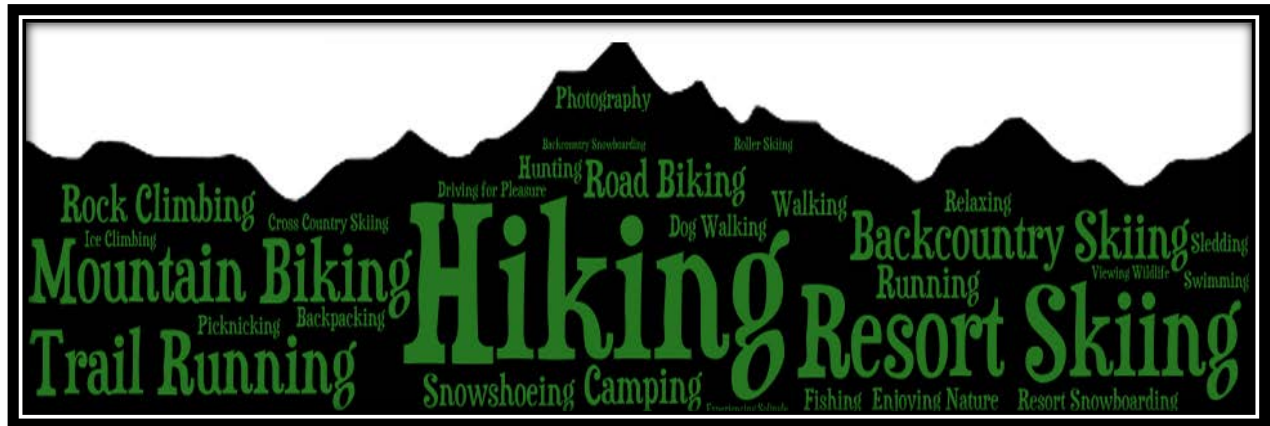


2014-2015 Central Wasatch Visitor Use Study: Follow-Up E-Survey

MIDTERM REPORT



Prepared for:

Save Our Canyons, Salt Lake City, and the Salt Lake Ranger District
of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest

Prepared by:

Chase C. Lamborn
Steven W. Burr
Bradley Kessler

Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism
Utah State University
Logan, UT

February 2015

Contents

	Page
List of Figures	iii
Introduction.....	1
Methods.....	1
Differences in Follow-up and Intercept Respondents.....	2
Follow-up Survey Results.....	3
Counties in which respondents live.....	3
Central Wasatch Mountains’ impact on respondents’ lifestyle.....	4
Recreational activities	5
Respondents’ favorite recreational activities in the Central Wasatch Mountains	11
Respondents’ visitation frequency	11
Respondents’ percent of exercise from outdoor recreation.....	12
Health benefits from Central Wasatch Mountains	12
Importance and performance of Central Wasatch Mountain management.....	15
Parking and transportation.....	16
Tri-Canyon use fee	19
Economic impacts	20
Solitude.....	22
Respondents’ biggest benefit from the Central Wasatch Mountains	23
Environmental orientation.....	23
References.....	26
Appendices.....	27
Appendix A: Benefits respondents receive from Central Wasatch Mountains.....	28
Appendix B: Comments	33
Appendix C: Word map of respondents’ favorite recreational activities in the Central Wasatch Mountains.....	41
Appendix D: E-Survey	42

List of Figures

		Page
1	Being able to access the Central Wasatch Mountains is important to my lifestyle and quality of life	4
2	The access to recreational opportunities is an important reason why I live in this area.....	4
3	I would think about moving more often if there were fewer outdoor recreation opportunities nearby.....	4
4	There is not enough access to public lands in the Central Wasatch Mountains	5
5	I am glad there are congressionally designated Wilderness areas in the Central Wasatch Mountains.....	5
6	Central Wasatch Recreation Activity Overview: Number of Respondents and Frequency of Visitation.....	7-8
7	Activity Days	9-10
8	Respondents' Frequency of Visitation in the Central Wasatch Mountains	11
9	Percent of Respondents' Exercise that Comes from Recreating Outdoors.....	12
10	I feel more patient with myself and others after recreating outdoors	13
11	When I am recreating I eat less than if I stayed home	13
12	I do some of my best thinking when I am recreating outdoors.....	13
13	Outdoor recreation is the best way for me to relieve my stress	14
14	Recreating on public lands plays a large role in my mental and physical well-being	14
15	If there were fewer opportunities to recreate outdoors on nearby public lands I would be less healthy	14
16	There should be more opportunities for children to recreate outdoors on public lands	15
17	Importance Performance.....	16
18	There should be more opportunities to use public transportation to access recreation sites in the Central Wasatch.....	17
19	Recreation use should be redirected from high-use to low-use areas to spread people out more evenly	17
20	The Park-and-Ride transportation system should be expanded to have more pick-ups outside of the canyons	17
21	There should be more parking in high-demand areas.....	18
22	Informal parking spaces on road shoulders should be eliminated	18

23	Road shoulders should be widened to increase bicycle safety	18
24	More electronic signs should be installed to help inform canyon users	19
25	Parking fees or canyon passes should be considered for canyon users	19
26	Tri-Canyon users' willingness to pay for annual parking fee/vehicle pass	20
27	Respondents' Annual Spending on Recreation Goods	21
28	Being able to get away from people to experience solitude is important to me	22
29	It's hard for me to get away from people and experience solitude when recreating in the Central Wasatch	22
30	Too many people recreate in the Central Wasatch	22
31	Actions should be taken to reduce the number of people that can recreate in the Central Wasatch at a given time	23
32	There have been times that I have not been able to participate in the recreational activities I wanted to because there were too many people	23
33	We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support	24
34	Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs	24
35	The balance of nature is delicate and easily upset	25
36	Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it....	25

Introduction

The purpose of this research is to collect visitor use data (both dispersed use and overall use) on the Salt Lake Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, by conducting visitor intercept surveys (on-site interviews) at recreational sites, areas, and trailheads in the Central Wasatch Mountains. Additionally, for those respondents agreeing to participate, a more-detailed, follow-up e-survey is being administered.

Visitor use data do exist for the Salt Lake Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest from the USDA Forest Service's National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program. The two goals of NVUM are 1) to estimate the number of people who use National Forests and Grasslands, and 2) to gain information about visitation, recreation activities, demographics, visit duration, visitor satisfaction, and visitor spending on National Forests and Grasslands (USDA Forest Service, 2013). The issue with NVUM data is the sampling design produces sample sizes too small to make inferences in sub-forest areas, such as individual ranger districts. Therefore, this research addresses many of the same topics as NVUM using a similar sampling design, but focuses on the Salt Lake Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest. In addition, this research addresses topics specific to the Central Wasatch Mountains via the e-survey.

By scaling down from the whole Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest to just the Salt Lake Ranger District, this research will provide visitor use data useful for the Salt Lake Ranger District, Salt Lake City, and Mountain Accord, a multi-phase initiative that seeks to make critical decisions regarding the future of the Central Wasatch Mountains, made up of a collaboration of public and private interests, including state and local governments, federal agencies, and businesses and grassroots organizations. The research is being funded through Save Our Canyons, a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting the beauty and wildness of the Wasatch mountains, canyons, and foothills. Save Our Canyons contracted Utah State University's Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (IORT) to conduct this research.

This report presents the midterm results from the follow-up e-survey. The four main foci of the follow-up survey are transportation, the environment, recreation, and the economy. The purpose of the follow-up survey is to help inform the Mountain Accord initiative.

Methods

The Salt Lake Ranger District, Save Our Canyons, and other stakeholder groups decided on forty-four locations in the Central Wasatch Mountains (CWM) where visitor intercept surveys were to be conducted. Many of these sites were also sampled during the Forest Service's NVUM in 2011-2012. These sites represent high, medium, and low use at both developed and undeveloped recreation areas. This study did have a dispersed and backcountry use emphasis, so a greater proportion of the survey sites were backcountry access points.

The CWM were broken into four zones: Little Cottonwood Canyon, Big Cottonwood Canyon, Millcreek Canyon, and the Wasatch Back. Each month, forty sites—ten from each

zone—were chosen at random, along with the day and time the sites would be surveyed (e.g., September 17th—Big Cottonwood Canyon—Bear Trap—1200 to 1600).

Intercept surveys were administered by volunteers from Save Our Canyons and other stakeholder groups. These volunteers were trained and managed by a USU Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (IORT) Project Manager, working in conjunction with a Utah Conservation Corps Project Field Coordinator who was hired by the Salt Lake Ranger District, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

People who participated in the intercept survey were asked if they would be willing to participate in a follow-up survey. If they agreed to participate, a follow-up e-survey was emailed to them a few weeks after they completed the intercept survey. As of November 30, 2014, 1,391 intercept surveys have been completed. Of these, 532 people agreed to participate in the follow-up survey. Because of illegible email address, only 510 follow-up survey were sent, and of these 510, only 308 of the emails containing the follow-up survey were opened. One hundred and ninety-eight people started the follow-up survey, and 185 completed it: $N = 185$.

The follow-up survey was dispersed using *Qualtrics*, an online platform used to design and disseminate e-surveys. The topics covered in the follow-up survey are as follows: 1) how the CWM impact respondents' quality of life; 2) recreational activities and frequency of participation; 3) visitation frequency; 4) health benefits respondents gain from outdoor recreation; 5) satisfaction/importance of national forest management; 6) transportation and parking; 7) willingness to pay a canyon access fees; 8) recreation expenditures; 9) quality of solitude; and 10) the environmental orientation of respondents.

Data collected were exported from *Qualtrics* and entered into the statistical software know as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This is a midterm report that will outline the results of the follow-up e-survey.

Differences in Follow-up and Intercept Respondents

Before examining the data from the follow-up survey, independent-samples t-tests were conducted to see if the people who completed the follow-up survey differed from the people who only completed the intercept survey. We tested to see if there were demographic differences, and if there were differences in how the two groups use the CWM.

There were *no* statistically significant differences in race $t(316.8) = 1.053, p = .293$; age $t(202.2) = -.878, p = .381$; sex $t(249.4) = .131, p = .896$; education $t(251.9) = .995, p = .321$; or income $t(264.8) = 1.832, p = .068$. There were also *no* statistically significant differences in how long respondents spent recreating on their trip $t(240.3) = 1.285, p = .200$; the number of sites they visited on that trip $t(236.4) = 1.374, p = .171$; the types of areas they used (developed/undeveloped) $t(722.5) = -.085, p = .932$; satisfaction $t(299.0) = -.627, p = .531$; and knowledge of protected watersheds $t(734) = .936, p = .350$.

However, there were several differences in these two groups. First, people who took the follow-up survey tended to visit the CWM more—people who took the follow-up survey had a mean score of 95 visits per year, and those who did not take the follow-up survey had a mean

score of 68 visits per year, $t(235.8) = 3.939, p < .001$. Second, people who took the follow-up survey were also more likely to know the CWM had formally designated Wilderness areas, $t(264.3) = 3.269, p = .001$, and were much more likely to have recreated in the CWM's designated Wilderness areas, $t(231.3) = 5.151, p < .001$. Lastly, people who took the follow-up survey were also more likely to be recreating alone when they took the intercept survey, $t(261.9) = 2.043, p = .042$.

The respondents who opted to complete the follow-up survey tended to visit the CWM more, and therefore, may have higher levels of familiarity, and are perhaps more invested in the CWM, which is why they took the additional time to complete the follow-up survey. However, with the lack of differences in most variables (i.e., demographics, satisfaction, watershed knowledge, visitation habits, etc.), it can be assumed that the respondents who took the follow-up survey are representative of the respondents who only completed the intercept.

Follow-up E-Survey Results

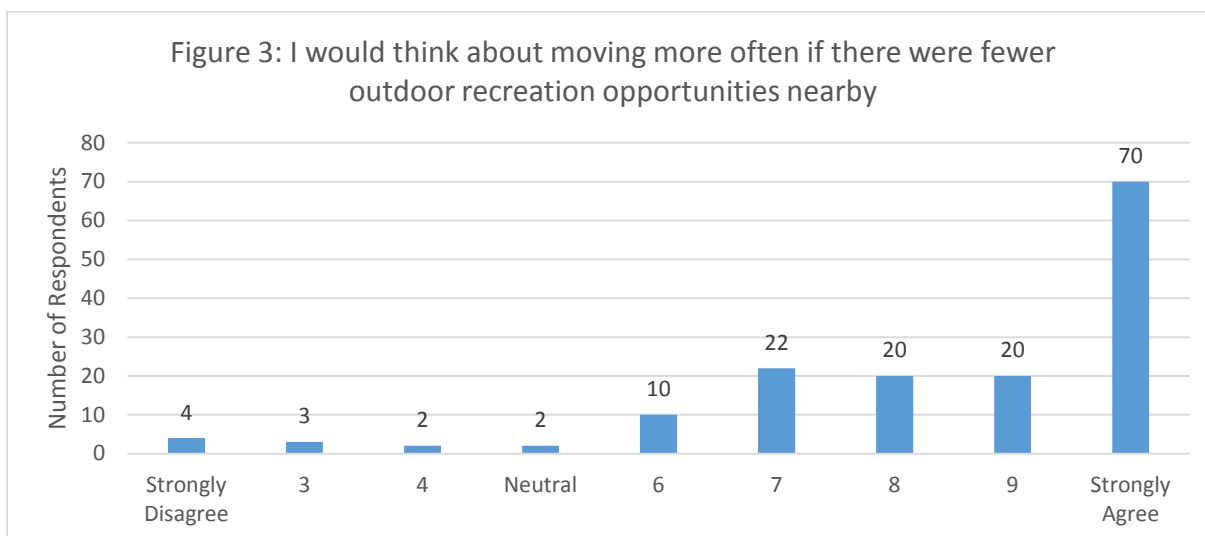
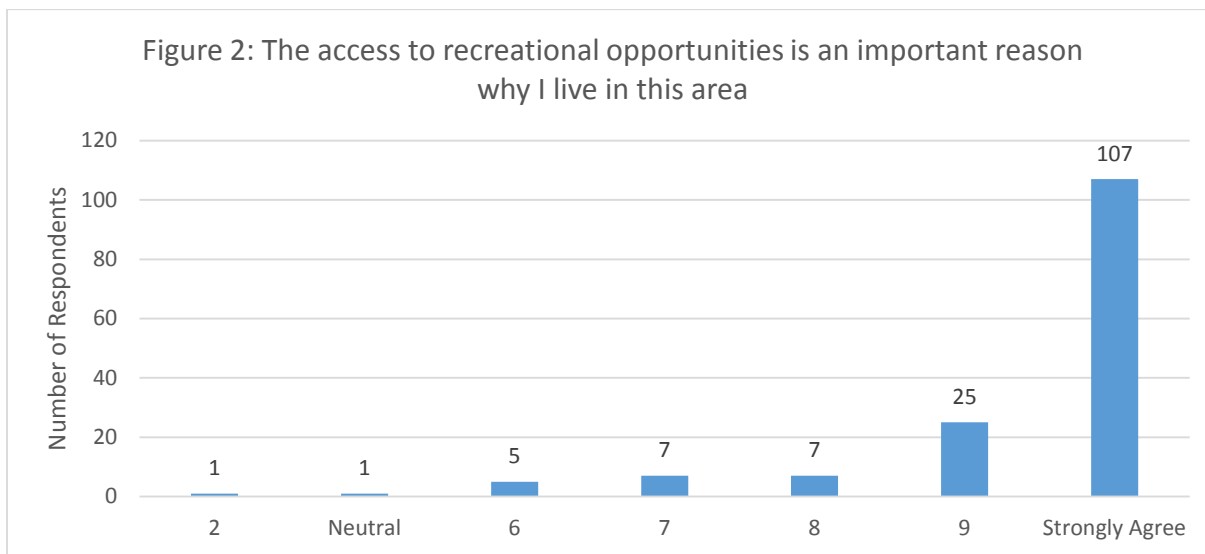
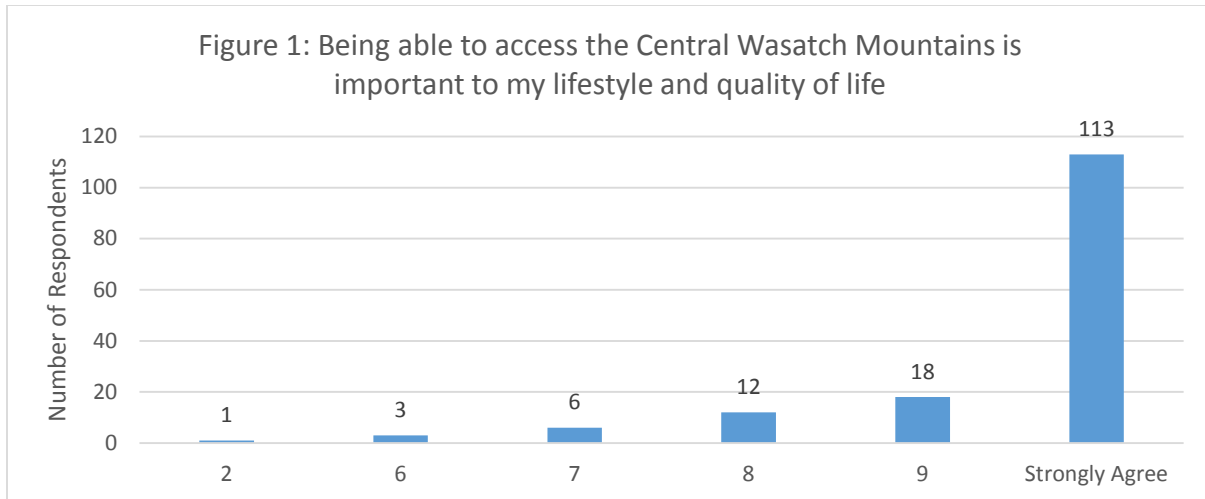
Do you live in Salt Lake County, Summit County, or other?

