during the past 12 months). Sightseeing and hiking were the activities respondents' in which participants most frequently participate.

**Table 3-16. Rate of respondent participation in selected recreational activities on BLM lands (Q-24)**

Recreation activity	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Sightseeing	50%	40%	7%	4%
Hiking	35%	40%	15%	10%
Bird/wildlife viewing	34%	37%	16%	13%
Other	32%	19%	1%	47%
Camping	30%	44%	15%	12%
Fishing	25%	36%	18%	21%
Hunting	23%	28%	10%	39%
Off-highway vehicle use	22%	21%	17%	40%
Horseback riding	19%	14%	10%	56%
Socializing	18%	37%	23%	21%
Target Practice	13%	27%	19%	41%
Mountain biking/cycling	7%	22%	19%	53%
Backpacking	7%	23%	27%	43%
Running	6%	11%	19%	63%
Rock hounding	5%	21%	27%	47%
Spelunking	4%	12%	29%	55%

Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Respondents also provided written comments on recreation. Thirty-two comments addressed recreation in some manner. A complete listing of comments is presented in Appendix B.

### Key findings: Recreation

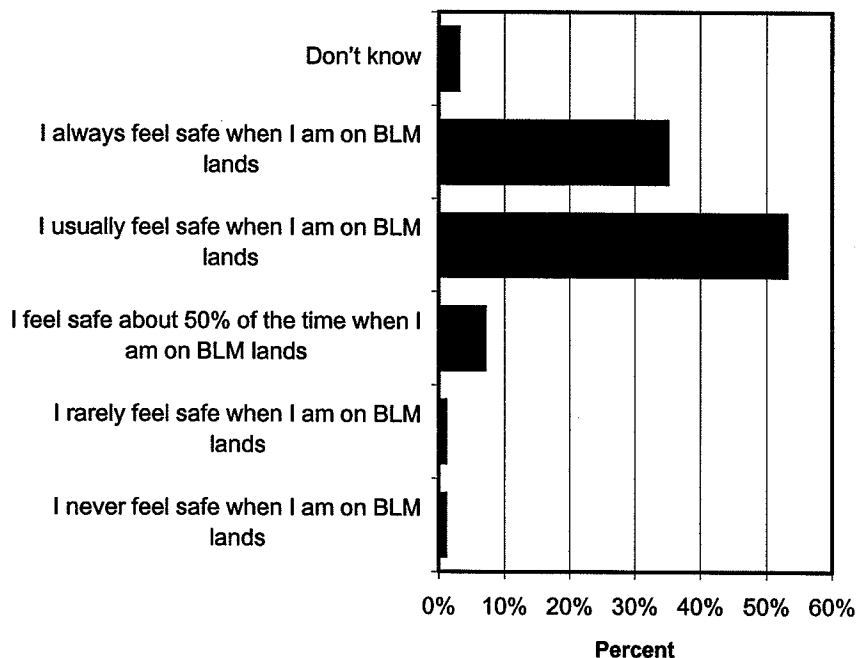
- The majority of respondents support not increasing or slightly increasing developed recreation opportunities on BLM lands. The most frequently selected response was to not increase developed recreation facilities—40% of respondents selected this option. About 36% of respondents were supportive of slightly increasing developed recreation facilities, while 12% of respondents supported significantly increasing developed recreation facilities.
- Maintaining access to recreational areas appears to be a key issue to many respondents.

### Perceptions of Safety

The final section of the survey inquired about respondent perceptions of safety. Figure 3-11 shows how safe respondents feel when on BLM lands. Overall, results

suggest that respondents generally feel safe when they are on BLM lands. A slight majority (about 52%) indicated they usually felt safe on BLM lands, while 35% indicated they always feel safe. Fewer than 10% indicated they feel safe less than half the time on BLM lands.

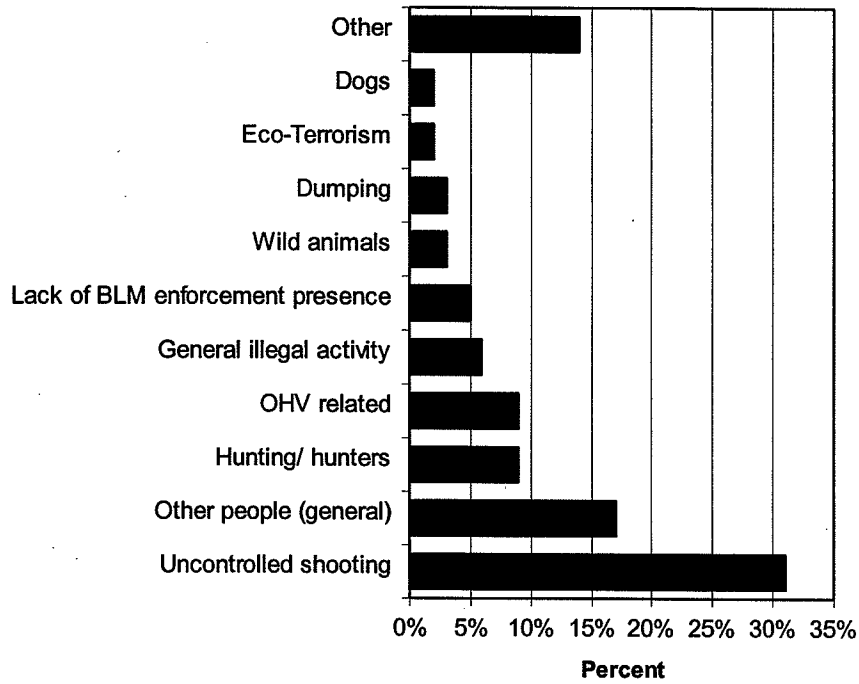
**Figure 3-11. Respondent perceptions of safety on BLM lands (Q-25)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

The survey explored reasons why respondents felt unsafe on BLM lands. Respondents were asked to write in the top reason they feel unsafe on BLM lands. Figure 3-12 shows the results. No single reason received a majority of responses. The most frequently cited reason was uncontrolled shooting (about one-third of respondents wrote in shooting related responses). Other people was the second most frequently cited reason.

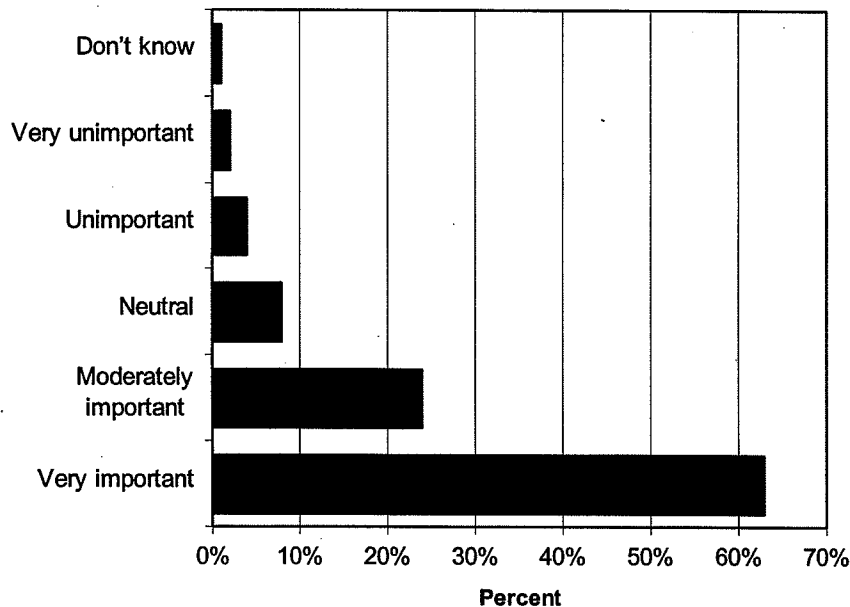
**Table 3-12. Reasons for feeling unsafe on BLM lands (Q-26)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Figure 3-13 shows respondents' opinions about the importance of BLM actions to reduce illegal activities on BLM lands. More than 90% of respondents indicated it was a high or moderate priority.

**Figure 3-13. Respondent rating of the importance of BLM action to reduce illegal activities on BLM lands (Q-27)**



Source: Upper Deschutes Social Values Survey, CPW, 2001.

Respondents also provided written comments on law enforcement and safety issues. Seventeen comments addressed issues of law enforcement, while two comments addressed safety issues. Twenty-two comments addressed dumping. A complete listing of comments is presented in Appendix B.

### **Key findings: Perceptions of safety**

- Respondents generally feel safe when they are on BLM lands. A slight majority (about 52%) indicated they usually felt safe on BLM lands, while 35% indicated they always feel safe. Fewer than 10% indicated they feel safe less than half the time on BLM lands.
- The most frequently cited reason for feeling unsafe on BLM lands was uncontrolled shooting (about one-third of respondents wrote in shooting related responses). Other people was the second most frequently cited reason.
- More than 90% of respondents indicated actions to reduce illegal activities on BLM land was a high or moderate priority.

## **Comment content analysis**

Question 35 on the survey invited respondents to share written comments. Of the 692 valid surveys returned, 309 (45%) included some type of written comment. CPW coded those comments into 22 categories for the purpose of analysis. Each

individual survey could be coded into as many as five separate categories. Table 3-17 summarizes the comments received on the surveys by sample components.

Overall, CPW coded 534 different issues in the comments. About 65% of the comments came from respondents on the BLM list.

The most frequent comment category was access. About 16% of all the comments addressed access issues. Off-highway vehicle use was the issued commented on second most frequently, followed by land sale/exchange.

**Table 3-17. Coded survey comments**

Category	General Population	BLM list	Stake - holder Groups	Total	Percent of Total
Access	35	48	5	88	16%
Off-highway vehicle use	9	62	2	73	14%
Land sale/exchange	15	29		44	8%
Grazing	11	24		35	7%
Recreation	4	28		32	6%
Multiple use management	11	18		29	5%
Mineral extraction	3	20		23	4%
Dumping	14	8		22	4%
Ecosystem management	6	13	2	21	4%
Law enforcement	7	10		17	3%
Survey Instrument	6	11		17	3%
Hunting/shooting	10	6		16	3%
Transportation (through BLM lands)	7	7		14	3%
Public Involvement	2	12		14	3%
Restoration to historic condition	4	9		13	2%
Habitat conservation	8	3		11	2%
Timber harvest		10		10	2%
Fire management	2	4		6	1%
Urban Growth	3	2	1	6	1%
Staff/BLM		5		5	1%
Financing/Costs	2		1	3	1%
Safety	2			2	0%
Other	14	18	1	33	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>100%</b>



# Appendix A

## Survey Methodology

The primary research tool was a survey mailed to households and key stakeholder groups within the study area. CPW utilized two mailing lists. The first list, purchased from InfoUSA, contained 1,435 addresses. Addressees were identified using a weighted sample based on populations contained within each of seven communities located in or adjacent to the planning area. Zip codes were used to identify community boundaries. Table A.1 summarizes the sample weighting for the InfoUSA list.

**Table A.1 – InfoUSA list summary**

City	Zip Code	Population	# of names in USA database	Sample Weight	Addresses Requested
Redmond	97756	13,481	15,802	29%	440
La Pine	97739	5,799	6,996	13%	195
Prineville	97754	7,356	10,539	20%	294
Sisters	97759	959	3,911	7%	109
Terrebonne	97760	1,469	2,474	5%	69
Powell Butte	97753	no data	652	1%	18
Bend*	97701	52,029	30,728	11%	159
	97702		19,071	7%	99
	97707		3,911	1%	20
	97708		18,052	6%	93
	97709		819	0%	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>81,093</b>	<b>112,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1500</b>

Source: Community Planning Workshop

The Prineville District BLM provided the second mailing list. The list contained 834 names and addresses of people who had requested to be included on the Upper Deschutes RMP update mailing list. An additional 42 targeted key stakeholders. Not counting undeliverable addresses, approximately 2,050 surveys were distributed and 692 were completed and returned, for a 34 percent response rate.

Each mailed survey packet consisted of: (1) a cover letter that explained the purpose of the survey and identified the return date; (2) a background packet that detailed the RMP update process, listed contact information, and included a map of the planning area; (3) the eight-page survey instrument; and (4) a postage-paid envelope in which to return the completed survey.

The first mailing was sent to 2,294 households and stakeholder groups during the first week of November. As of November 15, approximately 105 surveys had been returned marked undeliverable by the post office. The primary reason for returned surveys was determined to be no forwarding address left by the resident<sup>1</sup>. On November 15, 2,189 post cards were sent to all addresses that had not been identified as undeliverable. As of November 29, 496 surveys had been returned. On November 29, a second full survey packet was sent to the 1,575 addresses that had either not responded or had been identified as undeliverable.

A total of 692 surveys were returned as of the final December 21, 2001 deadline. Not counting the undeliverable addresses, this represents a 34% survey response rate. Table A-1 shows survey response by group.

**Table 1-2. Source of returned surveys**

<b>Sample source</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Number of valid responses</b>	<b>Response rate</b>
General population	1,176	287	24%
BLM List	834	388	47%
Stakeholder organizations	40	17	43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>34%</b>

Source: Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey, Community Planning Workshop, 2001

A key concern of survey researchers is sample reliability and validity. A sample is considered reliable if the sample methodology consistently assigns the same numbers to some phenomenon. For example, if we administered the survey a second time and obtained the same results, the sample would be considered reliable. A sample is considered valid if it accurately portrays the population in question.

The research methodology used for this project intended to identify the range of values people place upon various aspects of natural resources and land management. The Collaboration Committee spent considerable time discussing the sampling issue and decided that an approach that gathered information about interested parties in the BLM planning process as well as the general population of Central Oregon was most appropriate.

Thus, the sample consisted of two components:

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<sup>1</sup> In all, approximately 225 addresses were identified as undeliverable. While this number is relatively high, roughly 10% of the total sample, it falls within the oversample parameters set by CPW at the outset.

- BLM mailing list. The BLM mailing list sample component intended to gather data about people that have expressed an active interest in BLM management issues in the past. Surveys mailed to people on the BLM mailing list and to stakeholder organizations were not randomly selected. The responses are representative of people on the BLM list, but were not intended to be generalized to a larger population.
- General population. The general population survey was a random sample survey. The intent was to gather information on values and perceptions of people that live in the region. If no response bias existed, the results of the general population sample would be accurate at a 95% confidence level with a  $\pm 6\%$  margin of error.

