



Boulder County
Parks and Open Space Department



Managing Your Natural Resources: Living Near Boulder County Parks and Open Space Forest Ecosystems

Prepared by:
Michael Bauer, Education & Outreach Specialist
Boulder County Parks and Open Space

March 4th, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>ii</i>
1. Introduction	1
Study Purpose and Objectives	
Background	
Literature Review	
2. Methods	5
Sampling Strategy	
Survey Area Map	
Survey Design	
3. Results	9
A. Response Rates	
B. Living Near County Open Space	
C. Natural Resource Management	
D. Communication and Information	
E. Comparisons with the 2005 Adjacent Landowner Study	
F. Survey Area Highlights	
4. Discussion	31
Literature Cited	37
Appendices	
Appendix A: The Questionnaire	39
Appendix B: The Cover Letter	49
Appendix C: “Other” Responses	53
Appendix D: Summary of Survey Areas	62
Appendix E: Additional Written Comments	83
Appendix F: Letters to BCPOS	110

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Boulder County Parks and Open Space would like to thank all of the Boulder County Seniors, volunteers and dedicated staff whose many hours of envelope stuffing and data entry made this study successful.

The Department would like to thank our Visitor Studies Intern Henry Fordyce for his time, skill and dedication to this research project: combing the libraries for hours to collect relevant background literature, devising the random number generator, coding the qualitative data and stuffing hundreds of envelopes. Thanks Henry.

We would also like to thank the Boulder County Printing and Mailing Department for their great efforts in trying to find the most efficient, cost-effective way to number, fold, mail and track 2,516 surveys through the mail. Thank you Chuck Smithyman and Poppy Forbes.

Finally, the Department would like to thank the 1,269 individual property-owners who took time out of their day to sit down and fill out our questionnaire.

Thank you.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to create a successful and sustainable forest management plan for the future, the Boulder County Parks and Open Space Department (BCPOS) will adopt a Forest Management Policy in 2008. BCPOS launched the present study to provide important sociological data for developing the Forest Management Policy, and to understand how we can best communicate these and other management activities to the community.

This survey was conducted by mail from September to October 2007. Only individuals aged 18 and older were surveyed. Addresses were randomly selected using a computerized random number generator. Out of 2,518 questionnaires mailed, 111 were undeliverable, and 1,269 were completed and returned for an overall response rate of 53%.

Living Near or Next to County Open Space

The average property owner living near or next to a BCPOS forested property knows they live near a BCPOS area. They are apt to be “very much” satisfied with how living near the open space affects them and their property, and probably purchased their property before the County purchased the open space area.

Natural Resource Management

This average property owner supports several forest management techniques. They overwhelmingly approve of mechanically thinning the forests and burning the resulting slash piles over winter. In all probability, they approve of prescribed burning both for improving forest health and for decreasing wildfire risks, but may solicit BCPOS to use it “infrequently, in selected areas.” The average property owner supports using spot herbicide application and insect bio-controls to mitigate invasive weeds, but here again may ask that BCPOS use these tools “infrequently in selected areas.”

Communication and Information

The average citizen with property near a BCPOS forested area does not feel very informed about management activities happening on the nearby open space. More often than not, they get information about these activities from newspapers and neighbors. Given a choice, this person would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail, email, notices posted at the property, or meetings with BCPOS staff.

This average nearby property owner would very likely join an email listserv to receive updates about management activities, and they might also attend community meetings. More often than not, they would support a local firewood sale, and would probably support a local “cut-your-own Christmas tree” sale, both using trees thinned from County forests. However, this person might have conditions for supporting such events, such as preferring that the wood and trees be given away free instead of sold.

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural resource management in the 21st century is changing. In light of recent catastrophic wildfires across the West, forest managers must understand a broader range of management alternatives, their contexts, and how the public responds to them (Shindler et al. 2002, Brooks 2006, Lauber & Knuth 2004). To be most effective, managers should be adaptive and flexible, not only in planning, but in responding to public opinion. Fire management and forest health are especially susceptible to public scrutiny (Shindler & Toman 2003). In order to create a successful and sustainable forest management agenda for the future, the Boulder County Parks and Open Space Department (BCPOS) will adopt a Forest Management Policy in 2008.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the present study is to aid in developing a Forest Management Policy, to enhance communication with adjacent and nearby property owners, and to understand their opinions and preferences about specific resource management tools and techniques. Objectives of this study are as follows:

1. Collect a statistically significant sample of opinions from Boulder County property owners near and adjacent to BCPOS forest ecosystems;
2. Utilize the data to inform the Forest Management Policy;
3. Utilize the data to better communicate forest management activities with adjacent and nearby landowners.

Background

Ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine species dominate BCPOS forest ecosystems. These species are fire-dependent. That is to say, the forests have evolved with fires occurring at various intensities and intervals. They require these occasional fires to be healthy. Conversely, during much of the 20th century the predominant forest management practice focused on suppressing fire. We now know that fire suppression can ultimately stagnate the healthy vegetative and ecological processes that regular fires provide, while allowing heavy fuel loads to accumulate (Fule et al. 2001 in Brunson & Shindler 2004). In turn, these heavy fuel loads can trigger more dramatic and landscape-altering effects like diminished biodiversity or devastating wildfires. Today, forest managers recognize that fire can be beneficial to forest environments. Indeed, the current policy of the U.S. Forest Service allows some fires to burn more naturally in forests when conditions are safe to permit (Kneeshaw et al. 2004). BCPOS forest managers endeavor to prescribe management techniques that mimic historic processes, and are therefore more ecologically sustainable.

Although forest management activities frequently include wildfire mitigation techniques, these techniques alone are not sufficient for success. Resource management activities must be socially acceptable as well as ecologically sustainable (Brunson et al. 1996, Brunson & Steel 1996, Toman et al. 2006). An agency's forest management is intermingled with its need to foster good relationships with the community (Brooks 2006, Lauber & Knuth 2004, Tarrant & Overdeest 1997). The Boulder County "community," like much of the West, is no monolith, but a diverse group of approximately 282,000 individuals ([U.S. Census Bureau 2006](#)). If BCPOS operates without understanding public concerns, knowledge, and beliefs, we are less likely to achieve public acceptance of our management practices (Brunson & Steel 1996, Shindler et al. 2002).

Therefore, BCPOS must discover how best to communicate and collaborate with a plurality of landowners.

Recent studies have shown that a majority of Boulder County residents consistently approve of the County open space program ([Public Information Corporation 2006](#)). However, the effects of forest management activities on the community can be perceived negatively, and may lead to weakened public support for these techniques (Brunson & Evans 2005, Tarrant & Overdeest 1997). Since Agency interactions with its community are most effective when involvement is early and continuous (Shindler & Aldred Cheek 1999), BCPOS launched the present study to start creating a proactive dialogue with local neighboring landowners about current and future forest management activities.

Literature Review

The present study was conducted by mailed questionnaire. Mail surveys are relatively efficient means of collecting accurate public opinion data (Absher et al. 2006, Brunson & Evans 2005, McCaffrey 2004), and have recently been used effectively in Colorado (Absher & Vaske 2006, Brunson & Shindler 2004, Kneeshaw et al. 2004). Studies suggest that questions regarding acceptable resource management activities be framed to a particular place and purpose (Wittmann et al. 1998, Zinn et al. 1998). As such, the sample population herein was organized geographically by areas that correspond to sites of known and potential forest management activities.

Citizens living at the “wildland-urban interface” may indicate that many natural resource management techniques are acceptable in some or all situations; however, they are more likely to indicate that prescribed fire should be used more sparingly than mechanical removal (Brunson & Shindler 2004, Absher et al. 2006). Colorado respondents have differed from those in the other locations in that they have been more likely to support wildfire mitigation efforts even if they reduce scenic quality (Brunson & Shindler 2004).

Others describe prescribed fire as wasteful and dangerous (Holloway 2000, Nelson 2002 in Brunson & Evans 2005). Prescribed fire, though a controversial technique, remains an accepted tool for some situations, but citizens may doubt their agency’s ability to use it effectively, especially near populated areas (Brunson & Evans 2005).

To meet their management objectives, forest managers must try to understand how individuals interpret and respond to changes in forest appearance and policy decisions, and that the public has a right of access to these decisions (Shindler et al. 2002). Unfortunately, the differences in the way various individuals and stakeholder groups understand these issues often are overlooked (Kearney et al. 1998 in Shindler et al. 2002).

Understanding community attitudes toward natural resource management policies is important both for effective resource management, and for communication with the public (Absher et al. 2006, Kneeshaw et al. 2004, Lauber & Knuth 2004). However, the sometimes complexity of modern natural resource management issues can mean that few citizens have adequate information to develop well-formed opinions (Loomis et al. 2001, McKomas & Scherer 1999, Tarrant & Overdeest 1997). Knowledge of forest management techniques and objectives varies

widely across communities in different regions of the United States, and such knowledge can affect preferences for management practices (Brunson & Shindler 2004).

Some research has identified a relationship between public understanding of forest management activities and public approval of its techniques (Lauber & Knuth 2004). However, one study showed that agencies don't always improve levels of public acceptance for forest management techniques simply by increasing citizens' knowledge about them (Brunson & Shindler 2004). But in other research, educational materials seemed to increase the public's understanding and acceptance of prescribed burning (Daniels et al. 2005, McCaffrey 2004, Vogt et al. 2005). Loomis (2001) provided evidence of "both increased knowledge of, and support for, prescribed fire" after the introduction of educational materials.

Though individuals across various communities may not be knowledgeable about natural resource management, positive attitudes may yet be achieved if outreach materials contain clear, strong arguments (Monroe et al. 2006, Tarrant & Overdevest 1997). In general, education and outreach messages are most persuasive when they are easy to understand, have a few strong arguments, are repeated several times, and have a conclusion (Monroe et al. 2006)

Moreover, the method by which educational materials are delivered can substantially influence their effectiveness. Personal contacts are particularly influential in increasing support for more controversial aspects of prescribed burning and mechanical thinning (McCaffrey 2004). Written materials may need to be placed directly into people's hands, not delivered impersonally through the mail or laid out on display tables at meetings (McCaffrey 2004, Monroe et al. 2006). Ultimately, coupling educational materials with personalized contact appears to be the most effective method for providing information on forest management activities (McCaffrey 2004).

Furthermore, informing the public of recent successful forestry activities is crucial in garnering their support. Positive attitudes result when homeowners believe that specific forest management techniques, such as mechanical thinning, will accomplish desired management outcomes, such as reduced fuel loads (Absher et al. 2006, Vogt et al. 2005). As such, forest managers may enhance public acceptance of their management techniques if they include evidence of successful outcomes in their outreach materials for the community (Vogt et al. 2005).

Agency communication is most likely to influence public attitudes if it is tailored to address the particular concerns of each stakeholder group. (Daniels et al. 2005, Lauber & Knuth 2004, McCaffrey 2004, Vogt et al. 2005). Therefore, agencies must strive also to recognize the strengths and limitations of various outreach methods, and select the appropriate approach based upon their communication objectives. (Toman, Shindler and Brunson 2006)

Even though understanding the public's intentions can improve how accurately agencies predict their responses to management activities, studies have found that intentions do not always predict actual behaviors (Brunson & Shindler 2004, Absher & Vaske 2005). Ajzen and Fishbein (1980), posited the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) to predict human decisions. TRA is fairly reliable in predicting the types of information that will influence support for specific management activities. However, more recent studies indicate that two additional variables—"personal

importance,” and “trust in the agency”—are significant predictors of public attitudes toward forest management activities (Vogt et al. 2005).

Indeed, the issue of “trust” appears regularly in the literature as an important factor in public support for forest management activities (Brunson & Shindler 2004, Absher & Vaske 2005, Vogt et al. 2005, Tarrant & Overdevest 1997). For example, the research of Brooks (2006) posits the notion of “mutual trust,” which includes positive public relations and respect for differing frames of reference. Their conclusions show that mutual trust develops through more inclusive, interactive communication and information-sharing, not top-down persuasion strategies (Brooks et al. 2006).

