

**CONFLICT MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF A COLLABORATIVE PROCESS: TRAVEL MANAGEMENT
PLANNING ON THE LOGAN RANGER DISTRICT OF THE
UINTA-WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST**

COMMUNITY SURVEY SELECTED RESULTS

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Introduction

The Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960 requires resources on the national forests not only be managed for recreational activities but also fish, wildlife, water, timber, and grazing (Wellman & Probst, 2004). Federal land managers face several challenges while trying to promote and provide recreational activities:

- Historically, there has been a strong resistance to federal government control over federal lands in the West (Paulson, 1998).
- The federal land manager is besieged by the competing demands of conflicting public interests for limited resources (Gale, 1991).
- Land managers must deal with multiple users who have little incentive to voluntarily restrict their use because of a lack of the perception of shared ownership over public lands (Bryan, 2004).

The federal land planner's dilemma is trying to decide whose interest to represent (Bryan, 2004). Compounding the planner's dilemma is the increase in visitor use and development of recreational technology.

The Logan Ranger District, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, has experienced intense conflict over its management of recreation and travel management planning. The Wasatch-Cache Winter Travel Management Plan in 2003 was particularly contentious. One of the contentious issues in this plan is the management of Franklin Basin for winter recreation. Under the 2003 winter travel management plan, 9,500 acres of Franklin Basin was closed to snowmobile use. This decision created controversy between the stakeholder groups. The stakeholder groups have split into two respective polarized groups: the non-motorized users (cross-country skiers) and the motorized users (snowmobilers). Each side aggressively petitions the Forest Service managers for their respective interests.

As more recreationists use the Logan Ranger District to fulfill recreational needs, competition can be expected to increase for the limited resources that the area provides. The Logan Ranger District is concerned about the increasing conflict and competition for limited recreation resources, as well as conflict related to travel management planning. The Logan Ranger District has requested the assistance of Utah State University through the Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (IORT) to assist in the further clarification of the existing conflict by engaging stakeholders in the development of a data collection process. This process is designed to engage stakeholders in a collaborative learning environment. It is expected that this process will positively affect the future development of the Logan Ranger District's travel management planning efforts.

The collaborative inquiry approach that was used in this research project is participatory approach research (PAR). Traditional natural science research is developed and implemented by the researcher. The researcher assumes knowledge from his/her research will solve environmental problems in one of two ways. Participants will receive the knowledge gained by research and will act upon it, or politicians will listen to scientists and enact policies based upon the findings of the research (Castellanet and Jordan, 2002). PAR is different than traditional research because it involves various parties in research design. The various parties play an active part in the research by giving feedback to researchers through actions and opinions.

The mail survey used in this project was created through three focus groups involving stakeholders from motorized and non-motorized recreation interest groups and conservation organizations. Final editing and organization of the survey questions then fell to USU researchers. The mail survey was then sent to households in the area surrounding the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Logan Ranger District in Northern Utah. The survey was conducted during the summer of 2007. The following report describes selected data regarding demographics, forest management preferences, forest visitation and recreation characteristics, and opinions about access, development, user fees, and law enforcement on the district.

Survey Response Rate: As shown on Table 1, 1,896 surveys were sent to a random sample of local residents; 800 (42.2%) to Cache County residents, 800 (42.2%) to Box Elder residents, 96 (5.1%) to Rich county residents, and 200 (10.5%) to residents in Franklin County, Idaho. Of those surveys sent out, 63 were returned as undeliverable or with comments stating the addressee was deceased. A total of 563 surveys were completed and returned for an overall response rate of 30.7%. Cache had the highest response rate of 34.6%, with Rich County having the lowest (13.8%) (Table 1). Of the total number of respondents (564), 269 (46.8%) came from Cache, 235 (41.7%) from Box Elder, 12 (2.3%) from Rich, and 47 (8.3%) from Franklin County (Table 1).