Chapter 2 describes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents in detail; those characteristics, however, are germane to this discussion of survey validity. In general, demographic characteristics of the two sample components were remarkably similar. Because we do not know the demographic characteristics of people on the BLM list, we cannot comment on whether these results are consistent or inconsistent with the sample population.

The sample was predominately male (75% of all respondents were males; 73% of respondents from the random population sample were male). This is inconsistent with the gender composition of Central Oregon and the state, which was very close to 50% male in 2000. In short, the general population sample includes a far greater percentage of males than one would expect.

The average age of respondents in the general population sample was about 55 years. The average age for all persons over 18 in Central Oregon counties in 2000 was just under 50 years. The general population sample, however, appears to be under-represented by people age 30 or under.

In summary, known areas of response bias exist in the general population sample. *This bias suggests that readers should take caution in inferring the results to all Central Oregon residents.* Because the general population sample so closely mirrors the BLM mailing list, we postulate that the general population sample also represents people interested in natural resource management in Central Oregon.

One could hypothesize that the overall sample represents people that use BLM lands (90% of respondents indicated they used BLM lands within the past 12 months), but this again cannot be verified because we do not have data on the demographic characteristics of people that use BLM lands.

Despite the areas of known response bias, CPW feels the survey results represent the range of attitudes and values of people in Central Oregon. Taken in that context, the survey results are useful to BLM planners because they allow analysis of patterns and relationships between individuals' values about land management issues.

**Table A-2. Number of responses by zip**

Zip code	Number of respondents	Percent of Respondents	Zip code	Number of respondents	Percent of Respondents
81328	1	0.1%	97403	1	0.1%
83341	1	0.1%	97405	2	0.3%
83401	1	0.1%	97414	1	0.1%
83607	1	0.1%	97443	1	0.1%
89102	1	0.1%	97448	1	0.1%
90260	1	0.1%	97451	1	0.1%
90402	1	0.1%	97454	1	0.1%
92653	1	0.1%	97478	2	0.3%
93030	1	0.1%	97504	1	0.1%
95687	1	0.1%	97520	1	0.1%
97002	1	0.1%	97537	1	0.1%
97006	1	0.1%	97595	1	0.1%
97008	1	0.1%	97601	1	0.1%
97013	1	0.1%	97627	1	0.1%
97015	1	0.1%	97630	2	0.3%
97017	1	0.1%	97640	1	0.1%
97024	1	0.1%	97701	180	26.4%
97031	1	0.1%	97702	40	5.9%
97037	2	0.3%	97707	5	0.7%
97038	1	0.1%	97708	8	1.2%
97041	1	0.1%	97709	2	0.3%
97045	2	0.3%	97719	1	0.1%
97055	1	0.1%	97730	1	0.1%
97056	1	0.1%	97734	1	0.1%
97058	1	0.1%	97737	2	0.3%
97060	1	0.1%	97738	1	0.1%
97062	1	0.1%	97739	42	6.1%
97070	1	0.1%	97741	4	0.6%
97071	1	0.1%	97752	2	0.3%
97113	1	0.1%	97753	26	3.8%
97115	1	0.1%	97754	86	12.6%
97123	2	0.3%	97756	103	15.1%
97140	1	0.1%	97757	1	0.1%
97202	2	0.3%	97759	33	4.8%
97211	1	0.1%	97760	35	5.1%
97213	1	0.1%	97761	1	0.1%
97214	1	0.1%	97830	3	0.4%
97215	2	0.3%	97834	1	0.1%
97219	1	0.1%	97845	1	0.1%
97221	1	0.1%	98031	1	0.1%
97222	3	0.4%	98040	1	0.1%
97225	1	0.1%	98047	1	0.1%
97229	2	0.3%	98117	1	0.1%
97230	1	0.1%	98208	1	0.1%
97239	1	0.1%	98584	1	0.1%
97267	1	0.1%	98601	1	0.1%
97281	1	0.1%	98629	1	0.1%
97301	1	0.1%	98632	1	0.1%
97302	1	0.1%	98639	1	0.1%
97321	3	0.4%	98642	1	0.1%
97330	1	0.1%	98662	1	0.1%
97333	1	0.1%	98664	1	0.1%
97338	1	0.1%	98683	1	0.1%
97401	2	0.3%	98902	1	0.1%
97402	1	0.1%	99301	1	0.1%

# Appendix B

## Comment Responses

### Introduction

The survey included an opportunity for respondents to provide written comments. Specifically, Q-35 stated "Please share any other comments you have in the space provided below." Following is a transcript of written comments provided by survey respondents. The comments are presented in the order they were transcribed and are organized by the three sample populations: (1) general population; (2) BLM mailing list; (3) Interest groups.

### Transcript of survey comments

#### General population

- Our family lives in the "Golden Triangle" area on the reference map. Our home is located near the Barr Road site being considered for a rock aggregate source. We have no objection to this happening. Living near a rock quarry is not a concern of ours.
- Remove 1/2 to 1/3 of juniper- Remove all knapweeds, and other invasive and noxious weeds!
- Any land sales of BLM should go to the public it is our land you manage.
- I feel strongly that roads (existing) should remain open, that there should be as much access as possible. It seems that there is a trend to limit the public's access to what is supposedly their own "property." It also seems that the decision makers and so called experts have their own agenda and rarely use public lands.
- Increase marked & maintained hiking trails.
- We who choose to live with wildlife & rural environment should remember that they were there first and not us.
- I wish the people of Oregon would use the BLM, Forest Service, State Lands, & privately owned lands wisely. I really dislike the illegal dumping of trash on our public lands. I hope my answers help the process of updating the R.M.P. I would hate to be whisked off of BLM, Forest Service, State, & Privately Owned Lands. Please & Thank you.
- Should have not firearms zoned adjacent to private residential property.
- We feel that vehicle access should be limited in all areas to increase wildlife populations and reduce wear & tear of the habitat.
- Why have BLM lands been treat with so little respect by local residents? Why have Forest Service lands fared better?
- Carriage driving is a quickly growing sport in Central Oregon! It would be nice, to have some areas of BLM that we could drive and not have to contend with motorcycles and the

destruction they cause to the dirt roads & trails. One of our former favorite areas is now pretty much unusable due to ruts & "jumps" made by 2 wheel dirt bikes.

- Clean up illegal dumping areas. More law enforcement in areas where illegal dumping is occurring.
- Enforce any violations- off-road use, refuse in shooting areas, garbage dumping, destroying property.
- Yes, Central Oregon is growing-but please do not take away or trade BLM lands to assist in the growth. Leave our BLM space as it is. It is an important part of our freedom! What's left of it!
- Public lands are-just that: public lands. And they should be kept that way (for the most part), regardless of what any cit, county or state government or organization thinks. We need public lands kept open and accessible to the public. That is the beauty & attraction (to me anyway) to living here in the west. If public land in this area is truly needed for growth, than these private developers need to pay market prices for the land and the money must go for the upkeep & maintenance of other existing public lands.
- Am 100% opposed to any reduction of public lands. Am opposed to over-improvement of roads & access to existing road systems. Am generally happy with existing management of BLM of its land!
- There is enough public land to accommodate urban sprawl. We do not BLM land for these. If we do not take care of the wildlife and the ecosystem around us who will? Man is the caretaker of the animals & land. Let it be said a hundred years from now that we did a good job. Thank you for listening.
- Small isolated tracts of land can seldom be managed reasonably. Quite the contrary they can result in problems between users and private land owners. Small isolated tracts of private land is often subject to trespass by folks thinking they are on public domain. Blocking of ownership has many things going for it.
- Q-27 The idea of including shooting and dumping in the same category bothers me. - Shooting is one of my favorite pastimes. -Dumping, other than at a certified landfill, is not acceptable at any time.
- The state of Oregon has entirely too much public lands. There should be no charge for access to public lands. Development should be allowed on unproductive land, such as rocks & sagebrush. Environmental concerns receive way too much attention. Working man's livelihood receive too little attention.
- I appreciate the ORV trail system between Powell Butte & Brothers & South. Wouldn't mind seeing more of it.
- In response to Q-27 I was unaware it was illegal to shoot on BLM land.
- You should provide areas for SUV's 2) Too many restrictions on BLM lands 3) Should have more firewood cutting to help control fires.
- Please remember tax payers own the BLM and should have as much access to land as possible
- Dumping and littering are my main complaint when outdoors. I feel fines are not enough put offenders in a mandatory work clean-up program. I would volunteer my time any way possible toward this goal.

- I believe that the BLM will be challenged to meet all multiple uses on its managed lands. The BLM should try to exchange property to consolidate holding away from urban growth. Isolated holdings, especially should be sold or traded to private land holders to accomplish this.
- I think too much of Oregon's lands are controlled by U.S. govt.
- I'm thankful we (the public) don't get all the good, we have to pay for!
- Grazing and extractive industries should not be subsidized by taxpayers/government. Low-impact uses (birding, hiking, etc.) should be favored over high-impact uses (ORV use, grazing, etc.). Intact ecosystems should be protected by designating as BLM wilderness areas. There are relatively few BLM wilderness areas, and WSA's receive little consideration. BLM wilderness designation would provide solitude and quiet when Cascade Mtn. wilderness areas are inaccessible because of snow blocking access.
- I believe the USFS and BLM do as they please, and don't care about hunters of Oregon, as the close roads during the hunting seasons and leave them open the rest of the year. There are many many old people that like to hunt, but can't because of road closures. Many can't walk well, therefore, they are to stay on main roads. The USFS and BLM should stop and give good thought to the elders of their state!!!
- I enjoy BLM land. I hate to see people with no respect deface public land. If possible cracking down on illegal dumping would be great! Also, keeping off road vehicles in designated areas would also rank up there for me personally. Good luck!
- I am very opposed to the BLM swapping or selling land sections with ranch corporations- such as the GI Ranch- so they can lock up large sections of land for their own private hunting preserve. We-our family have been hunting on BLM sections for forty years until we were locked out by the GI Ranch and BLM (They have a large hunting club on there now & using an unmarked airplane to move the game from the National Forest out on to their sections of land.
- We purchased our home 15 years ago because it was bordered on 2 sides by BLM land and then unknown by us the BLM traded or sold the land to a developer and created a situation for us that we no longer had the security of quiet, low noise environment for our lifestyle that we have to have!!
- Some of your questions are not clear enough. When asking about balancing specific needs with other concerns. What are the other concerns? Our fine government has a way of twisting the balance into whatever direction seems to be the most politically beneficial of the person or group working on a particular issue rather than what is really best for the environment and the general public.
- We fully oppose and rock pit in the Golden Triangle area. We oppose any sale of BLM lands, exchanges are much preferred. BLM land must be preserved!
- We as a family living in Central Oregon believe in multiple use on all government lands, this includes recreation, and selective logging, and any other activities the general population likes to do.
- I request you increase access to the Deschutes River in the RMP. I request that you also help to protect the Deschutes Riparian Areas. Please also protect the groundwater in the basin. Please step up actions to reduce noxious weeds. Please increase your budget to accommodate more law enforcement officers to enforce the rules and make the visiting public feel more safe.

- This land should all be sold to private parties, not corporations and in thousands of acres per sale. Russia used to be what we are becoming.
- The BLM needs to develop a more mature land management approach. For years they did nothing related to land management. Now they over manage some areas & with a new found ethic to "protect" the ecosystem. Public lands are for public enjoyment not to be locked up by administrators. Note: Grazing and ORV use should be eliminated.
- It is very hard to give good answers to some of these questions (- all decisions will have a far reaching impact on "our areas as we know it" and future generation) I really am not well enough informed to evaluate long term results so that the fulfillment of these goals would reflect my own "dream results." I tried!!
- I feel BLM management of our beautiful public land is very important for protection and future preservation. Yes, central Oregon is growing tremendously, which calls for some appropriate increases in recreational opportunities--But not open the gates too widely. Upgrading and increasing facilities and trails (for hiking, biking, sight seeing, etc. Would be in order.)
- I've been ATV and 4X4 in these areas for a long time and the most disturbing thing to me and my family is the amount of trash dumped all over. My father lives in the mountains in Idaho and we ride there and the trashing is none existing. One key reason is that the areas has two days a week for free dumping at the transfer station. Do you realize how much money could be saved. You spend thousands a year of trash cleanup!
- I like the BLM signs which state "your public" try to convince the USFS this is also true of "our" National Forests"
- Isolated parcels should be sold or exchanged to benefit the blocking of both public and private land. Private lands within a management area are managed as a part of public land, not always protecting land owner rights.
- I believe people caught dumping should be fined and the cost to clean it up and there drivers suspended for one year and the lose the use of the BLM land for hunting or fishing or any other recreational activities.
- I hate to pay to walk in the woods!
- I was born here and really don't like to see the large population growth. The result of the total loss of the game population. I believe that the major highways must be widened by want the future population to enjoy the outdoors as much as possible. The dumping of trash and poaching is the biggest problem that I see. Your motorcycle and ATV use. Keep it on the roads and in small areas for just them only.
- In most cases the BLM does a very poor job. Too much Washington D.C. rules placed on BLM doing their job, by D.C. people dumber than a post. and etc. This survey is as above statement. What point do you need verified to smooth your ego. Get with it folks. "Public lands--We the people-Remember it."
- Would like to see the boat launch improved near the dam at Prineville Reservation.
- Federal should not do law enforcement. Manage lands for the people, wildlife use, do not manage people. Nature can manage itself. Forest Service and BLM are always complaining about some off-road vehicle causing damage. What is damage? Someone gets off-road and makes a few ruts or gets wet in a wet area and makes big ruts. This just looks bad, there is no damage. Nature can and will repair itself. It's time for land managers to improve lands,



stop putting restrictions on users for these are our lands also. Off-road vehicles may tear up the soil, but this tills the soil and makes places for seeds to grow. Look along a roadside, see the you trees growing there. It's because the soil was tilled and the seeds found places to grow.