2. METHODS

Sampling Strategy

This survey was conducted by mail. Addresses of Boulder County property owners were obtained from the Boulder County Assessor's Office via the BCPOS Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Division. Only private individuals aged 18 years and older were surveyed. Non-profits, religious organizations, businesses and government agencies were removed from the mailing list. Respondents who own property in Boulder County but live out of state were asked to respond only if they live at the Boulder County address at least three months per year.

Sample Size

We derived the final mailing list, called the "sampling frame," by first determining the number of individuals in the population (6,950). Next, we calculated the number of completed questionnaires needed from the population to achieve a confidence level of 95% with a margin of error of 2.5% (1,259). Finally, we estimated that our rate of response would likely be no more than 50%. Therefore, 2,518 questionnaires were mailed out to acquire the 1,259 needed in order to achieve statistically significant results.

Sampling Technique

Addresses were stratified before being randomly selected. Stratified sampling was necessary because the people being surveyed, called the "population," are divided by political boundaries, and are being asked about management activities at different locations. Studies suggest that questions regarding acceptable management actions be framed specifically to a particular place (Wittmann et al. 1998, Zinn et al. 1998, Shindler & Toman 2003). To ensure that each group, called a "sub-population," would be adequately represented, the sampling frame was stratified by each sub-population's proportional size within the overall population. This is called the "sampling fraction": each stratum has a proportional sample size.

To choose addresses, we placed the property owners in alphabetical order by last name and numbered them. Next, we used a computerized random number generator to randomly select the numbers correlating to those addresses. We used this process to sample each of the strata. To achieve yet another level of randomness in the sample, we requested in the cover letter that the questionnaire "be completed by the adult (18 years or older) who now lives there and has had the most recent birthday."

Tests for nonresponse bias could not be completed due to time constraints. However, recent studies have shown that response rates for natural resource surveys have declined over time and tend to be lower when questions are too complex or not relevant to the respondents (Connelly et al. 2003 in Brunson & Evans 2005).

Survey Locations

The survey population consisted of private individuals aged 18 years and older who live near or adjacent to BCPOS forested ecosystems, since they would be the most readily affected by a management action, and would probably be first to respond (Shindler & Aldred Cheek 1999). Staff, therefore, wished to sample from two broad sub-populations:

1. Properties in cities, towns, villages or subdivisions near enough to BCPOS forested ecosystems that property-owners might be impacted by forest management activities;
2. Properties within 70' (i.e. twice the average Boulder County road width) of a BCPOS property boundary with actively managed forest ecosystems.

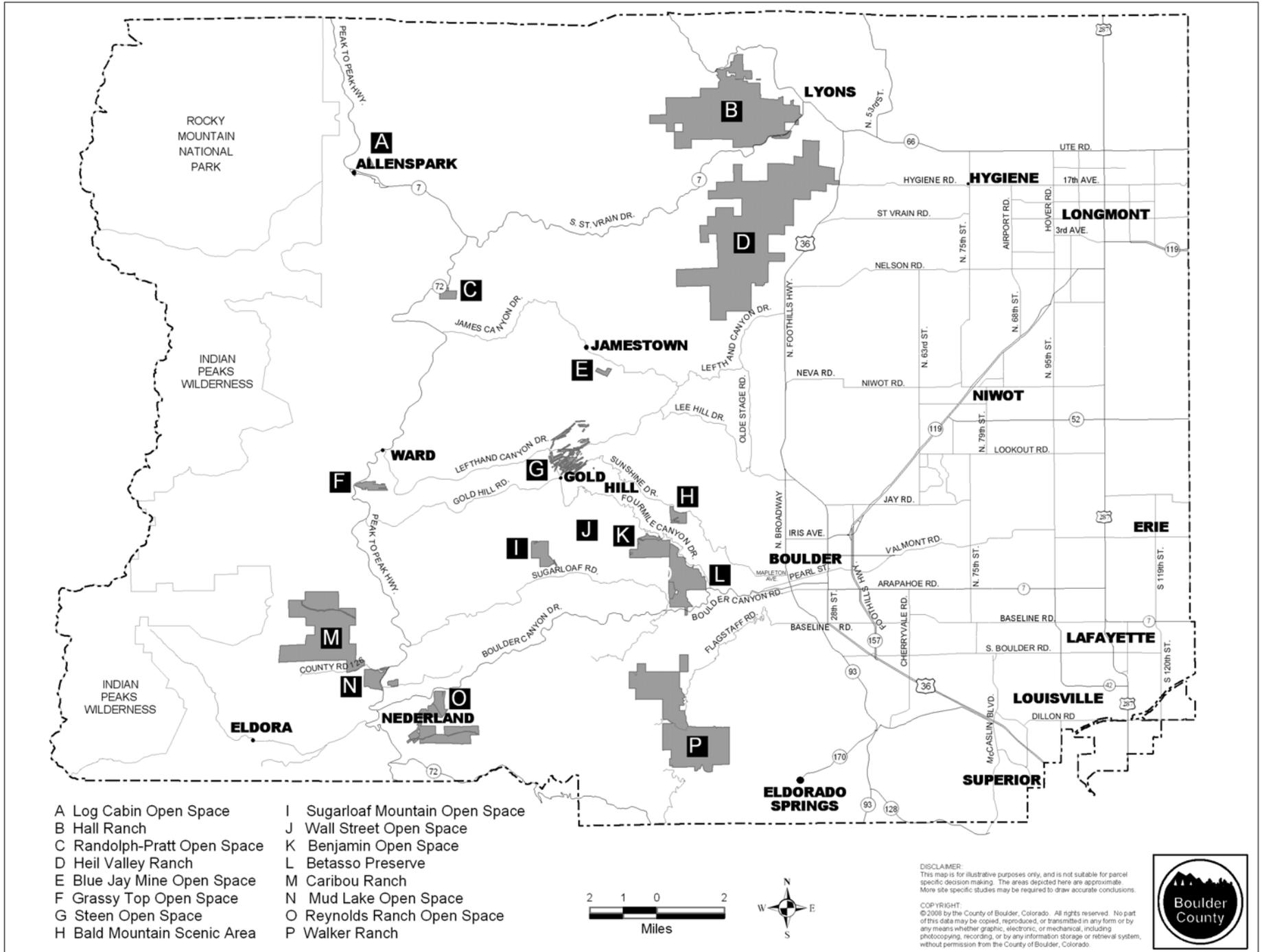
Table 1 shows the survey areas (strata) by name, size and sampling fraction. Figure 1 is a map of Boulder County highlighting the properties about which the survey areas were questioned.

Table 1. Survey Strata.

Survey Area	Households	Individuals (Avg. 2.5 per household)	Sampling Fraction	Surveys Mailed
<i>City, Town, Neighborhood, or Subdivision</i>				
Allenspark	157	393	5.6%	142
Eldora	201	503	7.2%	182
Eldorado Canyon	95	238	3.4%	86
Fourmile Canyon	14	35	0.5%	13
Gold Hill	94	235	3.4%	85
Jamestown	137	343	4.9%	124
Lake of the Pines	76	190	2.7%	69
Lyons	728	1,820	26.2%	659
Mountain Ridge	17	43	0.6%	15
Nederland	677	1,693	24.4%	613
Raymond	54	135	1.9%	49
Salina	65	163	2.3%	59
Sugarloaf	70	175	2.5%	63
Wall Street	44	110	1.6%	40
Ward	96	240	3.5%	87
<i>BCPOS Property with Adjacent Homes (within 70')</i>				
Bald Mountain	14	35	0.5%	13
Benjamin	15	38	0.5%	14
Betasso Preserve	49	123	1.8%	44
Caribou Ranch	3	8	0.1%	3
Hall Ranch	75	188	2.7%	68
Heil Valley Ranch	53	133	1.9%	48
Mud Lake	9	23	0.3%	8
Walker Ranch	37	93	1.3%	33
TOTALS:	2,780	6,950	100%	2,518

Surveys were analyzed and coded using Microsoft Access, Microsoft Excel and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Figure 1. Properties in Question



Survey Design

The Questionnaire

The survey instrument was a questionnaire (Appendix A) developed by the lead researcher and a committee of Resource Management Division, Resource Planning Division and Department Head staff. It was conceived and designed to collect opinion data for informing the BCPOS Forest Management Policy. Several questions were also included to corroborate data from the results of “Nature As Your Neighbor: Results of the 2005 Survey of Adjacent Landowners” (Schulte, BCPOS 2005).

The questionnaire contained fifteen Likert scale and categorical items centering on subject matter in three areas:

1) Living Near County Open Space. Opinions about living next to County open space were measured with one five-degree Likert scale and two categorical measures. Respondents were asked three basic satisfaction and categorical questions about living near a BCPOS area.

2) Natural Resource Management. Opinions of natural resource management techniques were measured using Likert scales modeled after Brunson and Shindler (2004). For these questions, we first described the potential management technique (e.g. prescribed fire), and then asked respondents to indicate their preference along a scale of one (do not use) to five (legitimate tool-use anywhere). Respondents could also select “not sure.” The body of each question provided a concise but informative description of the reasons for using that particular management technique. Though this increased the length of the survey, we felt the provided information would result in fewer “not sure” responses, and more deliberative, accurate responses (Mccomas and Scherer 1999, Loomis et al. 2001).

3) Communication and Information. Opinions about sharing information and communicating with neighbors were measured using both the Likert scale and categorical responses. We structured these questions by first proposing specific scenarios, then asking respondents to choose their preference along the 1 to 5 scale, from categorical “yes,” “no” and “maybe” responses, or to rank their top three communication options.

The Mailing Strategy

Each respondent was contacted up to four separate times over a six-week period beginning September 12th, 2007. Once a completed questionnaire was returned, the particular respondent was not contacted again. The initial contact contained a personalized cover letter (Appendix B), the questionnaire and a postage-paid return envelope. Ten days later, a thank you/reminder postcard was sent. Three weeks after that, another complete questionnaire/cover letter packet was sent. Lastly, a final thank you/reminder postcard was sent two weeks later to all nonrespondents. This approach was a modified “Tailored Design Method” (Dillman 2007).

3. RESULTS

This section reveals the respondents' satisfaction with living near open space, their opinions about resource management activities and preferences for receiving communication. The results are divided into six sections:

- A. Response Rates**
- B. Living Near County Open Space**
- C. Natural Resource Management**
- D. Communication and Information**
- E. Comparisons with the 2005 Adjacent Landowner Study**
- F. Survey Area Highlights**

A. Response Rates

Respondents completed and returned 1,269 questionnaires out of the 2,519 mailed, with 111 “undeliverables.” Undeliverables had addresses that were incorrect, with no available forwarding addresses. The response rate was therefore 53%. Table 2 illustrates response rates by survey area.

Table 2. Response Rates by Survey Area

<i>BCPOS Property with Adjacent Homes</i>	Response Rate	Total Surveys Mailed	Non-deliverables	Valid Surveys Mailed	Number of Respondents
Walker Ranch	78%	33	1	32	25
Heil Valley Ranch	70%	48	2	46	32
Hall Ranch	69%	68	4	64	44
Bald Mountain	67%	13	1	12	8
Betasso Preserve	67%	44	2	42	28
Benjamin	64%	14	0	14	9
Gold Hill	58%	85	4	81	47
Mud Lake	50%	8	0	8	4
Caribou Ranch	33%	3	0	3	1
Mean and Totals	66%	316	14	302	198
<i>Nearby City, Town, Village or Subdivision</i>					
Sugarloaf	73%	63	3	60	44
Mountain Ridge	64%	15	1	14	9
Eldorado Canyon	60%	86	4	82	49
Jamestown	56%	124	5	119	67
Lake of the Pines	56%	69	3	66	37
Lyons	56%	659	29	630	350
Fourmile Canyon	54%	13	0	13	7
Salina	52%	59	3	56	29
Eldora Town Site	51%	182	8	174	88
Allenspark	50%	142	6	136	68
Raymond	49%	49	2	47	23
Nederland	45%	613	27	586	264
Wall Street	34%	40	2	38	13
Ward	28%	87	4	83	23
Mean and Totals	51%	2,201	97	2,104	1,071
Grand Totals	53%	2,517	111	2,406	1,269

Our confidence level is 95% with a margin of error of 2.5%. That is to say, 95% of the time a random landowner from the population would respond with answers that are within 2.5% of the results from this study.