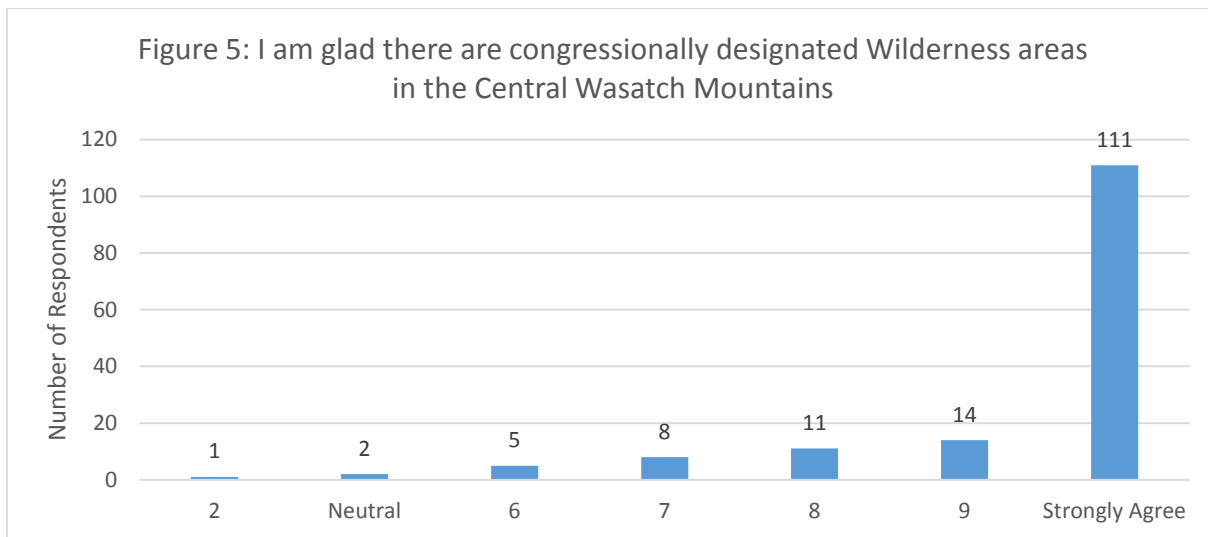
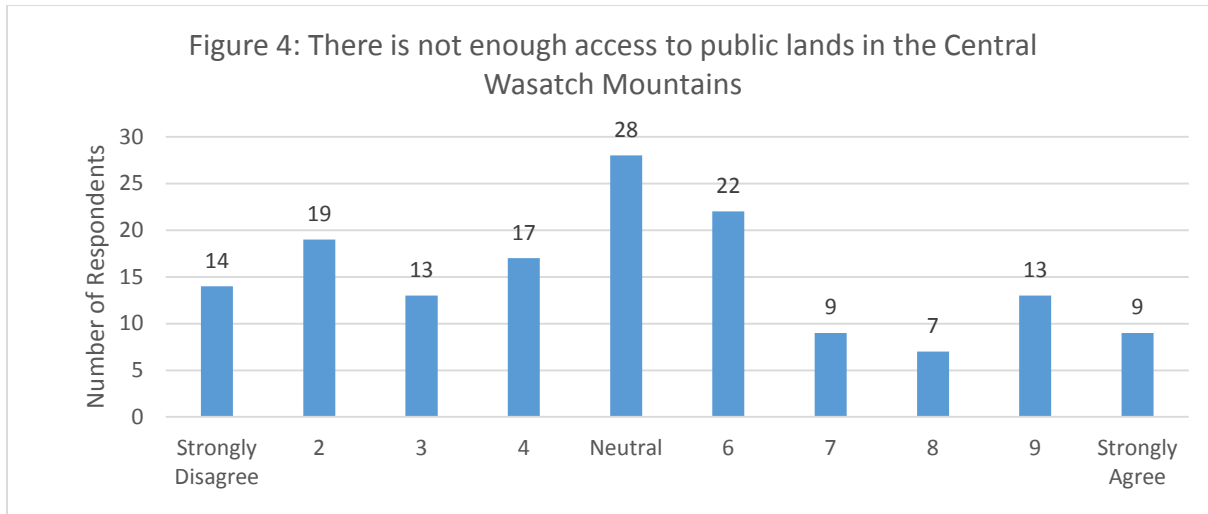
The majority of respondents who completed the follow-up survey were from Salt Lake County (N = 144, 77.8%). Only 19 (10.3%) respondents were from Summit County, and 22 (11.9%) were from some other county. Of the respondents who did not live in Salt Lake County or Summit county, the mean distance traveled was 647 miles (median = 250 miles), with a range of five to 1,800 miles.

We are interested in how important the Central Wasatch Mountains are for choosing to live where you do. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

Respondents who lived in Salt Lake County or Summit County were given five statements, and asked to rank them on a scale from 1 "strongly disagree" to 10 "strongly agree." Figures one through five present the distributions of responses to these statements. The title to each figure is the statement respondents were asked to respond to.

Respondents strongly agreed with all of the statements except the following statement: "There is not enough access to public lands in the Central Wasatch Mountains." The responses to this statement were widely distributed, with a mean score of 5.01 and a median of 5. From the comments left by respondents, it can be seen that the ease of access is why some people love the Central Wasatch Mountains, but respondents also voice some issues with access. For more detailed information regarding access, refer to Appendix A and B (p. 27; p. 32). A more detailed, content analysis on the comments from all surveys will be presented in the final report. The high level of agreement with the other statements suggests the CWM are an important factor for respondents' quality of life and reason for living where they do. Figures 1 through 5 are presented below.





Over the past 12 months in the Central Wasatch Mountains, what recreational activities have you participated in, and how often do you participate in them?

To gain a better understanding of respondents' activities and frequency of participation, respondents were asked to identify their activities and how many times they participated in them over the last twelve-months. Respondents were given a scale to rank how frequently they participated in each activity over the last twelve months: did not participate; 1-4 times; 5-9 time; 10-14 times; 15-20 times; more than 20 times. Taking this approach, we were able to measure 1) how many respondents participated in specific recreational activities, 2) how frequently they participated in them, and 3) the total number of *activity days* these respondents accounted for.

In Figure 6, the green line represents the number of respondents who participated in each recreational activity in the last twelve months. The bars in Figure 6 represent how frequently

those respondents participated in each of the recreational activities identified. Note the bars are percentages of the total number of people who participated in the activity.

From Figure 6, we can get a better understanding of how many people participate in an activity, but also how frequently those people participate in that activity. For example, in figure 6, there are nearly the same number of people who participated in walking pets and visiting nature centers/visitor centers; however, when we look at how frequently respondents participate in these two activities, we can see that 51% of people who walk their pets in the CWM have done it over twenty times in the last twelve months. When we examine how frequently respondents visit nature centers/visitors centers, we can see that 71% have visited only one to four times in the last twelve months.

This leads to Figure 7: *Activity Days*. It is important to note that activity days are not synonymous with visits. This is because in one visit, a person can participate in multiple activities, such as walk their pet(s), hike, and exercise all at the same time. The frequencies in Figure 7 represent an approximate number of how many times respondents participated in each activity in the CWM over the last twelve months.

Activity days are calculated by taking the total number of respondents who participated in an activity, separating them out into how frequently they participated in the activity, and multiplying the respondents in each subgroup by the frequency used to define these subgroups. For example, 110 respondents reported walking their pet(s) in the CWM in the last twelve months. When stratifying these 110 respondents into their frequency subgroups, we see that 18 have walked their pet(s) 1-4 times, 13 have walked their pet(s) 5-9 times, 14 = 10-14 times, 9 = 15-20 times, and 56 have walked their pet(s) more than 20 times. By taking the number of respondents in each frequency subgroup and multiplying it by the median of each frequency subgroup (i.e., 1-4 times = median 2.5 times; 5-9 times = median 7 times; 10-14 times = median 12 times; 15-20 times = median 17.5 times; and more than 20 times = 21 times), we get the number of activity days in each group (e.g., 13 respondents multiplied by 2.5 (median number of times they walked their pet(s)) = 32.5 activity days for the 1-4 subgroup). The final step is adding all of the activity day subgroups together to get the total number of times these 110 respondents walked their pets in the CWM. After all these steps are taken, we can see that these 110 respondents have walked their pets approximately 1,642 times over the last 12 months—1,642 activity days for walking pet(s). Figure 7 presents the activity days for each recreational activity.

Figure 6a: Central Wasatch Recreation Activity Overview: Number of Respondents and Frequency of Visitation

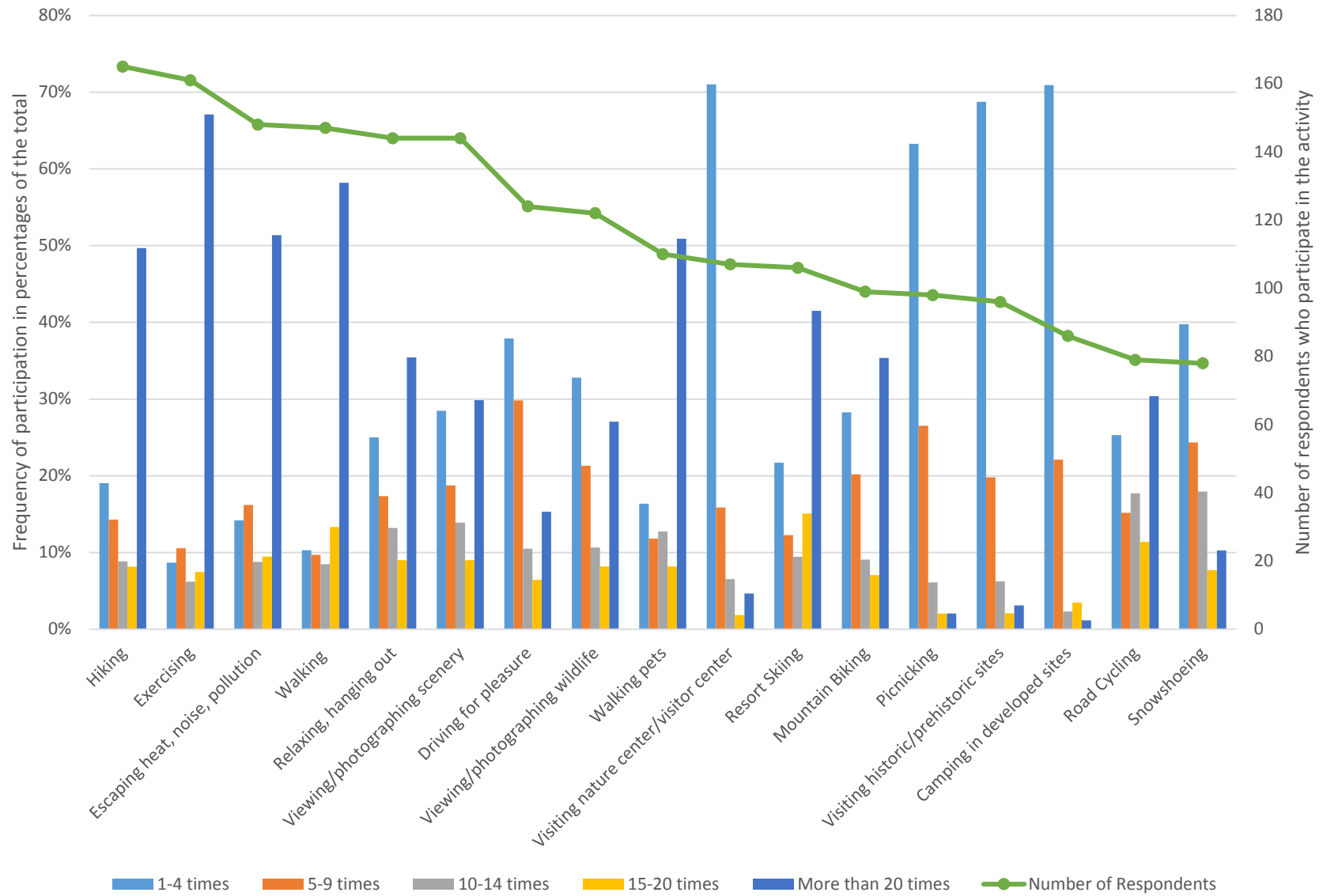


Figure 6b: Central Wasatch Recreation Activity Overview: Number of Respondents and Frequency of Visitation

