

July 7, 2005

TO: Communities for Health Forests  
FR: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.  
RE: Statewide Registered Voters Survey 2005

## I. Introduction

Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. (DHM), an independent and non-partisan research firm, is pleased to present the results of a statewide survey conducted for Communities for Healthy Forests (CHF). The overall purpose of the research was to gauge Oregonians' perceptions and opinions about forest management, and specifically about restoration after catastrophic events on federal forestlands.

### A. Research methodology

DHM conducted a telephone survey of 607 Oregon registered voters during June, 2005. Respondents were randomly selected using voter lists. In gathering the survey responses, DHM employed quality control measures which included questionnaire pretesting, callbacks, and verification. This report highlights key findings and notable subgroup variations at a 90% significance level or higher. All reported variations compare results within those subgroups only.

The survey polled the same number of people in each of three geographic areas – Tri-County, Willamette Valley, and Rest of State – and the reported data by area are based on that number. The total and other subgroup data (gender, age, number of Oregon forest visits, and impression of the timber industry) are weighted to reflect the population distribution of voters throughout the state. For the exact wording and order of questions, see the annotated questionnaire in the Appendix. For complete survey results refer to the accompanying set of computer abstracts.<sup>1</sup>

### B. Statement of limitations

Any sampling of opinions or attitudes is subject to a margin of error, which represents the difference between a sample of a given population and the total population. For a sample size of 607, if the respondents answered a particular question in the proportion of 90% one way and 10% the other, the margin of error would be +/-2.4%. If they answered 50% each way, the margin would be +/-4.0%.

These plus-minus error margins represent differences between the sample and total population at a confidence interval, or probability, calculated to be 95%. This means that there is a 95% probability that the sample taken for this study would fall within the stated

<sup>1</sup> Combined percentages may not be the same as adding individual percentages and may not always add up to 100%.

margins of error if compared with the results achieved from surveying the entire target population.

## II. General Values and Impressions

We asked survey respondents, in an open-ended question, what they valued most about living in Oregon (Q1). The following table shows the highest response categories:

**Table 1**  
**What Oregonians Value Most About Living in Oregon**

Value	% Mention
Weather/Climate	25%
Trees/plants/greenery	17%
Beautiful scenery/landscape	16%
Environmental/Natural	12%
Accessibility to mountains	11%
Recreational opportunities/Things to do	10%
People/Friendly community	10%
Accessibility to ocean/beaches	10%
All other responses	7% or less

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

The top four mentions relate to Oregon's natural environment. Most of the other top mentions are about how people relate to that natural environment.

Although Oregonians are attached to their natural environment, that doesn't necessarily translate into overwhelming favorable impressions of environmental organizations, as shown in the table below. Among a list of six different organizations and industries in Oregon, agriculture/farming industry and small business came out on top (Q2).

**Table 2**  
**Impressions of Different Organizations & Industries**

Value	% Favorable	% Unfavorable	% Don't Know
Agriculture and farming industry	86%	4%	10%
Small business owners	85%	3%	11%
Timber industry	68%	19%	13%
Healthcare industry	54%	31%	14%
Environmental organizations	54%	31%	14%
Oregon Legislature	32%	46%	22%

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

Agriculture and farming industry was viewed favorably in all geographic areas, although Willamette Valley and Rest of State were more likely to say *very* favorable, as were those age 35-54 and 55+. The timber industry, which fell in a second tier of ratings, was viewed more favorably by Willamette Valley and Rest of State residents, males, and older respondents (ages 35-54 and 55+). Tri-County residents and those age 18-34 were more likely to respond don't know.

Impressions of environmental organizations generated the most subgroup variations, with Tri-County residents and those with an unfavorable opinion of the timber industry more likely to be favorable, and males, those age 35-54 and 55+, and those with three or more visits to Oregon's forests more likely to have an unfavorable impression. Females and those with no Oregon forest visits responded don't know more often.

When asked about the importance of several different forest related values, Oregonians' attachment to the natural environment again was clear (Q3). The following table lists those values in descending order of very or somewhat important combined.