Table 1: Survey response rate by county

	Overall	Cache	Box Elder	Rich	Franklin
Number of surveys mailed out	1,896	800	800	96	200
Number of surveys returned undeliverable	63	23	24	9	7
Number of deliverable surveys	1,833	777	776	87	193
Number of completed surveys	564	264	235	13	47
Survey response rate	30.8%	34.0%	30.3%	14.9%	24.4%

Demographics

As shown on Table 2, the average length of respondents' residency for all counties was about 30 years with Box Elder having the longest average of 36.1 years and Rich with the shortest of 24.5 years. Nearly three quarters of the respondents were males. Average age was about 55 years for all counties. Average age of females was slightly lower (53.3) than males (56.0). Number of adults in households ranged from 2.1 in Cache to 2.5 in Franklin County, and the average number of children per household was about one for all counties.

Table 2: Demographics of respondents by county^a

Demographic	Overall	Cache	Box Elder	Rich	Franklin
Percent of sample by county		46.8%	41.7%	2.3%	8.3%
Mean length of residency (years)	32.4	30.4	36.1	24.5	29.1
Percent female	25.3%	28.7%	23.0%	33.3%	17.0%
Mean Age	55.3	54.7	55.7	56.5	55.3
Mean Adults per household	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.5
Mean Children per household	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8

^a Number of valid responses ranged from 542 to 561

As shown on Tables 3 and 4, very few of the respondents were of Hispanic or Latino origin and over 90% indicated their race was white.

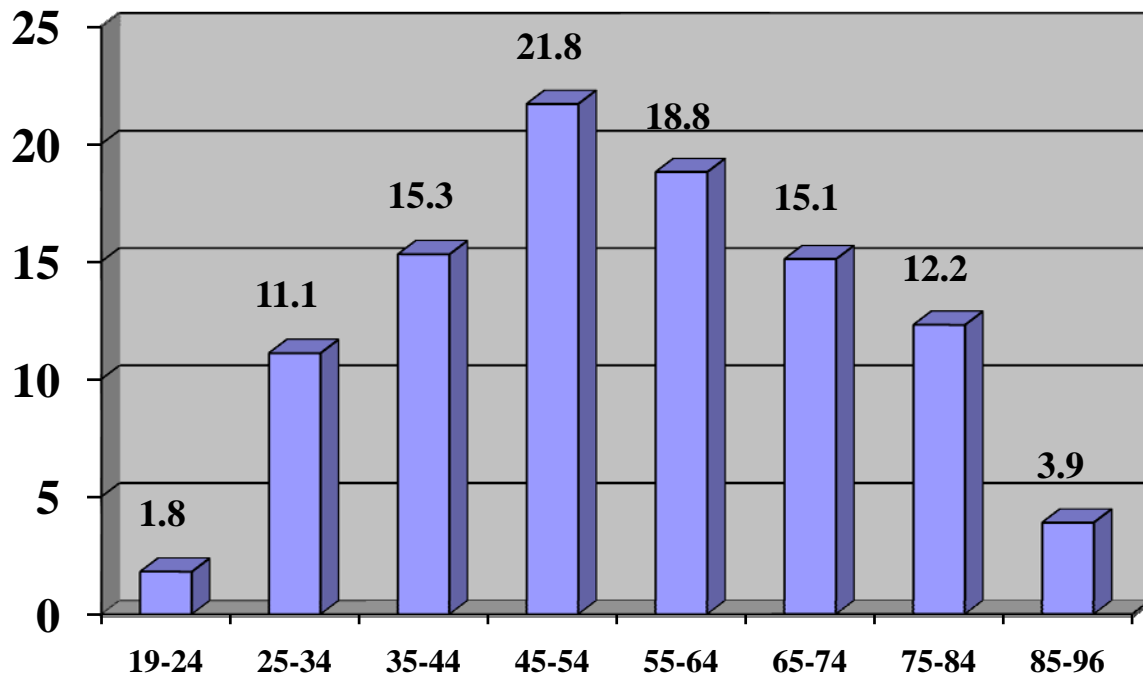
Table 3: Hispanic or Latino respondents

Ethnicity	n	%
Hispanic or Latino	4	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	468	94.4
Refuse to answer	24	4.8

Table 4: Race of respondents

Race	n	%
White	473	93.3
Mixed	10	2.0
Asian	3	0.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2
Refuse to answer	18	3.5

The age of individuals who responded to the questionnaire seems higher than the population census. Only about 13% were between the ages of 19 to 35 while more than 31% were 65 years old or older. More than 40% of survey respondents were 45 to 64 years old (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Overall percent in age categories

Results from the question about employment status also suggest that survey respondents are more likely to be older than census data indicates. More than one-third indicated they are retired while about half (52.7%) said they are employed full time (Table 5).