- We enjoy using the outdoors and feel that it is too limited as it is. We would like to see more areas open for vehicle use as this is how we can enjoy the outdoors. The older generation can not get out and walk miles, this is why vehicle access is so important.
- Outreach to recreational organizations should be implemented or increased. BLM OHV strategy provides for only coordinators and believes they should initiate the outreach- OHV trail designation and reduction of "Open" classification should occur in that order. Will dissolve the planning confusion. An increase of coordinators and LEO numbers are essential to any OHV planning success. Until elementary schools begin teaching realistic environmental values we must address these aforementioned values.
- I think our agencies do a fantastic job USFS and BLM. I like grazing-I am tired of environmentalists in cities dictating our options.
- I do not like the idea of selling/trading lands for development (i.e. destination resorts). Do not like limited access to lands just because neighboring property owner wish this. More access to isolated sections would be nice.
- I am a native to the Terrebone area. The BLM lands in this section of the plan area (Northern Section) have been important to me and my family my entire life. The small area near Lower Bridge is one that I hope will be kept public. These small sections may not seem significant, but they are very important to people who grew up using them. It seems there are so few areas along the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers that are public. I strongly feel that these should be preserved.
- Q18 Should be split up. Limited to designated roads and trails. Off-road vehicle should be limited to designated roads and not to trails. A trail to an off-road vehicle can be considered anything!
- Please stop responding to the "Green Movement" pressures. 2) Eliminate the "ecosystem" concept, since it implies maintaining or controlling some condition, when in actuality ecosystem definition recognizes changes with time.
- Please keep our public lands open. Punish people who destroy or trash our lands. Thank you for allowing me to participate in this survey.
- We have enough closed land in the area which is not accessible to the elderly. Keep some open for them.
- Our "ecosystem" management is out of control. Fish and other species are more important than "needs" of the people. We need natural resource development and protection for our farmers and livestock ranches... When environmental development needs come first, the needs of our human development decline. It's time to put things in balance!
- We like the BLM in P/V town Steve puts our fires out and Meg protects them sage hens as you should also do. Also you don't seem to be as wasteful as the forest circus, so keep up the good work and deep a quiet, low profile much like Gail Norton and we would be proud. Also keep on grazing (in moderation). To hell with Billie Marlet. Send him back to Wisconsin.
- Please, leave BLM regional lands alone-development has grown too fast. Bend, once a town, is now a city and growing.

- I feel taking better care of BLM areas and facilities thru maintenance and increased enforcement is first a and making smaller areas "known and available" in more rural areas.
- Keep our land open-We pay for it with taxes. Please manage our land-Do not let lack of management cause the fires seen in CA and WA.
- I moved to get away from congestion in big cities and would not like it to change.
- BLM could significantly reduce cost on high fuel area clean up from fire danger by opening up at a less fee for wood cutting.
- USFS Burning small groups of Pine Trees due to be thinned and setting fire to the base of large trees leaving ground sterile and burning down about every 10th big pine North by East of Big Summit Prairie. Smoke for large part of area during first elk hunting season. Of course this doesn't come close to the rash rock debacle where one logger with a cat could have stopped this waste. The USFS site just off Lamonta it looked like every illegal Mexican alien was playing ball. What a waste. Locals weren't qualified?
- Raise horses-need grass 3rd generation Oregonian. Am against development. Too many people now.
- Access to public lands is an ongoing issue. Isolated BLM lands should be assumed public access, such as those in the Powell Butte area, in the Summit Prairie and around the rivers and streams.
- Don't sell our land, or trade our land, we don't want to end up like CALIFORNIA. "Don't!"
- The BLM land is one of the few places the public can go and feel free to do and see whatever you want. Most people control their action to not hurting or destroying anything. You always will have a few none believer, so don't hurt the most because of a few. I still enjoy hunting and fishing and use a A.T.V. when going any distance, taking care to leave as little trail as possible. I think a rule to let older people use them would make a lot of the public happy. We have been around long enough to enjoy the outdoors.
- Alcoholic beverages and boaters on the rivers and lakes should be disallowed. They are a hazard to everyone's health including their own. They also make a huge mess of the environment.
- Do to age, I do not hunt or fish as much as I used to. I am sorry to see our Central Oregon area population grow so fast. It will result in more controls.
- I believe it is wrong to close an area because of over use. People need places to go. These areas should be better developed to handle more people with better maintenance and law enforcement.
- Shooting and Hunting and Fishing are important to many of us and should always be aloud as a legal activity on all BLM land. BLM should also trade land to make sure that there is public access either by trail of vehicle to all public land. No BLM land should ever Be sold only traded to allow better access or for better land (never sold) traded only.
- Q-27: Dumping-- Yes! Since when is shooting illegal on public lands? Q-35: I strongly support efforts to return specific areas to grassland areas. I also believe (and use) in the OHV designated trail system. It works-- expand it!
- The areas I have accessed for horseback riding is illegally accessed by motor vehicles and dumping is out of hand! Some simple method of citizens to report violators might help existing BLM law enforcement.

- I feel the limitations placed on farmers and ranchers are harmful to our economy and environment. Often grazing prevents fires and the land is better taken care of.
- BLM lands should only be used For animal grazing and natural habitat
- I am concerned about access to BLM from our current location (east of Cane Butte) where I am able to ride my horses on BLM. BLM lands allow my access to the Butte area, even though Eagle Crest continues development. Many equestrian in our area would be impacted, from use of BLM lands if these land by restricted access were traded in the future.
- As almost native here have appreciated the frontier environment that built my character for life. A major Class 1 highway is needed from Highway 20 North to 126. Grazing for ranches has to be preserved. In some areas of private land-- public access must be provided because of history and terrain.
- This survey was very long. Question 3 was too specific. Thank you for the opportunity to respond.
- Target practice in safe areas should be enforced and needles dumping should be better controlled.
- Try to keep a balance between recreation and conservation.
- Remove juniper and promote grasslands where juniper has encroached in last 100 years. Let fires burn. Fighting range fires is a waste of money.
- If people want the land untouched leave it that way and see that they don't trash it.
- We prefer isolated unimproved areas for RV self contained camping. Leave nothing but footprints and tire tracks. Flat spots on hill tops or near creeks would be nice. Improvement - restrooms, water and sewer, elect, etc. - become the target of fun loving vandals and become expensive. Most of these vandals live within an hours drive of the area they spoil.
- I am unclear as to what public lands are BLM - My answers are based on all public lands, such as natural forests.
- State and federal agencies should NOT be in competition with commercial campgrounds. Deep Public lands primitive - Those wanting all the improvements should use commercial enterprises. All we want is room between two tree to park four wheels to enjoy nature.
- Have more law enforcement. Could come from using different levels of personnel. E.g. USFS has reg law enforcement officers and level 2 type personnel to assist reg law enforcement people which are too few.
- I strongly disagree with the "Northwest Forest Pass." Why am I being tax for something I already pay for? From what I have seen these benefits outfitters and guide services, not the public. I know of three families that can't afford the \$5 daily fee and as a result don't go the forest like the used to.
- Most Americans do not trust the BLM or NFS. What damage that has been done to our National Lands has been done while in your care. I see no reason for it to change. Just keep going as you have in the past, until its all gone. Make the ranchers richer. that is the BLM's goal isn't it? BLM's only goal is just like any other gov't office and that is exist to exist. XXXX you all.
- Reduction programs for noxious weeds.

- I am anti-trail pass. I know on not one single person who doesn't mind paying this fee. I believe it is outrageous that my government demands that I pay the amount of taxes that I pay and then has the nerve to ask me to pay to walk on public lands!!
- Too much garbage wrecked burned cars and trash, washers, dryers, refrigs, car parts, oil filters, oil jugs, clothes, papers, broken glass, household garbage. In Redmond mostly very close to the dump. It makes me sick how piggish people are I would hate to see what these peoples homes look like. I would like to see more people get ticketed and made clean up their mess along with a extra acre of trash. I love to go out into the BLM, walk around and look at the natural beauty. I hate to see it trashed.
- In my area, I can't believe the illegal activities that go on. Drugs, dumping, violence, shooting, hunting. We moved out of the Big City to get away from all of this. When my family uses BLM they must go with friends and someone is always armed fro protection. A cell phone is also necessary! I know myself and neighbors would be willing to help BLM authorities with some of these problems if there was some kind of communication.
- I feel the great need is for the land to be there for my five and two three year olds. The American Indian in me wants us to use the land not abuse it. We well are become one with the land one day!
- Without BLM most of us with little to no money for in city activities would have no social outlet. Our times with our family on BLM are always happy and healthy. We have been very upset with the amount of disgusting and in cases dangerous debris. Dangerous to humans and the planet. We could not afford to take this stuff to the dump ourselves if we had the means. We absolutely do not want this land used and cut into because of population growth. There has to be a line drawn somewhere. these lands are all many of us have.
- My concern is having to easy access to BLM land - underage drinking, drugs, and shooting.
- I am very opposed to Federal Environmental regulations that cut off irrigation water to farmers and driving them out of business. This is criminal. Also, I favor farmers being able to graze cattle on BLM. If the land can't be used, what good is it? We love animals and the environment, but don't support the environmental wacko agenda at all. We want to protect the land, but people should enjoy it too.
- Thank you to this opportunity! I do enjoy and appreciate having BLM lands nearby! Thanks again!

## **BLM mailing list**

- I appreciate that the BLM took the time to get the opinion of the citizenry. Thanks.
- Thank you for asking my opinions and thoughts!
- Close worst roads--reduction in access will curb most dumping and unsafe shooting 2) Increase LEO preserve--ticket those in #1 and illegal ATV use. 3) Ban and severely restrict ATV's/MIC's 4) Reduce 150 yr and younger juniper this area was largely grassland 150 years ago. 5) Put volunteer program together to a)close roads b)monitor illegal shooting, dumping, ATV use. c)eyes and ears for law enforcement! 6)Awareness-publicity--education to all on unsafe shooting, dumping, ATV use-signs but also media campaign (ongoing).
- I think BLM land should used as multiple use. I would like to see more ORV trails and miles. I would like to commend the BLM on their ORV trail marking and maps.

- In the years I and my family have been going to Milican Valley and Prineville I have seen the recreation area shrink over and over until it is only a fraction of what it was. I have seen no difference in wildlife movement or any other improvements erosion-grassland-etc. I feel it has been shrunk enough. If anything open some back up.
- It is very important for my recreational purposes that BLM lands be managed for the "Long Term." I enjoy off road motorcycle riding as my main recreational activity. Also, I work within the motorcycle industry as a sales manager and hear a lot of customer concerns regarding land closures. I know we can all enjoy BLM lands if we choose responsible management solutions.
- Would like to see increased access through BLM land to lower and middle Deschutes River and John day River Canyon for educational purposes (fishing).
- I use BLM land in many areas of the state, mainly for hunting of big game and upland birds. I am out in the woods/field a lot. I believe grazing and the management of our lands for grazing is wrong! BLM lands are being ruined by the few who pay next to nothing to make a profit. If our public lands are to become healthy, range management must change. Also, off road vehicle use must become controlled. Designating areas for this activity, like by Millican, should be explored.
- I have participated in planning sessions with BLM in the past, one lasted 4 years. They will not agree with citizens work groups that disagree with them. They will take our input, go behind closed doors and do what they want. They over regulate most programs. They would like nothing better than to shut us off our own (BLM) lands. Giving BLM input is a waste of our time.
- As our areas grows BLM land us important for animal and plant habitat. I am very opposed to mineral extraction and other economically motivated activities.
- I strongly believe that a major difference in present BLM land management is that we now have to compete with technology that was not available in the past. Off-road vehicles are so fast, loud and powerful that they can go anywhere. The end result is that multiple use areas soon become single use; motorcycle of 4-wheeling. The most speed and horsepower rule the day. Areas used for off-road use must have a buffer zone of up to 1+ miles, or residents hear and feel the vehicles. Horseback riding or bicycles are impossible (to share the area). It is impossible to hike, walk or talk when trying to compete with fast and loud vehicles.
- Don't close our lands to public use!
- I have live on the Deschutes for 63 years. To summarize the total management of our BLM lands in itself a balancing act. As far as dumping goes we have to make laws to fit the crime but law's should be hard. Grazing should be highly managed because it can be easily over grazed. Because of lack of water on the high country and lack of grasses. Grazing should permitted on the basis of good time and o bud's. Time's on the old desert. Four wheel drive use should be highly limited to small areas as to keep a healthy ecosystems. We have to watch things like mining. Selling off some land four wheeling, logging small young trees. Or using land for military use. This destroys the archaeological sites yet unfound. It can also destroy wildlife feeding grounds. And once we lose this resource you can not regain them back. We should also try and protect our natural resources even when it comes to, selling or exchanging for community growth, we should try protect 3000 of old growth trees within that patch of land. Instead of wiping all the trees off the face of the land.
- Please keep the American people involved in all decisions. BLM properties are very important to our rural lifestyle and heritage.

- Highest priority should be watershed health for all BLM managed lands.
- Volunteers or woodcutters should cut down junipers 8" or less in diameter and leave them lay. (Good bird habitat). Prior to 1900 there were very few junipers and lots of tall grass.
- I would like to see snowmobiles eliminated from BLM lands.
- We all have to learn to share our resources. The more you develop the more people will come.
- Good survey -Would have been better to expand more on the military use and its management plan for use of BLM lands in Central OR. Thanks.
- Stop ranchers in the state of Oregon from preventing access to BLM/Public land and not allow posting of BLM lands that they lease grazing right from me and charge more money for them using my land (public land!). Charge % of profit on all mineral rights afforded companys/individuals (mining/oil/gas etc.).
- Please don't sell or trade off our public land.
- The area between Bend and Redmond is the area I use the most. There is no law enforcement. Target shooters have cut down a massive juniper with gunfire. I hike in the area often-I have never seen a BLM presence. They can't even keep signage current-no wood cutting etc. The area has vehicle travel restricted to existing roads and trails. This is blatantly ignored by motorcycle and car and truck traffic. BLM are poor stewards of our public lands. I don't feel the BLM listens to most people unless they have some industry clout behing them-like off road vehicle manufacturers.
- #1. Thank you for asking my comments #2. Do what you can to eliminate dumping on public lands #3. Please continue to send updates
- The state of Nevada utilizes BLM Lands of OHV organized race activities in controlled areas. Oregon used to, why not anymore!? I would like to see results on this survey to determine the who, what, when, why, people use Central Oregon's lands. Fact: OHV activities provide much needed capital to small communities along major roadways and access routes. Further limits on OHV use only hurts Oregon.
- It is not appropriate for BLM to open "rock pits" for ODOT or anyone else. Designated areas for specific uses (i.e. motor vehicles etc.) should be set aside and very well supervised by BLM law enforcement.
- There are too many regulations, restrictions, permits, etc. required. Year after year more are thrust upon us-the citizens and owners. There is even ridiculous talk of permitting use of the Deschutes River. Who owns it? We do. Too much influence by Native Americans in proportion to their population. We are all Americans-treat us all equally. BLM seems to have foregone agenda and does what it wants to regardless of public input.
- My wife and I are responsible OHV riders and we greatly value our trips to Central Oregon to enjoy our rides on the trails there. We are no longer able to hike the miles we used to be able to do. Our ATV's enable us to get out onto our public lands and still enjoy the solitude. Being able to ride the trails on BLM and USFS lands is very, very, important to us.
- As a recreational vehicle family we are glad to have opportunities for these activities on BLM lands. Please keep us in mind when multiple use decisions are being made.
- The public lands are truly the essence of Central Oregon. They provide a sense of space, openness, tremendous recreation opportunity and help buffer the development of private

lands. Private and community development is much more efficient with the public lands restricting the spreading effect. All public (BLM) lands in planning area should be retained except for trades with other government agencies (USDA Grassland, USFS) for management purposes. Tracts of land with no public access 40 acres or less, little resource value, and with the agreement of all adjacent land owner could be traded for blocking up or access.