**Table 3**  
**Importance of Forest Related Values**

Value	Important	Not Important	DK/NA
Protecting water quality	98%	0%	1%
Protecting fish & wildlife habitat	95%	3%	2%
Protecting forests from catastrophic wild fires	91%	5%	4%
Providing forest industry jobs for local communities	86%	8%	5%
Providing tax revenue for schools through timber harvest	73%	16%	11%

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

The top three are near consensus findings across all subgroups. Women, those age 18-34, and residents with an unfavorable impression of the timber industry were more likely to say that protecting water quality was *very* important. Providing forest industry jobs for local communities was least important to Tri-County residents and notably more important to those with a favorable impression of the timber industry. Willamette Valley and Rest of State residents, those with none or 5+ visits to Oregon forests, and those favorable to the timber industry were more likely to say providing tax revenue for schools through timber harvest was important.

When asked to choose which ONE of these forest related values was most important to them, the priority order changed somewhat, with water quality still at the top (26%), followed by forest industry jobs (23%), protecting fish and wildlife habitat (19%), providing tax revenue (14%), and protecting forests from wild fires (13%) (Q4).

### III. Forest Management Knowledge

Several questions were asked that tested respondents' knowledge about forest management. Asked about the number and size of forest fires in Oregon compared to ten years ago, 34% said they had increased, 40% said stayed the same, 6% said decreased, and one in five did not know (Q6). Response patterns were similar when they looked ahead ten years from now, with 32% saying the number and size of forest fires will increase, 45% stay about the same, 9% decrease, and 14% don't know (Q7).

When comparing forest fires to ten years ago, those age 55+ and timber industry supporters were more likely to say increased, while those age 18-34 and with fewer number of Oregon forest visits (0-2) were more likely to respond don't know.

Later in the survey, respondents were presented several statements about forest management and asked for their level of agreement, as shown in the table below (Q12).

**Table 4**  
**Agreement with Statements About Forest Management**

Statement	Agree	Disagree	DK/NA
Removal of brush, vegetation, and diseased trees is the most logical treatment to prevent severe forest fires.	77%	17%	5%
Selective thinning of trees is the most logical treatment to prevent severe forest fires.	72%	18%	9%
Today, experts and scientists believe the increased vegetation, drought patterns, and large amount of insect and disease killed trees in Oregon will fuel forest fires. They predict Oregon will experience several years of intense wildfires.	58%	26%	16%
Today more than 80% of Oregon's forests are at moderate to high risk of severe wildfires that are outside of historic norm.	53%	27%	21%
One-half of all of Oregon's forests are owned by the federal government.	52%	14%	33%

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

There was substantial agreement regarding the two statements on preventing severe forest fires. A majority agreed with the statement on future forest fires, arguably at odds with the only 32% who thought the number and size of forest fires will increase in the next ten years. It is interesting to note that as the level of agreement for statements goes down, the level of don't know responses increases, with a high of one-third of respondents regarding federal ownership of Oregon's forests (with Tri-County residents and females even more likely to say don't know).

Agreement with preventing fires through removal of brush, vegetation, and diseased trees was consistent across most subgroups, with those age 55+ and those with a favorable impression of the timber industry more likely to agree. On selective thinning, Willamette Valley and Rest of State were more likely to agree (especially *strongly* agree), as were males and timber industry supporters, while the younger age groups (18-34 and 35-54) were more likely to disagree.

Rest of State residents, males, and timber industry supporters agreed more with the statement about predicting several years of intense wildfires, while Tri-County and Willamette Valley residents, and females, were more likely to not know.