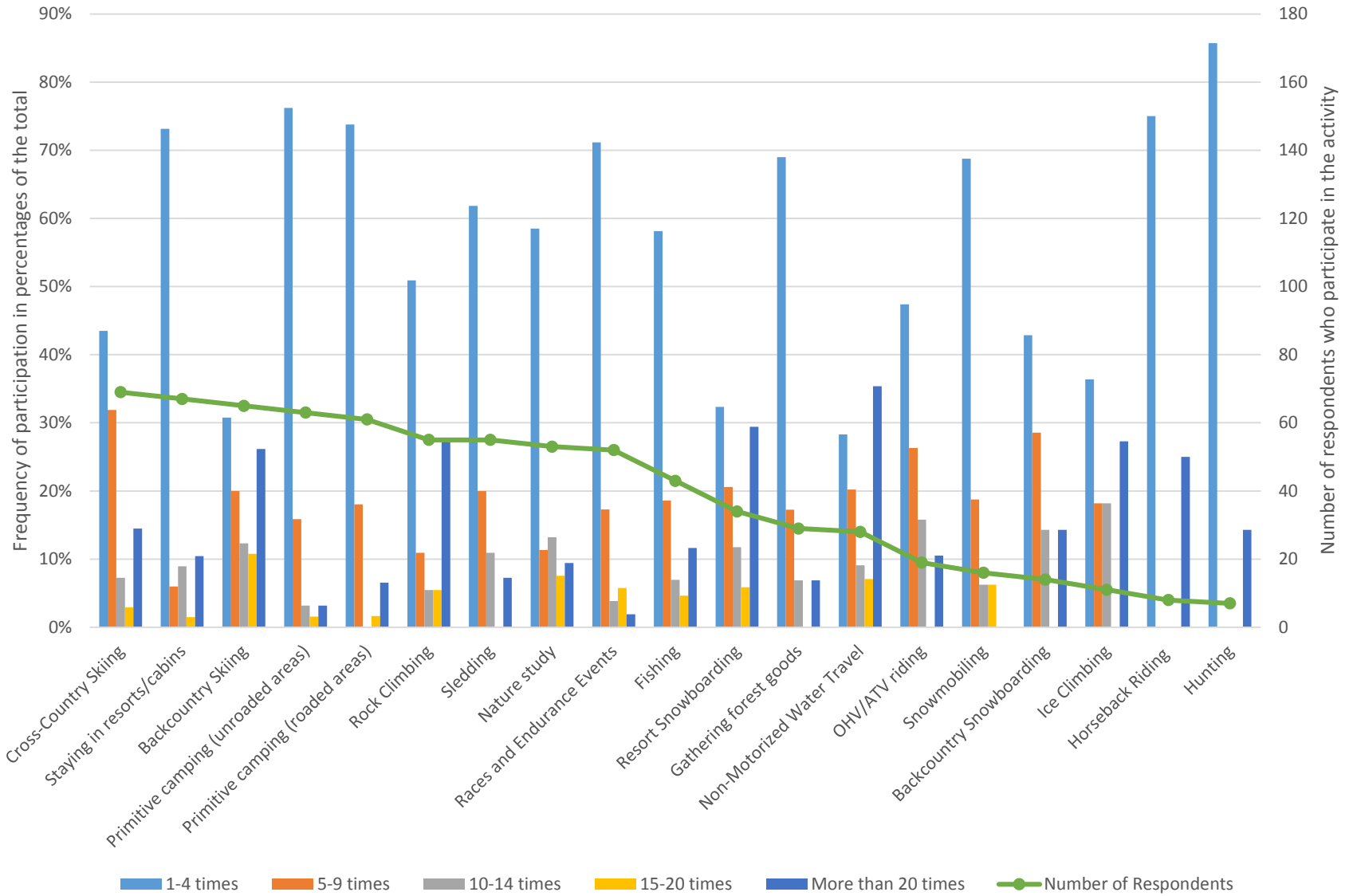


Figure 7a: Activity Days

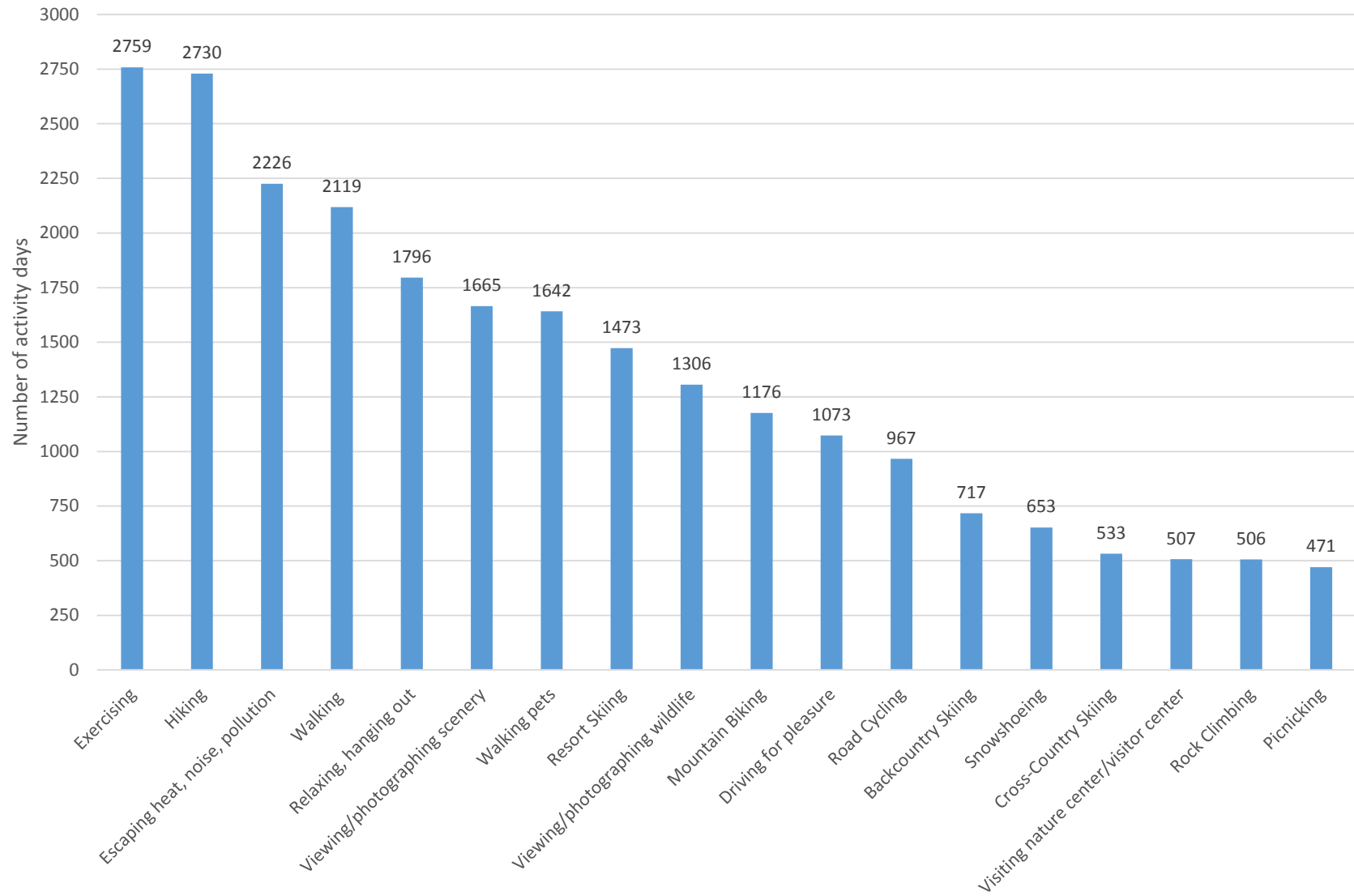
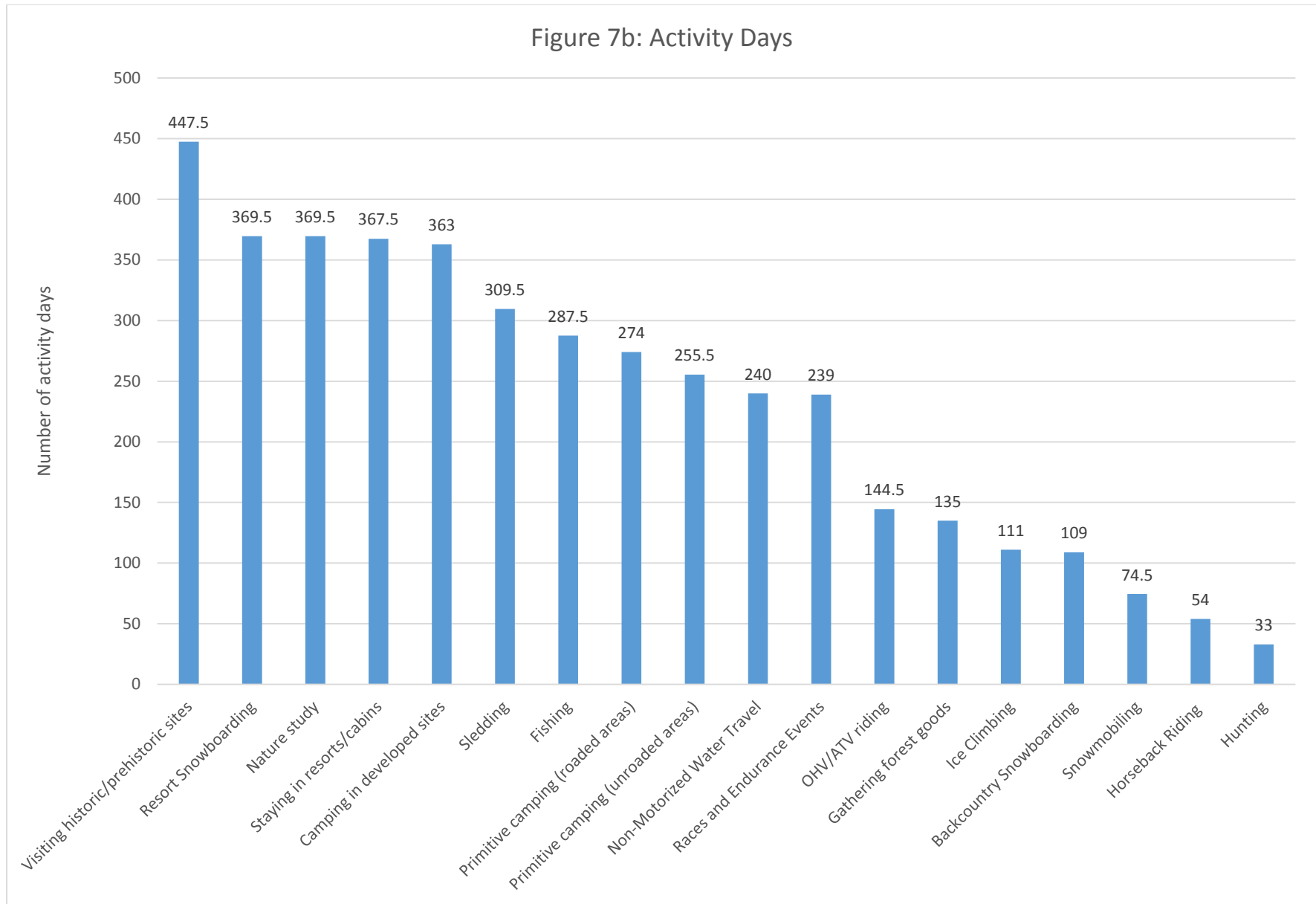
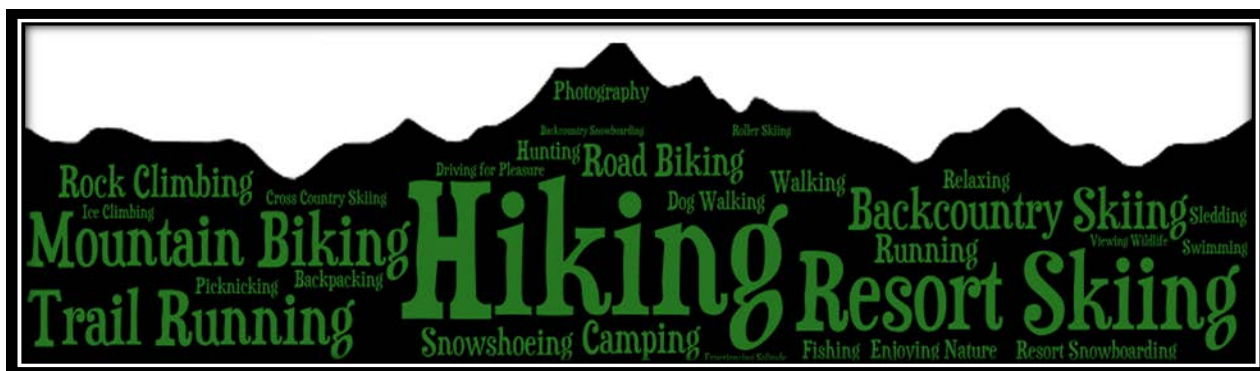


Figure 7b: Activity Days



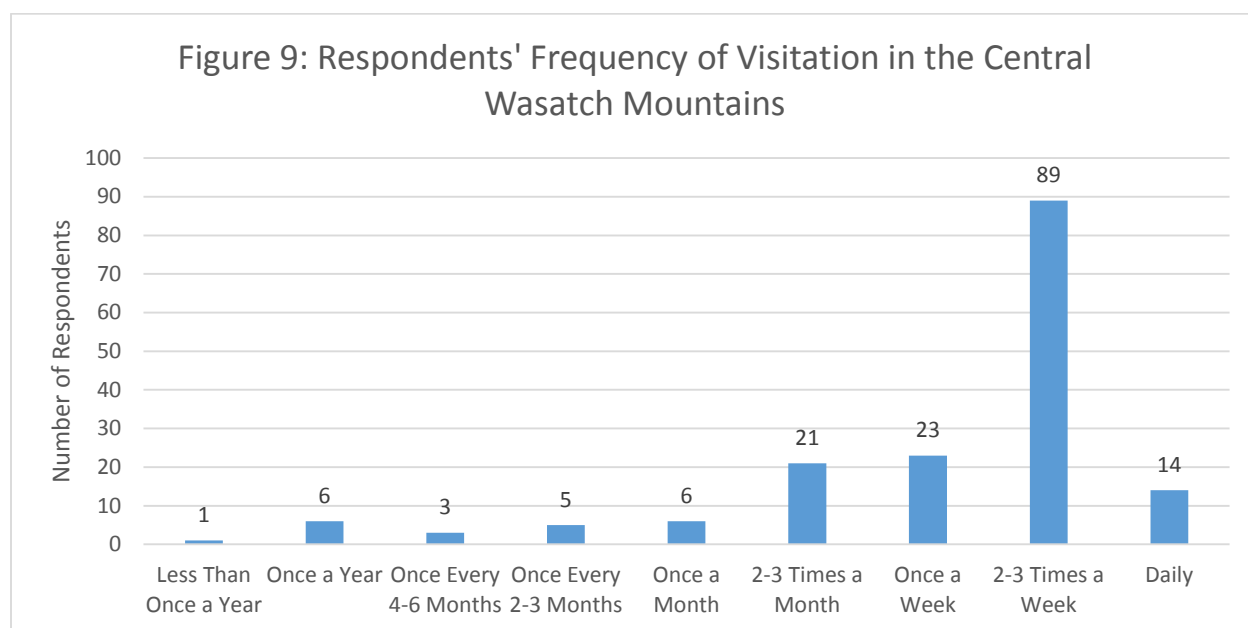
What would you say are your top 1-3 favorite recreational activities in the Central Wasatch Mountains?

The word map shown below, and displayed on the cover page of this report present the recreational activities respondents listed as being their one to three favorite in the Central Wasatch Mountains. The size of the activity is related to how often respondents mentioned it. For example, the majority of respondents said hiking was their favorite recreational activity in the Central Wasatch Mountains, and therefore it is the largest. The website *Tagul* was used to develop the word map. For a larger image of the word map, please refer to Appendix C on page 41.



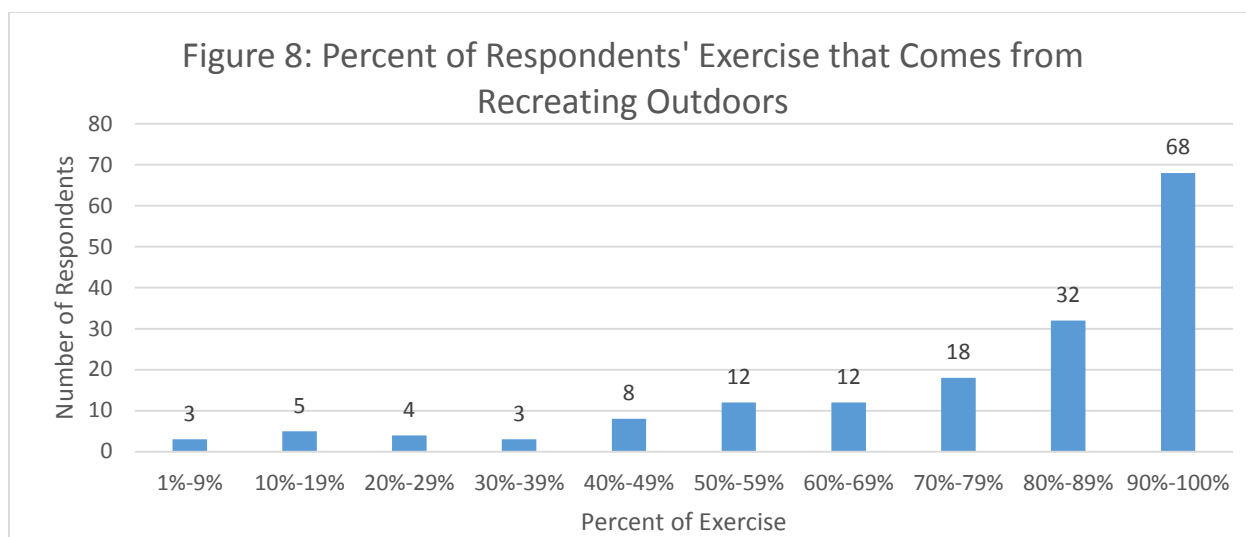
On average, how often have you visited the Central Wasatch Mountains over the past 12 months?

Over the last twelve months, 76% of respondents reported visiting the CWM at least once a week, with 54% visiting 2-3 times per week. Figure 9 presents how often respondents visit the CWM.



In the past 12 months, what percentage of your exercise has come from outdoor recreation?

Respondents were asked what percentage of their exercise comes from outdoor recreation. Of 165 respondents, 60.6% reported getting at least 80% of their exercise from outdoor recreation. Forty-one percent of respondents said they get 90-100% of their exercise from outdoor recreation, and 19.4% said they get 80-89% of the exercise from outdoor recreation. Figure 8 presents the percent of exercise respondents gain from outdoor recreation.



The following questions are focused on the health benefits you receive from recreating outdoors on public lands. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

To gain a better understanding of the health benefits respondents gain from recreating outdoors on public lands, they were given a series of statements and asked to rank how much they agreed with each one. Respondents highly agreed that recreating outdoors on public lands 1) helped them feel more patient with themselves and others; 2) eat less; 3) think better; 4) relieve stress; and 5) improved their mental and physical well-being. Respondents also agreed that if there were fewer opportunities to recreate outdoors on public lands they would be less healthy, and that there should be more opportunities for children to recreate outdoors on public lands. Figures 10 through 16 present respondents' levels of agreement with each health statement.

Figure 10: I feel more patient with myself and others after recreating outdoors

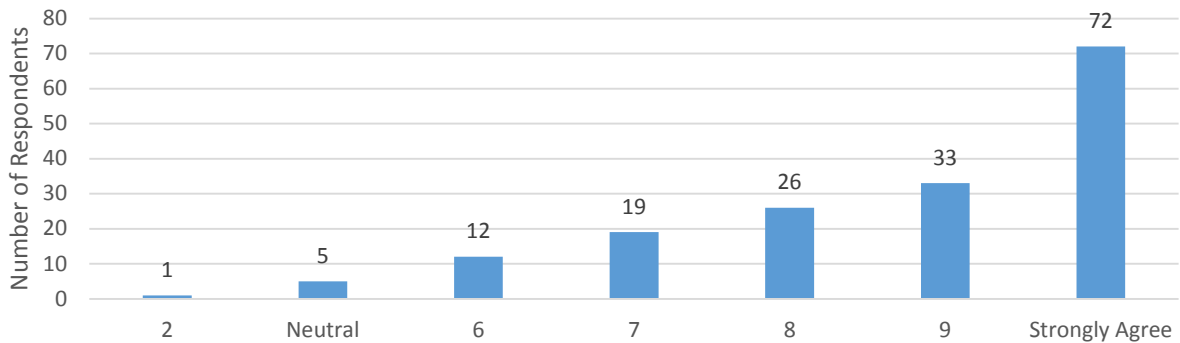


Figure 11: When I am recreating I eat less than if I stayed home

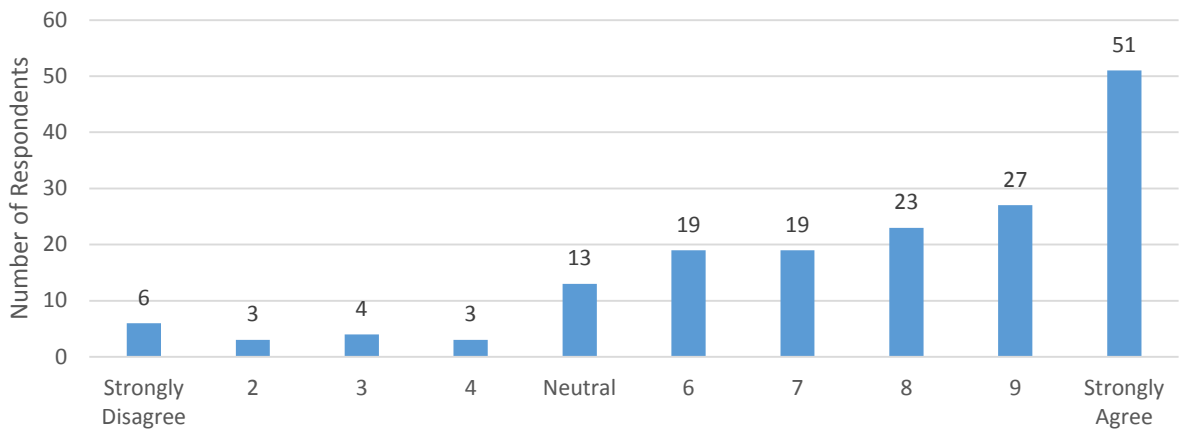


Figure 12: I do some of my best thinking when I am recreating outdoors

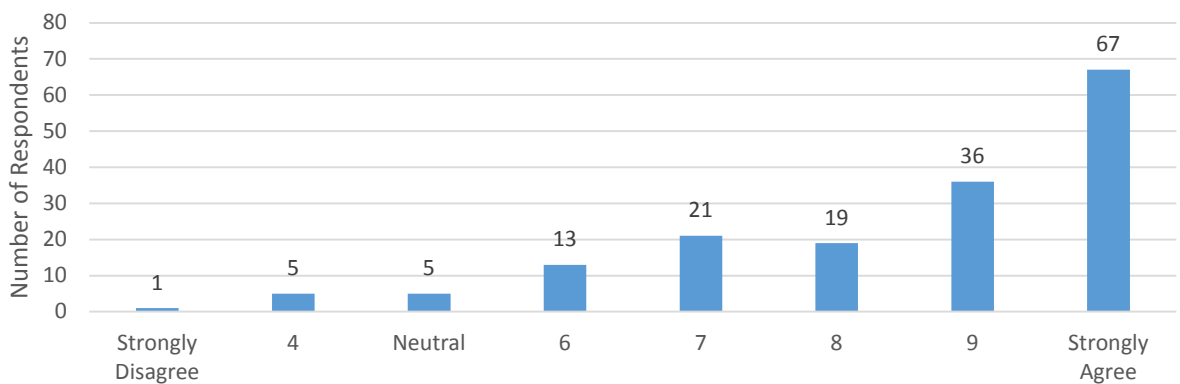


Figure 13: Outdoor recreation is the best way for me to relieve my stress

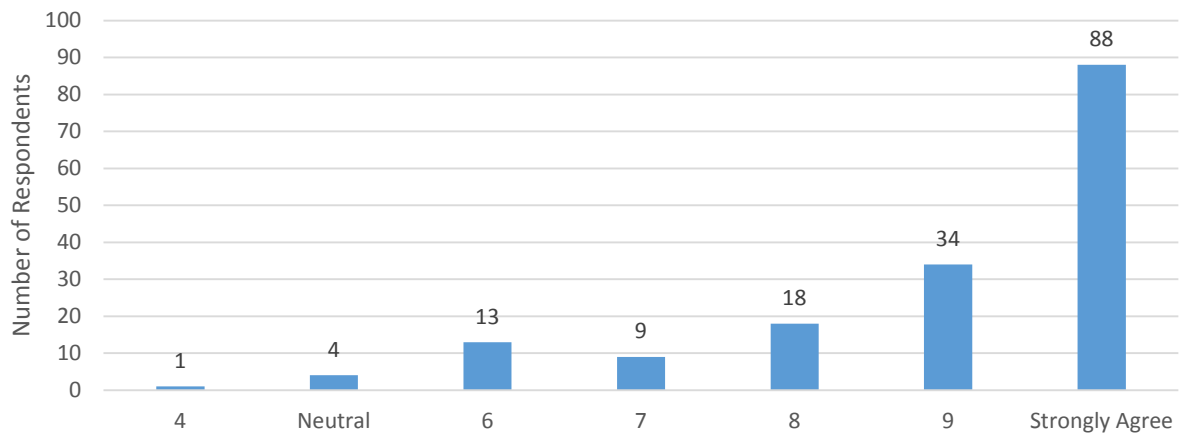


Figure 14: Recreating on public lands plays a large role in my mental and physical well-being