Table 5: Current employment status^a

Employment status	n	%
Working full time	291	52.3
Working part-time	19	3.4
Currently unemployed	6	1.1
Student	9	1.6
Retired	187	33.6
Homemaker	33	5.9
Never been employed	1	0.2
Other	10	1.8

^a Number of valid responses 556

The respondents are highly educated with just under half (45.8%) indicating they had completed a college bachelor's degree or post graduate degree (Table 6). When asked about their household income, almost 30% earn between \$50,000 to \$74,999 and 24.6% indicated they earn \$75,000 or more (Table 7).

Table 6: Highest level of education^a

Education Level	n	%
Less than high school degree	3	0.5
Completed high school	82	14.8
Some college or technical school	207	37.3
Completed bachelor's degree	163	29.4
Completed a post graduate degree	96	17.3
Other	4	0.7

^a Number of valid responses 555

Table 7: Total household income^a

Income	n	%
0 to \$14,999	33	6.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	8.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	59	12.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	91	18.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	144	29.4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63	12.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	36	7.4
\$150,000 or more	21	4.3

^aNumber of valid responses 489

Forest Management Preferences

The survey instrument contained 13 general forest management issues and respondents were asked to rate the importance of issues that Logan Ranger District planners and decision makers should take into consideration. Five of those issues fell under the category of protection of natural resources. As show in Table 8, a large majority of respondents rated all items important or extremely important. Protection of streams and water sources as well as maintaining the forest for future generations' use and enjoyment had the highest mean scores (about 4.6 out of five) with over 95% indicating these were important or extremely important. Protection of rare,

unique, or endangered plant and animal species had the lowest mean score (3.8 out of five) but only 4.0% indicated it was not at all important and over 63% indicated important or extremely important. That less than one percent of respondents rated the other four issues as not at all important is significant.

Table 8: Importance of management values: Protection^a

Values	Mean ^b	N.I. ^c	S.I. ^c	E.I. ^c
Protect streams/water sources	4.64	0.2%	4.3%	95.4%
Maintain forest for future generations	4.56	0.6%	3.6%	95.8%
Provide habitat & protection for wildlife/fish	4.34	0.4%	11.3%	88.3%
Use & manage forest leaving them natural in appearance	4.12	0.9%	19.5%	79.5%
Protect Rare, Unique, Endangered Plant/Animals	3.76	4.0%	32.8%	63.1%

^a Number of valid responses ranged from 521 to 532

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = not at all important; two = slightly important; three = somewhat important; four = important; five = extremely important

^c N.I. = Not at all important; S.I. = Slightly important and somewhat important combined; E.I. = Important and extremely important combined

Five of the management issues involve facility or program development or maintenance. Providing outdoor recreation access, facilities, and services were important or extremely important for more than three quarters (76.9%) of the respondents (Table 9). Providing services and facilities to assist local tourism businesses had the lowest mean (3.07) with about 11% indicating it was not important.

Table 9: Importance of management values: Facilities^a

Values	Mean ^b	N.I. ^c	S.I. ^c	E.I. ^c
Provide access, facilities, and services for recreation.	4.01	1.5%	21.6%	76.9%
Provide quiet/natural places for renewal	3.76	4.0%	29.1%	66.9%
Provide facilities/services for disabled	3.69	2.4%	32.2%	65.3%
Provide info, edu., interpretive services about life in the forest & forest mgmt	3.60	1.3%	41.3%	57.3%
Provide roads, accommodations, services helping tourism (local)	3.12	10.9%	48.8%	40.4%

^a Number of valid responses ranged from 522 to 531

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = not at all important; two = slightly important; three = somewhat important; four = important; five = extremely important

^c N.I. = Not at all important; S.I. = Slightly important and somewhat important combined; E.I. = Important and extremely important combined

Three items related to forest commodity use on the Logan Ranger District. Managing trees for timber production had the highest mean score of 3.86 with 70.0% of respondents indicating they thought it was important or extremely important (Table 10). There was less support for grazing with about half indicating it was important or extremely important, and even less for providing access to raw materials and products for local industries and communities (mean = 3.07, 38.9% thought this was important or extremely important).