#### IV. Catastrophic Forest Management Before Reasons Presented

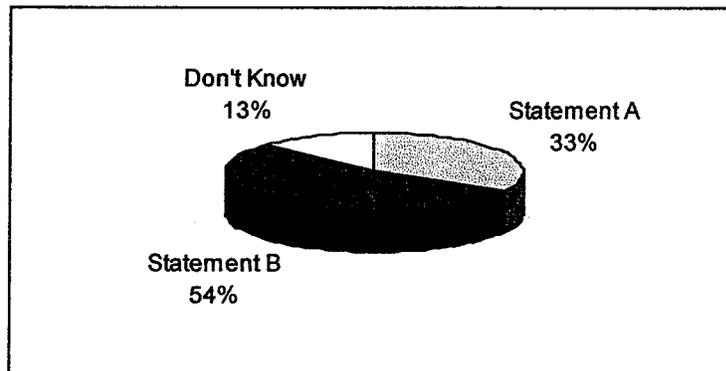
Early in the survey, respondents were asked for their level of support for restoring federal forestlands after catastrophic fires by removing dead trees and planting new seedlings. A substantial 77% supported that approach (59% strongly; 18% somewhat), while only 7% were opposed and 16% did not know (Q5). Rest of State residents, age 35-55+, those with five or more forest visits, and timber industry supporters were more likely to *strongly* support this statement.

They also were asked what they believe occurs after catastrophic fires on federal forestlands, and 36% said reforestation occurs within five years of the fire, 32% said very little is done, 16% said reforestation occurs within one year, and 17% responded don't know (Q8). Responses were consistent across all subgroups.

Respondents were then asked which of two statements came closer to their personal belief (Q9):

**Statement A:** Large forest fires that occur naturally have benefits for our forestlands. They have occurred for many years with no ill effect on our land or the environment. The pine and fir trees eventually grow back and the wildlife will return. We could do more harm to our forests by taking steps of restoration which can disturb the land.

**Statement B:** Large forest fires that occur naturally can have some benefits to the land but they have been growing out of control in recent years and cause too much damage to the land, wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreational opportunities. When these forest fires occur we should do everything we can to restore our forests to pre-fire conditions.



Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

Respondents from the Tri-County and Willamette Valley areas, age 18-54, and with an unfavorable impression of the timber industry were more likely to choose Statement A, while Rest of State residents, the oldest respondents, and those with a favorable impression of the timber industry were more likely to choose Statement B.

## V. Reasons on How to Manage Federal Forestlands after Catastrophic Fires

Respondents were asked which among a series of reasons to actively manage federal forestlands after catastrophic fires (Q10) and to leave federal forestlands alone after catastrophic fires (Q11) were good (very or good) or poor (very or poor).

**Table 5**  
**Reasons to Actively Manage Federal Forestlands After Catastrophic Fires**

Reason	Good	Poor	DK/NA
Trees killed by forest fires can decay rapidly and within 3 to 4 years have little to no economic value. Harvesting these trees promptly after forest fires can generate enough funds to cover reforestation and help support the local community through jobs and fund government services like schools.	78%	14%	7%
In the last 5 years over 1 million acres of federal forestlands have burned in Oregon. The damage caused by this level of intense fires can take up to 100 years or more to restore naturally. That is too long, and environmentally sound practices can be used to restore our lost forests more quickly.	76%	16%	8%
Removal of dead trees and reforestation shortly after catastrophic fires will reduce the damage from future fires, prevent soil erosion from degrading our rivers and streams and make a safer forest for people to enjoy by decreasing the hazards of breaking and falling trees.	76%	18%	7%
Leaving the trees and land damaged by forest fires untouched can delay for 100 years or more the return of our forests to pre-fire conditions. Removal of dead trees after forest fires and planting seedlings can return a healthy forest to the land within 50 years.	74%	18%	8%
Revenues from the sale of timber on federal forestlands after catastrophic fires are typically used to support education and county governments.	66%	21%	13%
Reforestation can quickly create recreational areas in our federal forests for the public to enjoy that was previously destroyed by forest fires. Otherwise, these forests may be too dangerous for people due to breaking or falling dead trees.	65%	25%	10%
Without the prompt removal of dead trees and reforestation following catastrophic fires, our drinking water, streams and wildlife are threatened by further harm from more intense future fires.	58%	27%	15%

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

The few subgroup variations among the four highest rated reasons, which garnered support from nearly three-quarters or more of respondents, were mostly among geographic areas with Tri-County more likely to say a reason was poor. Those favorable to the timber industry also were more likely to say a reason was good.