- Please take all public input into consideration when changing or making new plans.
- I think it is very important for BLM to sell or exchange lands that are isolated. I own a ranch that completely surrounds 80 acres of BLM. You have never been on this 80 acres unless you crossed my private land without my knowledge. Sell it!
- Thank you for this survey-noticing my age, I have been used to freedom in my lifetime and when I purchased my land bordering BLM I expected the peace and tranquility the rest of my days here. I do not accept BLM to make any sales or exchanges for anything other than keeping our empty (from buildings etc.) land. We need to keep undeveloped land for those of us that have chosen that lifestyle. Thank you. A 30 year neighbor.
- Changing the wording on many questions would change my answer. Go Ducks!!
- It is time to stop grazing on desert lands.
- We are opposed to the land swap in Powel Butte. We would like public access to this land. Currently it is surrounded by private land and access to the BLM has to be granted by the property owner of the private land. A possible BLM easement should be worked out between BLM and private property owner.
- Preserve open access. I understand and accept that due to population growth and high usage some areas face additional restrictions but as much as possible please keep the wide open spaces of the west open for unimpeded, point to point, recreational and exploratory uses.
- Very important to safeguard "Golden Triangle" area for multi use. It should be a special management area for recreation and no mining or mineral should be allowed in this area other than the small cinder pit that already exists!
- If the BLM had been managing this land proactively, this plan update would be unnecessary. I see too much management of public land to meet the needs of private interests. It's time a major 'update' of the BLM to serve ecological/environmental interests first.
- I one thing could be eliminated I'd like it to be dogs. The crap all over and the owners never clean it up. They threaten and bite. They jump up on you or shake water on you.
- Good survey. Neutral option a good choice for outliers like me.
- The two largest problems associated with BLM lands that I have use are the numerous off-road tracks made by ORV's (These unauthorized, illegal tracks have caused tremendous erosion and other environmental damage), and vast acreage of over grazed land stocked with range cattle (also the course of considerable environmental damage-particularly in denuded riparian areas which also suffer from erosion).
- Need more policing of activities such as bough cutting and off road use.
- BLM must thoroughly evaluate urban day use of BLM lands. BLM must provide picnic, geology, mgt, driving tours to provide for family day use of lands.
- We can't emphasize enough how we feel that the isolated tract of 160A and under should be sold or traded off. For economic and management planning, they are nothing but a headache for the surrounding landowners and BLM.

- BLM lands, along with other public lands, are one of our nation's greatest treasures. A public land system as extensive and varied as ours is perhaps the unique in the world. BLM lands offer a special value to our crowded world because of their vastness, their remoteness, and their diversity. They offer solitude, something that is becoming more rare in our society with each passing year. They offer the chance for personal discovery of the beauty and mystery in Nature, without having it pre-digested and over interpreted. They offer sufficiently large blocks of habitat to sustain populations of disturbance-sensitive species such as grouse, pronghorn antelope, elk and mountain lion, if properly managed. And they offer some economic opportunities, such as livestock grazing and firewood gathering, that can be compatible with restoring and maintaining ecosystem health, if these opportunities are managed within sustainable limits. Please think for the long term when making management choices for these lands and remember Aldo Leopold's advice: "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to keep all the parts."
- This survey does not adequately address snowmobiling on BLM land. The impact of ATV's and the impact of snowmobiling is not comparable. Both are traditional uses but different guidelines must be established. (USFS for example)
- The Deschutes Management Plan is illegal as written and administered. The boater pass fee is illegal. BLM has lied to the Deschutes-John Day Outfitters for over 20 years. BLM is a renegade agency. They could learn a lot from USFS. Screw the BLM Bureau of Land Management.
- I found many of the questions to be misleading, leading, and/or ambiguous. All in all I give the actual survey a grade of D-.
- I like those cute juniper trees. Please don't replace them with miles on end of barren grassland and brush. You can find those elsewhere if you want them. Our junipers are irreplaceable.
- Require all environmental activists to complete college course: Common Sense 101-105, or stay in Eugene, San Fran, Afgan, etc., etc.....
- I believe a program in which volunteers videotape illegal activities for use in law enforcement should be instituted and widely publicized. With BLM's limited resources, this is the only thing I can imagine that will help clean up the problems.
- Have environmental people pay for their screw ups.
- I am very skeptical about land exchanges because the "public" usually gets screwed.
- The BLM is an out of control government bureaucracy. Over 9 months after a request to use BLM lands. After the dates of the events they disallowed access. They are an impediment of the land use by the people that own the land. US citizens!
- There must be a way to have multiple use so any tax payer may participate in the use of government land! The alternative is to close it to access by everyone-no forest service-BLM employees other than enforcement. Then let our grandchildren decide what to do with it. The tendency to allow use by a very limited group must be done away with.
- Some questions were a little leading. In general I approve of most BLM management land trades to block BLM are excellent obtaining desirable but land must be done only on a "willing buyer/willing seller" basis.
- I believe BLM is currently an effective agency, do not become political, continue protecting the small user!!



- The juniper trees in my area are taking over from lack of fire.
- It is most important to me that this land is respected in its pristine nature. Abuse from recreational, economic or environmental consciousness needs to be carefully considered. My native Oregonian roots pioneer the preservation of the gifts the earth provides. May we all use our highest consciousness to maintain our human relationship with this incredible life experience. Thank you for your interest and efforts to the greatest state of balance.
- I do not like BLM closing old established roads, and installation of costly fences to eliminate access. More enforcement is necessary to prevent abuse of already existing laws. Demand access is required for public access to BLM isolated properties. Road closures due to eagle nesting need to be reviewed yearly and open roads when eagles do not nest.
- I used to ride the Milliken Valley China Hat area for 11 years. Then the rich enviros from California moved in and convinced the BLM and Forest Service to start closing out the motorized users. I haven't ridden there since 1995. I really miss this area.
- Thank you for sending this comment document.
- We need more trails for motorized recreation. Need law enforcement people in the field on weekends during normal use periods. Citations should be issued when motorists go off the trail or in streams. Must keep the land open to the public. Avoid all closures.
- The public needs areas to recreate with off road motorized vehicles. We need to keep those areas open. We have seen too many of our riding areas closed and this needs to stop. Work needs to be done to open up more areas for OHV use.
- Q7-I do not agree with the paradigm that BLM uses with resource management. There is no reason to believe that with proper planning differing uses cannot coexist. Q9-Another paradigm shift needs to occur with land managers is the elimination of conflict management among users groups and adopt shared use planning. Q13-14-The present plan for consolidation of non-contiguous public lands is pathetic-It's under prioritized, managed, and funded. Perpetual reciprocal right of ways should become standard in all matrixed (checker board) areas. Q14 and 17-Susceptible to manipulation to wealthy and powerful businesses such as Les Schwab at Millikan. Q18-Important to note that only OHV use is the only recreational use singled out-A patten consistent with BLM management even in areas with long history as OHV designations. Q20-Is this a trick question-or just intended to impact the answer? Have you read any Recreation 2000 documents a lot of this is old info being reshuffled.
- I pains me to see how much litter is left on public land-more campaigns to pick it up and transport it out could improve the looks and also the pride of public land users.
- Since I live in Oxnard California-I really didn't feel I could answer your questions since I wouldn't know what I'm talking about. My parents invested in the land years ago with the idea it was a developed area for housing. I would prefer to sell it, the land , since I don't plan to move to Oregon. Do you know some honest person that could help me?
- Some of the questions seem biased, The one's I commented on are very misleading and I feel that parts of this should not be used. Noted by a (symbol for star) When you put and "etc" what does that mean?
- I support the encouragement of dispersed recreation and the reduction of non-regulated motorized use of BLM lands. I support the efforts to return these lands to a Pre-European natural state given the limits imposed by current human use: where possible allow fire to run its natural course, obliterate many of the numerous roads, reduce the amount of juniper

growing outside its natural habitat, encourage wildlife. Do not increased developed recreation. Above all, do not implement user fees for recreational use of BLM lands!!!

- A lot of this depends on what proposals are put forward. The questions are generic.
- We have a mandate to ten the Garden---to steward it well, & have dominion. To set it aside to worship it is evil!
- I would never support the BLM in any action that would reduce recreational use/access due to low or moderate environmental and/or social impact!
- On Deschutes River Area-Trout Creek to mouth-Limit camping to only designated sites and maintaining rest rooms for the site-This is a river use permit area. 2) I feel on all BLM administered lands in Oregon that BLM has done a very good job.
- We need better patrols-I rarely see any while visiting BLM land, especially during hunting season.
- I think one of the big problems to the deterioration to BLM lands is the policy of allowing cattlemen (a very small minority) to use public lands for grazing at very minimal rate. It is my experience that this grazing policy really damages our public lands.
- To me, the most interesting and important new information to be considered in the RMP/EIS is the incredible age of Central Oregon's old growth junipers. That 50% of the Juniper woodlands in the planning area are "Old Growth" and that less than 3% of the 5 million acres of western juniper woodlands growing in Oregon are characterized by trees greater than 100 years old. The oldest western junipers are Central Oregon residents. These unique and important woodlands must be protected. Pristine woodlands preserved and abused woodlands restored. "Open Space" designations in old growth woodlands must be replaced with ones that protect these unique areas for future generations. Collecting of ancient snags and limbs for landscaping strips these woodland of their beauty and character. The same is true for juniper furniture makers. Profiteering from old growth furniture is unethical. Old growth junipers should be spared form mutilation. Juniper bough collecting for the Christmas wreath industry should be allowed only form post settlement juniper populations.
- I feel you need to keep horse trails open and build new ones.
- I run a guide service on the Jean Day River. The public overnight outings where they can drive in do a very poor job of leaving clean campsites. They seldom bring porta potties and therefore, leave their feces and toilet paper everywhere. The river floaters are 80% good 20% poor on campsite techniques of cleanliness. They consistently violate fire closure laws.
- I would like to get a permit to guide fishing and ecotour trips into his area and have a hard time getting to look at my ideas and help me acquire a permit to do so. (I currently hold permits to do this in other areas!)
- RE:-Q14 Land exchanges that are of equal size, or nearly so, are most appropriate. -Q18 Would prefer no OHV use, can live with limited areas- small and specific. How much of "Mother Earth" can we afford to decimate? -"Productive"-Is this in a monetary sense, or as in "providing" open space for public to enjoy-Body, mind, and soul! BLM should not have to be concerned about producing money. Thank you for the opportunity to participate!
- In general the increased population within Central Oregon has put added pressure on public lands- 1)ORV have designated areas for use in Millican Valley limit off road motorized to this area- 2) Hunters have designated areas for target shooting limit shooting to these areas.
- Provide more Recreation Access and travel via many methods.

- The BLM needs to increase multiple-use behavior near towns and cities like this planning area. Larger populated areas need flexibility. These areas need to support human activities. These ecosystems are continuously changing. Mandate methods that are flexible in populated areas. "Humans are our most important resource!"
- Gentlemen: These BLM lands as outlined on your map, are currently a very important asset to the growing populations of the towns around this area. These lands should be retained in a "Natural State" as much as possible. The area is in itself, a unique and historic landscape, of a Juniper Forest, growing on an ancient Lava bed, with many caves and Lava outcrops. It contains and abundance of Central Oregon's Development History, such as routes of transportation, dating to its earliest penetration of Caucasian occupancy. It cannot be replace nor duplicated. It is currently a very valuable asset to the present population and the generations to come. "It could be rightfully claimed, as a Pristine Unique Park Land to be protected and enjoyed in a pristine cleaned up state, for Generations to come." It is not a place for Golf Courses, nor a suburbia, with streets, houses and garbage. Just as is, it should be retained. Not spoiled. It cannot be replaced!! PS: My comments are not directed to the (The Lapine Area) but are directed to the Bend, Redmond, Prineville Area.
- I think BLM in general, is doing a good job.
- The BLM does not do an adequate job of reaching the public regarding the opportunities input on management activities; not all residents and visitors read the local papers or pay attention to other local media; they should not rely on individuals' own initiative to be on mailing lists and stay informed. 2) The BLM (like other federal agencies) makes it very inconvenient to operate guided recreation and education programs on the land; the agency admits to shrinking budgets and limited staff resources but they do not acknowledge the benefits of having private guides do their education for them; the permitting process is cumbersome and intimidating and often assumes recreation does not include education. I have solutions (not just complaints!) about these challenges and would be happy to be more involved-my card is enclosed.
- Any buyers for my land?
- I think the BLM should sell most of their property which would get them back on the tax rolls especially to adjoining ranches. The prescribed burns of BLM land get out of control more than the good they do. The cutting of the juniper takes away shelter from the wildlife and leaves the land barren. The grass grows more under the juniper than when cut off. Also leads to increased erosion.
- One of the biggest problems BLM has is off road vehicle use. These machines when traveling off road always cause environmental damage to public land. There is no reason they should be allowed off road to ruin the aesthetics for all the other BLM land users.
- Nearly 15 years ago a group of concerned citizens and conservation organizations offered to work with the BLM on the establishment of a Juniper-Grasslands Ecosystem Preserve and Interpretative Area. Volunteer labor and materials are ready and available to complete this plan. This plan has tremendous support by area citizens and we plan to work with conflicting user groups to restore and maintain the ecological health of the Cline Buttes area while providing for multiple uses. The BLM is far too interested in maintaining current overgrazing levels by domestic livestock. The BLM has failed in its mission of maintaining and enhancing the ecological health and integrity of lands they manage on the public's behalf. Major reforms are necessary.