Table10: Importance of management values: commodity resource management ^a

Values	Mean ^b	N.I. ^c	S.I. ^c	E.I. ^c
Planting/managing trees for abundant timber supplies	3.86	2.7%	27.3%	70.0%
Provide permits to ranchers for grazing	3.34	9.7%	38.9%	51.4%
Access to raw materials/products for local individuals/community	3.07	11.4%	49.7%	38.9%

^a Number of valid responses ranged from 517 to 524

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = not at all important; two = slightly important; three = somewhat important; four = important; five = extremely important

^c N.I. = Not at all important; S.I. = Slightly important and somewhat important combined; E.I. = Important and extremely important combined

Forest Visitation

Another question asked if respondents had visited the Logan Ranger District in the last 12 months. Overall, about 71% indicated they had with 78% from Cache (n = 203) and 77% from Rich (n = 10) counties (Table 11). About 68% of Box Elder County respondents and 49% from Franklin County had visited the district in the previous 12 months. The respondents who indicated they had not visited the forest (29.1%, n = 163) were asked to indicate what best describes their recreation activities in the previous year. Almost 39% indicated they visited somewhere else but did not have the opportunity to visit the Logan Ranger District (Table 11). Another 35% said they did not participate in outdoor recreation and 7% said they visited somewhere else because the Logan Ranger District did not meet their needs. Of those 163 who had not visited the District in the previous 12 months, 87 (53.4%) said they had previously visited the Logan Ranger District and 76 (46.6%) indicated they had never been on the District. Therefore, 484 (85.8%) of the 564 respondents indicated they have visited the District either within the previous year or earlier.

Table11: Logan Ranger District visitation and reasons for non-visitation

Visited LRD last year	Percentage	n
All counties	70.9	397
Cache County	78.1	203
Box Elder County	67.7	159
Franklin County	46.8	22
Rich County	76.9	10
Outdoor recreation activities of non-LRD visitors in previous year ^a		
No outdoor recreation	35.0	57
Visited somewhere else	38.7	63
LRD didn't meet needs	7.4	12
No reason given	19.0	31