B. Living Near County Open Space

We mailed surveys to respondents who own property “near” BCPOS forested properties, and also to those who own property directly “adjacent” to a BCPOS forested boundary. As such, wording differed slightly between the two: “nearby” and “near” were replaced with “adjacent” and “next to” for those surveys sent to adjacent landowners. In this section, the wording of questions is modified to remind the reader that both nearby and adjacent landowners were surveyed.

The first section of the mailed questionnaire was comprised of three questions about living next to Boulder County open space.

Question 1. Prior to this survey, were you aware that you lived near/next to a BCPOS property?

Table 3. Awareness of living near/next to OS

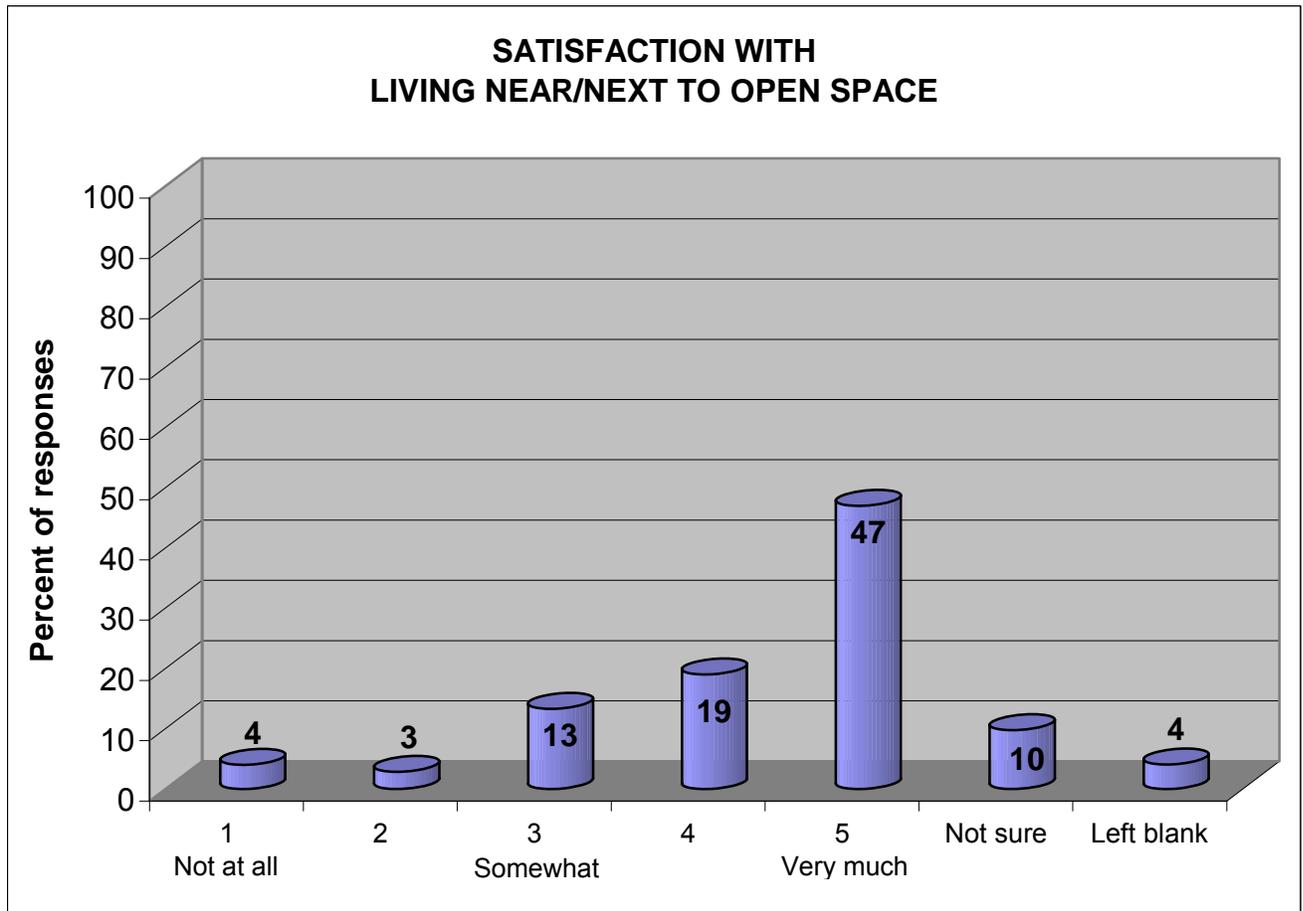
	Percent	Frequency
Yes	88%	1,116
No	10%	125
Left Blank	2%	28
Total	100%	1,269

Question 2. Did you move to this address before or after BCPOS purchased the nearby/adjacent property?

Table 4. When respondent moved to address

	Percent	Frequency
Before	54%	683
After	24%	302
Don't Know	22%	284
Total	100%	1,269

Question 3. Overall, are you satisfied with how living near/next to open space affects you and your property?



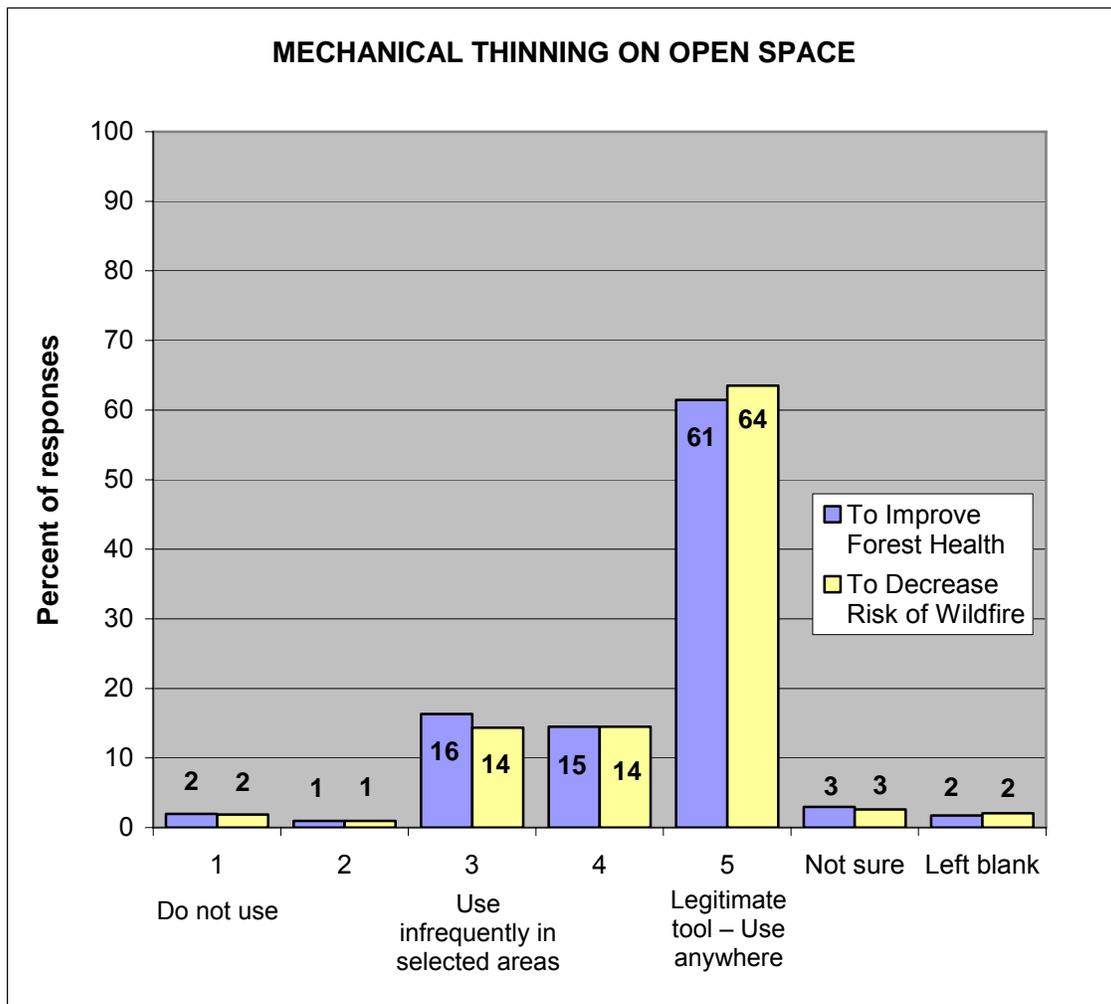
Respondents were given a five-point scale where 1 indicated “not at all” satisfied and 5 indicated “very much” satisfied. The average (mean) satisfaction score was 4.2 (Standard Deviation^{*}=1.1). The term “satisfied” was not defined so as to leave it’s meaning subjective to each respondent.

^{*} The standard deviation is the most common measure of [statistical dispersion](#), measuring how widely spread the values in a data set are from the mean (average).

C. Natural Resource Management

This second section of the questionnaire contained five questions about potential resource management activities on the nearby or adjacent open space. Brief descriptions of each potential management technique were included in the body of the questionnaire. The text presented here has been shortened. See the “Methods” section for an explanation of why descriptions were included in the questionnaire. To read the questions in their entirety, please see Appendix A.

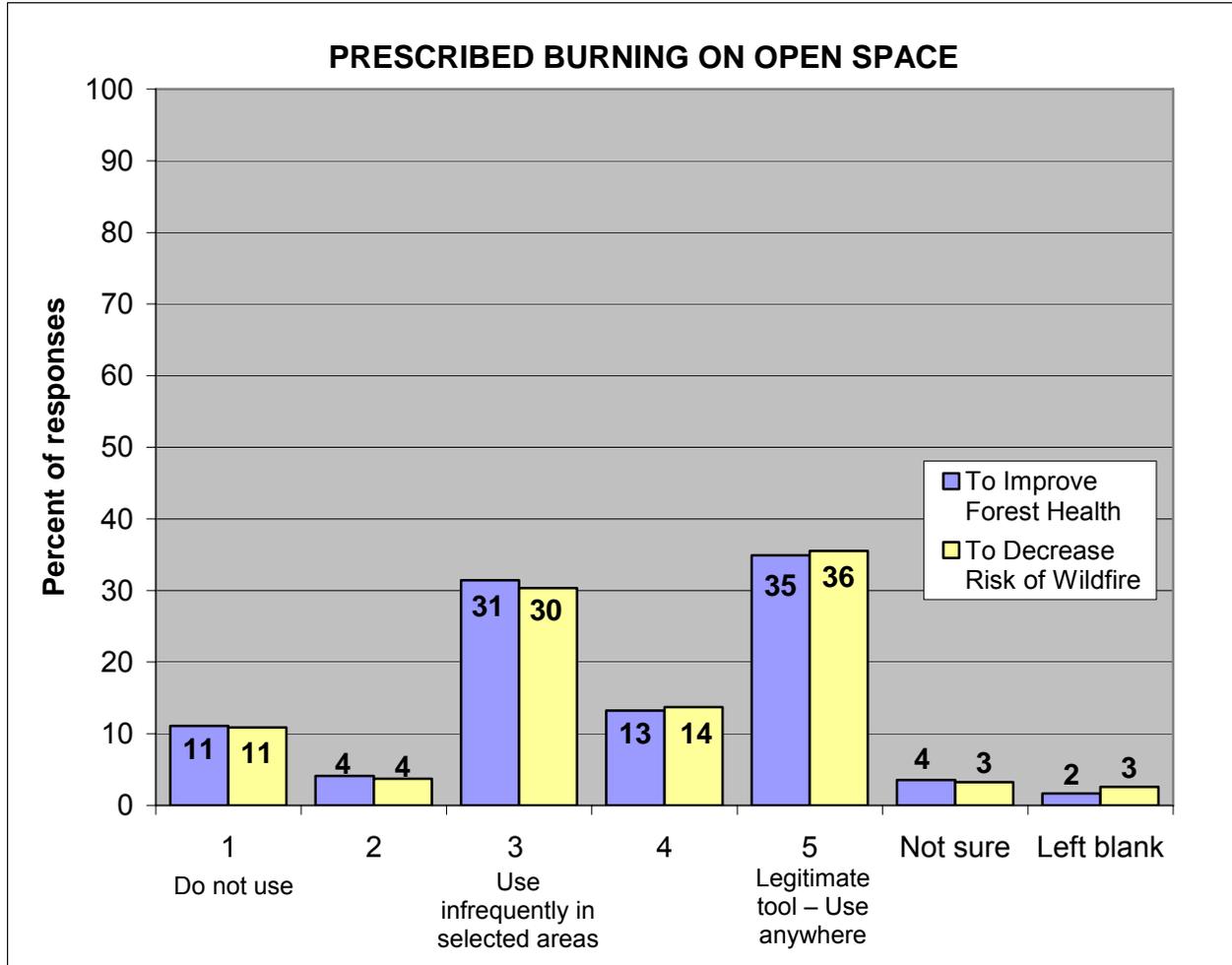
Question 4. Please check the box which best reflects your opinion of the County’s use of mechanical thinning on the nearby/adjacent open space for the following reasons:



The average response for support of mechanical thinning on open space is 4.4 (Std. Dev.=0.9).