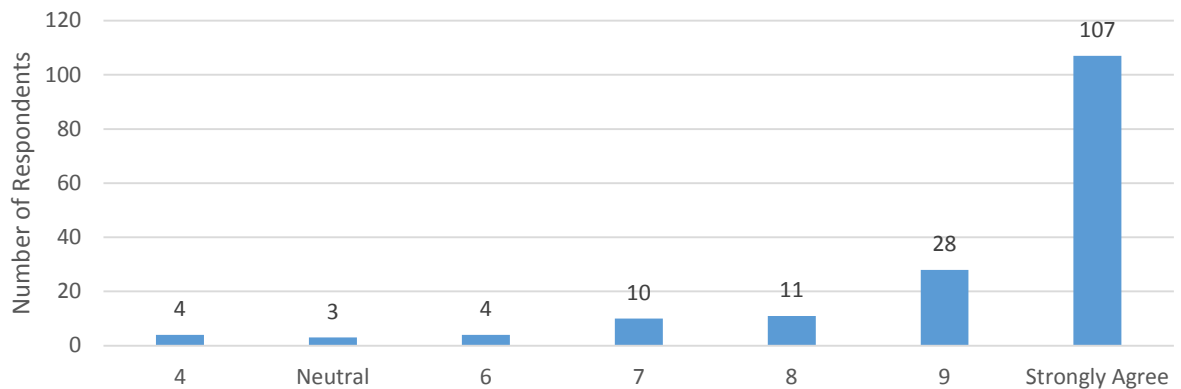
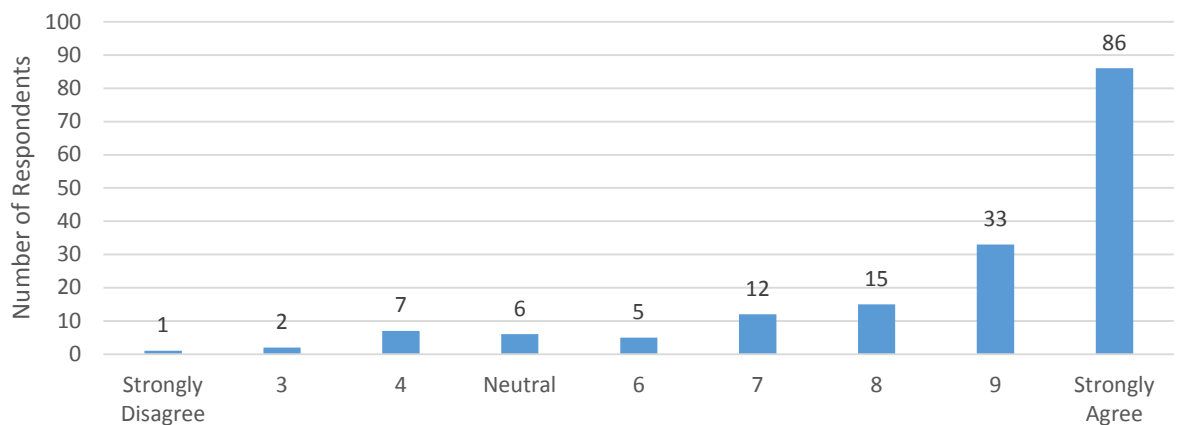
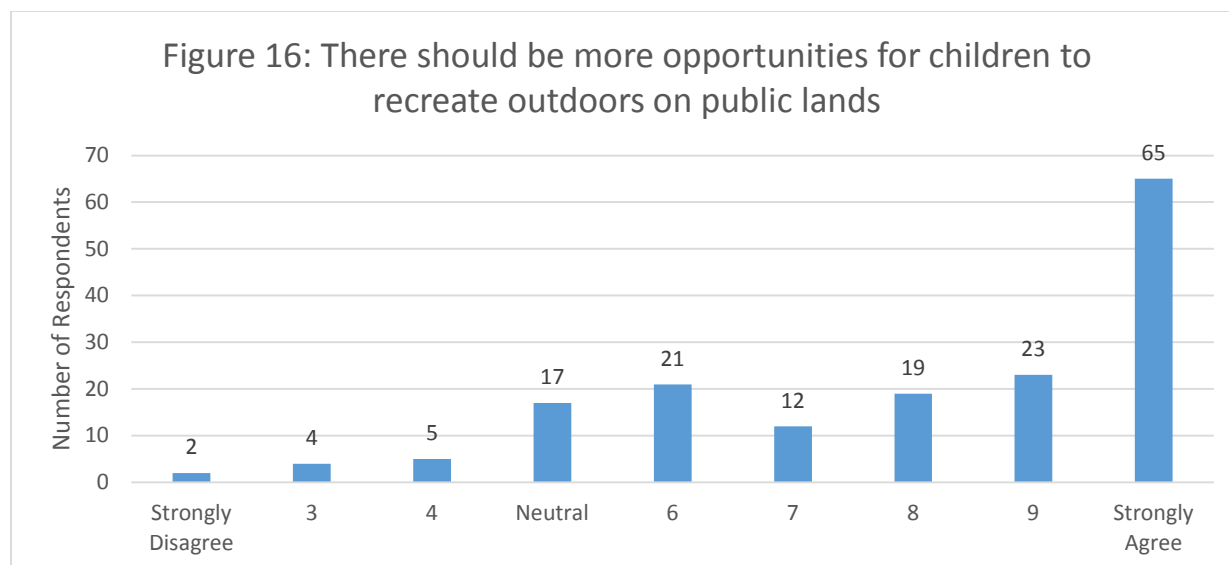


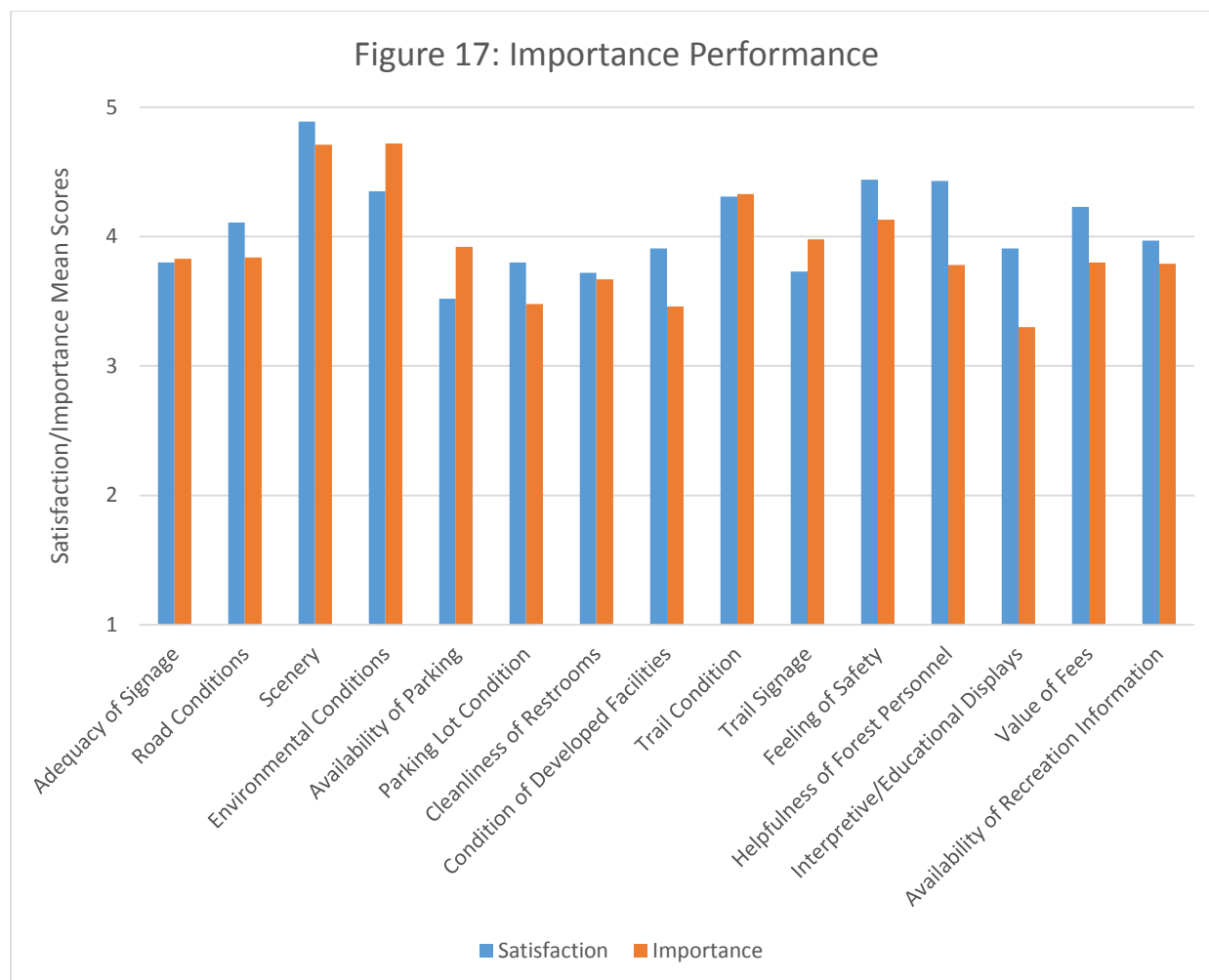
Figure 15: If there were fewer opportunities to recreate outdoors on nearby public lands I would be less healthy





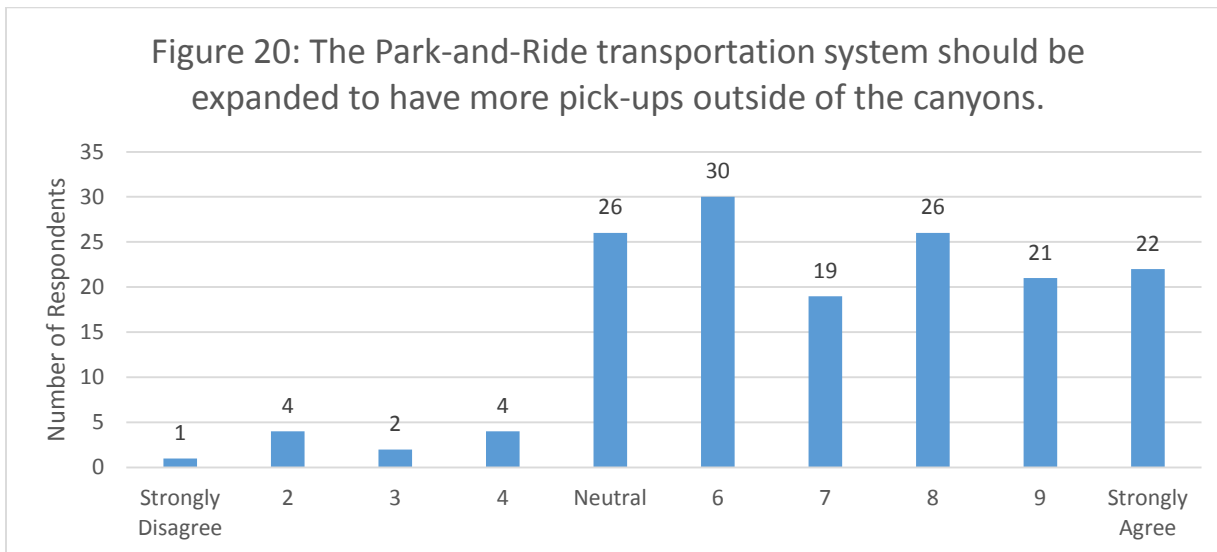
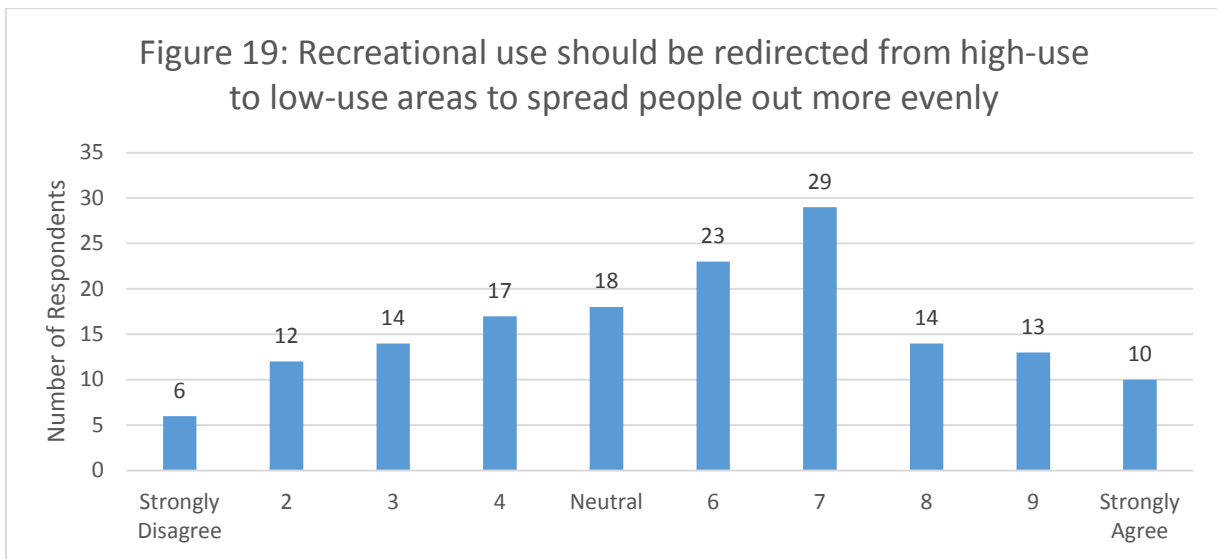
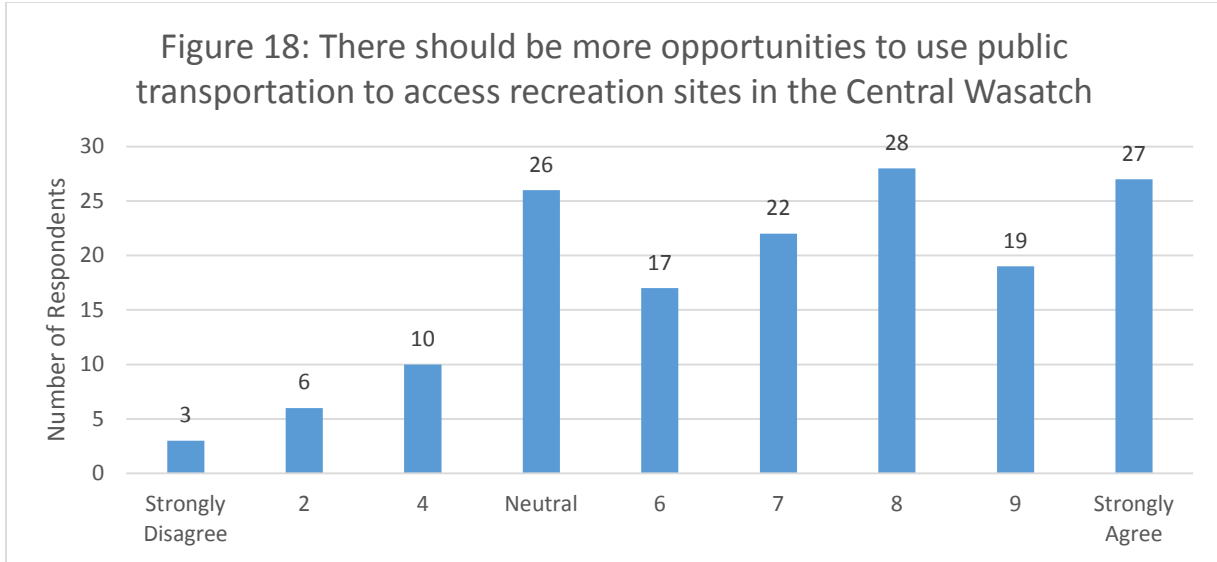
For the Central Wasatch Mountains, please rate how satisfied/dissatisfied you are with the following items, and then rate how important those items are to you.