Those with the most Oregon forest visits were more likely to think the third top-rated reason (making a safer forest for people to enjoy) was good, compared with those with no visits. The fourth top-rated reason (expediting the return to pre-fire conditions by removing dead trees and planting seedlings) had no geographic or other notable variations.

**Table 6**  
**Reasons to Leave Federal Forestlands Alone After Catastrophic Fires**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>DK/NA</b>
Forest fires have been occurring for hundreds of years. More damage would be done by disturbing the land by harvesting equipment, construction of access roads and people.	33%	55%	12%
Reforestation after catastrophic fires is not only unnecessary but harmful. Planting seedlings grown in nurseries reduces the genetic variability of the forest and creates a monoculture.	29%	57%	14%
Large, catastrophically burned areas should be left alone, closed off from any public access or intervention. Access to people only spreads invasive weeds and presents opportunities for fires caused by man.	28%	60%	12%
The harvest of dead trees after catastrophic fires is not necessary. It only benefits the timber industry and does nothing for the land or the communities.	23%	68%	10%

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

As the table demonstrates, reasons for leaving federal forestlands alone did not impress these Oregonians, with 33% the highest percent thinking a reason was good. We saw more subgroup variations here than for active management. For the top rated reason regarding doing more damage, Tri-County residents, females, those with no forest visits, and those unfavorable to the timber industry were more likely to think this was good.

Willamette Valley and Rest of State residents, males, age 35-55+, and timber supporters were more likely to think the reason about seedlings creating a monoculture was poor. This same variation pattern, along with those with one or more Oregon forest visits, also was seen for the reason related to closing public access.

## **VI. Catastrophic Forest Management After Reasons Presented**

The final two survey questions asked again about support for removing dead trees and planting new seedlings to restore federal forestlands after fires (Q13). The following table compares responses to the same question asked earlier in the survey and before the reasons were presented.

**Table 7**  
**Support for Restoring Federal Forestlands After Catastrophic Fires**

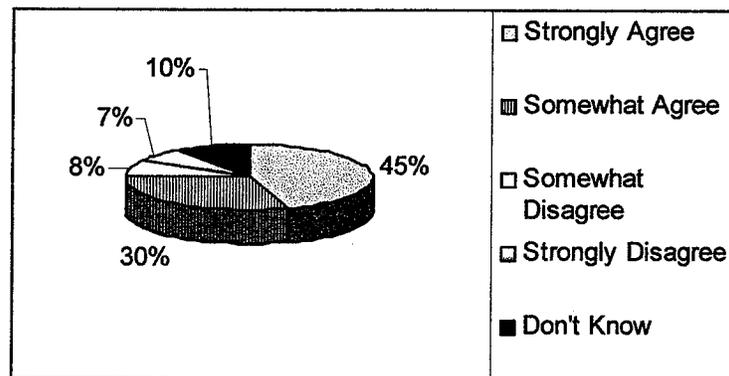
<b>Value</b>	<b>% After (Q13)</b>	<b>% Before (Q5)</b>
Strongly support	52%	59%
Somewhat support	24%	18%
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>77%</b>
Somewhat oppose	6%	4%
Strongly oppose	5%	3%
<b>Total Oppose</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>
Don't know	13%	16%

Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

Although overall support for restoring forestlands stayed the same, strong support declined slightly and don't knows appeared to move to opposition. Rest of State was more likely to indicate support, as were age 55+ (compared to age 18-34) and timber industry supporters. Females, age 18-34, and those with only 0-2 forest visits said don't know more often.

The last survey question asked respondents for their level of agreement with the following statement (Q14):

Current federal rules and regulations on managing forestlands after catastrophic fires should be reviewed. It's a good idea to require federal agencies to take immediate action after catastrophic fires to better manage federal forestlands.



Source: Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.; June 2005

With three-quarters agreeing with the statement, all subgroups had a high level of agreement. However, Rest of State residents and timber industry supporters were more likely to agree and agree *strongly*.

## VII. Observations

**Oregonians' Values.** Oregonians have a strong connection to their natural environment and its benefits to them as well as fish and wildlife. We have found this connection to be consistent over many years of polling. There was also near unanimity about the importance of protecting water quality, something we have seen grow in importance over many years.