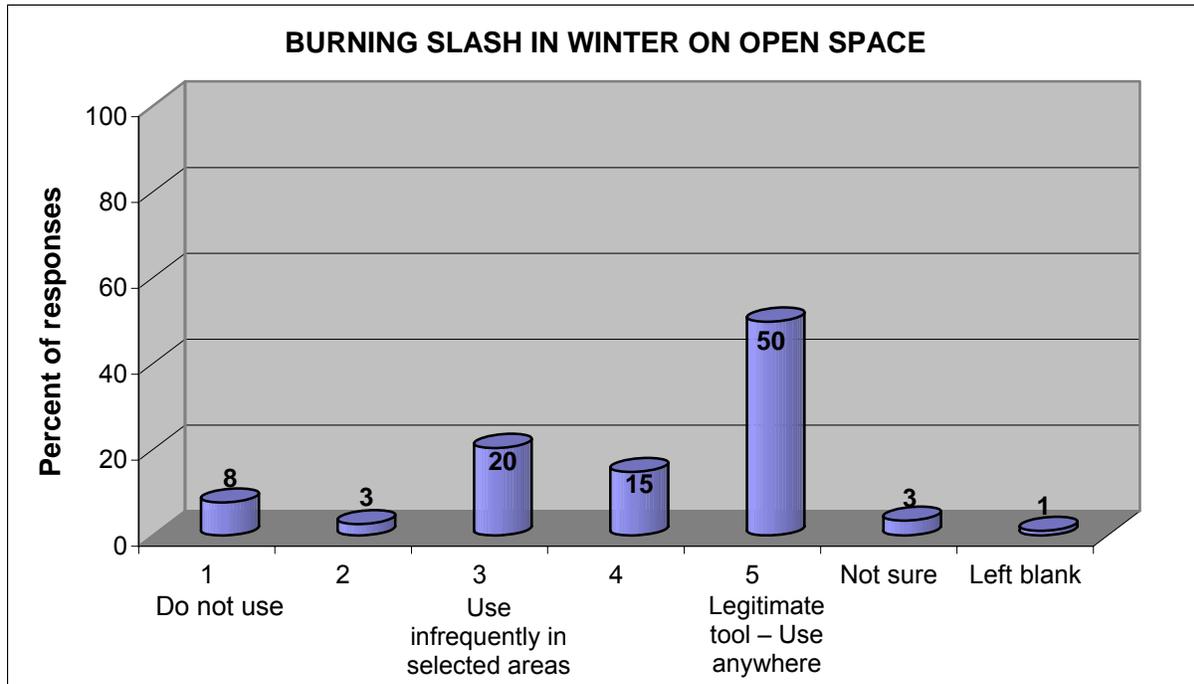
Respondents rated their support for mechanical thinning according to two different management prescriptions: “to improve forest health,” and “to decrease the risk of wildfire.” Preferences were scored along a scale from 1 (“Do not use”) to 5 (“Legitimate tool—Use anywhere”), and “not sure.”

Question 5. Please check the box which best reflects your opinion of the County's use of **prescribed burning** on the nearby/adjacent open space for the following reasons:



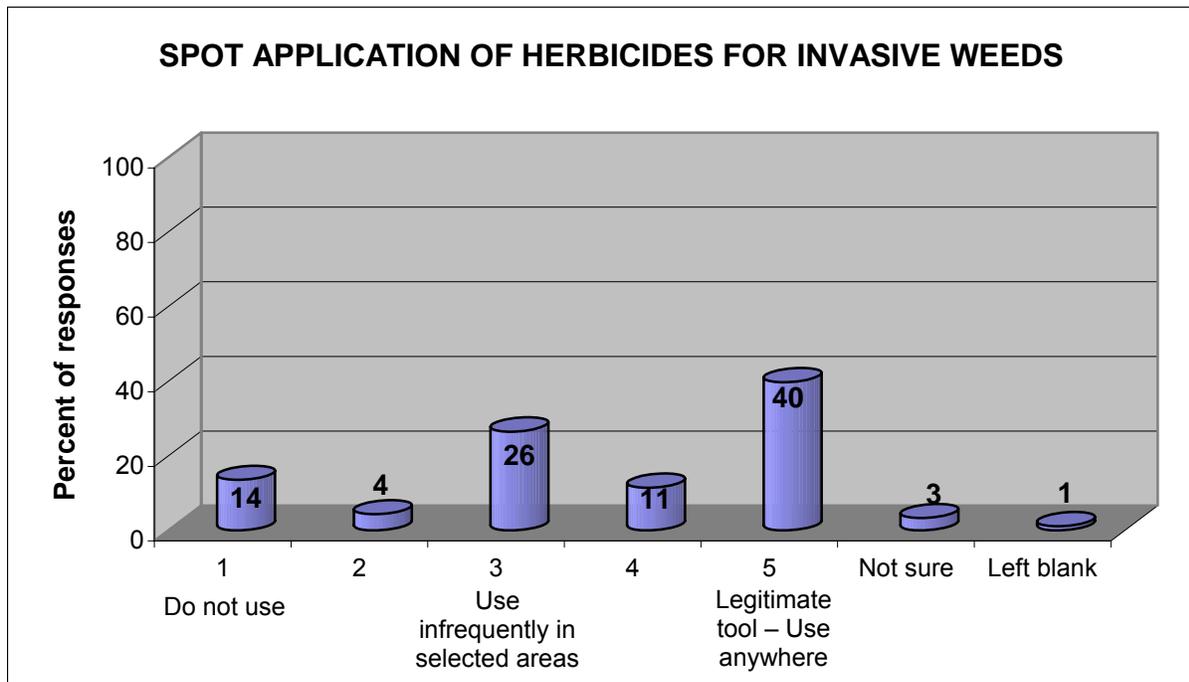
The majority of respondents support prescribed burning on County open space, both for improving forest health and to decrease the risk of wildfire. The average response for support of prescribed burning on open space is 3.6 (Std. Dev.=1.3).

Question 6. Do you support *burning slash in winter on the nearby/adjacent open space?*



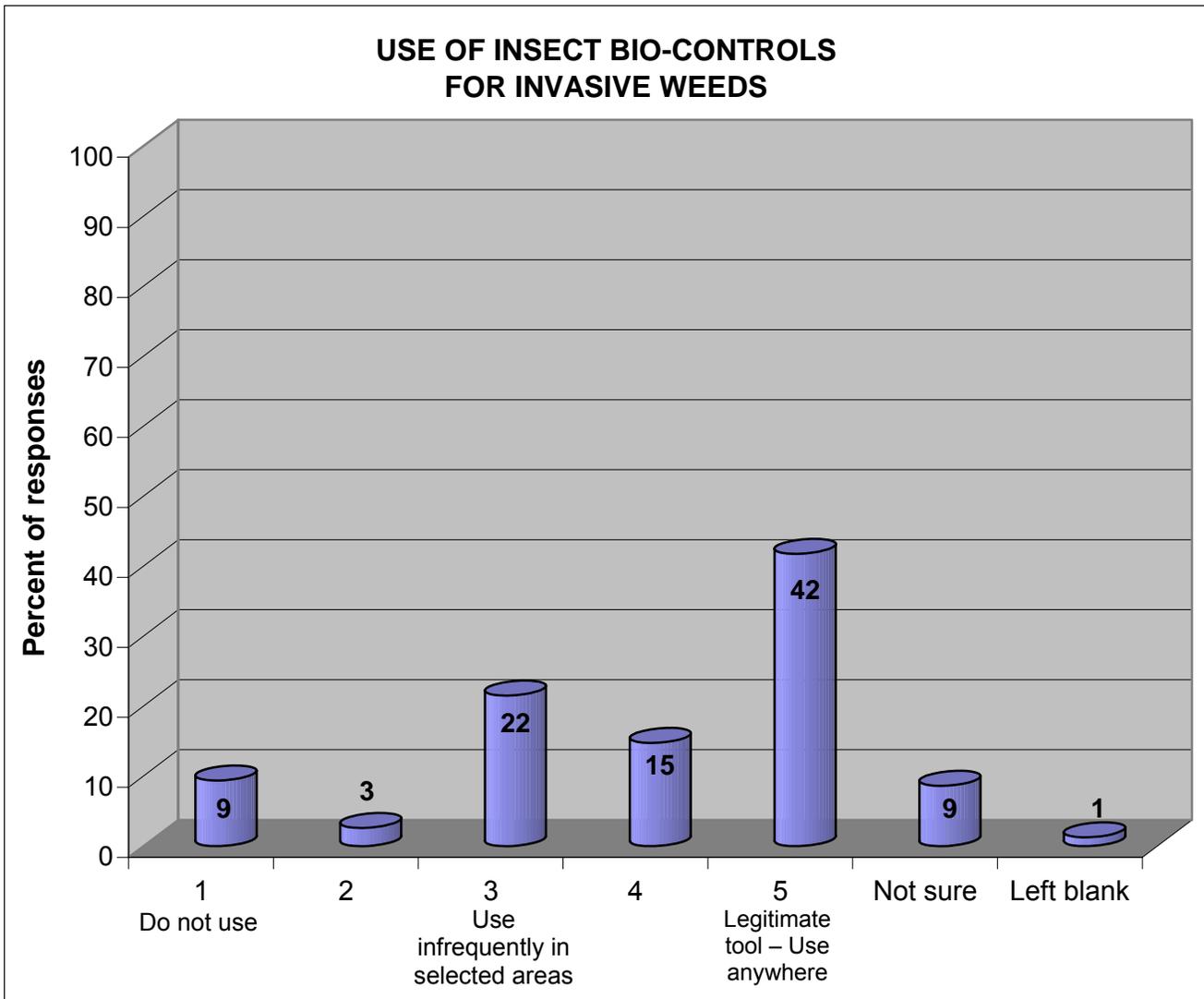
The majority of respondents support burning slash in winter on open space: the average response for support of burning slash piles in winter on nearby open space is 4.0 (Std. Dev.=1.3).

Question 7. Do you support the *spot application of herbicides on the nearby/adjacent open space?*



The average response for supporting the spot application of herbicides to control weeds on nearby open space is 3.6 (Std. Dev.=1.4).

Question 8. Do you support the use of insect bio-controls on the nearby/adjacent open space?