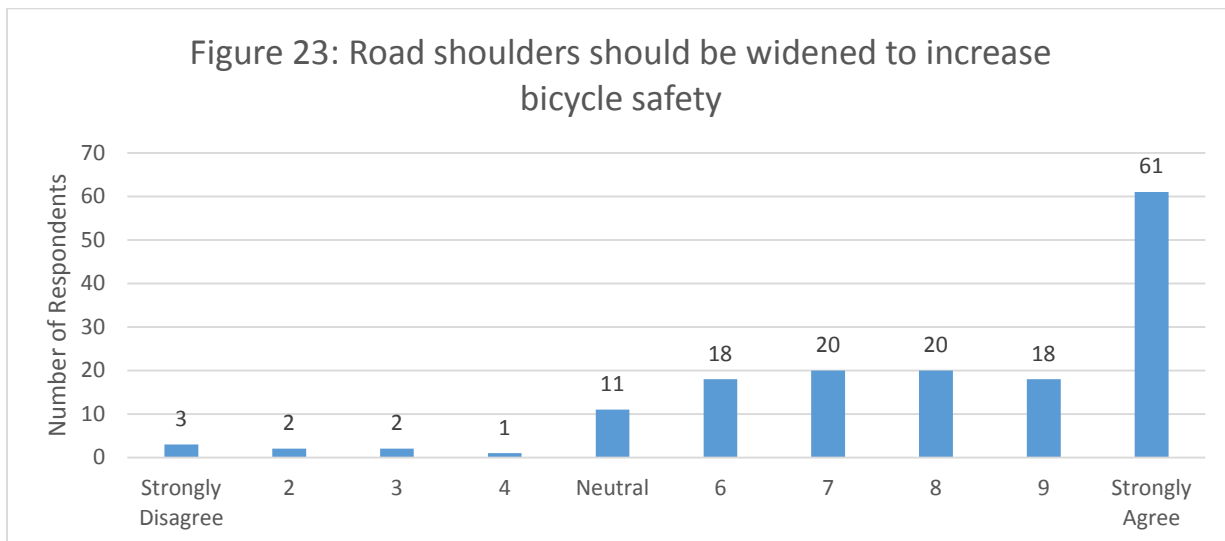
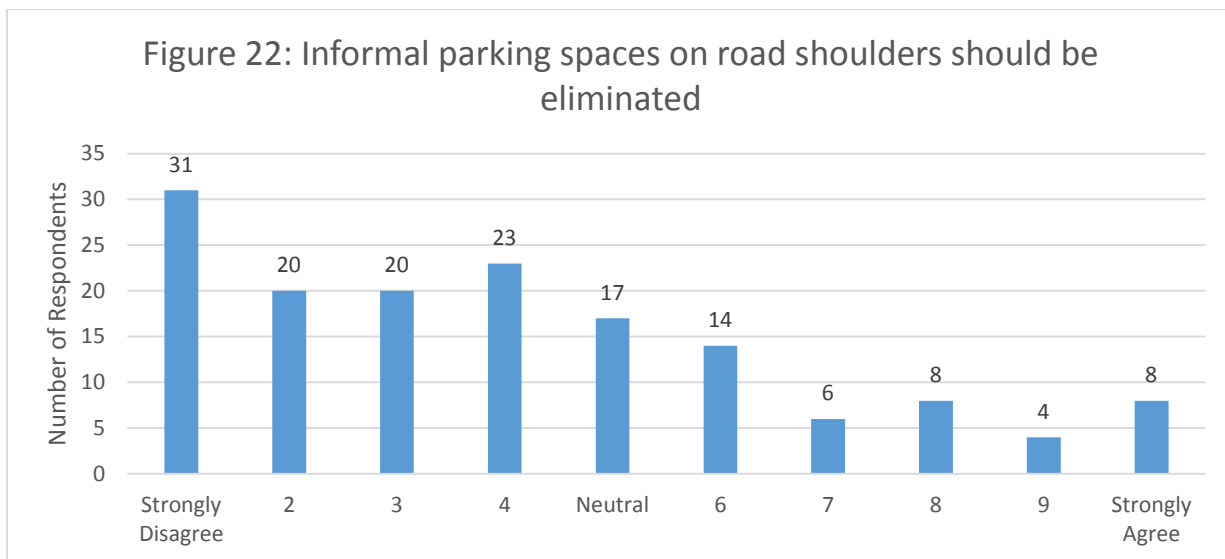
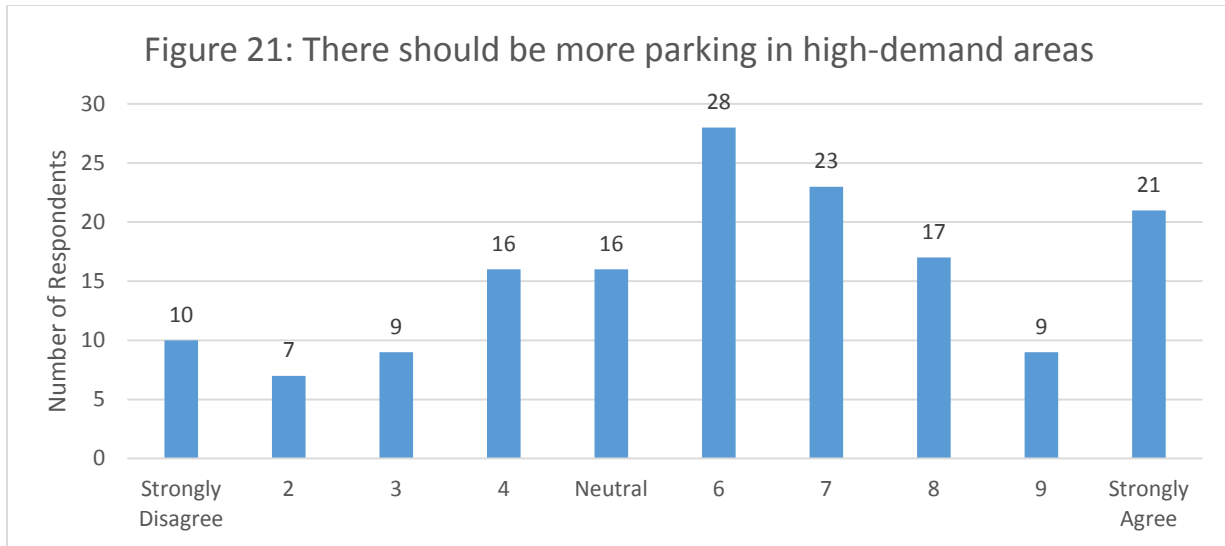
Respondents were asked to rank how satisfied they are with a variety of aspects related to forest management and forest conditions, and then they were asked to rank how important each of the items is to them. Both satisfaction and importance were measured using a five-point Likert scale: very dissatisfied—very satisfied and very unimportant—very important. When examining these data, it is important to note areas where importance is higher than satisfaction. For example, 1) adequacy of signage, 2) environmental conditions, 3) availability of parking, and 4) trail signage are all areas where respondents' level of importance exceeded their level of satisfaction. These data are also helpful in understanding what respondents see as most important. In this case, the top three most important aspects for respondents regarding the CWM are scenery, environmental conditions, and trail conditions. Figure 17 presents respondents' degree of satisfaction and importance of forest conditions.

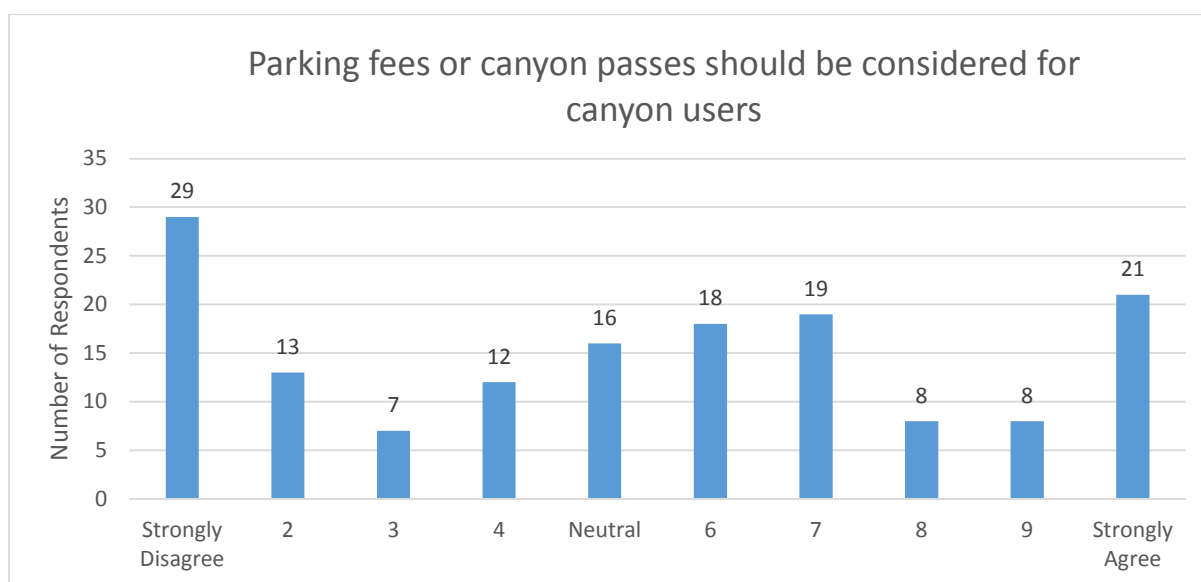
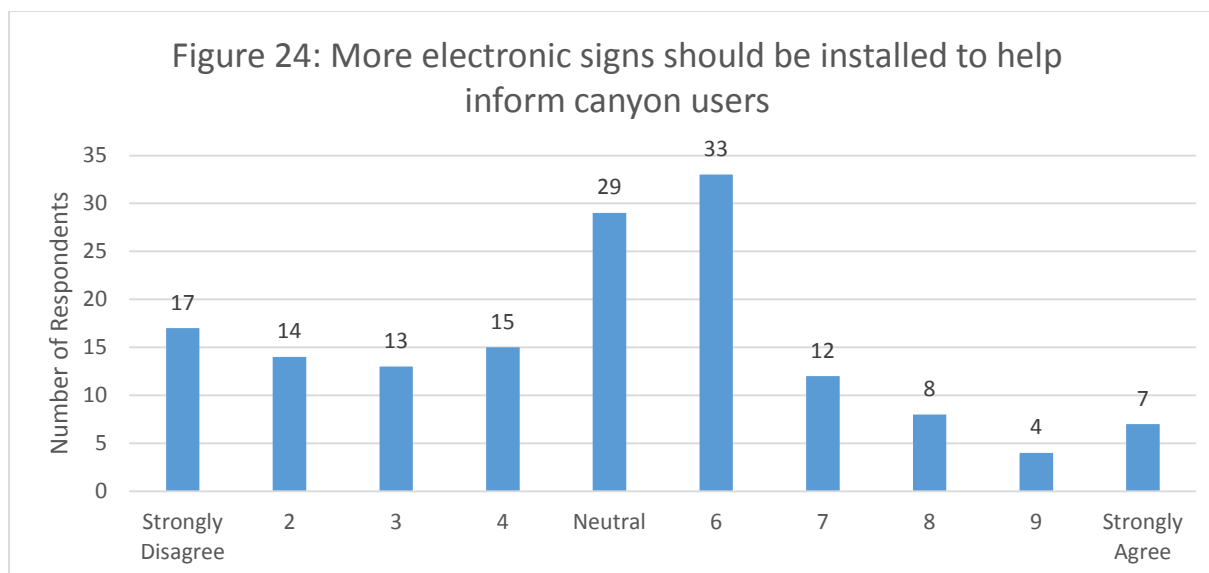


With respect to transportation and parking in the Central Wasatch Mountains, please indicate how much you agree with the following statements.

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with a variety of statements regarding transportations and parking in the CWM. Respondents were given a ten-point Likert scale which ranged from strongly disagree to strongly agree. There was a high level of agreement among respondents that 1) there should be more opportunities to use public transportation to access recreation sites in the CWM, 2) the Park-and-Ride system should be expanded to have more pick-up points outside of the canyons, 3) informal parking spots should *not* be eliminated, and the highest level of agreements was 5) road shoulders should be widened to increase bicycle safety. Respondents were more neutral with regards to 1) redirecting recreational use from high-demand areas to low-demand areas to spread use more evenly, 2) adding more parking in high demand areas, 3) adding additional electronic signs to inform canyon users, and respondents were split on the topic of 4) implementing parking passes or canyon fees for canyon users. Figures 18 through 25 present respondents' levels of agreement to the parking and transportation statements.



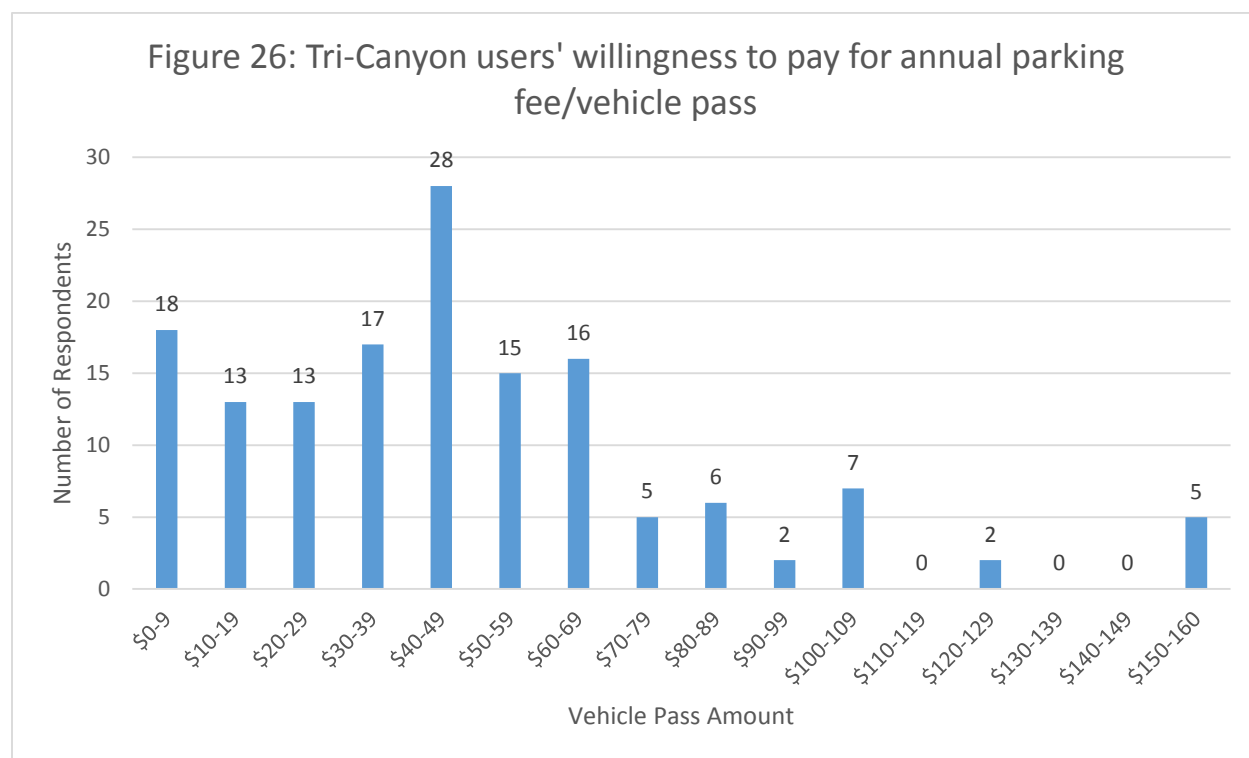




If a parking fee of vehicle pass were implemented for Tri-Canyon (Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood) recreationists, in order to encourage carpooling and transit use, and assist in operating and maintaining parking areas, how much would you be willing to pay as an annual fee? (Mill Creek Canyon currently charges \$3 per vehicle/per day or \$40/year.)

Respondents were asked how much they would be willing to pay for an annual Tri-Canyon pass. As seen in Figure 25 above, respondents were split on the issue of implementing a canyon pass or parking fees (mean = 5.2, median 5). Given the distribution of Figure 25, we can see that respondents strongly agreed or strongly disagreed, or were neutral. However, when asked if they would be willing to pay an annual fee, only eleven said they would be unwilling to pay any amount for a Tri-canyon pass. The mean amount respondents were willing to pay was

\$45.6, and the median was \$40, which is the price for an annual pass for Mill Creek Canyon. Figure 26 presents the amount respondents were willing to pay for a Tri-canyon pass.

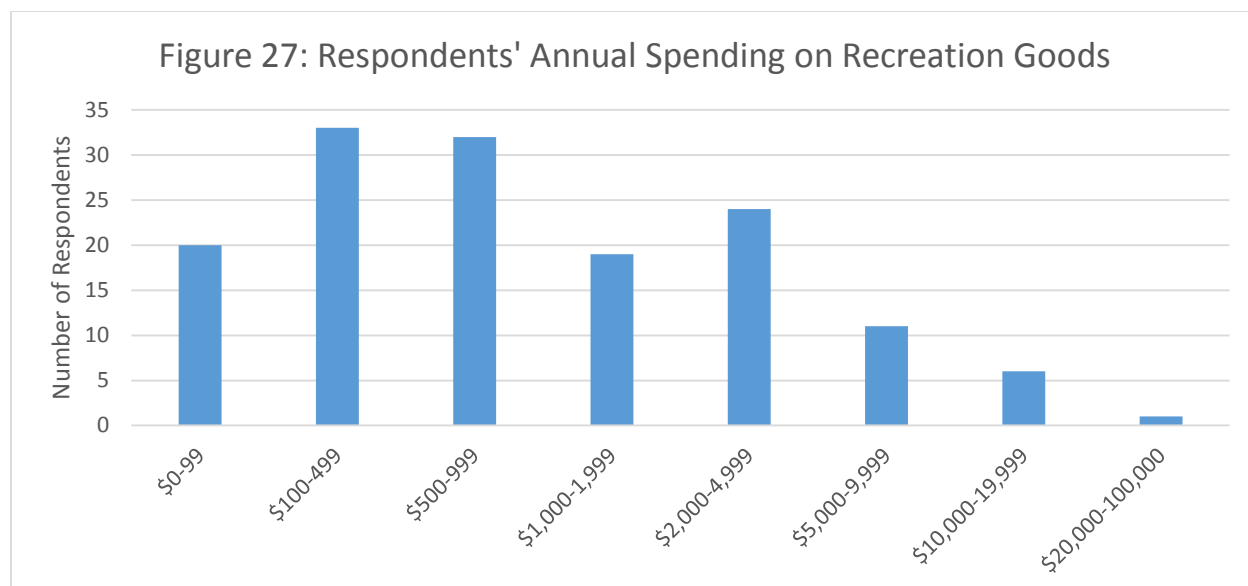


For your last recreational visit to the Central Wasatch Mountains, how much did you spend on the following items?