- Should look for fire hazards in BLM near my property! Don't say we will study the problems. Be proactive in control in fire hazard in down and dead timber!
- The last thing BLM should be doing with public lands is selling or trading to accommodate human growth. That growth is insatiable. That would lead to loss of all public lands. You can bet on it.
- Preservation of the environment should be our primary concern. Activity on BLM lands should not be allowed to damage the land. This should be the standard.
- Too many vehicles going off road and tearing up plants and causing erosion. Motorcycles too.
- I am quite concerned with the "vocal few" affecting my access to BLM lands because they don't care for hunting or shooting type activities. Open BLM lands are the only place left where this can be done safely. Folks who seldom use the lands should not dictate the activities of us who use it a lot.
- Respect and honor RS 2477 roads.
- Some questions are biased and/or ambiguous.
- If you do choose to sell any BLM lands: Please send me information on how to buy and where. Please make simple explanation. When government sells land and it is confusing, what, where, and how much. If you choose to close certain BLM lands, I'm sure the public would like to know why. Often people tend to blame BLM for closing lands for no reason.
- I am an avid user of public lands. I hunt, fish, sightsee, view wildlife, explore, target practice, drive my jeep and hike. I think all public lands should be managed for the majority of the people, NOT SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS! I think all public land should remain public land After All It Is Ours!
- I enjoy hiking BLM land because of very easy access from my place, undeveloped areas, old roads to hike on, also, wildflowers, birds. Always see deer and an occasional elk. With the noisy vehicles were not there at times, but I guess they have a right to use it also! Not all mine!
- Motorized recreation should not be reduced because of population growth and minority of people who disagree with that form of recreation. Is a family event that is a wonderful experience for all. Always remember public lands care for the public! Thank you.
- No mention of forestry. Harvesting and etc. or tree planting? No mention of grazing rights and AYM on lands? No mention of mining claims and reclaiming lands afterwards? No mention of watershed and resources therein?
- I realize this late but hope it will still be accepted.
- The BLM needs to make decisions based on Economic, environmental , recreation values, etc. Not just resource based, anti-use. Human health is a important factor in total ecosystem management. Thank you.
- I am more familiar with the Lower Deschutes Management area, and would like to be a participant in any future survey's you might evaluate/ participate in developing
- I would like to see less restrictions of off highway use. I would like to see more dirt bike events. Races, rallies, etc.
- You have some of the only open space left. Please continue to allow for motorized access, so as an old man I can continue to use the BLM lands without having to walk everywhere.

- Limit activities in small BLM properties. Like no hunting in 200 acre plot surrounded by private land. It's too dangerous. 10-20 hunters small area and too much trespass on private lands. South Jct. Campgrounds should be fishing only. BLM needs more law enforcement patrols.
- Thanks for doing this survey-Sorry I'm late in responding.
- I'm not sure how BLM defines isolated. In no way should BLM sell or trade isolated parcels to accommodate growth. These parcels are excellent buffers that enhance communities. Developers have done enough to adversely effect out lifestyle and no need for BLM to aid in further deterioration. Monetary issues and convenience for monitoring should be considered very, very closely. At all costs, BLM should consider and uphold all environmental issues. The off-road vehicles that do not use existing roads have no right to destroy vegetation, upset wildlife, cause erosion, etc.
- We need more off highway motorized opportunities.
- We are all caretakers of our land; however, there always those who are not stewards of one of our USA most precious possessions (land). Not only disrespectful and undereducated people contribute to desecration of the land but also, politicians and state regional and local governments have their own agenda. While individuals are a problem but the latter is the one hardest to control. Too many of those with political interests do not consider that the most important and vital component of central Oregon resides in its undisturbed land and the loss of farm and ranching lands to developers.
- This survey obviously is designed for the recreational user. We spend a lot of time on BLM ground on horseback, but not for recreation but for work, gathering cows.
- BLM is responsible for contribution to economic social and environmental sustainability. You are failing your mission through withdrawal and non-management. Be part of the sustainable future of rural Oregon, or go away.
- Two points: 1. I am a resident of Washington, but own vacation property on the Deschutes River upstream of Maupin. 2. The vast majority of my interest is therefore in the Lower Deschutes area. For these reasons you may wish to not count my answers. Since I am neither a household or a stakeholder in the Upper Deschutes Management Area
- There is too much vehicle access in this area
- The BLM needs to concentrate more on protecting the ecological values and biodiversity of the lands it already manages and less on making it available to the private exploitation. Specifically, there should be more public lands, not less; primitive dispersed recreation should be preferred to developed recreation; livestock grazing allotments should be retired and cancelled to allow the land to recover from decades of overgrazing
- In order to decrease overuse in some overused/sensitive areas, it may be beneficial to slightly develop a few key areas that can handle more intense use. In general, I'd like to see BLM managed lands stay largely undeveloped and managed in more of a "hands-off" low-key manner. Please do not include these lands in Fee Demo's Northwest Forest Pass. The pass is discriminatory, inconvenient, anti-freedom, restrictive, and definitely discourages volunteerism.
- I wonder why timber was harvested at the junction of highway 31 and 97 after this location was designated a National Scenic Byway? Was it covered in the environmental assessment? I would like to work very close with you to plan for tourism along Oregon's Outback National Scenic Byway.

- Because of the Extent of Dumping in some areas, it may be a good idea to give dump passes to low income people to curb the problem. Also, less access points means easier ability to monitor problems areas.
- I would approve of trading existing BLM lands only if it would add to improved access to more recreational areas (i.e. rivers and lakes) as long as the existing lands were not adjacent to residential areas where people enjoy those areas. We need more access to BLM from urban areas and develop "some" trail systems (ex: Tam-a-Law trail above Lake Billy Chinook)
- I believe a priority of the local BLM should be to reduce or eliminate public lands grazing and begin to emphasize the ecological and recreational values of BLM-managed lands
- Great questions. But fewer would be better.
- Do whatever it take to protect/restore riparian areas and watersheds! Work toward reducing or eliminating the degradation of these public lands by grazing. (Why didn't you ask about this "use" specifically?)
- Q-7: Depends on how you define health; Actually, too many ORV's!; Define health! Q-13: Humans are not the only organism "accessing" BLM land. It is an important refuge for wildlife as well. Q-14: These exchanges are often at a net loss to the public-- See the GAO Report on land exchanges. They often benefit individual developers or corporations, not the public who owns the land. They should not be engaged. Q-22: If it is done with the understanding that historically, fires would have left a mosaic of habitats-- including juniper forests. Also: As the (human) population of Central Oregon increases, native grasslands, sagebrush steppe, ponderosa forests and juniper forests are converted to housing, businesses, pavement and pastures. Public land will be increasingly important as the last refuge for valued and important wildlife species. Golden eagles, pronghorn, mule deer, and a wide variety of songbirds, sage grouse, and other birds, as well as mammals and reptiles, rely on the continued existence of nature habitats on public land. Every effort should be made to preserve these areas for wildlife, as well as the respectful and low-impact enjoyment of nature. Thank you for your interest.
- Q-13. I think these parcels should be looked at for future parks on an individual basis. Q-25-27 and 21: I worry that over reaction and reducing access will only encourage a safer environment for illegal use and activity this is when I feel at risk when I'm out. The more people out (good and concerned people) will reduce some of these problems.... self-monitoring in effect.
- If the BLM wants success at motorized vehicle recreation in the future, they need to hire management level people with motorized recreation backgrounds. Please note! This questionnaire is difficult to properly answer as it lacks direction of motorized recreation input. Many question are confusing or misdirected. This is the 5th year that motorized recreation has increased at 22% to 27% this a huge growth that the BLM needs to realize this potential by involving management level people into their system with motorized recreation backgrounds and history's.
- I run my dog team 4 days a week from Sept - Jan and often until May. I have never had a problem with other people or (tanks any). Sometimes it becomes rutted in the winter on the main roads. We never go off road.
- We want to build our home there. We bought land. The land was divided before the su

- Past President Cline Buttes Recreation Association. I have been on CAC for ODOT appeared on TV, radio, newspaper concerning these issues all last year. I have a file cabinet full of info. Opinions etc.
- Please note: You did not define "grazing" to mean grazing by domestic livestock (cows, sheep) but we assume that is the grazing you mean. BLM employees should live on our near land under their management to increase monitoring and care for the land and reduce travel time and cost. Interface with district office on range condition, wildlife, vandalism, dumping, shooting, etc. By computer uplink to satellite databank kept at district office. BLM employees should be out on the land (horseback, ATV, or on foot) doing restoration activities and interfacing with the public. Law enforcement should also be located out on the land, near major entry points to high use/ high impact areas.
- We appreciate the effort to gain public opinion. Redefining the BLM's planning process and plan is needed. Several of your questions are rather difficult to answer. Many situations truly need to be looked at on an isolated basis to make fair evaluation. Thank you!
- In my opinion there are two major immediate concerns in this area; 1. Illegal garbage dumping. 2. Use of high speed, very noisy motorbikes
- Thanks for taking this survey-- hope it helps produce a more ecosystem friendly management philosophy
- Do not restrict the recreational cross section of the Millican Area by dissecting it with a relocated Hwy 27. Improve BLM road system by upgrading the number of all season road loops.
- I think BLM should be accessible to the public. The impact on the existing community should have a significant weight before allowing development of commercial activities.
- We want to insure this land be used for Public Recreation and not for ODOT to take and mine-We have enough sources of aggregate and companies in the area to serve us for at least 50 more years-ODOT test holes in old growth juniper and recreation areas.
- Provide more access for ORV's including areas where races can be held.
- RE #13 Disposition of BLM land would be dependent upon its relationship to neighboring property: its use and location. RE #17 Each listed intent particularly 1-5 (marked "0") requires specific site data and program description to answer properly. RE #18 Limiting road and trails and closing altogether could only be decided based on site specific data. RE #8 We are particularly concerned about proposed mineral/aggregate use of BLM land which is currently used for recreation near our growing population centers. This land must remain open space for our citizens, wild life and plant communities.
- Central Oregon is fortunate to be located within and surrounded by vast expanses of public lands. Diverse recreation is important to most of us who live here and for many who visit. Demands are great on the public lands close to the existing town/cities. The key to managing these close-in lands is to encourage tolerance in use and protect against illegal uses. Some areas of high use such as the "Golden Triangle"/Cline Buttes probably need designated routes of sufficient mileage to accommodate recreational growth needs for the future. This should include protection of all RS 2477-protected routes to help disperse recreation plus existing connections to make loop-route recreation possible. This specific area also has view points that should be incorporated into this route planning for protection and enjoyment of future generations. These resource values are disappearing from the area due to development and should be protected.

- Grazing is the most destructive activity taking place in Wilderness Areas. The BLM does not monitor grazing nor get tough with permittees who don't follow the rules. This should be the #1 priority. Noxious weeds will destroy ecosystem health and diversity if not managed immediately. Cattle spreads weeds. It is very sad to see public lands slowly deteriorating in service to one industry-grazing. Please monitor grazing and manage noxious weeds.
- BLM is doing a good job managing the land in their control. Land exchanges should be made for the betterment of us large a section of the public as possible, not financially motivated. As for Recreation facilities, keep them simple and easy to care for. Developing expensive fancy facilities makes for expensive upkeep and the potential for expensive vandalism. Some primitive areas are better off primitive.
- Try to make some areas available to hiking (w/o dogs) only.
- Sec. 11 T175 RIZE Should be sold to the highest bidder for eventual inclusion into the Urban Growth Boundary of Bend, unless the property has special wildlife value.
- In my opinion we need to have a more open mind on all the people in the area not just the people who are moving in. So of use have lived here when you could walk and the land with out worrying what new rules we broke. Past and sing all area's so people will no what's going on (thanks)
- I believe the BLM should have a management plan so the land is used to good use for people and wildlife. I think that sometimes the BLM closes land that could be managed in a better way.
- In the LaPine Basin the BLM is an absentee landowner. The timberlands are not managed and these lands are probably the greatest threat to the neighboring communities. Aggressive silvicultural practices such as logging, thinning, and fuels treatment should be the highest priority. If this does not occur, the BLM should sell all lands in the LaPine Basin so that private landowners can properly manage the land.
- Good survey. I'm glad for the opportunity to participate. Good grasp of the issues.
- Some of the questions struck me as being not neutral. On transportation, there was no option for opposing use of BLM lands for improved access. There was also no place to emphasize the value of being alone in BLM lands: not everyone goes in a group.
- I am opposed to ODOT aggregate mining on BLM property in the Cline Buttes area west of Redmond.
- I think it is great that BLM is finally getting around to this. However, it is one thing to come up with a plan; it is quite another thing to come up with funding to enforce and support that plan. If it isn't enforced you won't have a plan! Also, please keep in mind that off road vehicle use, particularly motorcycles and ATV's is completely incompatible with any other use. So it should be extremely limited and strictly enforced. We need to discourage there use and proliferation; not support and encourage there use.
- There are too many people sitting in offices doing nothing but thinking of ways to shut are public lands down. Get rid of some of them and hire more people that will do something worth while.
- It is more important to manage lands based on the needs of the majority of the users and not cater to the vocal minority. Managing the environment is good, preservationism is not.
- Land exchanges to block up ownerships are good. Land locked BLM parcels are a headache for the BLM, adjacent land owners, and even to the general public.