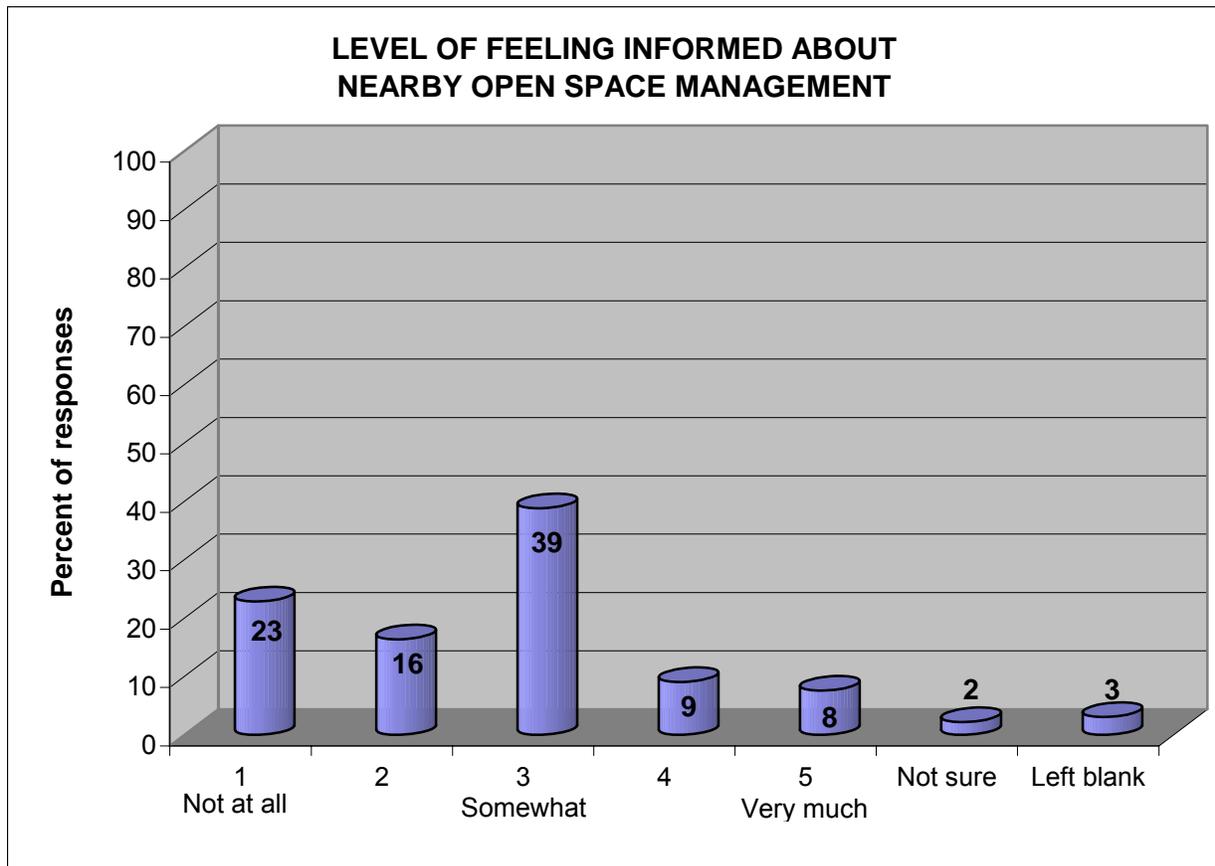


The average response for supporting the use of insect bio-controls to control weeds on nearby open space is 3.9 (Std. Dev.=1.3).

D. Communication and Information

The last section of the questionnaire asked respondents how well BCPOS shares information about resource management activities, and the specific channels we should use to communicate with property owners. First, we asked how well-informed respondents felt about the management of their nearby open space. Next, we proposed specific communication scenarios and offered a list of ranked preferences for receiving information about resource management activities. Finally, we collected data about four potential community outreach ideas concerning County forest resources.

Question 9. How informed do you feel about the management of the nearby/adjacent open space property?

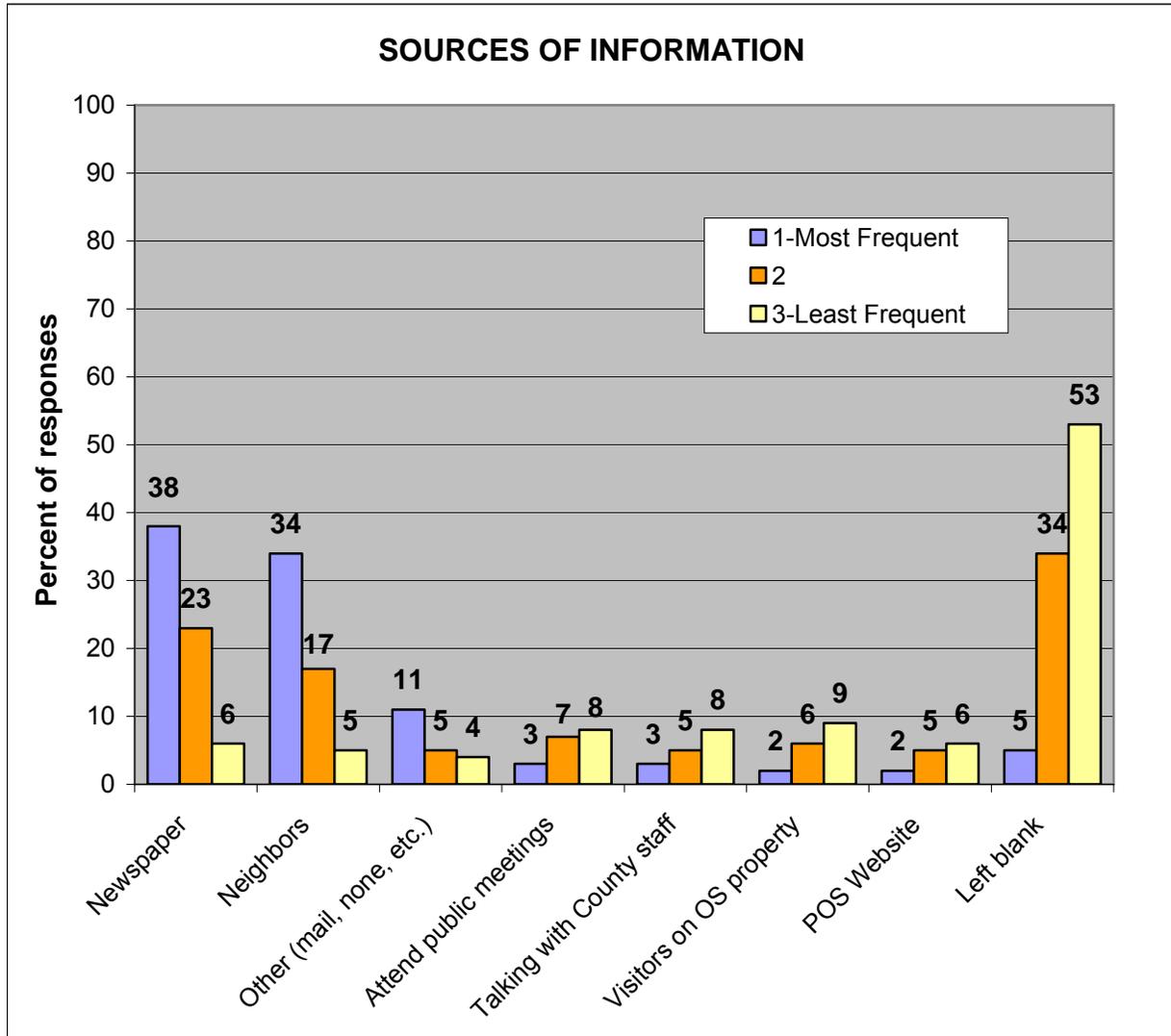


This question was designed both to measure our progress at communicating with neighbors, and to corroborate results from the study “Nature as Your Neighbor” (Schulte, BCPOS 2005).

Responses were offered along a scale from 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much) and “not sure.” The average response for how informed respondents feel about management of the nearby open space is 2.6 (Std. Dev.=1.2).

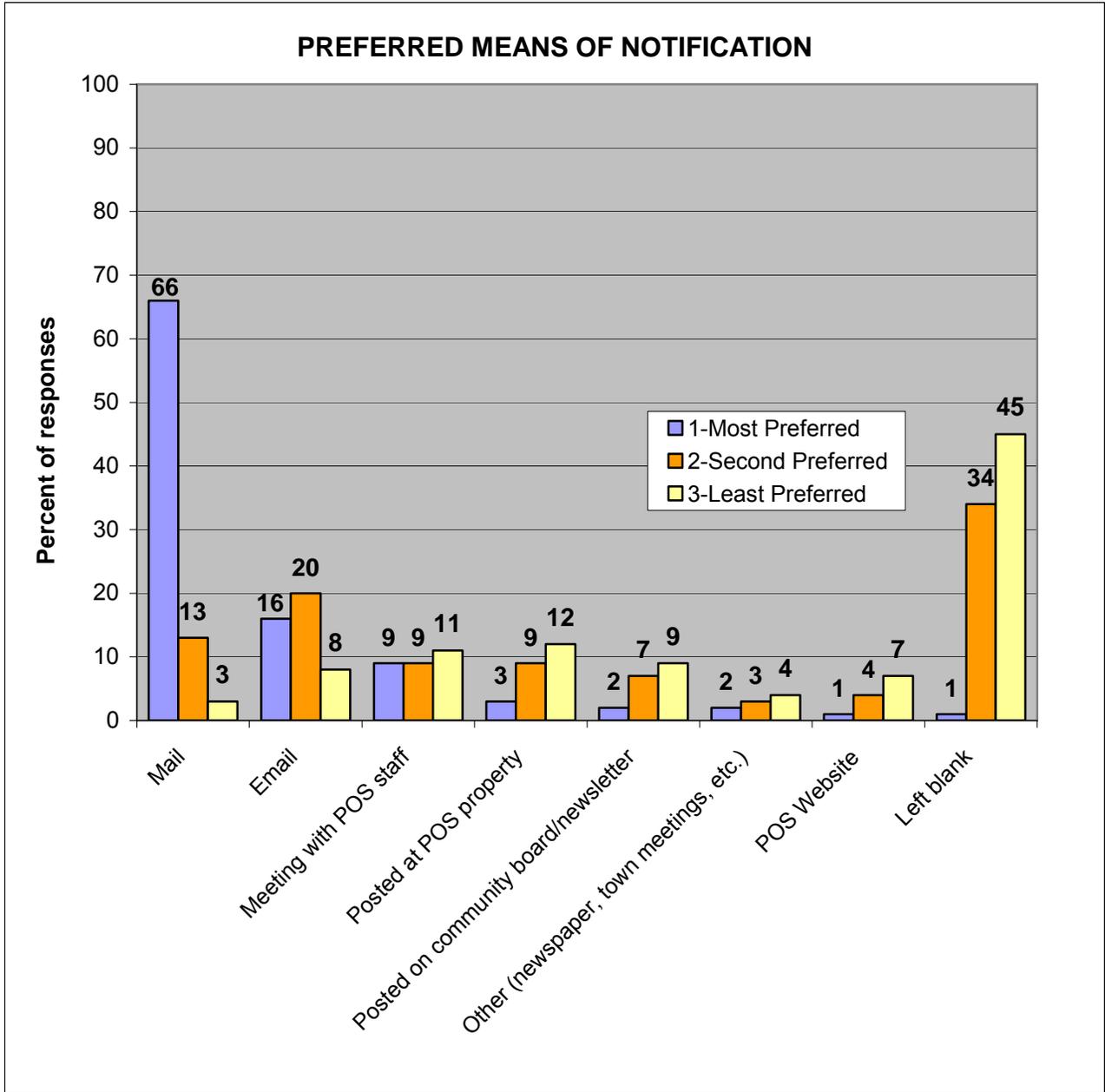
In the same question, we asked respondents how they usually got information about management of the nearby property. Respondents ranked their responses from 1 (most frequent source of information) to 3 (least frequent source of information).

Question 9 (continued). How do you usually get information about the management of the nearby/adjacent open space property?