Data from this question will be presented in the final report.

How much have you spent in the past 12 months on recreation goods such as equipment, gear, maps, supplies, etc? (a rough estimate will suffice)

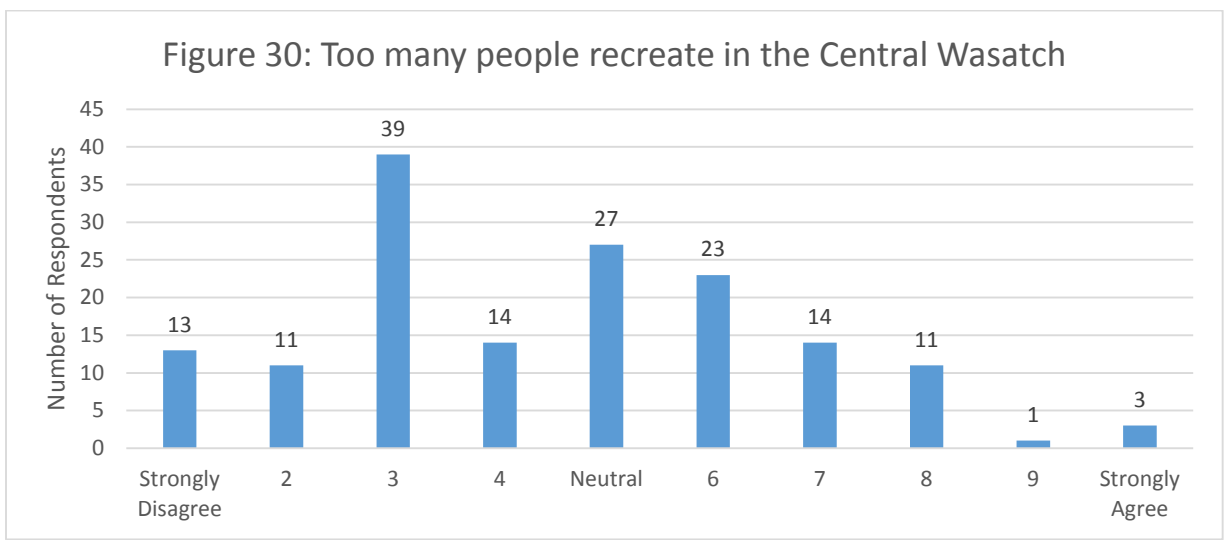
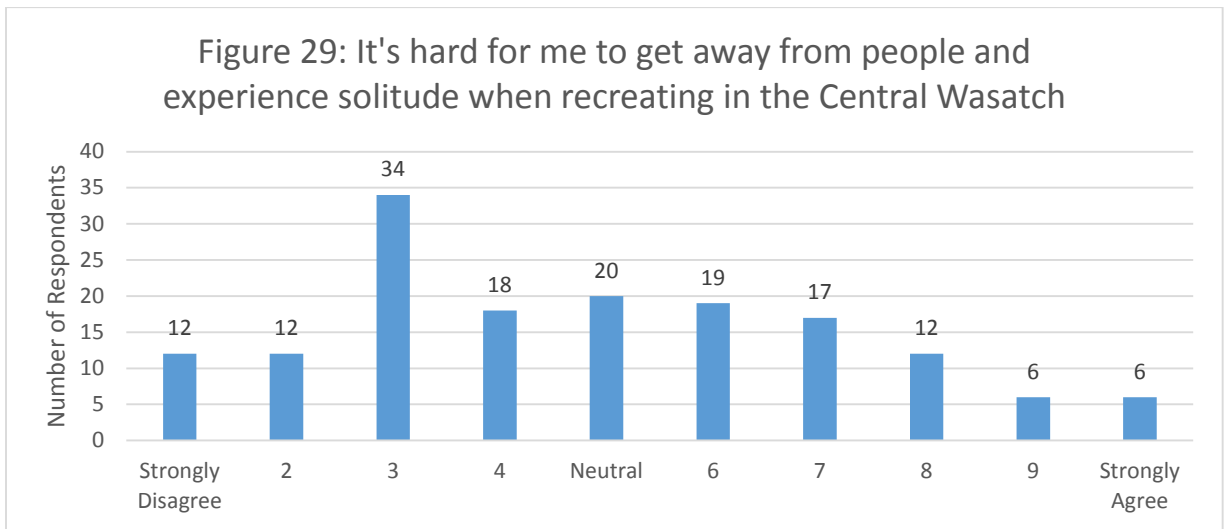
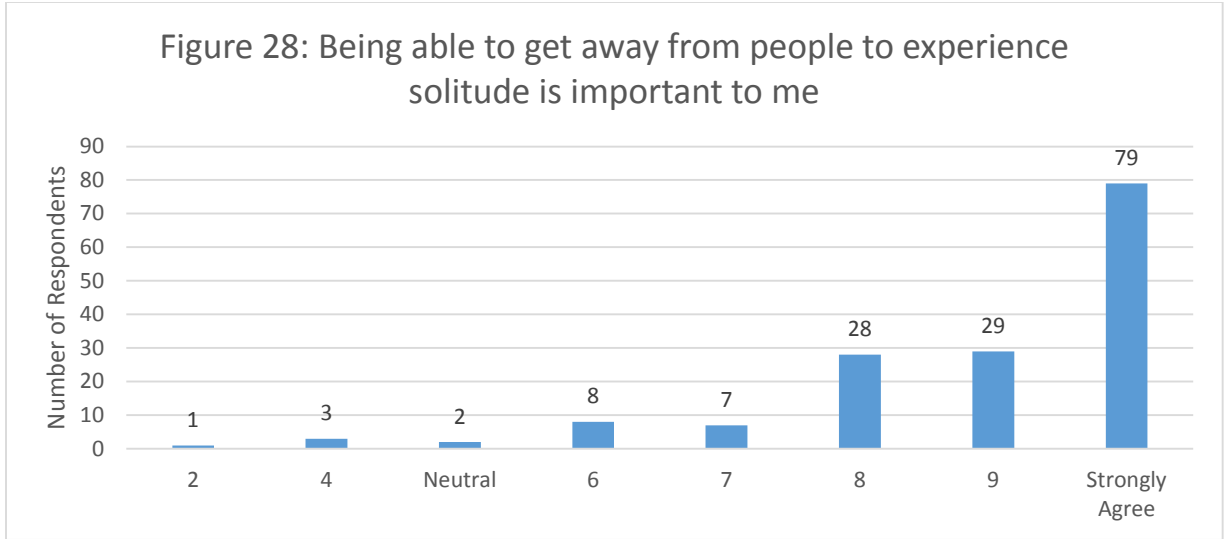
The amount respondents spent annually on recreation goods ranged greatly from \$0 to \$55,000. Respondents' mean spending was \$1,933, and the median was \$500. Respondents' spending on outdoor recreation goods can be seen in Figure 27. More information regarding visitor spending and economic impacts will be included in the final report.

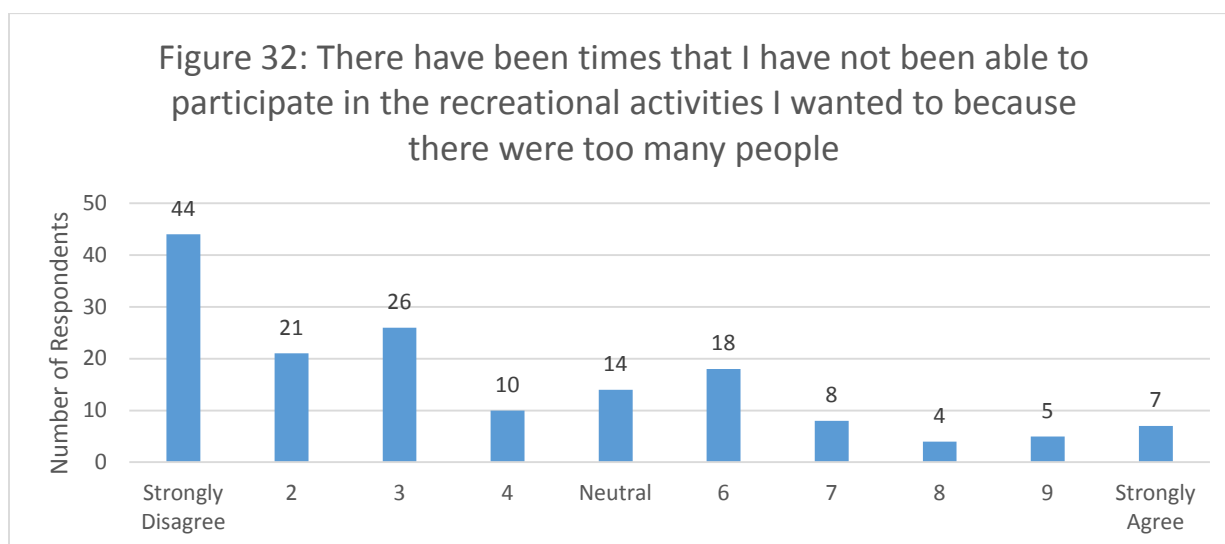
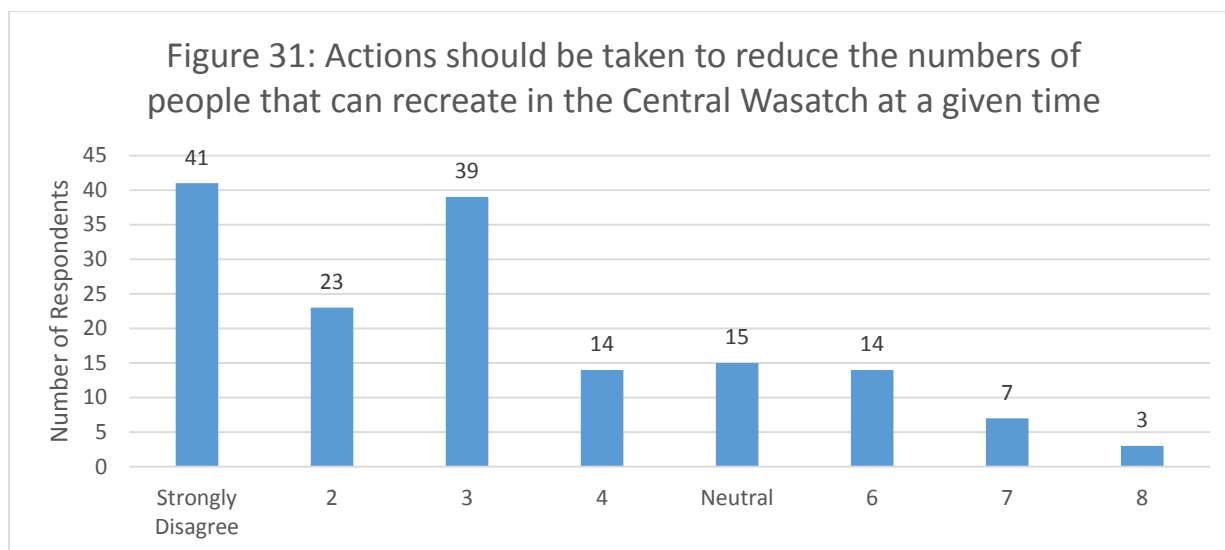


Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements with respect to your experience with solitude in the Central Wasatch Mountains.

Being able to experience solitude is an important motivation for people using public lands. It is also something that public land managers strive to provide when managing public lands. To gain a better understanding of how CWM visitors value solitude, and are able to experience solitude, they were asked to rank multiple statements addressing the importance of solitude, their ability to experience solitude, and if actions should be taken to increase the possibility of experiencing solitude in the CWM. As seen in Figure 28, being able to get away from people and experience solitude is *very* important to respondents (mean = 8.9, median = 10). When respondents were asked if it is hard for them to experience solitude in the CWM (mean = 4.8, median = 5), and if there were too many people in the CWM (mean = 4.5, median = 5), respondents were generally neutral. Respondents were also asked if there are occasions when they are not able to participate in their desired recreational activity because there were too many people, and the majority of respondents disagreed (mean = 3.7, median = 3). Lastly, respondents were asked if actions should be taken to reduce the number of people who can recreate in the CWM at a given time, and most respondents disagreed (mean = 3.1, median = 3).

From this series of statements, we can see solitude is very important to respondents, but when asked if their solitude is impeded by the number of people recreating in the CWM, most respondents did not have strong feelings either way, and were mostly neutral. We can also see the number of people recreating in the CWM is not deterring respondents from participating in their desired recreational activities, and most respondents disagree that actions should be taken to reduce the number of people who can recreate in the CWM at a given time. Figures 28 through 32 present respondents' level of agreement to the statements regarding solitude in the CWM.





What would you say is the biggest benefit you receive from the Central Wasatch Mountains?

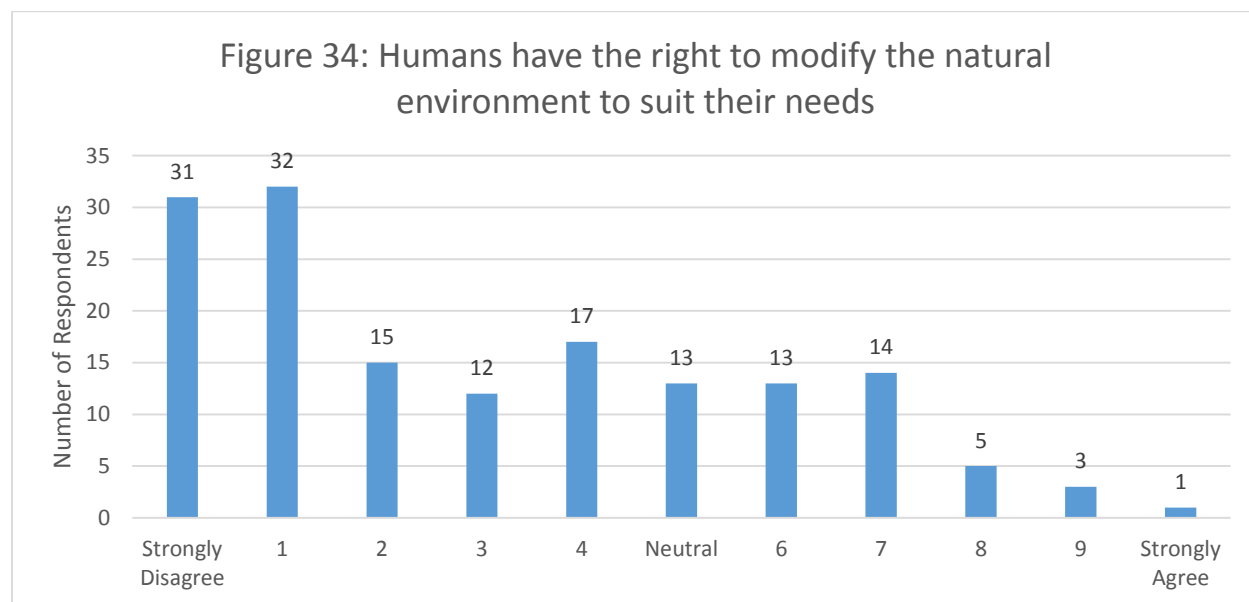
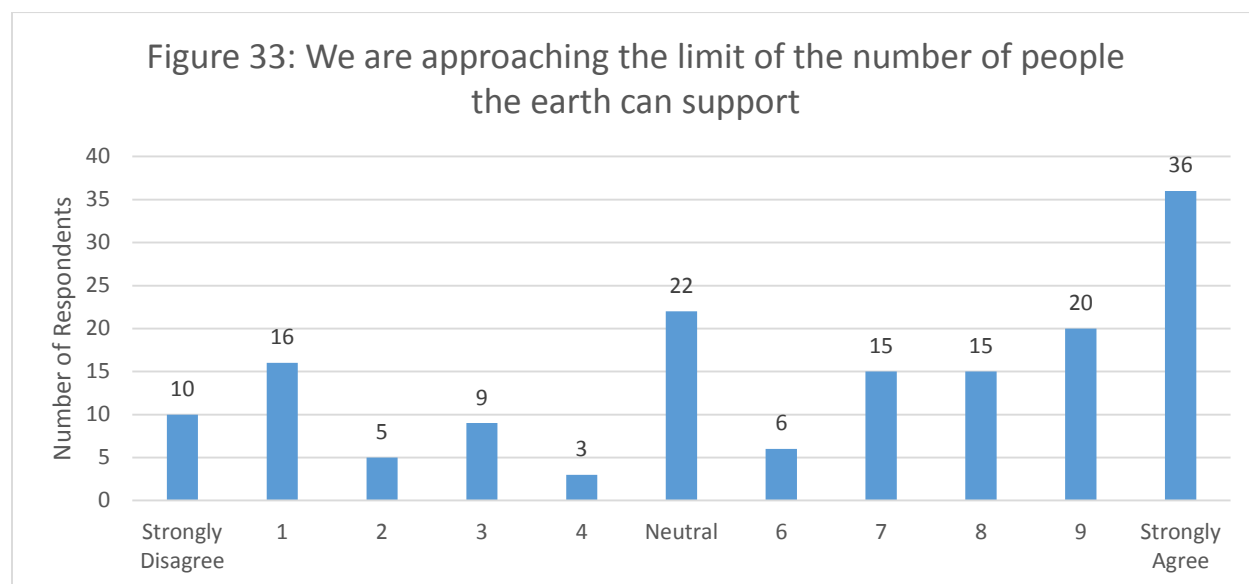
All of the benefits respondents perceive receiving from the Central Wasatch Mountains can be found in Appendix A.