^a29.1%, n = 163

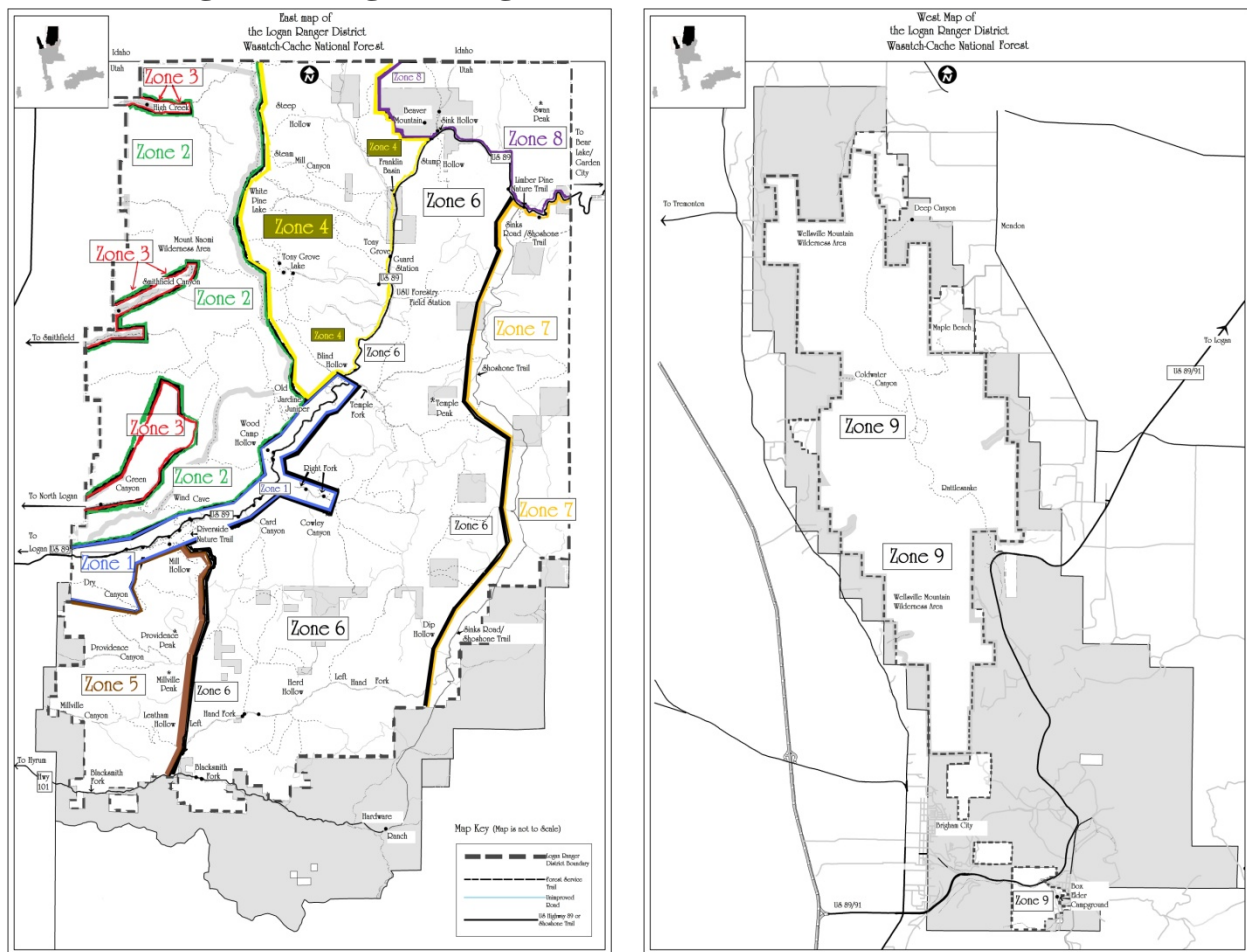
Outdoor Recreation Activities on Logan Ranger District

The survey instrument contained a list of 25 outdoor recreation activities and respondents were asked to indicate whether they engaged in those activities in the previous 12 months and the locations on the Logan Ranger District where those activities took place. The map included with

the questionnaire showed the area comprising the District and divided it up into nine zones. Those zones can be described as (Figure 2):

- Zone 1 – Lower Highway 89 corridor from district office to Temple Fork;
- Zone 2 – Mount Naomi Wilderness Area;
- Zone 3 – Green Canyon, Smithfield Canyon, and High Creek areas;
- Zone 4 – Franklin Basin area including Tony Grove Lake and Sheep Hollow;
- Zone 5 – Providence and Millville Canyons area including lower Blacksmith Fork;
- Zone 6 – Area west of Shoshone Trail from Highway 89 south to Highway 101;
- Zone 7 – Shoshone Trail to east Logan District boundary;
- Zone 8 – Beaver Mountain, Sink Hollow, Swan Peak area;
- Zone 9 – Wellsville Mountains Wilderness Area and Box Elder Campground.

Figure 2: Logan Ranger District Recreational Use Zones^a



^aMaps refer to the “Wasatch-Cache National Forest,” which was the official name of the forest at the time of the survey. A subsequent merger, completed by the time this reports was finished, resulted in the current name of the “Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.”

The most frequently indicated activity was driving for pleasure on roads (65.3%, n = 286) followed by hiking (53.7%), relaxing (48.2%), viewing or photographing nature and wildlife (41.8%), picnicking (40.0%), camping in developed sites (39.0%), and fishing (34.7%). Least

mentioned activities include rock climbing (4.1%, n = 18), staying at a resort or cabin (5.3%), riding on motorcycle trails (6.6%), and snowshoeing (7.5%).