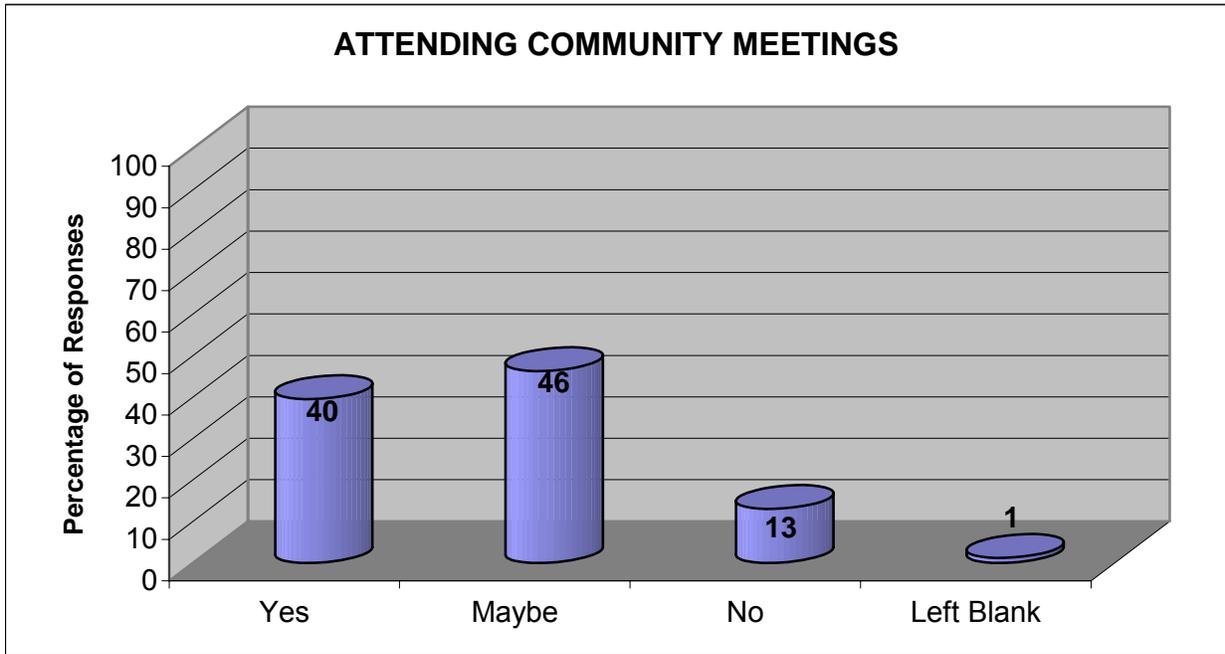
Eleven percent of respondents reported “other” as their most frequent source of information. Most prevalent “Other” sources of information included mail, not getting any information at all, and personal observation. A complete list of items in the “other” response is provided in Appendix C.

Question 10. If BCPOS planned a major resource management or forestry project on the nearby/adjacent open space, how would you prefer to be notified?

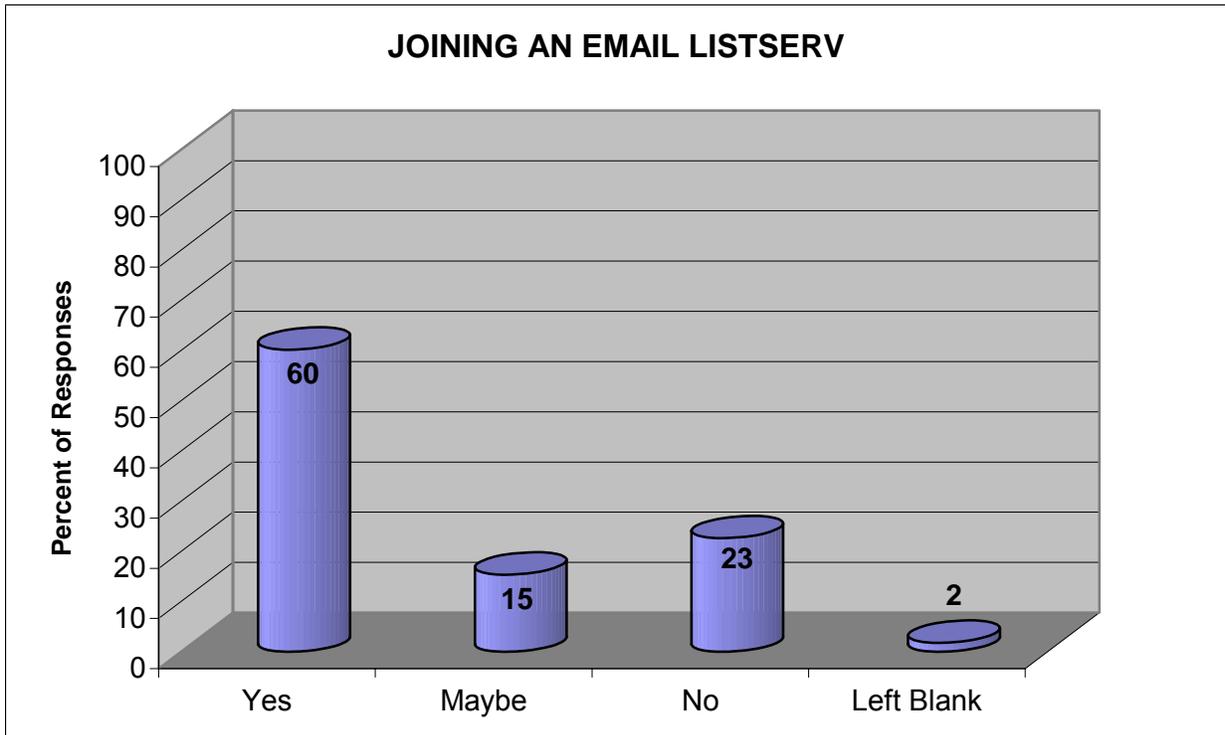


Options for respondents' preferred means of being notified were ranked from 1 (most preferred mean) to 3 (least preferred mean). A complete list of items in the "other" response category is provided in Appendix C.

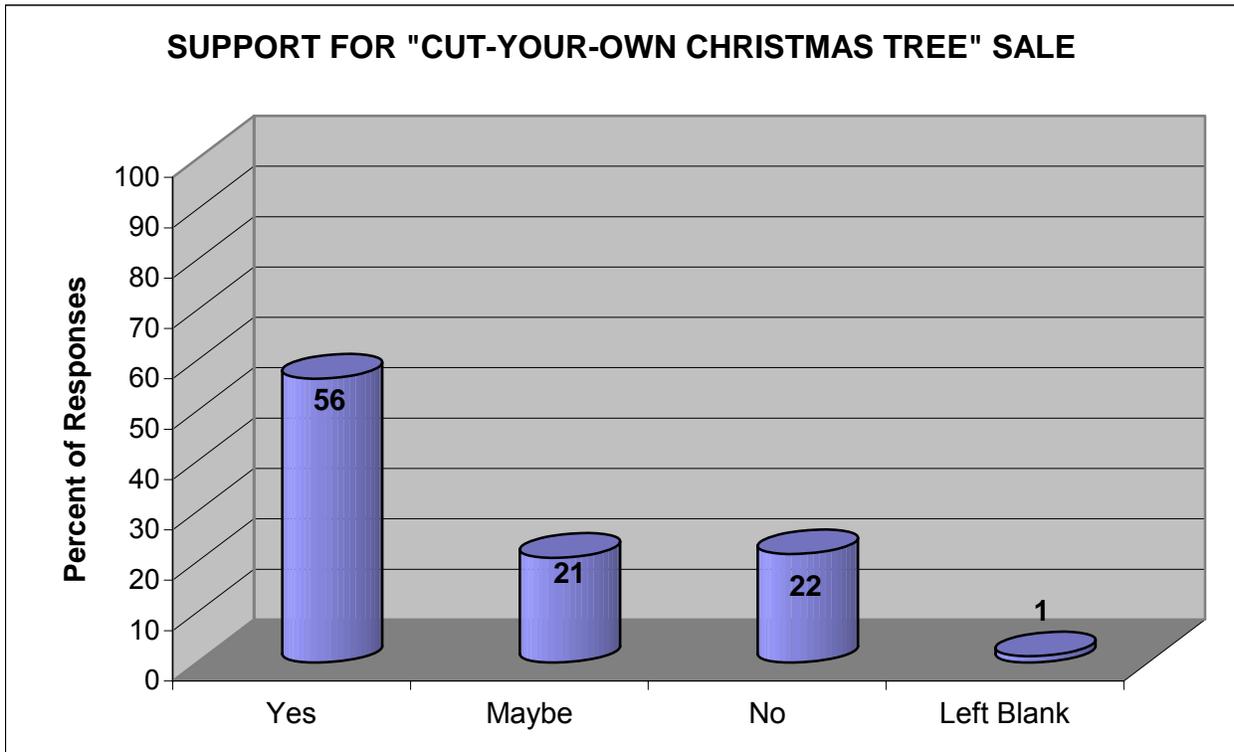
Question 11. If one were available, would you **attend a community meeting** to discuss resource management activities on the nearby/adjacent open space?



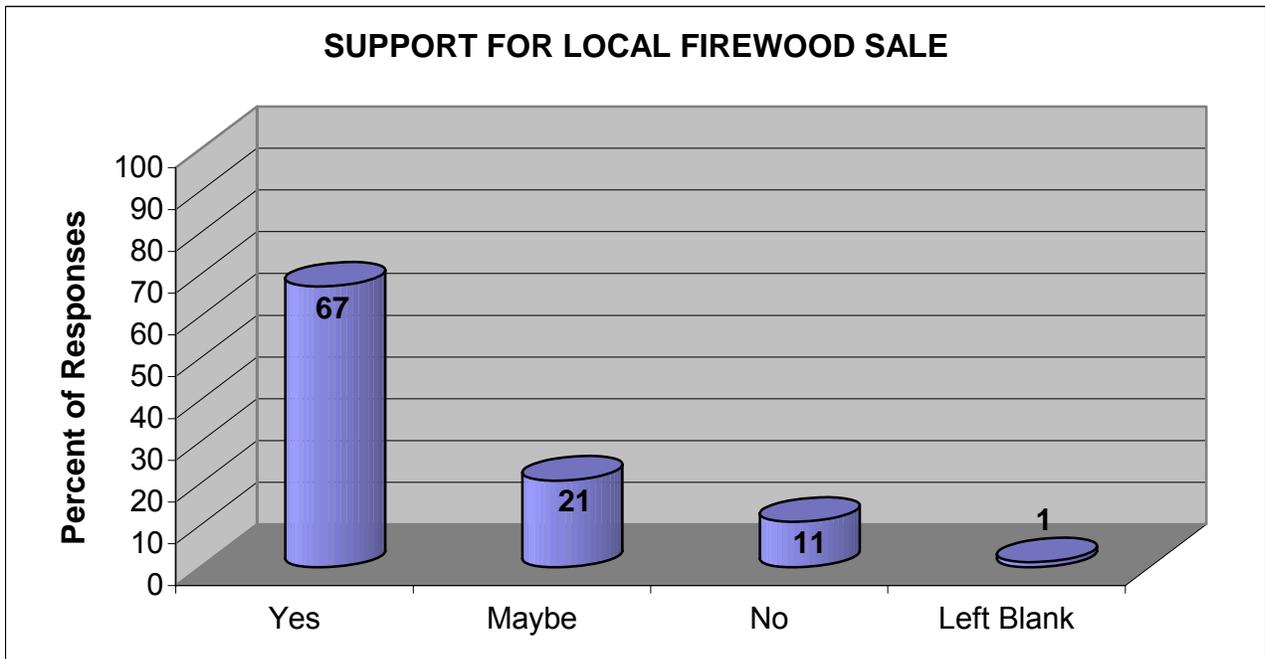
Question 12. If it were available, would you **join an email list** to receive written updates on prescribed burn schedules or other resource management activities happening on the nearby/adjacent open space?



Question 13. Would you support a *local “cut-your-own Christmas tree” sale*, sponsored by BCPOS, on nearby/adjacent County forests?



Question 14. Would you support a *local firewood sale*, sponsored by BCPOS, on nearby/adjacent County forests?