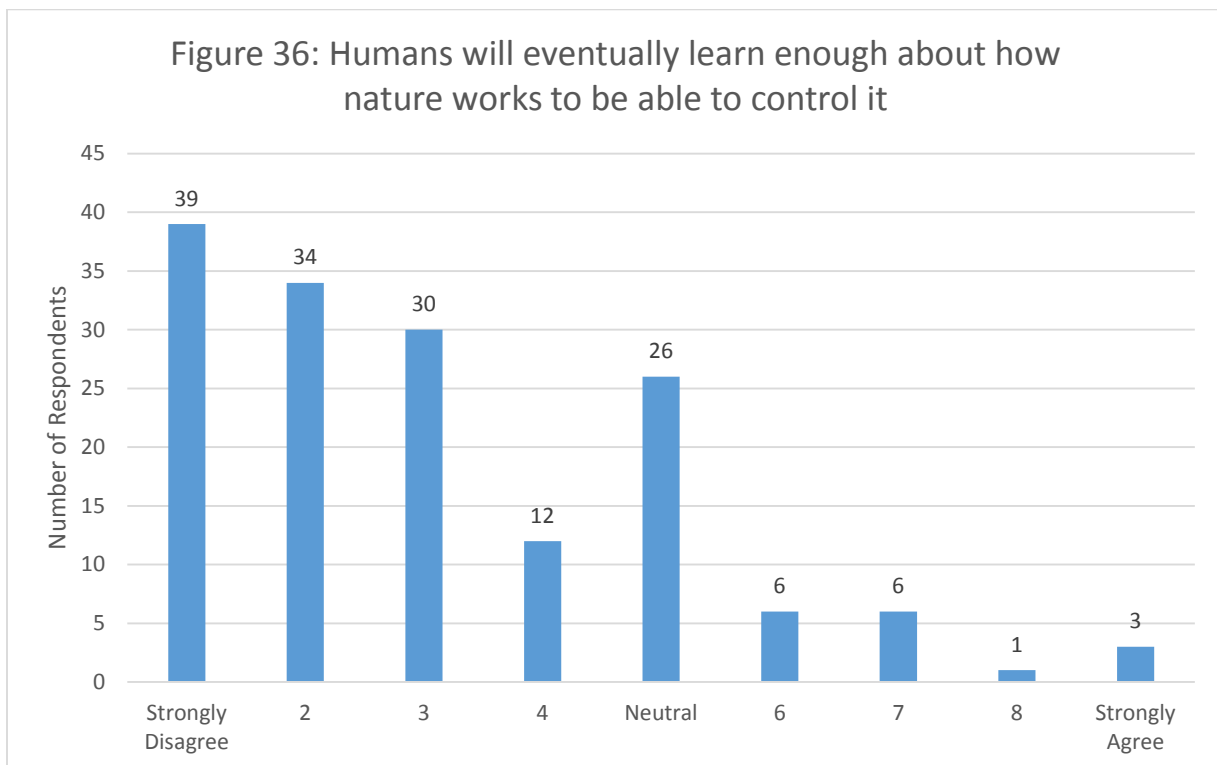
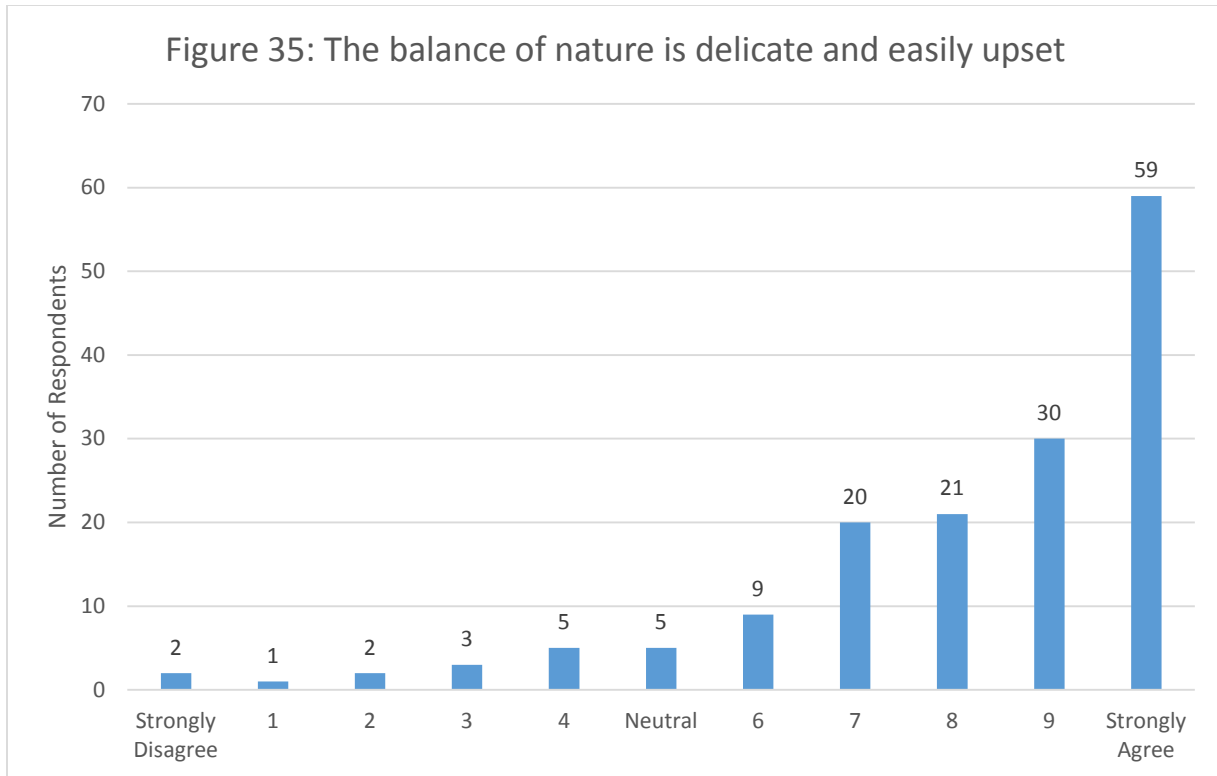
Environmental Orientation

The statements found in Figures 33 through 36 are used to determine respondents' environmental orientation, i.e., biocentric or anthropocentric (Dunlap and Van Liere, 1978). The terms biocentric and anthropocentric are used to define how people view nature. Gagnon-Thompson and Barton (1994) define people who are biocentric as, "individuals [who] value nature for its own sake and, therefore, judge that it deserves protection because of its intrinsic value" (p.1). In contrast, the authors define people who are anthropocentric as individuals who

feel “the environment...has value in maintaining or enhancing *the quality of life for humans*” (emphasis added) (p.1).

For the sake of respondents’ time, only four of the original fifteen statements were included in this survey. Even with fewer statements used, the distributions of responses to the four statements show that most respondents are on the biocentric side of the spectrum. Knowing this, and looking back at Figure 17 “Importance Performance”, it would make sense that the two most important aspects of the CWM to respondents are scenery and environmental conditions. Figures 33 through 36 present respondents’ level of agreement with statements used to measure environmental orientation.





References

- Dunlap, R. E., & Van Liere, K. D. (1978). The “new environmental paradigm”: A proposed measuring instrument and preliminary results. *Journal of Environmental Education, 9*, 10-19
- Gagnon-Thompson, S. C., & Barton, M. A. (1994). Ecocentric and anthropocentric attitudes toward the environment. *Journal of Environmental Psychology, 14*, 149-157.
- USDA Forest Service. (2013). Recreation, heritage, and wilderness programs. *USDA Forest Service*. Retrieved from <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/>

Appendices

Appendix A***What would you say is the biggest benefit you receive from the Central Wasatch Mountains?***

Assessable natural area close by.

A break from the heat and crowds.

Ability to recreate outdoors and simultaneously enjoy all of the benefits of a city.

Access.

Access and ability to work in the mountains.

Access to wilderness areas, hiking trails, exercise, fresh air.

An active lifestyle.

Beautiful natural area.

Being able to enjoy such a variety of hiking options.

Being able to exercise myself and my dog freely.

Being able to exercise outdoors in a beautiful environment.

Being able to participate in multiple outdoor activities minutes from home.

Better mental and physical health.

Clean air, exercise, nature.

Close accesses to stellar backcountry skiing and climbing.

Close recreation/camping.

Ease of access.

Endless recreation opportunities close by.

Enjoy the natural beauty while getting exercise.

Enjoying the beauty.

Enjoyment of nature - to get out of the city.

Enjoyment of nature which leads to improved mental and physical health.

Enjoyment of the mountains.

Escape from city population, pollution, and heat.

Escape, exercise, relaxation.

EVERYTHING. They are the main reason I'm still in Salt Lake.

Exercise.

Exercise and balance.

Exercise.

Exercise.

Exercise and experience of the natural beauty.

Exercise and the beauty.

Exercise in beautiful surroundings.

Exercise in nature.

Exercise. A place to run my dog.

Experience in snowboarding.

Fantastic access to trails within minutes of my house. The value of this is extremely high for my wife and me.

Fitness and De-stressing.

Fresh air and beautiful surroundings.

Getting above the inversion.

Getting away from the city.

Good physical and mental health and outdoor experiences. Family activities.

Happiness.

Happiness, that spills over into all aspects of my life.

Happiness.

Having the amazing and beautiful Wasatch, with it's amazing in-bounds and backcountry ski access so close. Having designated wilderness area in my back yard. Being fortunate enough to have a family cabin up Big Cottonwood canyon.

Health & Well-being. Physical, emotional, etc.!!

Health and general well-being.

Health and well-being.

Health on physical, mental, spiritual levels.

Health, both mental and physical.

Hiking on the trails--peace of mind and bliss.

Huge variety of benefits, incredible ability of easy access to amazing places a short way from home.

I get to get away from people.

I love experiencing nature and just hiking. I love all the recreational areas that are available and how easy they are to find and get to.

Improved fitness.

Internal peace.

It is a great natural escape.

It's fun, stimulating and healthy (both mentally and physically) to interact with the natural surroundings.

It's an escape from the daily life stresses and air pollution.

Love to trail run in the mountains. Clean air, beautiful views!

Mental & physical exercise.

Mental and physical health.

Mental and physical health from being in nature because I enjoy it.

Mental and physical well-being.

Mental clarity, stress relief.

Mental, emotional and physical health.

Next to a city.

Outdoor activity/exercise super close to where we live.

Outdoor exercise, fun, and family outings.

Outstanding recreational opportunities.

Peace.

Peace and quiet and fresh air.

Peace of mind.

Peace of mind from running, hiking, walking in the beauty of nature.

Physical and Mental stimulation.

Physical and mental well-being.

Powder skiing baby.

Recreation.

Recreation in beautiful scenery.

Recreation.

Regular opportunities to experience beauty.

Rejuvenation, peace of mind, and renewal.

Relaxation.

Sanity and peace of mind, not to mention a way to escape the pollution of major industry. I would move away from Utah were it not for the Central Wasatch. I've lived here for 25+ years and if the ski connect or ski link passes I will likely move to Montana to find solitude and peace of mind again. **DONT LET THE RESORT MOGULS RUIN THE CENTRAL WASATCH!! NOT ONE MORE SKI LIFT OR SQUARE INCH OF LAND ALLOTTED!! THIS WILL BE A TRAVESTY OF THE GREATEST NATURE IF CAPITALIST GREED IS ALLOWED TO DESTROY ANY MORE OF TE MOST AMAZING BACKCOUNTRY SKI TERRAIN ON THE PLANET!!!!**

Scenery.

Sense of peace; access to natural environment.

Sense of wildness, experience nature and solitude, outdoor exercise.

Solitude and beauty.

Solitude, peace of mind, escape.

Spectacular, beautiful nature.

Spiritual and Physical Renewal.

Stress relief.

Stress relief from mountain biking in mountains.

Stress relief.

That it is in my backyard and easily accessible.

That's hard to say----but exercise is the biggest, which gives mental health, physical health, and is why I live here.

THE BEAUTY OF THE OUTDOORS WHILE GETTING EXERCISE.

The biggest benefit for me is being able to experience the beauty and peace of the mountains.

The chance to get away.

The convenience to get away from the city in a short trip.

The mountains. I live for mountains and would not live in Salt Lake if it wasn't at the base of a major mountain range.

The opportunity to enjoy nature, get exercise and feel relaxed.

The pleasure of exploring a dramatic natural environment.

The solitude and breathtaking beauty that goes with any day on a mountain in the Wasatch.

There are actually two benefits that are equally valuable to me: enjoyment of the beauty and scenery of the mountains, and enjoyment of the physical challenges and benefits I get from skiing and hiking.

Time alone in nature with my sweet dog.

Water, closely followed by recreation.

Appendix B

Please write any comments you many have that are applicable to the Central Wasatch Mountains below.

Parking and traffic issues often undermine the benefit of the wilderness experience.

Please do not ruin Days Fork by increasing awareness of the trailhead. It is one of the few remaining that doesn't attract the masses.

Access to the Central Wasatch Mountains should be 100% paid for by public funds so that every citizen can enjoy these resources for free. Charging fees unfairly discriminates against those who have fewer financial resources and limits their access to these public lands.

As stated earlier, resort expansion needs to stop. The resorts are big enough, and the Central Wasatch is not big enough to be cleared for more runs and lifts. Every time a resort expands, a little more public land access is taken away making the small amount of upper elevation terrain on public land even more crowded. Stop One Wasatch!

At times there are LOTS of people in Big and Little Cottonwood canyons (the ones I use most). I don't think any major changes are needed to control access. For the most part it will be self-controlling....I know that I avoid going on holidays or when I think it will be really crowded. I really enjoy going in the middle of the week and it is almost empty.

Being in the mountains is an important part of my life!

By far the best benefit of living in Salt Lake is the close easy access to the mountains. While I love solitude and peace they bring at times, everyone has the right to be able to enjoy them. Over development is the greatest threat. Some sort of rail system in the canyons would, in the long run, do much to help preserve the delicate balance of recreation and conservation.

Dogs should be allowed to go more places in the Wasatch Mountains. Our family's use of the canyons is limited by this.

Good to see thought and actions are being taken to improve and sustain my favorite place to be.

Hiking off leash with our dogs up Millcreek Canyon is one of the main reasons why we purchased a home in Olympus Cove. We are becoming increasingly concerned that this benefit will be taken away because of a few bad apples and a few outspoken critics of the policy. There are so few places where we can take our border collies off leash to get the exercise they need and not be sequestered in some horrible dog park. We strongly believe that the alternate day off-leash regulations work well for all sides of the issue. If our ability to hike off leash with our dogs in Millcreek Canyon is taken away I would consider moving.

Hope a use fee is instituted, as I do not like freeloading. Crazy idea - require users to pack everything out, including excrement. I don't know how much such a policy would do for water quality, but it would reinforce an understanding of our responsibilities in the wilderness. Hope we can get more public transit, with extended service hours.

Hope that we can preserve what we have left!!

I am highly disappointed, that I never seen the leash laws in Mill Creek Canyon enforced. I pay my entrance fee, I follow the bikes on even-numbered days only rule, and EVERY time I bike the Dog Lake Trail on even numbered days, I have to dodge several dos off-leash. Also, the parking to picnic area ratio in Mill Creek Canyon is terrible. There are often plenty of picnic sites available, but nowhere to park. Thank you.

I am strongly opposed to connecting all the current ski resorts, especially plans involving connecting the resorts of the Wasatch Back with those of Big Cottonwood Canyon, and those of Little Cottonwood Canyon to those of Big Cottonwood. This eliminates and compromises the extremely accessible wilderness and backcountry that is unique to the Wasatch.

I completed a survey earlier and I was finishing up my master's degree---I finished soon afterwards and have been much more active since March/April. So some of my answers may not seem compatible from my previous survey. I just went on a great hike last night----bliss! STOP SKI LINK!!!!!! It would completely destroy our mountains. AND it's unethical. No subdividing Mill D. Stop it!!!!

I do not support financial obstacles to access, such as fees, and strongly oppose fees for use of outdoor recreation.

I feel that increased use of the Wasatch is inevitable. However, one's desire and attempts to use the public space available to all should come with a certain burden of knowledge, skill and awareness of how to reduce one's impact.

I feel that the ability to find solitude in the Wasatch Mountains is becoming more difficult due to over development. Everyone should have access to enjoy the mountains, not just the rich who can afford the hotels and cabins! The Wasatch Range really is not very large and I feel that it is important to protect it because once it's lost, it's lost forever.

I have friends who live or lived in Texas where private individuals own vast amounts of land. This makes it next to impossible to recreate on those lands. If we privatize lands currently controlled by the federal government, we'll forever lose our ability to enjoy our beautiful open spaces.

I live on the Wasatch Front for a number of reasons and will not leave it again (25 years chasing jobs around the planet is enough). There are times when the overcrowding of our mountains is horrific. I'll never go anywhere near Mt. Timpanogos on a Saturday in the summer again! The Boston Marathon is lightly attended by comparison. But I've rarely run into that kind of crowd in Big and Little Cottonwood (or Millcreek) canyons. Albion Basin however is approaching overcrowding in mid-summer, sometimes even during the week. Maybe use fees would reduce this. But when something is crowded, there are always choices where one can go to find the cherished solitude many of us find paramount to our lives here in Utah. I'm hopeful that will remain true for the balance of my lifetime.

I love and respect our canyons. I think educating people in this area should be ongoing. Nature walks hosted by the Forest Service would be a great influence. Nature hikes would also be valuable. I haven't minded the fee up Millcreek Canyon because it's so important to provide trash receptacles, especially for people who have dogs. I'd like to see the off leash area restored to the area beyond the winter closed gate on odd days in the winter.

I love our mountains. What would be most helpful would be to put more trail markers (mileage, direction, etc) just like they do in the East. They make a small insignificant mark on trees (blue) that lets you know you are on the correct trail.

I love the Wasatch Mountains!

I love them and I appreciate your efforts to make it a better experience for all.

I moved from Phoenix to Salt Lake City to have the benefit of using the Central Wasatch area. It is the primary reason that I am still living in Salt Lake City.

I support the idea of designating the Central Wasatch as a National Monument. Also, hunting and fishing should be outlawed to protect wildlife and ecology. Charge a daily parking fee at resorts for under 3 people in cars. It works in Jackson where they shuttle via bus from the HWY 22 / Teton Village junction. Charging a fee for canyon passes does not deter people from driving up solo in the canyons. Thanks!