**Perceptions about forest fires.** The survey offers insight into three different aspects of what was often referred to as "catastrophic wild fires":

- **Risk of wildfires** – Respondents seemed to generally see wildfire risks as pretty stable, with a plurality thinking they had and will stay about the same looking back and forward ten years. On the other hand, a majority agreed that Oregon will experience several years of intense wildfires and that more than 80% of Oregon's forests are at risk of severe wildfires that are outside of historic norm, a finding arguably at odds with the only 32% who thought the number and size of forest fires will increase in the next ten years.

- Prevention of wildfires – While Oregonians aren't totally clear about their assessment of wildfire risk, they do seem clear about what is important for prevention. A substantial number agreed that the most logical treatment for severe forest fire prevention was removal of brush, vegetation, and diseased trees (77%) and selective thinning of trees (72%). Nine out of ten respondents said protecting our forests from catastrophic wild fires was very or somewhat important, although this was last out of five forest related values most important to them.
- Management after a fire – The survey asked several different ways for Oregonians' opinions about active management after a fire, and their responses demonstrated consistent solid support. Over three-quarters supported removing dead trees and planting seedlings on federal forestlands after catastrophic fires, and all but one of the presented reasons for this forest management approach were considered good by about two-thirds or more. Finally, three-quarters agreed that requiring federal agencies to take immediate action after catastrophic fires was a good idea.

**Subgroup variations.** None of the subgroup variations was unexpected. Geographic area was usually the most common variation, with Rest of State different from Tri-County, and Willamette Valley usually somewhere in the middle. Generally speaking, there were more don't know responses among Tri-County residents, females, younger respondents (and sometimes those with fewer forest visits).

As would be expected, those with a favorable impression of the timber industry were more likely to know about and support active forest management. Although forest visits didn't show patterns for most questions, those with more forest visits were more likely to favor responses that addressed better access.

**Education.** There is clearly a sympathetic audience for active forest management after a catastrophic wild fire. There is, though, an apparent disconnect between that view and the perceived risk of such fires. So there is room for more education here, as well as in other areas such as a better understanding of the scope of federal forestland ownership and what is done after fires on federal forestlands.

**Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc.**  
**Communities for Healthy Forests – Statewide Survey-Annotated**  
**N=607, Registered Voters, June, 2005**

Q1. What do you value most about living in Oregon? (Open. Probe for specifics. Record up to 3 responses.)?

The weather/climate -----	25%
Trees/plants/greenery -----	17%
Beautiful scenery/landscape -----	16%
Environmental/Natural -----	12%
Accessibility to mountains -----	11%
Recreational opportunities/Things to do -----	10%
The people/Friendly community -----	10%
Accessibility to ocean/beaches -----	10%
Born and raised here -----	7%
All other responses -----	5% or less
<b>[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused -----</b>	<b>2%</b>

Q2. I would like to read a list of different organizations and industries in Oregon. For each one, please tell me if you have a very favorable impression, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable impression of that organization or industry. Let me know if you feel neutral or don't know.

**(ROTATE)**

	<u>Very Favor</u>	<u>Smwt Favor</u>	<u>Smwt Unfav</u>	<u>Very Unfav</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>
a. Timber Industry -----	36%	31%	12%	7%	13%
b. Agriculture and farming industry -----	54%	31%	3%	1%	10%
c. Healthcare industry -----	21%	33%	19%	12%	14%
d. Environmental organizations -----	25%	28%	15%	15%	16%
e. The Oregon Legislature -----	5%	28%	27%	18%	22%
f. Small business owners -----	57%	28%	2%	1%	11%

Q3. I would like to read a list of forest related values in Oregon. For each one, please tell me if that value is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to you.

**(ROTATE)**

	<u>Very Imp</u>	<u>Smwt Imp</u>	<u>Not too Imp</u>	<u>Not at all imp</u>	<u>DK/NA</u>
a. Protecting our forests from catastrophic wild fires -----	69%	22%	4%	1%	4%
b. Protecting fish and wildlife habitat -----	66%	29%	2%	1%	2%
c. Providing forest industry jobs for local communities -----	57%	30%	6%	2%	5%
d. Protecting water quality -----	84%	15%	0%	0%	1%
e. Providing tax revenue for schools through timber harvest -----	46%	27%	9%	6%	11%

Q4. Reading that list again, which ONE of these forest related values is most important to you?