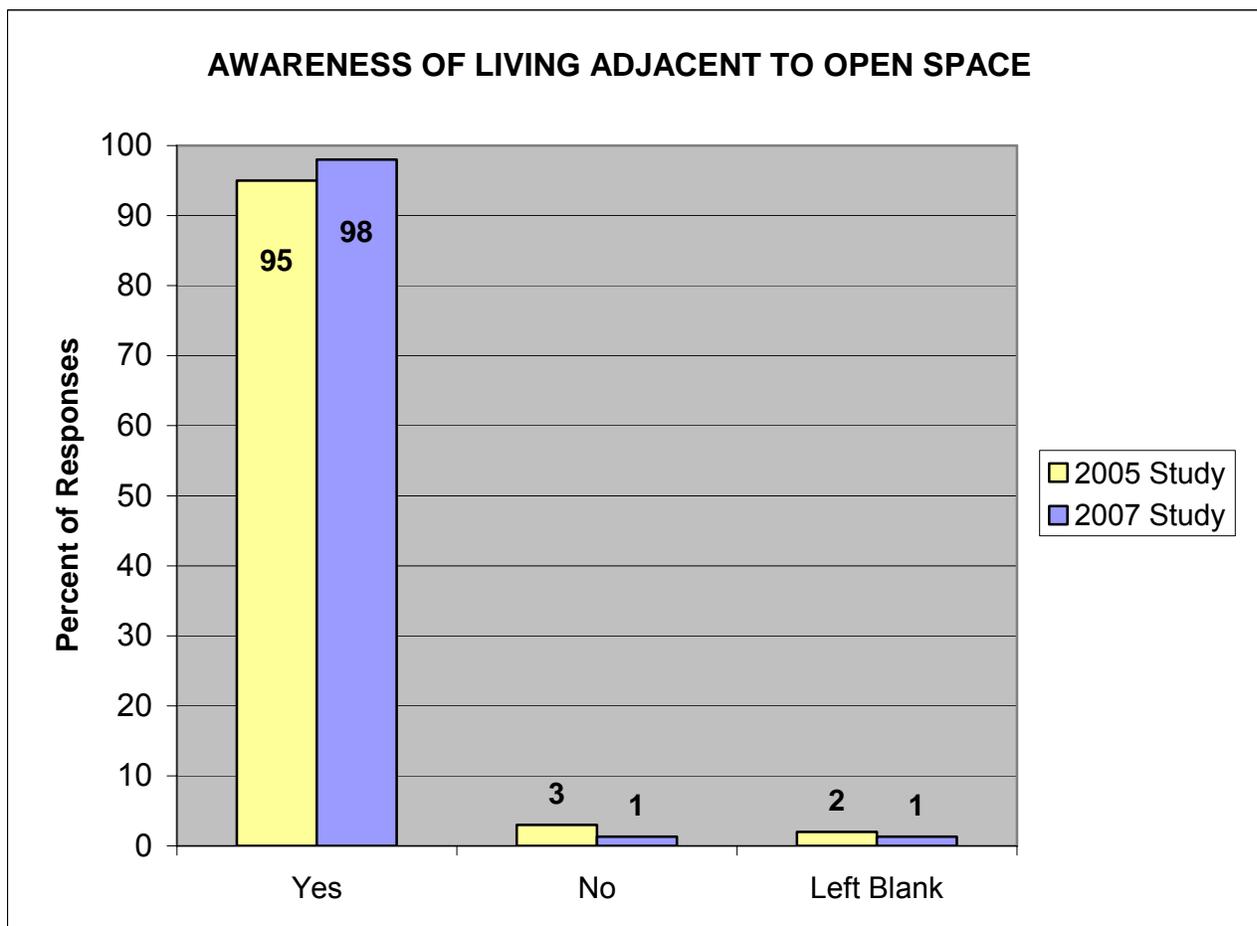


E. Comparisons with the 2005 Adjacent Landowner Study

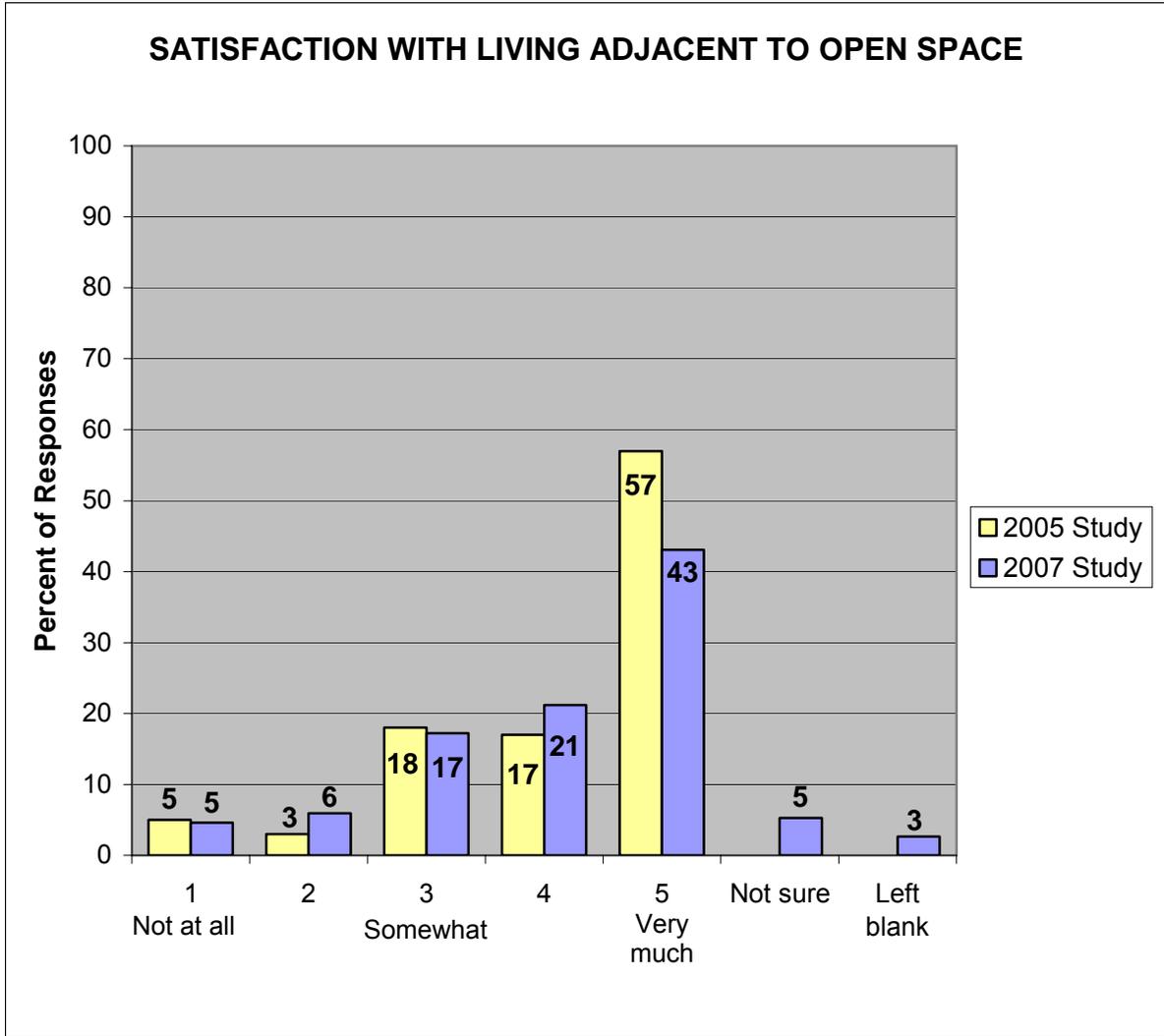
As previously mentioned, several questions were included in the present study to extend data from “Nature As Your Neighbor: Results of the 2005 Survey of Adjacent Landowners” (Schulte, BCPOS 2005). The following section is dedicated to comparing and contrasting data from the 2005 study and the present study.

This section compares the 2005 data with the present data only from respondents whose properties are directly adjacent to public open space boundaries, and does not include the “nearby” residents.

Question 1. Prior to this survey, were you aware that you lived next to a BCPOS property?



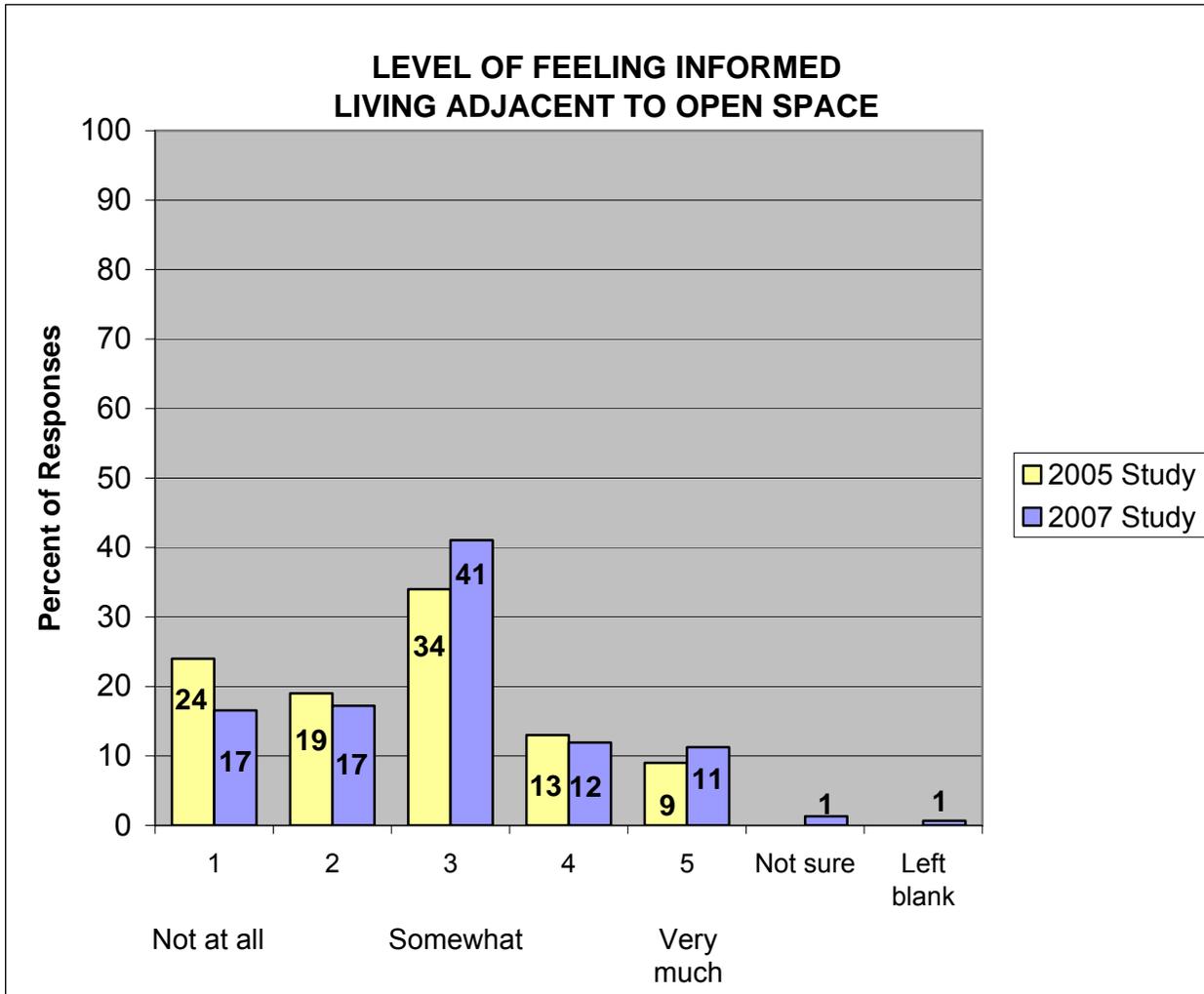
Question 3. Overall, are you satisfied with how living next to open space affects you and your property?



The present study includes “not sure” and blank responses for the results from this question, where the 2005 study did not.