Fishing and Hunting: As shown on Table 12, over one-third of the respondents indicated they had fished on the forest in the previous 12 months. Of those who fished, the most frequently indicated areas were Zone 1 (54%) followed by Zones 4 (45%) and 6 (43%) which includes stretches of the Logan and Blacksmith Fork Rivers and tributaries as well as Beaver Creek and Second and Third Dam impoundments. Over one-fifth (22.3%) of the respondents hunted on the District with Zone 6 being the most frequently mentioned area (71% of those who had hunted). However, all zones experienced some hunting activity from 11% of the respondents who had hunted indicating they used Zone 1, more than 20% in Zones 2, 5, 8, and 9, 31% in Zone7, and 41% in Zone 4.

Table 12: Activities in the Logan Ranger District by zone-Fishing and hunting

Activity	n	% ^a	Percent in Zones								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fishing-All types	152	34.9%	54%	8%	7%	45%	17%	43%	4%	6%	10%
Hunting –All types	97	22.3%	11%	25%	15%	41%	23%	71%	31%	22%	26%

^a Calculated using an overall n of 435 due to 76 respondents have never visited LRD, and 53 respondents did not answer any of the questions

Access

The survey instrument contained nine statements pertaining to access issues on the district and respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with these statements. Five of the statements related to increased access for motorized OHV travel (Table 13). Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that there were not enough groomed trails in the winter without motorized use. Almost one quarter of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, about 15% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, and 60% were neutral over the need for more non-motorized trails that are groomed during the winter. Respondents were then asked whether they agreed or disagreed that there were not enough areas open to cross-country snowmobile use. About 15% thought there were not enough areas open to cross-country snowmobile use (31.7% strongly disagree or disagree). Respondents were also asked to respond to: “there are not enough ATV trails in this area,” and about one quarter thought there were not enough ATV trails (43.8% strongly disagreed or disagreed). Respondents disagreed (63.3% strongly disagreed or disagreed; 16% strongly agree or agree) that there was no need to close roads during the spring and winter to wheeled vehicles.

Table 13: Attitudes toward access on the Logan Ranger District: Increase motorized access^a

Type of access	Mean ^b	S.D. ^c	D ^c	N ^c	A ^c	S.A. ^c
Not enough groomed trails in winter w/out motorized use	2.90	7.4%	14.0%	63.5%	10.8%	4.2%
Not enough groomed trails for all winter users	2.87	7.6%	16.6%	60.2%	12.6%	2.9%
Not enough area open to cross-country snowmobile use	2.73	14.6%	17.1%	53.5%	9.9%	4.9%
Not enough ATV trails	2.67	20.1%	23.7%	32.3%	16.8%	7.1%
Not enough motorcycle trails(single track)	2.42	21.9%	27.6%	39.5%	8.5%	2.5%
No need to close roads during spring/winter	2.33	23.1%	40.5%	20.6%	12.5%	3.4%

^a Number of responses ranged from 465 to 477

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = strongly disagree; two = disagree; three = neutral; four = agree; five = strongly agree

^c S.D. = Strongly Disagree; D = Disagree; N = Neutral; A = Agree; S.A. = Strongly Agree

When asked if closing roads to motorized use to improve hunting quality or wildlife habitat was acceptable, about 45% strongly agreed or agreed, nearly 30% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and about 25% were neutral (Table 14). More respondents disagreed (31.8%) with the statement that there were not enough non-motorized trails on the Logan Ranger District than agreed (24.1%). When asked if there were too many roads in the area, 38.1% strongly disagreed or disagreed while only 13.3% strongly agreed or agreed, and almost half were neutral.