Protecting water quality-----26%  
Providing forest industry jobs for local communities -----23%  
Protecting fish and wildlife habitat -----19%  
Providing tax revenue for schools thru timber harvest -----14%  
Protecting our forests from catastrophic wild fires -----13%  
[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused -----5%

Q5. Federal forests are managed by the government and supported by taxpayers. In general, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose taking steps to restore federal forestlands after catastrophic fires by removing dead trees and planting new seedlings? If you feel neutral, or don't know, just let me know.

Strongly support -----59%  
Somewhat support-----18%  
Somewhat oppose -----4%  
Strongly oppose -----3%  
[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused -----16%

Q6. Do you believe the number and size of forest fires in Oregon have increased, decreased, or stayed about the same compared to 10 years ago?

Increased -----34%  
Decreased -----6%  
Stayed about the same -----40%  
[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused -----20%

Q7. Looking ahead 10 years from now, do you believe the number and size of forest fires will increase, decrease, or stay about the same?

Increase -----32%  
Decrease -----9%  
Stay about the same -----45%  
[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused -----14%

Q8. Which of the following do you believe occurs after catastrophic fires on federal forestlands?

Reforestation occurs within one year after fire -----16%  
Reforestation occurs within five years of the fire -----36%  
Very little is done. Federal forests are mostly left alone  
to grow back on their own after forest fires -----32%  
[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused -----17%

Q9. Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal belief.  
(ROTATE)

A. Large forest fires that occur naturally have benefits for our forestlands. They have occurred for many years with no ill effect on our land or the environment. The pine and fir trees eventually grow back and the wildlife will return. We would do more harm to our forests by taking steps of restoration which can disturb the land. ----- 33%

OR

B. Large forest fires that occur naturally can have some benefits to the land but they have been growing out of control in recent years and cause too much damage to the land, wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreational opportunities. When these forest fires occur we should do everything we can to restore our forests to pre-fire conditions.----- 54%

[DON'T READ] DK / Na / Refused ----- 13%

Q10. Certain groups and individuals believe federal forestlands after catastrophic fires should be managed by removing dead trees and planting seedlings to ensure the return of a healthy forest. Please tell me if you think the following are a very good, good, poor, or very poor reason to actively manage federal forestlands after catastrophic fires.

(ROTATE)

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Very Poor</u>	<u>DK/ NA</u>
a. In the last 5 years over 1 million acres of federal forestlands have burned in Oregon. The damage caused by this level of intense fires can take up to 100 years or more to restore naturally. That is too long, and environmentally sound practices can be used to restore our lost forests more quickly -----	38%	38%	11%	5%	8%
b. Removal of dead trees and reforestation shortly after catastrophic fires will reduce the damage from future fires, prevent soil erosion from degrading our rivers and streams and make a safer forest for people to enjoy by decreasing the hazards of breaking and falling trees -----	38%	38%	12%	5%	7%
c. Reforestation can quickly create recreational areas in our federal forests for the public to enjoy that was previously destroyed by forest fires. Otherwise, these forests may be too dangerous for people due to breaking or falling dead trees -----	27%	38%	15%	10%	10%
d. Trees killed by forest fires can decay rapidly and within 3 to 4 years have little to no economic value. Harvesting these trees promptly after forest fires can generate enough funds to cover reforestation and help support the local community through jobs and fund government services like schools -----	45%	33%	8%	6%	7%

<b>(ROTATE)</b>	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Very Poor</u>	<u>DK/ NA</u>
e. Leaving the trees and land damaged by forest fires untouched can delay for 100 years or more the return of our forests to pre-fire conditions. Removal of dead trees after forest fires and planting seedlings can return a healthy forest to the land within 50 years -----	39%	35%	12%	6%	8%
f. Revenues from the sale of timber on federal forestlands after catastrophic fires are typically used to support education and county governments -----	27%	38%	12%	9%	13%
g. Without the prompt removal of dead trees and reforestation following catastrophic fires, our drinking water, streams and wildlife are threatened by further harm from more intense future fires. -----	23%	35%	17%	11%	15%

Q11. Now on the other side, certain groups and individuals believe federal forestlands after catastrophic fires should be left alone and allowed to grow back naturally. Please tell me if you think the following are a very good, good, poor, or very poor reasons to leave federal forestlands alone after catastrophic fires.