- Beware of environmentalists with their own agendas. Not good for the county to tie up natural resources
- I would like to see isolated areas, and urban growth areas either sold or traded to buy additional property to complete blocks of land, especially in wildlife sensitive areas. Also we need more law enforcement to stop illegal uses, dumping and off-road. Penalties for going off road and dumping need to be severe. I mean like 5-10 years in jail. People who dump and go off-road, in my opinion do more to destroy the ecosystem than any other use I see. It needs to be stopped.
- I am very concerned and somewhat frightened by the proposed ODOT Gravel/Aggregate Pit to be located in the Cline Buttes area. The loss of wildlife habitat, archeological resources and recreation area that would result from this pit is totally unacceptable especially when you consider that as central Oregon's population grows to recreate and enjoy wildlife will be increasingly valuable and rare. The risk to public safety resulting from a gravel pit in the Cline Buttes areas is pretty scary. The areas has a relatively high human population density. The heavy traffic and equipment that would result is a totally unacceptable risk given the human density and number of school bus stops in this area.
- I am very much against using BLM land for commercial uses.
- BLM management tends to favor use groups that would limit access to public lands as a cure all management tool. Not all users they represent, agree with this.
- I think that traditional uses in traditional areas should be maintained. As the area grows public land will be very important. Giving up these lands is short sighted. The growing population should be constrained to current developed areas and the sprawl should be constrained. Different people have different values and ideas. Separation of conflicting uses will be very difficult but should be a priority. All current uses should be maintained as much as practical.
- Appreciate your good work!
- Q18 is biased. If there is a separate question on OHVS there should also be a separate question on grazing and shooting-both are huge issues. Many questions would require more information on circumstances in order to make an intelligent answer.
- BLM has had a "past" position of closing off public access and use of the public's land. They often treat the land as a private playground when it belongs to all-this must stop.
- BLM is afraid of the environmental extremist. They always get their way.
- It is extremely important to preserve our public lands for the health and well-being of our community. We cannot sacrifice our ecology for the sake of monetary gain and population growth. I would rather pay higher taxes and higher fees for certain commodities rather than say, having new gravel pits open up on BLM land.
- Question are hard answer. Not information on many.
- Motorized vehicle use should be separated from all other activities and should be patrolled for illegal use.
- I like BLM land here in the area the way it is. We purchase here because it's rural feeling.
- You do not need to block access to reduce illegal activities. Public education/involvement and increased law enforcement can do this. Do not want to see public land traded for expansion of housing/development. Maintain or increase access points.

- Our biggest concern is other people dumping garbage, dead animals and washers and dryers out in the desert. They also don't know that they are to shut gates, when it says to shut them, especially when livestock are in there.
- I have used BLM land for many years. Biggest problems are all related to lack of sufficient law enforcement. Illegal dumping of trash. Off road vehicles (cars and motorcycles) permanently scarring the land in unauthorized areas. The BLM also seems to consider calls (complaints) about gunfire in private/BLM interface areas a huge safety issue. Our gun club did some research and actual authorization on this issue and we believe most of this gunfire originates on private lands. People shooting sage rats off their decks, etc. Also, 911 receives hundreds of calls about gunfire every year in Deschutes County but the county sheriff very rarely finds illegal or unsafe shooting activity occurring. BLM needs to investigate these issues, not just log it as an "incident."
- Limit firearm use within golden triangle. Too many homes next to and within BLM boundaries. Vandalism on private property adjacent to BLM is a problem. How to educate and raise awareness is a good goal.
- I don't feel that squatters should ever be able to move in and take over our public lands!
- The urban interface plan seems to be at a standstill. BLM land which interfaces with urban areas should be recreational, not use for cattle grazing. Education and enforcement go hand in hand. 4WD vehicles tend to destroy unimproved roads in poor weather and seasonal closures are totally appropriate. Bike/equine/ped trail between Smith Rock and Pilot Butte would be enjoyed by many. Get cattle off the Butte... O yeah, That's natural grasslands. Sorry.
- Due to the rapid population growth in the central Oregon (Bend, Prineville, Redmond area) area...it is very important to preserve and protect the existing BLM lands for wildlife it sustains and for those whose activities are the least impact on the environment. OPEN SPACES ARE IMPORTANT!
- It would only be appropriate for you to notify all people with property surrounded by or adjacent to BLM lands in the upper Deschutes Resource Management area.
- Prineville BLM has a history of planning to death and no action. Please speed up progress.
- Post signs against dumping and shooting across roads and provide phone numbers to report violators. Work with local user groups, control Oregon Trail Alliance to develop and Control Trails on Horse Ridge, Dry Canyon, and Cline Butte. Provide access to Powell Butte.
- We as a family believe that BLM should be used for the public and never for commercial use. We like the feeling of reclusion when we want to get away from it all and BLM does that well.
- Please make shooting legal in only a few designated areas.
- Please lets use those small BLM areas maybe for ORV - Motorcycles closer to town. These people need somewhere to go but sadly they don't seem to be aware of the damage they do off road.
- Thanks for sending me "another" survey - don't know where the 1st one went.
- Regarding to question Q-27 - I think that illegal dumping that people responsible for it would be made example of it if caught. Such as there names should be printed in local paper.

- BLM lands are the best place for horseback riding. We need to find a way to avoid all the garbage dumped on BLM land! Very important. Thanks.
- High erosion causing vehicles should have certain areas because of the impact they have - 1) destroying the ecosystem, 2) extreme noise, 3) wild parties (of a few). Public should have say in exchanges. Shouldn't be sold!
- End commercial extraction by corporations and others on all public lands: No grazing, logging, mining, destructive OHV/ORV use, etc. et. al. No land trades. Protect wildlife and native biodiversity/ecology. Far too much damage has been done already. Restoration = Jobs and future heritage.
- I live within the boundaries of the plan area and have seen how impossible it is for the BLM with its limited resources to police the area. I and my neighbors have attempted to adopt and oversee as best we can. Increased use would make this a difficult task. Trying to discourage off-road motor vehicle use - even though not followed in our area - is a difficult and frustrating duty. Yet multiple use is "multiple use" and how do you draw the line? I would hate to see the desire of mountain bikers supported over those of horseback riders and hunters.
- I live out of state. I bought a parcel in Juniper acres in 1962, strictly for speculation, and I have never seen the property. Any potential buyers?
- Please offer more timber sales, as much of the land is too dense and needs thinning. Better to do it and plan for it or fire will and destroy others homes in the process. Pay for road upkeep, law enforcement, camps with revenue from timber sales.
- Too many environmentalists on staff without enough to do.
- BLM's responsibility is to the free populace first. User fees are wrong except maybe the existing campgrounds. More regulation is unfavorable when you cannot enforce existing regulation.
- Sorry I lost the envelope and this is late. I am a Realtor, avid horseman and hunter ed instructor. I am taking courses toward a minor in Natural Resources. I would be very happy to participate in public forums or committees. Junipers, in particular, need control - open more areas to firewood cutting - will help the water situation.
- Most public land would be better consolidated - no more checker boarding. Also plans, regulations, etc. are worthless, unless they can be supported (dollars and people) thru time (years). E.g. enforcement. Population 'WILL' keep growing - consolidate as much BLM land as possible, outside this resource block so you don't have to waste more time doing this again in a few years.
- It has been my observation that the majority of resource damage or illegal activity on public lands revolves around the use of vehicles. People drive to dump garbage, or to poach. What needs to be said about unrestricted OHV use, other than its an obsolete management plan? If you control vehicles, you can eliminate a lot of problems. When dealing with multiple use issues, understand that multiple use often equates to singular use when the powerful and aggressive OHVer displaces the non-motorized user. Thanks.
- Would like to see more developed trail systems for biking, hiking, running. Overall I think the BLM does a good job.
- Management of OHV areas always means restrictions. Everyone has the right to pursue their chosen recreation. The Environmental movement has chipped away at OHV activities

for 20+ years. Our areas get smaller, the impacts increase, see any correlation? Leave the public alone! Less government = better government!

- BLM needs to acknowledge the work that was done by the community of LaPine to identify public lands that are needed for growth and adjust the Casey land exchange.
- I am a participant in the BLM Recreation planning group.
- BLM has a reputation (well deserved) of poor management and protection of the resource. They fail to remember that without a resource there is nothing for anyone else to enjoy. They also are poor \$ managers and are 50% overstaffed by paperpushers. Their office staff fails miserably to remember that they work for the public and the resource. Most are little feet that couldn't survive in private enterprise. They don't know when to stop playing God. All and all they are the "bad dudes."
- One of our fears is the ever threatening possibility of selling or trading BLM for mineral use/extraction/gravel pits close to homes. Central Oregon is blessed by her expansive BLM land, created and enjoyed by young and old alike. We are grateful for our years of enjoyment on BLM land. Careful examination should take place before land is traded or sold. Public access is a big issue. BLM are public lands, and others like ourselves should enjoy them. Selling off for development is a concern.
- I am glad to fill out your survey and did the best I could. I own approximately 30 acres just adjacent to a small parcel of BLM East of Bend. I live just East of the airport allotment on the Southeast corner of that 720 acres. I, and all members of my family have a huge interest in the parcel. My business is boarding horses and my clients use the area on a regular basis. I train horses and give lessons and use the BLM extensively for both activities.

This area is currently under a road closure mainly because there was such a problem with people dumping garbage and dead animals. There was also a conflict between vehicles and hikers, bicycles, horses. There was a great deal of damage to the area from people who drive off roads. The closure has helped a great deal with many of these problems. The dumping of trash has been almost completely eliminated, although people still often dump their dead animal or game carcasses near the entrance.

I have for some time been the watchdog of the dead animals and dispose of them. I am always vigilant to any clues of previous ownership, but here is rarely any evidence. I have also picked up the remnants of beer parties, etc. and called law enforcement whenever possible.

We have gotten one conviction of people driving illegally in the area and I am always on the lookout for other offenders. I have discovered lightning fires in the BLM and reported them. I have worked closely with several of the officers in the sheriff's office and Tom Teaford and several of his people. I was recently acquainted with Don Wilson. We had another citation, some time back, to a gentleman for littering and driving illegally in the BLM. The particular man was making out with fruit! We have had a few weirdos.....

The BLM is still open for hunting and I would like to see that changed. Also target practicing is allowed. I come from a long line of hunters so I am not anti-hunting or anti-gun but this area is way too small for the safe discharge of firearms. There are many, many people who jog-ride their bikes, walk their dogs and ride in this area. I personally have had bullets whiz by my head 3 different times when kids began shooting and didn't know I was

there. I came across a guy not long ago practicing with his pistol using a paper plate and shooting not 50 yards from the most used road in this section (shooting towards the road). Head had no idea the road was there or that people could have been shot. He was happy to find a safer spot when I suggested one. The area is surrounded by private residences-mine is just a matter of yards from the BLM boundary and the others have houses very close to the boundary as well. Alfalfa Market Road borders approximately one mile of this parcel with its heavy traffic load. I would love to see hunting and shooting eliminated on this parcel. It is not what they aim at-it's what is behind that becomes endangered.

This parcel is filled with wildlife. There is a large population of owls-all the Red tail hawks you could hope to see. Sparrow hawks, quail, dove all the little brown bird types and moss recently coopers and sharp-skinned hawks. We also have porcupines, skunks (probably the spotted from what I can tell), marmots, raccoons, and way too many coyotes! Lots of deer-probably elk and lord knows what else.

There are wildflowers as well depending on what moisture we get in the spring and how badly the grazing cattle have damaged and torn up things. (Also very dependent on the moisture before and during the allotted time out there.) We have way too many weeds; knapweed abounds, toadflax-mullen and along the ditch-poison water hemlock.

This areas is becoming more and more used and people are driving not only from surrounding neighborhoods but also from town- Many of these people are unaware how vulnerable this area is-but they would not want to lose it.

About 8-10 years ago there was a neighborhood group that for several years mounted extensive clean up efforts with the blessing of the BLM. This was very successful and just because we have not gotten together does not mean we are not interested in the area. As I said before the road closure and help of the law enforcement officials have gone a long way to eliminate most of the dumping.

The dead things can't wait for earth day so I take care of them and other litter things that blow in are often picked up by us or others.

I am very opposed to selling or trading this area for economic profit- We would lose a great deal to have it filled with homes. As far as organized recreation goes that would be wasting the area and robbing us all of its natural beauty. It is currently accessible to a large number of people both from town and country. The conflicts are few here. We police it ourselves and most every one is courteous and respectful of each others needs and services. We don't need it to be changed or managed, with the possible exception of a more clear parking plan. The signs are evident to all who care to read them-but some people are confused as to where they can and can't park. What roads not to block, etc.

Other than that I'm pretty sure you would get a majority vote on leaving it alone. There is much potential for experimenting with native grasses and there are areas that could easily be used for this and probably respected by most of the users, though not maybe the cattle.

We need green space-to run our dogs off leash-ride our horses, jog or hike. I'm aware that there is a density issue here and that the more people who use the area the more the problems are supposed to be; but in this case I can say for certain there are more people using the area now than 10 years ago and the problems to BLM personnel have decreased-

unless I'm missing something big.

Clearly I have a vested interest! I ride for my own pleasure 7 days a week. Spring, summer, and fall-only slightly less during the winter. I also use the trails for training horses and giving lessons. I don't make much money but a large part of what I do make is tied to this parcel of BLM. Most importantly it is my sanity-to have a space to go and relax and enjoy. I am not alone in feeling this. Many share my interest in maintaining and protecting what we have here.

I suppose I should stop now but a part of me could go on and on. I do want at this time to make sure you if anything were ever to happen to this parcel as in trading and selling I would be most interested in purchasing as much as possible for my own protection. I border this parcel on 2 sides and as my house is so close to the boundary it would be devastating to all I hold dear. I will enclose a separate page at the end stating my desire.

So I guess 7+ pages is enough! Please excuse the penmanship. I have 5 stitches in the index finger of my right hand. Writing is painful. And more sloppy than usual-but typing was out of the question. Please know I am doing my part for this section of BLM and I am not alone. With some time and effort I imagine we could gain a huge support team. Please, please don't take this away from us. Yes it might be valuable in an economic sense but there is way too much being taken away these days fro people who just seek and open quiet area for quiet pursuits.

Thank you for including me in this survey. Sorry I burdened you with this letter but you did ask for my other comments-I couldn't write small enough to get all this in that space! If I can be of any further assistance please let me know!

I own property at 22820 Alfalfa Market Road which borders the airport allotment on the West and North boundaries of the property.

If ever the parcel is to be sold or traded I would beg you to allow me to purchase enough to protect my interests here. My house is just yards away from the BLM to my West.

Thank you-If this need official paperwork please send it to me.

- I would like to commend the BLM for its efforts to wisely plan for the future of our public lands. Providing a "Social Value Survey" like this is a good first step in facing the challenges of managing our lands in the midst of greater public use. In the public meetings my husband and I attended, we were both impressed with the high caliber of BLM employees from the Prineville District-their commitment to their work, their knowledge, and their willingness to inform the public and work with us to protect our heritage of public land.

Having lived in Central Oregon for decades, I have seen the damage done to the High Desert from increased population...one of the greatest challenges is to manage the BLM lands so that the public can enjoy the beautiful Central Oregon region without destroying it by overuse. Unfortunately, it seems that this necessitates increasing enforcement activities and reducing access to eliminate dumping, shoeing, OHV damage, etc.