Table 14: Attitudes toward access on the Logan Ranger District: Limit motorized access^a

Type of access	mean ^b	S.D. ^c	D ^c	N ^c	A ^c	S.A. ^c
Close roads to OHV to improve hunting/wildlife habitat	3.20	11.9%	17.6%	25.6%	27.9%	17.0%
Not enough non-motorized trails	2.89	8.4%	23.4%	44.1%	18.8%	5.3%
Too many roads in area	2.69	10.1%	28.0%	48.6%	9.2%	4.1%

^a Number of responses ranged from 465 to 477

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = strongly disagree; two = disagree; three = neutral; four = agree; five = strongly agree

^c S.D. = Strongly Disagree; D = Disagree; N = Neutral; A = Agree; S.A. = Strongly Agree

Development of Logan Canyon

The questionnaire contained a series of potential areas for future development and respondents were asked to indicate their level of support or opposition. The greatest level of support was for pit toilets (mean = 3.48, support or strongly support = 52.9%) followed by flushing toilet bathrooms (mean = 3.28, support or strongly support = 47.9%) (Table 15). There was slightly more opposition (48.9%) to making the highway four lanes than support (42.6%). Nearly two thirds (63.6%) expressed opposition to making changes to the Logan River (such as channelizing or construction of dams) while only 10.3% indicated they supported such changes.

Table 15: Development of Logan Canyon (community benefits)^a

Type of development	Mean ^b	S.O. ^c	O ^c	N ^c	S ^c	S.S. ^c
Pit bathrooms	3.48	3.9%	8.5%	34.7%	41.3%	11.6%
Flush toilet bathrooms	3.28	8.8%	12.7%	30.6%	37.1%	10.8%
Making the highway four lanes	3.01	16.6%	22.3%	18.5%	28.3%	14.3%
Human changes to Logan River (ex. dams, channelizing, etc.)	2.15	33.0%	30.6%	26.1%	9.0%	1.3%

^a Number of responses ranged from 458 to 472

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = strongly oppose; two = oppose; three = neutral; four = support; five = strongly support

^c S.O. = Strongly oppose; O = Oppose; N = Neutral; S = Support; S.S. = Strongly support

There was very little support for development actions that would involve building of structures on the Logan Ranger District. Respondents were most strongly opposed to the selling of state lands near Franklin Basin and Beaver Mountain (49.1% strongly oppose or oppose), followed by home building (46.4%), gas stations (44.5%), resort building (40.5%), and summer home permitting (33.8%). Only 15.0% of respondents strongly supported or supported summer home permits issued on the Forest Service followed by resort building (10.5% strongly support or support), selling of state lands near Franklin Basin and Beaver Mountain (9.1%), gas stations (5.9%), and home building (5.6%) (Table 16).

Table 16: Development of Logan Canyon (private citizen benefits)^a

Type of development	Mean ^b	S.O. ^c	O ^c	N ^c	S ^c	S.S. ^c
Summer home permitting by the Forest Service	2.25	31.5%	28.4%	25.2%	13.9%	1.1%
Resort building	2.01	38.5%	33.0%	18.1%	9.6%	0.9%
Selling of state lands near Franklin Basin and Beaver Mt.	1.88	47.2%	28.4%	15.3%	7.2%	1.9%
Gas stations	1.82	42.7%	38.9%	12.4%	5.3%	0.6%
Home building	1.82	44.6%	36.1%	13.7%	4.1%	1.5%

^a Number of responses ranged from 458 to 472

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = strongly oppose; two = oppose; three = neutral; four = support; five = strongly support

^c S.O. = Strongly oppose; O = Oppose; N = Neutral; S = Support; S.S. = Strongly support

Fees

The survey instrument contained three questions regarding preferences toward methods of fee collection for management of recreation areas on the Logan Ranger District (Table 17). Almost 60% agreed that fees should be used to improve the quality of recreation experiences on Federal lands, but more significantly over 61% thought fees should only be used when tax dollars cannot maintain recreation areas in reasonable condition. Only 4.7% indicated it is better to close a federal recreation site than to charge user fees.