<b>(ROTATE)</b>	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Very Poor</u>	<u>DK/ NA</u>
a. Forest fires have been occurring for hundreds of years. More damage would be done by disturbing the land by harvesting equipment, construction of access roads and people -----	12%	21%	33%	23%	12%
b. The harvest of dead trees after catastrophic fires is not necessary. It only benefits the timber industry and does nothing for the land or the communities -----	7%	16%	33%	35%	10%
c. Reforestation after catastrophic fires is not only unnecessary but harmful. Planting seedlings grown in nurseries reduces the genetic variability of the forest and creates a monoculture -----	8%	21%	30%	27%	14%
d. Large, catastrophically burned areas should be left alone, closed off from any public access or intervention. Access to people only spreads invasive weeds and presents opportunities for fires caused by man -----	8%	20%	31%	29%	12%

Q12. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

<b>(ROTATE)</b>	<u>Strngly Agree</u>	<u>Smwt Agree</u>	<u>Smwt Disag</u>	<u>Strngly Disag</u>	<u>DK/ NA</u>
a. Today, experts and scientists believe the increased vegetation, drought patterns, and large amount of insect and disease killed trees in Oregon will fuel forest fires. They predict Oregon will experience several years of intense wildfires -----	28%	30%	18%	7%	16%

(ROTATE)

	<u>Strngly</u> <u>Agree</u>	<u>Smwt</u> <u>Agree</u>	<u>Smwt</u> <u>Disag</u>	<u>Strngly</u> <u>Disag</u>	<u>DK/</u> <u>NA</u>
b. One-half of all of Oregon's forests are owned by the federal government-----	25%	27%	8%	6%	33%
c. Today more than 80% of Oregon's forests are at moderate to high risk of severe wildfires that are outside of historic norm -----	20%	32%	20%	6%	21%
d. Selective thinning of trees is the most logical treatment to prevent severe forest fires.-----	44%	28%	11%	7%	9%
e. Removal of brush, vegetation, and diseased trees is the most logical treatment to prevent severe forest fires-----	45%	33%	11%	6%	5%

Q13. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose taking steps to restore federal forestlands after catastrophic fires by removing dead trees and planting new seedlings? If you feel neutral, or don't know, just let me know.

Strongly support -----	52%
Somewhat support-----	24%
Somewhat oppose -----	6%
Strongly oppose-----	5%
<b>[DON'T READ]</b> DK / Na / Refused -----	13%

Q14. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement: Current federal rules and regulations on managing forestlands after catastrophic fires should be reviewed. It's a good idea to require federal agencies take immediate action after catastrophic fires to better manage federal forestlands.

Strongly agree-----	45%
Somewhat agree-----	30%
Somewhat disagree -----	8%
Strongly disagree -----	7%
<b>[DON'T READ]</b> DK / Na / Refused -----	10%

These last few questions are for statistical purposes only.

Q15. Is your age between **[READ LIST]**?

18-34 -----	16%
35-54 -----	34%
55 + -----	49%
<b>[DO NOT READ]</b> Refused -----	1%

Q16. Just your best guess, how many times have you visited any of Oregon's forests in the past year?

0 times -----	12%
1-4 times -----	28%
5-10 times -----	22%
11-20 times -----	13%
21 or more times -----	21%
<b>[DO NOT READ]</b> Refused -----	4%

Q17. Political party **[From sample]**

Democrat -----	43%
Republican -----	35%
Independent/Other -----	22%

Q18. County

Tri-County -----	42%
Willamette Valley -----	28%
Rest of state -----	30%

Q19. Gender **[From sample]**

Female -----	52%
Male -----	48%

Thank you for your time.