I thought the survey questions were vague in many of the questions. I do not depend on the forest service to take care of the forest though I am a very high frequency visitor for many years I never see forest service personnel except very infrequently in the parking lot or in a forest service car. I think car access needs to be severely curtailed. UTA caters only to the developed recreation service—the resorts. The price for the mountain non-developed areas is dismal. The price is ridiculous. There are no season passes available for non-developed recreation only resort use. UTA leadership needs replacement. White Pine parking lot is very dangerous. UDOT has ignored me for years on the issue of visibility of cars turning down canyon. A horrible accident is going to occur and UDOT and the county sheriff should be held liable as they ignore this very dangerous condition. You cannot see an upcoming car until the last second.

I want to see very limited, if any, new development. More public transportation and fees.

I went for a hike in Big Cottonwood Canyon last weekend - there was a traffic jam entering the canyon - lots full, people everywhere, parking everywhere....not a public bus to be seen and no room in the park and ride for people to carpool.

I would use public transit all the time if you could bring your dog on the bus. I hate driving alone up Mill Creek Canyon. It feel very wasteful but it is important for me to be outside with my dog.

I'm glad Utah is not Colorado. Outdoor recreation is very big in Colorado but in Utah I feel it's a very small portion of the population that enjoys outdoor activities.

If higher access annual fees would be directly applied to developing more hiking trails to the backcountry and were open to hiking with my dogs, I would gladly pay a whole lot more. The

Wasatch Mountains are beautiful and there are too many areas that could be made accessible with a small hiking trail. Also, a lot more \$\$ should be directed at educating the public about responsible dog ownership and what it entails. So that the bad apples don't spoil the experiences for the rest of responsible pet owners.

Keep up the good work! High five!!

MORE FREQUENT PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS NEEDED. DO NOT BUILD MORE PARKING LOTS. CHARGE PEOPLE UNLESS THEY CARPOOL. ALLOW DOGS ON BUSES. MILLCREEK SHOULDN'T HAVE ANY CARS IN IT. SAME WITH BIG AND LITTLE COTTONWOOD. We have fine access, and more motorized access isn't necessary. We need to keep this place clean.

My husband and I choose the times and locations at which we hike or snowshoe specifically to avoid the most crowded times and places. We nearly always go first thing in the morning on the weekends and visit the busiest places only on weekdays.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ANY KIND IN THE CENTRAL WASATCH!!!ZERO

No more resort expansion! No more heli skiing!

Paying a fee to use public land is dumb. Raise taxes.

Please address the permitting issues that have been so pervasive with commercial and educational organizations. This NF is far behind those in the rest of the country. Outdoor education is imperative for the future health of people and the mountains themselves. Adequate access to permits for educational purposes is vital and the current status quo of dubious policies regarding permitting is baffling.

Please develop a bus system for the canyons with convenient access and frequency that can respond to changes in demand.

Please keep a strong effort to keep the Wasatch accessible and open for recreating without disturbing too much of the natural and wilderness landscape. The natural and wilderness areas are very important. Please leave vast amounts of area for only human-powered access (back country skiing, snowshoeing, hiking, etc.) Our wild undeveloped lands are the most valuable and important of all. Thanks for your efforts.

Pro ski resort interconnect, tax it and use the money to improve the Central Wasatch.

Re questions about limiting the number of participants in some areas to enhance the visitor experience, I agree with a permit to limit participation in certain circumstances, such as hiking the Zion Narrows or Subway--but, don't know if there are any such super-high-quality areas in the Central Wasatch Mountains--maybe some trails should have limited entry. But, questions about who administers such a permit system are difficult. I completed the original portion of this survey at the mouth of the Porters Fork road. Millcreek Canyon and Porter's Fork specifically withstand a tremendous amount of multiple use and things tend to work out well. There is one significant problem, however, that the Forest Service exacerbates with its signage--off-leash

dogs. Dogs are allowed off-leash in the canyon generally every other day. But, Porter's Fork is considered a residential area where a leash is always required. Most dog owners take their dogs up Porter's Fork without a leash. The signage at the mouth of the canyon does not properly inform dog owners that a leash is ALWAYS required in Porter's Fork. There is a small sign to this effect. But, there is another sign which describes the every-other-day program in the canyon generally. At best, this leaves dog owners confused, since the second sign has nothing to do with Porter's Fork. At worst, it gives dog owners an excuse to have their dogs off-leash. The vast majority of the conflicts between cabin owners and dog owners have to do with whether or not dogs are on-leash. The Forest Service should remove from the Porter's Fork area the sign regarding the leash situation in Millcreek Canyon generally. It should erect a larger sign stating that all dogs in Porter's Fork must always be on-leash regardless of the regulations for Millcreek Canyon. This one simple thing would certainly not "fix" the off-leash problem, but it would take the best possible steps in the direction of fixing the problem.

Reducing automobile traffic in the Central Wasatch would improve upon my recreational experiences.

Regarding solitude or too many people in the mountains; I actually like to see a few people on the trails. Makes me feel safer to see someone occasionally.

Stop any ski expansion.

Stop One Wasatch! No more ski resort development. The ski resorts currently occupy a significant portion of the most scenic areas and best ski/snowboard terrain in the Central Wasatch. Ski resort expansion will further restrict access to public lands (even if the lifts are technically on private land), eliminate some of the most popular backcountry ski terrain in the Wasatch, tarnish the natural/scenic quality of the area, and impact the environment in a negative way.

Thank you for conducting this survey. I am heartened to see evidence of so much care being demonstrated toward this treasure.

Thanks for asking for my feedback! I like the survey and am a researcher myself so nice work!

Thanks for gathering input. Please get it into the right hands.

Thanks for helping provide access to our beautiful mountains!!

The absolute best way to provide the most people with an outdoor recreational experience is to maintain Wilderness protection. Wilderness protection does not lock up the resource, it enhances it for a greater number of people. It is the true meaning of multiple use. My usage profile reflects my age of 77 years. When younger, climbing and backcountry skiing were paramount. Hiking is the best single use of the wonderful Central Wasatch.

The availability of trail maps online is a good feature. A printable version is important.

The bathrooms need to remain open in the winter, there are still lots of people up there and they have to use trails, etc. It is disgusting to find human waste in the outdoors with bathrooms

locked! Additionally, I have seen several young women at Brighton all ready to get wedding photos taken only to find out that the bathroom by the Nature Center is locked. They then have to change into their wedding gowns with others trying to shield them from public view. It's ridiculous to have the bathrooms locked. Please, please, please, leave them open - at least in the high occupancy areas like Brighton and Millcreek Canyon.

The campsites should be kept open longer.

The Central Wasatch Mountains are used on an annual basis by athletes training in endurance sports. The high altitude, combined with available areas in which to train, is very valuable. Endurance athletes from the US train in the Central Wasatch on a regular basis, and many groups of athletes from Canada and further abroad visit the area on an annual basis for training purposes. As one such athlete, I have found my time in the Central Wasatch to be a very valuable part of my training.

The Central Wasatch Mountains should be preserved as a resource for all, without additional residential and commercial development.

The federal government should put more effort into maintaining public lands and resources. The taxes we already pay should cover most of the costs. I am opposed to private concessionaires operating campgrounds and picnic areas. I do not believe fees should be required to access our canyons and national forests. Camping fees should ensure clean, safe campgrounds with all fees going to the Forest Service.

The Forest Service Fees and Taxes placed on cabin owners in Millcreek Canyon are horrendous. Taxes on my home in Murray are far less. My family has been in this canyon for generations and now people are being priced out. Would be one thing if the cabin owners actually owned the land, had year round access, roads plowed in winter, garbage removal, but they do not have any of that! Millcreek Canyon is in desperate need of a bike path/lane added for uphill traffic. A nice rumble strip barrier between car traffic and the bike path would also be nice to alert drivers to the fact that they are drifting into the bike lane. Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons would benefit from a narrow gauge cog rail line. After spending many months in the Swiss, Italian, Bavarian and Austrian Alps, I have seen the benefit of such rail lines. Reduces the number of vehicles in the canyons and provides great access to recreational resorts and places in the mountains. This would be a MUCH better use of \$\$ than the awful idea of building trams to connect all the resorts. That will do NOTHING to reduce vehicle traffic in the canyons and will have very little benefit to the local population who does not ski or snowboard.

The natural beauty of this area is astounding, and I would be pleased to see increased effort to keep it this way, as well as raised awareness for keeping it pure. Thank you for your efforts.

The number of people in the greater the Salt Lake area will continue to grow and since Utah has decidedly little to no interest in promoting sustainable development on a state level, some entity needs to help protect the Wasatch from overgrowth and over use. I find this primarily comes in the form of traffic. This is not the greater Denver area and many of us would prefer it not become anything like it. There are lots of users, particularly in the winter and the canyons themselves

have no room to grow. Help come up with motivations to reduce traffic and better solutions to move people up the mountains. The same for Millcreek in the summer - I would hate to see any road or parking expansion, but as the only dog friendly canyon, everyone wants to be at the top of the canyon all summer to beat the heat, drivers are ignorant to the presence of bicyclists and are dangerously aggressive when trying to find a parking spot. I don't know the good answer to this one, as everyone would want to bring their dog or bike on a shuttle, but perhaps it can be done. There is more than enough terrain for people, I don't find the trails obnoxiously crowded yet, but the choke point seems to be vehicle traffic, both in winter and summer.

These surveys are difficult with the built in questions. I do believe there should be shuttles and possibly a pass system - much like the Mirror Lake Highway system. There are many people that seem to go up the big three canyons and throw garbage around. Maybe a pass system would help. While I would like less people up the canyons when I go up to recreate, I am not sure how to limit this - where I don't limit myself out of the loop. I am open to discussions on this. Other than skiing, I often recreate on weekdays when there are less crowds, and in less popular areas to avoid people. I often hike and recreate in odd seasons also to avoid crowds.

This is such an incredible place. I have lived here a year and appreciate it every day. Sometimes too much planning and organizing of people can harm things more than allowing people to just enjoy nature as it is, there is a balance that needs to be watched. Where I used to live in another state, I had a favorite hiking place in a rural area outside of Seattle. I remember one day a "planning group" from Seattle showed up and was walking around discussing new parking ideas, trail improvements and new signage. It struck me then how odd it was that they were not there to consult with the actual hikers that used the trail every day. They were not interested in the opinions of those that used the recreation the most. If they would have asked us what was needed we would have been happy with a load of gravel placed at the bottom of the hill to each carry up a bucket full to fill the potholes left after it rained. Pretty simple and inexpensive. There was already a "local" system in place and people that watched over it to maintain the trails. I think it would have come as quite a surprise to them. I appreciated the day I was completing my hike at Bell Canyon and was asked to give input on what I thought, even though I am new to the area, I have a great appreciation when those in charge actually ask for the input of those that use the trails the most. Thank you.

We are blessed to have such a wonderful region to enjoy!!!!!!!

We don't have the opportunity to visit the Central Wasatch Mountains very often. We would very much like for them to remain the beautiful natural setting they are now.

We need a balance of equal access to these public areas & preservation of the nature.

We need more bike access trails and less commercial and residential development.

We need more places to take our dogs!!!!!!

We need to control the number of cars going up the canyon in both summer and winter...especially in the winter.

What a well thought out survey! There are places in the Central Wasatch that are getting beat out from too much use...but my thoughts are that it is better to have "sacrificial" areas which in turn leave other areas that will get less use. Many of the trails need work.

While I can easily afford to pay for an access pass, I believe this fee would be a regressive tax that would disproportionately affect lower-income people, denying them opportunities to familiarize themselves with the benefits of spending time in nature. I therefor strongly disagree with any proposal for a tri-canyon fee.

With multiple approaches to trails people would not clog the trailheads as they do during 'high' season now. Needing more loops, trailheads, and intersections.

Would enjoy more dog friendly areas so that we are able to spread out so the trails aren't as busy.

Would like to see more forest service and SLC public works people who are trained to deal with the public and have expertise in various scientific disciplines such as geology; botany; trail construction, maintenance and repair, etc. There needs to be a resolution of parking needs for winter backcountry users in Big Cottonwood Canyon. Currently, many trails are not easily accessible because there is a lack of plowed pull outs at trailheads that are accessible during the summer, and 'no parking' signs posted in many critical areas that could easily be plowed. Plowed pull outs that are well marked would not hamper plowing in winter if enough care is taken and sufficient funds provided through paid parking passes for canyon use year round. There are many places around the country that use season parking stickers. As long as these funds were collected and used in the tri-canyon area ONLY, and careful planning and transparent budgeting and accounting maintained, I would support such fees. Additional needs: enforcement of canyon and watershed rules, stewardship education of public, trail maintenance by seasonal employees. Would like to see promotion of dispersal of use away from Tri-canyon area, and more permitting and controlled use by large organized groups who cause excessive degradation of alpine ecosystems. Small individual groups do the same. I'm seeing less and less compliance of rules relating to camping, and watershed due to ignorance and and/or arrogance. This is very concerning.

Appendix C



Appendix D

E-Survey

Q1: Do you live in Salt Lake County, Summit County, or other?

- Salt Lake County
- Summit County
- Other (***Respondents who select "other" were directed to Q2 and then to Q4. Respondents who selected "Salt Lake County" or "Summit County" skipped Q2 and moved on to Q3.***)

Q2: Approximately how many miles do you live from the Central Wasatch Mountains?

Q3: We are interested in how important the Central Wasatch Mountains are for choosing to live where you do. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

___ Being able to access the Central Wasatch Mountains is important to my lifestyle and quality of life.

___ The access to recreational opportunities is an important reason why I live in this area.

___ I would think about moving more often if there were fewer outdoor recreation opportunities nearby.

___ There is not enough access to Public Lands in the Central Wasatch Mountains.

___ I am glad there are Congressionally designated Wilderness Areas in the Central Wasatch Mountains.

Q4: Over the past 12 months in the Central Wasatch Mountains, what recreational activities have you participated in, and how often did you participate in them? (***see next page***)

Gathering mushrooms, berries, firewood, or other natural products (32)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Relaxing, hanging out (33)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Escaping heat, noise, pollution, etc (34)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Exercising (35)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walking / exercising pet(s) (36)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (37)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (38)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (39)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q5: What would you say are your top 1-3 favorite recreational activities in the Central Wasatch Mountains?

Q6: In the past 12 months, what percentage of your exercise has come from outdoor recreation?

_____ Percent of exercise comes from outdoor recreation.

Q7: On average, how often have you visited the Central Wasatch Mountains over the past 12 months?

- Daily
- 2-3 Times a Week
- Once a Week
- 2-3 Times a Month
- Once a Month
- Once Every 2-3 Months
- Once Every 4-6 Months
- Once a Year
- Less Than Once a Year

Q8: The following questions are focused on the health benefits you receive from recreating outdoors on public lands. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

_____ I feel more patient with myself and others after recreating outdoors.

_____ When I'm recreating I eat less than if I stayed home.

_____ I do some of my best thinking when I'm recreating outdoors.

_____ Outdoor recreation is the best way for me to relieve my stress.

_____ Recreating on public lands plays a large role in my mental and physical well-being.

_____ If there were fewer opportunities to recreate outdoors on nearby public lands I would be less healthy.

_____ There should be more opportunities for children to recreate outdoors on public lands.

Q9: For the Central Wasatch Mountains, please rate how satisfied/dissatisfied you are with the following items, and then rate how important those items are to you. (Not Applicable indicates you have no experience with this item.) *(see next page)*

Availability of interpretive/educational displays, signs, and exhibits (13)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Value for National Forest fees paid (14)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Availability of information on recreation on the Forest (15)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q10: With respect to transportation and parking in the Central Wasatch Mountains, please indicate how much you agree with the following statements.

_____ There should be more opportunities to use public transportation to access recreation sites in the Central Wasatch.

_____ Recreational use should be redirected from high-use to low-use areas to spread people out more evenly.

_____ The Park-and-Ride transportation system should be expanded to have more pick-ups outside of the canyons.

_____ There should be more parking in high-demand recreation areas.

_____ Informal parking spaces on road shoulders should be eliminated.

_____ Road shoulders should be widened to increase bicycle safety.

_____ More electronic signs should be installed to help inform canyon users.

_____ Parking fees or canyon passes should be considered for canyon users.

Q11: If a parking fee or vehicle pass were implemented for Tri-Canyon (Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood Canyons) recreationists, in order to encourage carpooling and transit use, and to assist in operating and maintaining parking areas, how much would you be willing to pay as an annual fee? (Mill Creek Canyon currently charges \$3 per vehicle/per day or \$40/year.)

_____ Annual Pass Fee for Tri-Canyon use (4)

Q12: For your last recreational visit to the Central Wasatch Mountains, how much did you spend on the following items?

- _____ Motel, lodge, cabin, B&B, etc. (1)
- _____ Camping (2)
- _____ Restaurants and Bars (3)
- _____ Groceries (4)
- _____ Gasoline and Oil (5)
- _____ Local Transportation (bus, shuttles, etc.) (6)
- _____ Entry, Parking, or Recreation Use Fees (7)
- _____ Recreation and Entertainment (Guides, Equipment rentals) (8)
- _____ Sporting Good Purchases (9)
- _____ Souvenirs (10)
- _____ Clothing (11)
- _____ Other items purchased for your last recreational visit (12)

Q13: How much have you spent in the past 12 months on recreation goods such as equipment, gear, maps, supplies, etc? (a rough estimate will suffice)

Q14: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements with respects to your experience with solitude in the Central Wasatch Mountains.

- _____ Being able to get away from people to experience solitude is important to me.
- _____ It's hard for me to get away from people and experience solitude when recreating in the Central Wasatch Mountains.
- _____ Too many people recreate in the Central Wasatch Mountains.
- _____ Actions should be taken to reduce the number of people that can recreate in the Central Wasatch Mountains at a given time.
- _____ There have been times that I have not been able to participate in the recreational activity I wanted to because there were too many people.

Q15: What would you say is the biggest benefit you receive from the Central Wasatch Mountains?

Q16: Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements.

- _____ We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support. (1)
- _____ Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs. (2)
- _____ The balance of nature is delicate and easily upset. (3)
- _____ Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it. (4)

Q17: Please write any comments you may have that are applicable to the Central Wasatch Mountains below. You are now finished with this survey! Thank you for your time!