I have always greatly appreciated that the BLM has provided recreation opportunities that are non-developed or primitive facilities...this has been a wonderful gift in the open spaces of the High Desert, and along rivers too. I hope somehow, that the BLM can keep that focus, with an

adjustment of focus on lands nearest population centers. So, were certain areas have been damaged, increased management is provided by improved trail systems, and regulation and enforcement to prevent more damage. Also, educational efforts.

It is a high priority that our public lands are protected and managed for future generations-including protection from overuse:

1. Use containment, providing certain areas that are regulated and separate from most public use, so the rest of us can enjoy the quiet of the High Desert, without fear of aggressive motorcycles and other OHV drivers running horseback riders and hikers off trails and roads.
2. Provide designated shooting areas, so the whole area doesn't become unsafe for the public.
3. Provide education: Remember how successful "Smokey the Bear" was to generations of kids? And "not to litter"? Target children in the schools, particularly as assemblies or job or nature days-educate about the fragile, no tearing up the land with OHV's (as seen in truck commercials), the need to protect archaeological sites and respect for traditional uses of the land and the history of an area, to not dump, and the value of open range and habitat, to "walk lightly" when hiking/camping, etc.
4. Keep the emphasis on non-developed areas, with certain areas providing especially improved trails.
5. Where an area does have a developed site, (as on the Crooked River, where the sites are beautifully done, and it is very gratifying to see a wheel-chair accessible site: kudos to the BLM for that exceptional area)...use that as a model for other lovely areas....And, also provide non-developed sites nearby, so if one can't afford the camping fees, and just wants to have some picnics with the kids for a day or so.. that it is also easy to do that...even some simple wider parking places along the road. Especially in areas close to population centers...and that would be a good place to have a small tasteful educational sign about the geologic/habitat/traditional historical use, such as hunting/gathering and later grazing/archaeological significance/fragility/homesteads nearby, etc.
6. To investigate and make use of Federal monies that have to do with identifying and protecting archaeological sites. To work closely with the Federal agencies involved, and the Warm Springs elders, etc., to make a more pro-active approach in identifying and mapping areas on the BLM lands, so they can be protected and researched (and not lost to future generations). (So shooting areas and horseback trails and picnic areas, for example, don't end up inadvertently near sites.) To make illustrative signs and education for children also a priority. Since this is such a cultural area, and the BLM has the backing of a Congressional Act, funding to develop a cultural resource program should be intensely pursued so the BLM can follow mandates of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act with excellence and pride.
7. It would seem the BLM could just simply manage the range, but in the face of population pressures so our resources aren't damaged, realistically, to wisely manage the great resources of our public lands, education of youth and protection are priorities.
8. Oregon has been a leader in Land Use Planning, and, that has kept our state extraordinarily beautiful. In Central Oregon, the damaging effects of unwise growth are affecting all of us, and this forcing the BLM to perhaps enlarge its focus to include more land use management ideals, especially near Bend and in interface areas. I commend the BLM for facing these challenges, and working diligently to come up with wise use plans. Another priority in this area is to preserve the open scenic area as much as possible. To not "sell out" to

the pressures of developers by allowing more roads across our public lands to ease commutes- if they live a distance away, then our public lands should not be sacrificed to make up for poor land use planning. The BLM shouldn't be in the business of "enabling more growth." Obviously, in the Central Oregon area, the economy is fine, and the BLM should focus more on protection of habitat, ethno-biology and open areas, and archaeological sites, and geological/historical places of interest, and recreation...rather than providing more opportunities for growth and development: that just brings more population pressure. The developers are doing just fine.

9. Developers are required to pay CCR's...developments are propose adjacent to BLM lands, why not charge them for the privilege? They are making money from our public lands, actually playgrounds for the clients in their subdivisions, why should the BLM shoulder the costs of these people wanting more enforcement, regulation, trails for their use-while they limit access to the general public? Perhaps based on the basis of the acres next to BLM boundaries, there should be fees that would provide for additional access and trail development open to the public near their own area, for example. The BLM shouldn't be in the business of managing playgrounds for new subdivisions-and, if by placement they are adjacent, then, charging the developers for the increased land management issues.

10. Trading or selling all lands next to population centers is not the solution... how about keeping the extraordinary beauty of Central Oregon available for generations to come, by retaining public lands near Bend and Powell Butte, for example, (except for small isolated pieces), and using those areas as showpieces of what the BLM does so well. For example, open range management, habitat areas, providing some trails for hikers and horseback riders, educational opportunities, another finely planned and attractive recreation site, ( as along the Crooked River, developed and primitive, some areas just for parking for 1 or 2 cars), etc. It could be a showpiece for fire and habitat management.

11. Especially in this area, public lands should not provide gravel pits for ODOT as a matter of course. Here the resource value lies in scenic beauty, habitat, and range. Just because developers want more growth, does not mean that our heritage has to be sacrificed to poor land use planning. If the BLM does not stand firm to protect our public lands, who will? Private existing pits nearest the growth areas in Bend should be sued, and that is just one of the downsides of growth that Bendites have to pay if they insist on more growth; if the gravel costs more, than it is another downside-such is the cost of growth, and developers should carry that burden. If an existing pit is used on BLM land, despite public outcry, than at least the price to the user should reflect the cost of growth in Central Oregon...the BLM should receive fair recompense for our gravel and the loss of natural habitat/beauty/quiet, and recognize the trade-off, the cost should be comparable to private pits. Other factors to be included are the wear and tear and traffic dangers on roads in transporting gravel across public lands. I appreciate that the BLM listens to the public viewpoint about our lands, especially in this issue.

12. The use of fires to manage ecosystems is important to maintain and increase the grasslands in Central Oregon, I am confident that the BLM will use this tool wisely and can enhance habitat and reseeding even in the face of these past drought years.

13. In my travels in the United States, I have always come home to Oregon and been grateful for the heritage of the BLM lands. I have appreciated that a person could simply stop by the side of the road to take a break, or have the luxury of a primitive camp to enjoy or incredible land, in so many states so much is fenced or regulated or "loved to death." I am



indeed grateful the BLM has managed our land so well up to now, and look forward to a future of continued wisdom and commitment.

14. I realize that the BLM is looking at issues in this survey, rather than at specific areas. Nevertheless, as one who lives near Powell Butte and who is aware of the awesome nature of this particular parcel of BLM land, I would ask the BLM to reflect that specialness by adding the Powell Butte BLM land to its Z-1 zone. This is a wonderful resource, not in the sense of that word as something to be exploited, but rather as something to be cherished and protected.

15. I appreciate the opportunity to comment via this survey.

## Interest groups

- BLM should not allow 1) destination resorts 2) grazing 3) sprawl. BLM should consolidate public holdings and protect wildlife corridors, close roads, better enforcement of illegal dumping, off road vehicles, etc.
- I do not live in Central Oregon. However, I am very concerned regarding the management of our federal lands.
- I believe Q-9 is improperly setup to negatively highlight motorized recreation-it is the only activity you have asked about eliminating to protect natural resources. Q-18 is even worse! I believe the tone of the motorized vehicle issue is negative-restrictive and the only reason it is considered is so that it can be closed-no mention is made to address the increased use and satisfaction motored users experience or increasing opportunities to recreate-your bias is showing!
- Thanks - good questions. I hope BLM can get some more funding in order to have enough resources to be "outstanding" stewards for our BLM lands!
- BLM decisions should be based on solid scientific analysis and not be influenced by public pressure. One example is reducing the DBH of cut trees on juniper cuts. If anything, the DBH should be increasing because the age of post settlement juniper is increasing.
- Population pressure requires a fine balance between resource use and resource health; nevertheless the emphasis in Public Lands must be on the word public! The purpose of government is to serve the public, not the other way around.



# UPPER DESCHUTES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## SOCIAL VALUES SURVEY

### ***Background***

In 1989, the Prineville District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) completed a land use plan governing the use, protection, and enhancement of resources on public land it manages in central Oregon. That plan, the Brothers/La Pine Resource Management Plan (RMP), did not anticipate issues related to the rapidly growing human population in Bend, Redmond, Prineville, and surrounding areas. The combination of changed circumstances and new information has driven the need to revise the existing RMP. In addition, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the BLM to develop and periodically update Resource Management Plans (RMPs) that guide land management actions on BLM managed lands.



Wildflowers, Central Oregon BLM

### **What is the Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan?**

The Prineville District BLM is updating its management plan for lands administered by the BLM roughly in the area between Smith Rock State Park and La Pine, and between Sisters and Prineville Reservoir. The Upper Deschutes RMP will establish broad-scale desired conditions, goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines for the management of BLM administered lands and resources within the planning area.

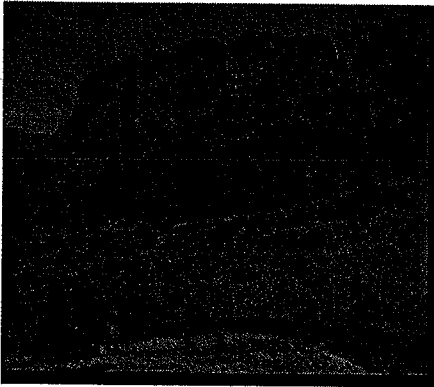
### **Why is the BLM engaging in this planning process?**

First and foremost, the social and physical conditions affecting much of the planning area have been substantially changed since 1989, primarily by human population growth issues. Secondly, there is new information that was not available or known when the BLM prepared the Brothers/La Pine RMP. Finally, the BLM is federally mandated to periodically review its resource management plans and update them. It is the combination of these three factors that has prompted the BLM to engage in this planning process.

## What physical area will the plan cover?

The "planning area" covers approximately 885,883 acres of public and private land in two separate blocks in central Oregon (see map on opposite page). Of that, approximately 380,000 acres is managed by the BLM. The northern portion of the planning area is in Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson counties, and is located between Sisters on the west, Lake Billy Chinook on the north, Prineville Reservoir and State Highway 27 on the east, and Pine Mountain and Bend on the south. The southern area, also called the La Pine area, encompasses land, in southern Deschutes and northern

Klamath counties. Overall, 49 percent of the land in the planning area falls in Deschutes County, 44 percent in Crook, two percent in Jefferson, and five percent in Klamath. The map on Page 4 illustrates the plan area boundary as well as location of BLM lands therein.



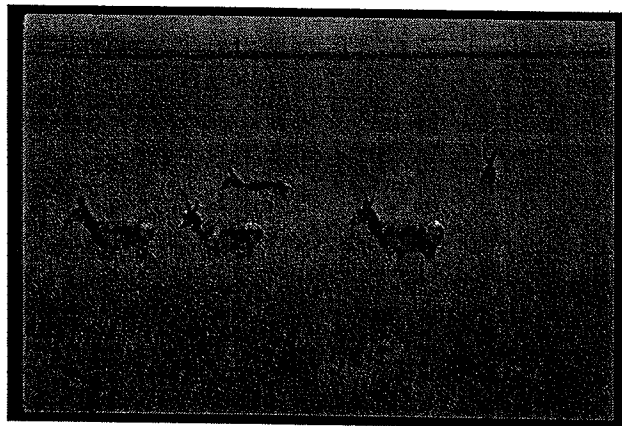
Prineville Canyon

## Where is the BLM in the planning process?

The BLM is at the beginning of the plan revision process. One of the first steps in preparing the Upper Deschutes RMP is to summarize the existing situation, explain the need for change (preliminary issues), and propose a range of management opportunities (preliminary alternatives). The completion of this first step will result in a document called the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). The AMS is required by regulation to provide a starting point to understand the biological, physical, social and economic components of the environment that would be affected by the decisions made as a part of the proposed Upper Deschutes RMP. The AMS will serve as the basis for the RMP and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

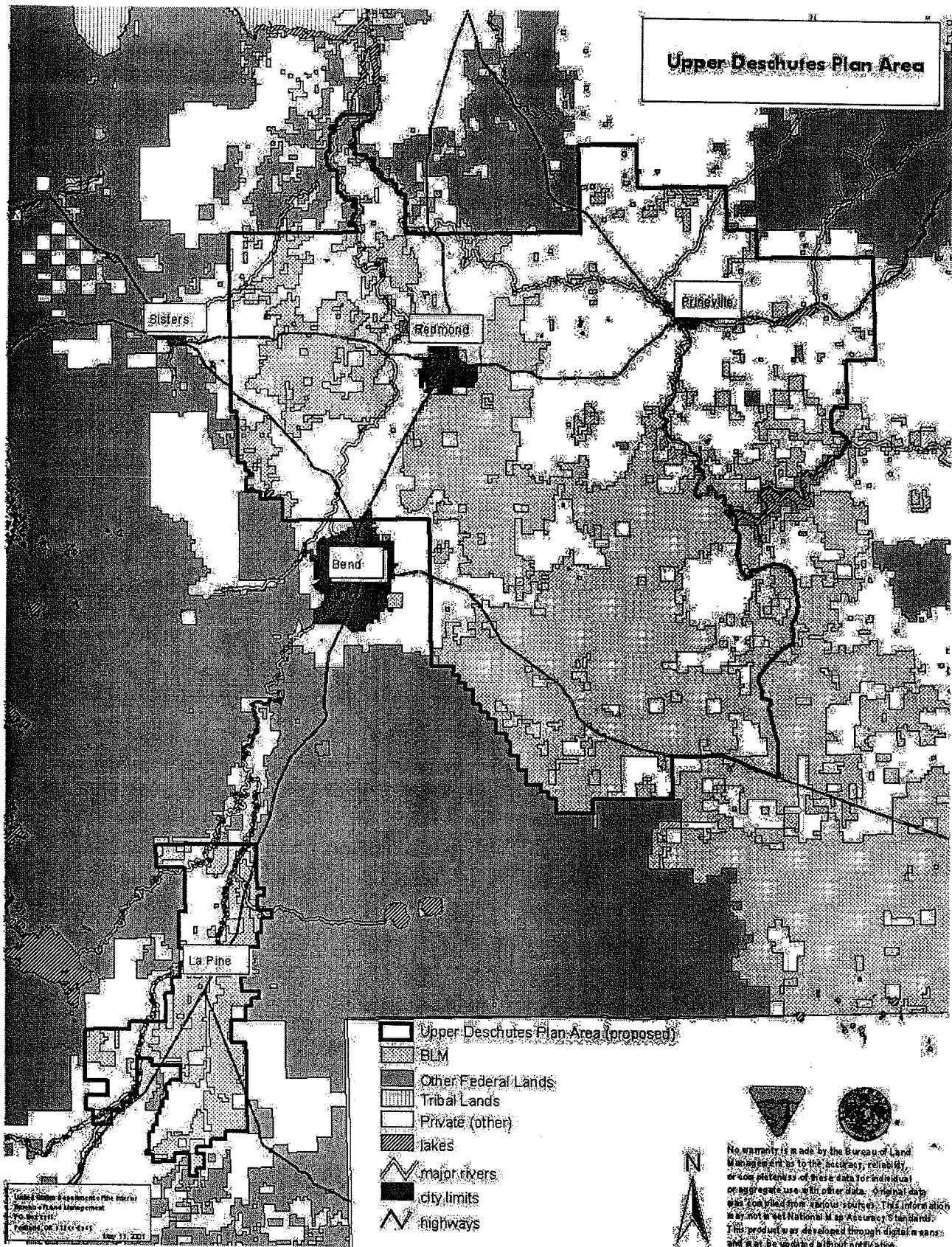
## Why am I receiving this survey, and how does it fit into the planning process?