Table 17: Use of fees for recreation management^a

Fee Usage	Mean^b	D^c	N^c	A^c
Fees used to improve quality of recreation opportunities	2.46	14.0%	26.4%	59.6%
Fees should only be used when tax dollars are not enough	2.45	15.8%	22.9%	61.3%
Recreation site closures are preferable to fees	1.27	77.4%	18.0%	4.7%

^a Number of responses ranged from 473 to 475

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through three; one = disagree; two = neutral; three = agree

^c D = Disagree; N = Neutral; A = Agree

There were ten questions regarding support or opposition toward charging fees for specific activities. There were two categories for which fees could be charged. The first category was types of recreational uses that fees could be charged (Table 18). The greatest support given was for groomed trails fees for winter motorized use (51.1%), followed by motorized vehicle trails (49.9%). More than one third of respondents (37.7%) supported charging fees for non-motorized groomed winter trails. Half of the respondents opposed charging fees for non-motorized trails (used by mountain bikers and horseback riders) and nearly 70% opposed fees for hiking trails.

Table 18: Support of fees for different recreation activities^a

Recreation Activity	Mean^b	O^c	N^c	S^c
Groomed trails for winter motorized use	2.29	22.3%	26.5%	51.1%
Motorized vehicle trails (dirt bikes, OHV's)	2.19	30.5%	19.6%	49.9%
Groomed trails for winter non-motorized use	2.08	29.7%	32.6%	37.7%
Non-motorized trails (horses, mountain bikes)	1.70	50.0%	29.9%	20.1%
Hiking trails (humans)	1.44	69.5%	17.2%	13.3%

^a Number of responses ranged from 478 to 483

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through three; one = oppose; two = neutral; three = support

^c O = Oppose; N = Neutral; S = Support

Support for fees for the use of facilities while on the Logan Ranger District were also investigated (Table 19). Over 77% of respondents supported charging fees for the use of developed campgrounds that included flush toilets and running water. However, over 51% opposed charging fees for the use of primitive/undeveloped campgrounds, and over 59% opposed charging a fee for general access onto the Logan Ranger District.

Table 19: Support of fees for different recreation facilities^a

Recreation Facility	Mean^b	O^c	N^c	S^c
Developed campgrounds (flush toilets, running water)	2.68	9.1%	13.7%	77.1%
Picnic areas	1.94	40.5%	24.7%	34.7%
Restrooms	1.90	42.1%	26.1%	31.7%
Primitive/undeveloped campsites	1.65	51.8%	31.3%	16.9%
General access onto the Logan Ranger District	1.60	59.6%	21.1%	19.3%

^a Number of responses ranged from 478 to 483

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through three; one = oppose; two = neutral; three = support

^c O = Oppose; N = Neutral; S = Support

Law Enforcement

When respondents were asked about the importance of increasing law enforcement on the Logan Ranger District, a large majority of respondents (70.5%) felt that it was somewhat important, important, or extremely important (Table 20). Less than ten percent of respondents felt that increased law enforcement was not at all important. All of three proposed reprimands received a high degree of support, with a large majority of respondents either supporting or strongly supporting the sanctions, 90.8% strongly support or support fines, followed by community service performed on the national forest (88.9%), and loss of opportunities (75.4%).

Table 20: Law Enforcement^a

Law enforcement on LRD	Mean^b	N.I.^c	SLI.^c	S.I.^c	I^c	E.I.^c
Importance of increasing law enforcement by managing agency	3.13	8.8%	20.7%	29.2%	31.3%	10.0%
Type of reprimands imposed	Mean^d	S.O.^e	O^e	N^e	S^e	S.S.^e
Community service on the national forest	4.36	0.6%	1.5%	9.0%	39.0%	49.9%
Fines	4.31	1.3%	1.9%	6.1%	45.9%	44.9%
Loss of opportunities	4.03	1.5%	5.6%	17.5%	39.4%	36.0%

^a Number of responses ranged from 517 to 532

^b Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = not at all important; two = slightly important; three = somewhat important; four = important; five = extremely important

^c N.I. = Not at all important; S.I. = Slightly important and somewhat important combined; E.I. = Important and extremely important combined

^d Mean score based on a scale of one through five; one = strongly oppose; two = oppose; three = neutral; four = support; five = strongly support

^e S.O. = Strongly oppose; O = Oppose; N = Neutral; S = Support; S.S. = Strongly support

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