In order to complete the social component of the AMS, the BLM wishes to better understand the community's attitudes and beliefs about BLM-managed resource lands. This survey is intended to provide the BLM with information that will help it better understand the beliefs and attitudes about land management in the study



Pronghorn - Central Oregon grasslands

Upper Deschutes Plan Area



United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
1000 North  
Cody, Oregon 97001  
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No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use, or for other data. Original data was compiled from various sources. This information is not a cadastral map accuracy standard. The product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

area. The results from the survey will be analyzed and incorporated into the socio-economic section of the AMS described above. Together with information collected at public meetings, work groups, and discussions with local jurisdictions, this survey will provide the BLM with valuable information needed to develop future goals and objectives. The BLM is interested in understanding early on in the planning process what aspects of BLM-managed resource lands you value most.

### **What are the main issues to be addressed by the RMP?**

As part of its analysis of the management situation, the BLM has developed a set of nine preliminary issues on which it wishes to receive information. The issues include land ownership, transportation and access, land use, ecosystem health and diversity, recreation, special management areas, archeological



Central Oregon Juniper Forest

resources, public health and safety, and social and economic values. You will be asked to respond to questions in this survey related to each of these eight topic areas. Your participation in this survey is voluntary and all results will be kept strictly confidential. For information on any of the specific issue areas described above, or for information regarding current land uses on BLM land please visit the Prineville BLM website at: [www.or.blm.gov/Prineville](http://www.or.blm.gov/Prineville).

### **Where Can I Get More Information?**

For more information about the current uses and management direction on the BLM-managed lands in this area, get a copy of the Analysis of the Management Situation from the website or from the Prineville office.

[www.or.blm.gov/Prineville/Deschutes\\_RMP/Home.htm](http://www.or.blm.gov/Prineville/Deschutes_RMP/Home.htm)

Prineville District Office  
PO Box 550  
3050 N.E. Third St.  
Prineville, OR 97754

Or e-mail your requests to: [Upper\\_Deschutes\\_RMP@or.blm.gov](mailto:Upper_Deschutes_RMP@or.blm.gov)

Or call the BLM office at (541) 461-6700

# Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan Social Values Survey

This survey will provide the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with information that will help us better understand how the public values BLM-managed lands in the Deschutes Resource Area. The BLM will use the results in the development of an updated Resource Management Plan (RMP). It should take 20-30 minutes to complete. Please refer to the attached project summary and background for additional information. *All results will be kept confidential.*

## *First, we would like to ask some questions about your use of public lands*

- Q-1 Have you or any member of your household used public lands (Forest Service, BLM, State lands, etc.) in Central Oregon for any purpose in the past 12 months?
- Yes
  - No (SKIP TO QUESTION 6)
- Q-2 Please review the map provided with the survey. Looking at the map, have you or any member of your household used BLM-managed lands in the planning area during the past 12 months?
- Yes
  - No (SKIP TO QUESTION 6)
- Q-3 How many times in the last 12 months have you or members of your household visited BLM lands within the planning area?
- \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) in the past 12 months
- Q-4 Please indicate which recreational activities you or members of your household participated in on BLM lands in the planning area in the past 12 months. (Please check all that apply)
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting (for recreation/sport) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mountain biking/cycling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Off-highway vehicle recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock hounding/gathering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Camping/socializing            | <input type="checkbox"/> Target practice         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rock climbing                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Hiking/running          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sightseeing/wildlife viewing   | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Horseback riding               | _____  |
- Q-5 Please indicate which non-recreational activities you or members of your household participated in on BLM lands in the planning area in the past 12 months. (Please check all that apply)
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial timber harvest       | <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional tribal activities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gathering/selling misc products | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting (for food, not sport) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outfitting/guiding              | <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing livestock             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational uses                | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood gathering                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire fighting                   | _____  |

Q-6 Approximately how far do you live from a BLM boundary? (Please refer to map)

- Immediately adjacent
- Less than one mile
- Between one and five miles
- Between five and 10 miles
- Between 10 and 25 miles
- Over 25 miles
- Don't know

***Next we would like to ask you some general questions regarding public land use and management***

Q-7 Please indicate to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements: (circle appropriate number; 3=Strongly agree; 0=neutral; -3=strongly disagree)

Statement	Strongly Agree			Neutral			Strongly Disagree		
BLM-managed lands are important for maintaining the overall social and economic health of communities in Central Oregon.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
The BLM provides adequate multiple use opportunities within the planning area.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
The presence of BLM lands in the planning area improves my overall quality of life.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Keeping BLM-managed land in public ownership is important to the long-term economic health of the region.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between ecosystem health and recreation needs, the recreation needs should be considered first.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between ecosystem health and human economic needs, the economic needs should be considered first.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and other needs, the environmental concerns should be considered first.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
When resource management decisions involve trade-offs between environmental concerns and the health of local communities, the health of local communities should be considered first.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Environmental, recreation, and economic needs should be balanced with other concerns in resource management decisions.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Proximity to public land increases the value of my property.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Public opinion affects the land management decisions made by the BLM.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		



Q-8 The mission of the Bureau of Land Management is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. In addition, the BLM is mandated to provide for multiple uses by the Federal government. Please indicate how well you believe the BLM is accomplishing its mission and mandate in the planning area. (Please check one)

- Very well
- Somewhat well
- Not well
- Not at all
- Don't know

Q-9 Please indicate how important the various BLM resource management activities listed below are to you. (circle appropriate number; 3=very important, 0=neutral, -3=not important):

BLM Management Activity	Very important			Neutral			Not important		
Providing for transportation connections between Central Oregon cities	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Ensuring watershed health	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing wildlife habitat	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Reducing soil erosion	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing for grazing	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing for off-highway vehicle use	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing for non-motorized vehicle use	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Restricting or closing motor vehicle access in order to protect natural resources	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Balancing the needs of all BLM users	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Eliminating invasive species	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Expanding federal land holdings	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Exchanging or selling land to accommodate community growth	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing law enforcement	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Managing hazardous fuels to reduce wildfire risk	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing multiple access points to individual areas of BLM-managed land	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing developed recreation opportunities	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Providing undeveloped/dispersed recreation opportunities	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Ensuring opportunities for traditional tribal cultural activities	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Protecting archeological resources	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Maintaining areas for existing military training facilities	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		
Maintaining areas for mineral/aggregate extraction	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3		

Q-10 Do you rely on BLM-managed lands to meet subsistence needs such as hunting for food (not for sport) or collecting firewood for heat?

- Yes
- No

Q-11 Do you use BLM lands for economic gain (i.e. grazing, craft industries, miscellaneous forest products, etc.)?

- Yes, sole means of income
- Yes, supplements other income
- No (SKIP to Q-13)

Q-12 Please estimate the annual gross income generated from your use of BLM land or land resources:

- Under \$1,000
- \$1,000 - \$5,000
- \$5,000 - \$25,000
- \$25,000 - \$50,000
- \$50,000 - \$100,000
- Over \$100,000

**Next, we would like to ask some questions about public land ownership**

Q-13 In some areas the BLM manages small, isolated parcels of land (*public land* surrounded by *private land*) in their land holdings. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements related to the sale or exchange of isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land? (circle appropriate number; 3=Strongly agree; 0=neutral, -3=Strongly disagree)

Statement	Strongly agree			Neutral	Strongly disagree		
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land that have limited resource value, but good access, should be sold or exchanged.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land which have important resource value, but limited access should be sold or exchanged.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land, which have neither resource value nor access, should be sold or exchanged.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Isolated parcels of BLM-managed resource land, which have both important resource value and good access, should be sold or exchanged.	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3

Q-14 The BLM manages approximately 376,000 acres of public resource land within the study area. Of that, approximately 21,800 acres are classified as lands that are available for sale or exchange. Please indicate how acceptable you believe it would be for the BLM to *exchange* lands for each of the potential uses listed below. (circle appropriate number; 3=acceptable, 0=neutral, -3=not acceptable):

Reason to Exchange Public Land	Acceptable			Neutral	Unacceptable		
Economic Development	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Improve public access to BLM-managed lands with no current access	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Consolidate contiguous blocks of public lands	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Acquire private lands with unique values	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Urban Growth Boundary expansion	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Community expansion/infrastructure development	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Recreational Development	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Other (Please list)	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3

Q-15 Would your opinion change if the property to be sold or exchanged (referenced in the question above) had special meaning or were of special interest to you?

- Yes
- No

**Next we would like to ask some questions about transportation**

Q-16 In general, do you feel you have adequate access to BLM-managed land in the management area?

- Yes
- No

Q-17 Central Oregon is experiencing rapid population growth. Population forecasts indicate that this trend will continue. As a result, demands on existing transportation networks and need for new transportation systems are growing. Please indicate how acceptable you think it is for BLM lands to be used for regional transportation needs if the intent is to:

Intent	Very Appropriate			Neutral		Not Appropriate	
Reduce commute times and congestion	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Provide new transportation links to new development in the planning area	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Accommodate regional transportation needs created by population growth	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Consolidate multiple roads if the intent is to reduce impacts to the environment	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Provide new routes in exchange for multiple existing routes	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Reduce trucking/shipping times through the planning area	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Improve existing unimproved roads in order to avoid adverse environmental impacts from construction of a new/alternate road	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Improve existing unimproved roads in order to reduce congestion and travel times	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3

Q-18 Off-highway vehicle access on BLM-managed resource lands can be broken into three general categories: (1) open access (drive anywhere); (2) limited to designated roads and trails; and (3) closed. Please rate the appropriateness of these three categories of motorized vehicle use in the table below.

Motor vehicle access category	Appropriate			Neutral		Not Appropriate	
Open access – drive anywhere	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Limited to designated roads and trails	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
Closed	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3

***The following questions address ecosystem health and diversity***

Q-19 Suppression of wildfires can keep fires from spreading out of control and damaging private property when they occur. Conversely, fire suppression can result in the accumulation of fuel leading to much more severe fires over time. Given the trade-offs in this example, what role should fire play on BLM managed ecosystems?  
(Check only one)

- Wildland fires are desired, therefore management activity should not suppress natural fires.
- Wildland fires are desired to manage ecosystems, but should be restrained to consider the risk to private property and wildlife habitat.
- Natural fire disturbances should be put out; only prescribed burning should be allowed.
- All fires should be put out.
- Don't know

Q-20 Human activities can have adverse impacts on ecosystems. In your opinion, how important is it that human activities be considered when making decisions about ecosystems or ecosystem health?

Very important			Neutral			Not important at all
3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3

Q-21 Which of the following strategies do you think are most appropriate to control human impacts on ecosystem health? (Please check all that apply)

- Close high use areas
- Limit use in high use areas
- Limit high impact uses
- Mediation/conflict resolution
- Education/interpretation
- Increase enforcement of existing regulations
- Increase regulation
- Restrict access (for example, close roads/trails)
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q-22 In some cases, ensuring a healthy ecosystem could mean converting young juniper woodlands (less than 150 years) to shrub and grasslands. Please indicate the degree to which you would support BLM management activities that would result in this kind of historic condition across the landscape.

Strongly support			Neutral			Strongly oppose
3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3

***The following questions address recreation activities on BLM land***

Q-23 The great majority of recreation opportunities provided by the BLM consist of non-developed or primitive facilities. Developed recreation facilities include facilities such as full service campgrounds, improved trail systems, and other facilities. Do you think the BLM should:

- Significantly increase developed recreation facilities.
- Slightly increase developed recreation facilities
- Not increase developed recreation facilities
- Reduce developed recreation facilities
- Eliminate developed recreation facilities

Q-24 Please indicate how often you use or engage in the following recreation activities on BLM-managed resource lands. (Please check the appropriate box)

Recreation activity	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Sightseeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountain biking/cycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Horseback riding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Camping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Off-highway vehicle use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bird/wildlife viewing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rock hounding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Backpacking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Socializing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Target Practice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caving/Spelunking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Running	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

***The next set of questions address public health and safety***

Q-25 How safe do you feel when you are on BLM lands?

- I never feel safe when I am on BLM lands
- I rarely feel safe when I am on BLM lands
- I feel safe about 50% of the time when I am on BLM lands
- I usually feel safe when I am on BLM lands
- I always feel safe when I am on BLM lands
- Don't know

Q-26 If you feel unsafe, please indicate one reason why you feel unsafe on BLM lands:

\_\_\_\_\_

Q-27 How important do you think it is for the BLM to take action (such as reducing access or increasing enforcement activities) to reduce or eliminate illegal activities such as dumping, shooting, etc.?

- Very important
- Moderately important
- Neutral
- Unimportant
- Very unimportant
- Don't know

## ***Finally, some questions about your household***

Q-28 Please tell us your zip code. \_\_\_\_\_

Q-29 Do you live inside or outside of a city limit boundary?

- Inside city limit
- Outside city limit

Q-30 What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_ Years

Q-31 What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

Q-32 How many people live in your household, including yourself?

\_\_\_\_\_ Adults (18 and over)

\_\_\_\_\_ Children (17 and under)

Q-33 For the purposes of comparison with U.S. Census data, please estimate your total household income for the year 2000:

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$5,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000-\$24,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000-\$99,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000-\$9,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000-\$49,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000-149,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000-14,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000-\$74,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 or more |

Q-34 For the purpose of comparison with U.S. Census data, please indicate your race (your response to this question is optional).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American         | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian and Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Some Other Race _____                      |

Q-35 Please share any other comments you have in the space provided below.

**Thank you for filling out your community survey! Please mail your answers back in the postage-paid envelope provided**