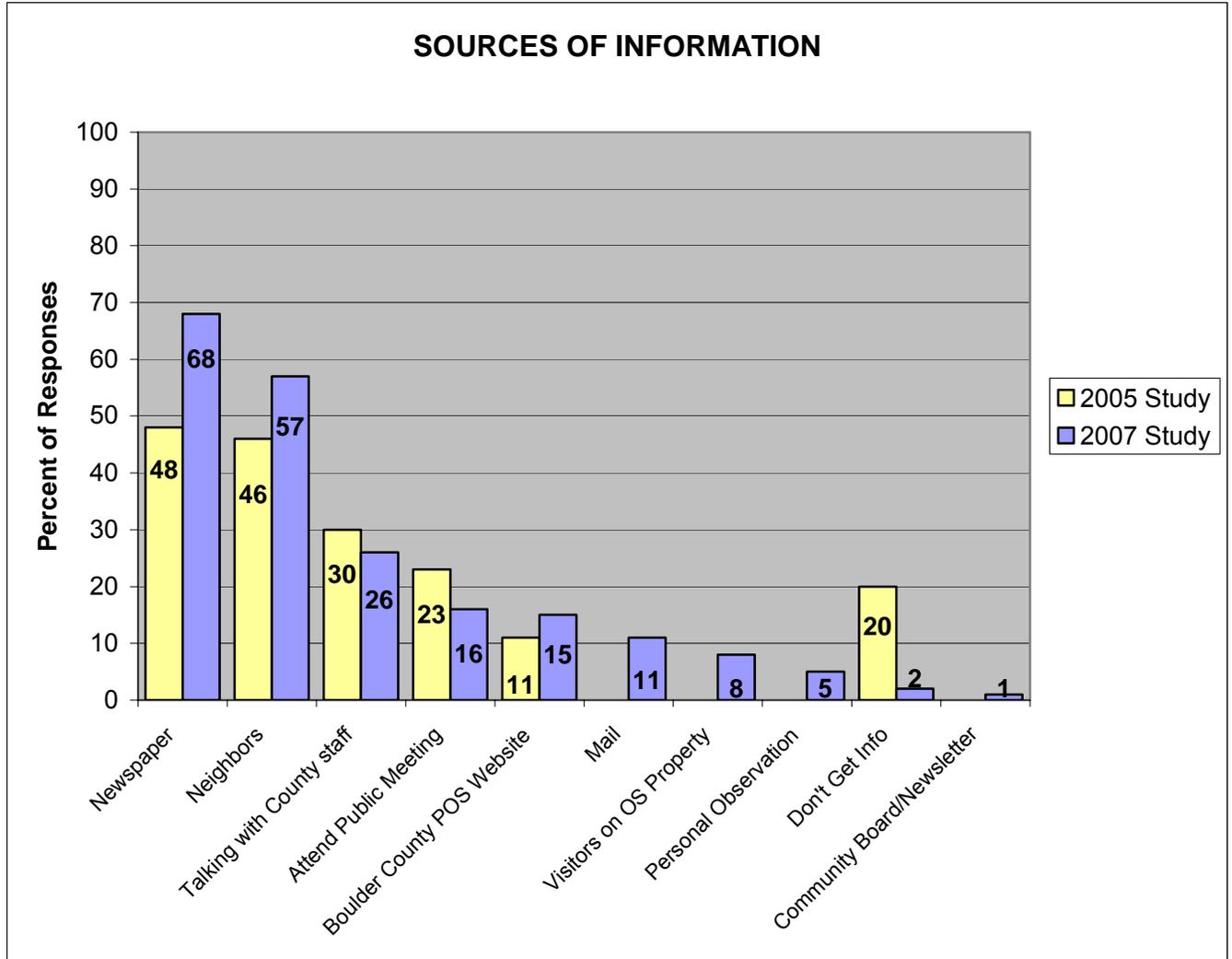
Satisfaction Living Next to Open Space		
	2005	2007
Average Score	4.2	4.0
Standard Deviation	1.2	1.2

Question 9. *How informed do you feel about the management of the adjacent open space property?*



Feeling Informed Next to Open Space		
	2005	2007
Average Score	2.6	2.8
Standard Deviation	1.2	1.2

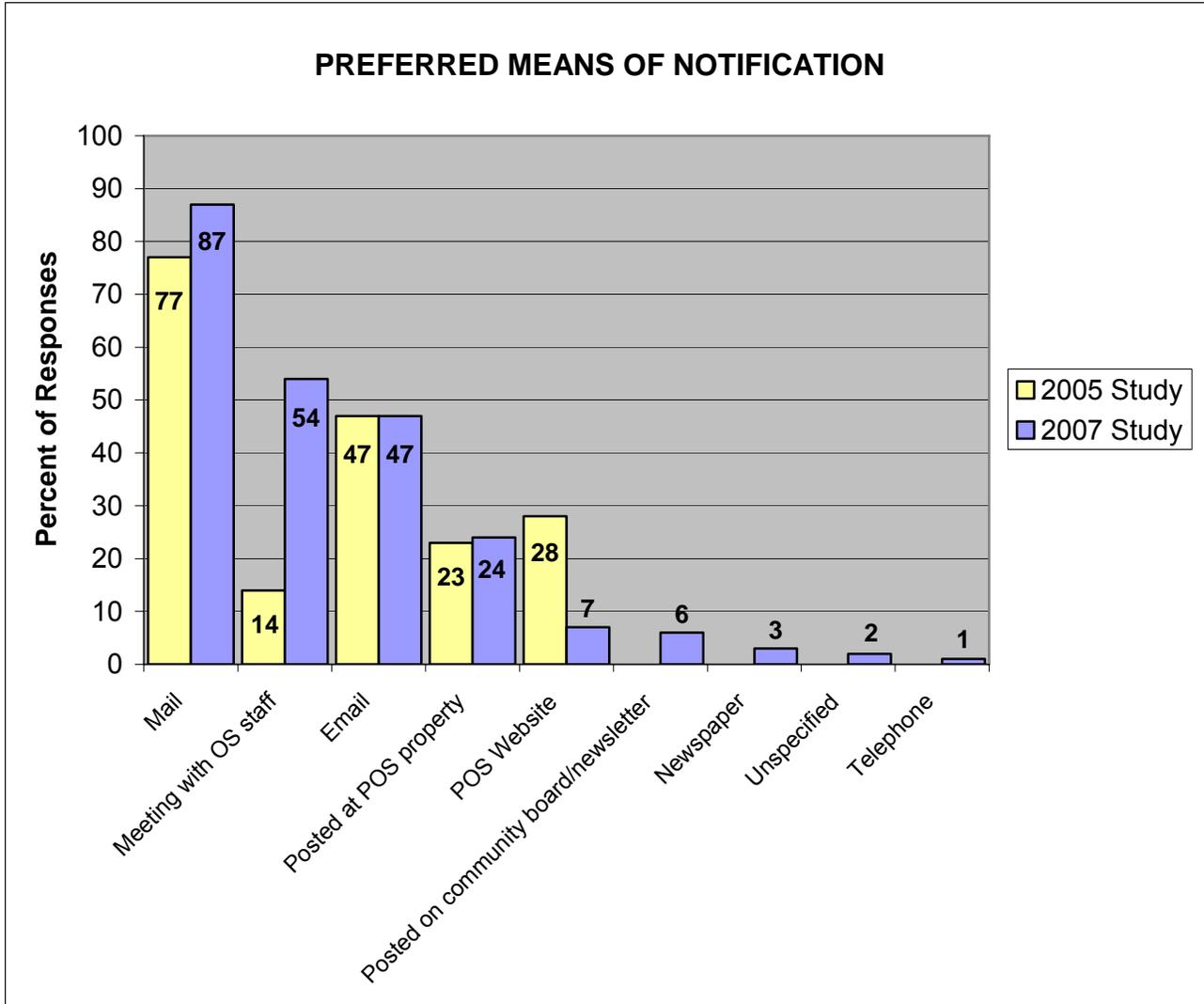
Question 9 (continued). **How do you usually get information about management of the adjacent open space property?**



Totals are greater than 100% because respondents were able to select multiple choices.

Notably, respondents who reported that they don't get information about the adjacent POS property dropped from 20% in 2005 to 2% in 2007.

Question 10. If BCPOS planned a major resource management or forestry project on the adjacent open space, how would you prefer to be notified?



Totals are greater than 100% because respondents were able to select multiple choices.

F. Area Highlights

This section is not a summary of the data, but highlights the scored results from each of the survey areas, which are compiled in Table 5. For a complete summary of results from each of the survey areas, please see Appendix D.

Satisfaction with Living Near or Next to Open Space

Respondents were asked if they were satisfied with how living near or next to open space affects them and their property. They were given a five-point scale where 1 indicated “not at all” satisfied and 5 indicated “very much” satisfied. The term “satisfied” was not defined so as to leave it’s meaning subjective to each respondent.

The highest rate of satisfaction was reported from those living adjacent to Betasso Preserve (4.8). The lowest rate of satisfaction came from respondents living adjacent to the Benjamin property (2.2), soon to be part of Betasso Preserve. Interestingly, these residential areas are adjacent to one another, separated by a large geographic feature called Arkansas Mountain.

Natural Resource Management

Respondents rated their support for management activities along a scale from 1 (“Do not use”) to 5 (“Legitimate tool—Use anywhere”), and “not sure.”

Mechanical Thinning

The highest rate of support for mechanical thinning to improve forest health came from Wall Street (5.0), and the lowest rate of support came from Ward (3.8). Both scores still express support for using this management tool.

The highest rate of support for mechanical thinning to decrease the risk of wildfire came from both Wall Street and Fourmile Canyon (5.0). The lowest support for this tool came again from Ward (3.9). Again, both still express support for mechanical thinning.

Prescribed Burning

The highest rate of support for prescribed burning to improve forest health came from Allenspark (4.0), and the lowest rate came from Fourmile Canyon (2.2).

The highest rate of support for prescribed burning to decrease the risk of wildfire came from both Allenspark and Mountain Ridge (4.0). The lowest rate came from Fourmile Canyon (2.3).

Spot Application of Herbicides

The highest rate of support for spot application of herbicides to mitigate invasive weeds was reported from Mountain Ridge (4.6), and the lowest was from the Benjamin property (2.5).

Use of Insect “Bio-Controls”

The highest rate of support for the use of insects to mitigate invasive weeds was reported from the Town of Eldora (4.3), and the lowest rate of support was reported from Ward (3.2). Both ratings still express support for this tool.

Communication and Information

Responses in this section were offered along a scale from 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much) and “not sure.” Respondents who own property adjacent to the Benjamin property reported feeling the most informed (3.9) about management of the nearby open space. Respondents from Raymond reported feeling the least informed of all the survey areas (2.1).

Written Comments

Some respondents wrote in their own comments about specific questions in the survey. See Appendix E to read these comments in their entirety.

Also, several respondents included written letters with their questionnaires. These letters have been included in Appendix F, with personal information blacked-out for privacy.

Table 5. Ranked Scores by Survey Area—scale rating: 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)

Survey Area (N)	Satisfaction with living near open space	Mechanical thinning for forest health	Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfires	Prescribed burning for forest health	Prescribed burning to decrease wildfires	Burning slash piles in winter	Spot application of Herbicides	Use of Insect “bio-controls”	Feeling informed about Open Space
Allenspark (67)	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.2
Bald Mountain (8)	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.1	3.6	2.9
Benjamin (9)	<i>2.4[#]</i>	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.5	3.3	3.9
Betasso Preserve (28)	4.8*	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.2
Eldora Town Site (88)	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.3	2.7
Eldorado Canyon (49)	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.7
Fourmile Canyon (7)	4.1	4.9	5.0	2.2	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	2.7
Gold Hill (47)	3.8	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.3	4.1	2.8
Hall Ranch (44)	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.6
Heil Valley Ranch (32)	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.5
Jamestown (67)	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.6	2.8
Lake of the Pines (37)	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.8	2.6
Lyons (350)	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.0	2.6
Mountain Ridge (9)	4.4	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.5	2.4
Mud Lake (4)	4.5	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.3	<i>3.3</i>	4.0	3.8	3.0
Nederland (264)	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.6
Raymond (23)	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	<i>2.1</i>
Salina (29)	4.4	4.8	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.2
Sugarloaf (44)	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.4	2.2
Walker Ranch (25)	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.0
Wall Street (13)	3.4	5.0	5.0	3.4	3.6	4.5	3.9	4.1	2.5
Ward (23)	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.5
OVERALL	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.9	2.6

[#] Figures in *Italics* indicate the lowest ranked score for that question* Figures in **Bold** indicate the highest ranked score for that question

4. DISCUSSION

This section discusses the results of the study. Our confidence level for the overall results is 95% with a margin of error of 2.5%. That is to say, 95% of the time, any random landowner from the entire population would respond with answers that are within 2.5% of the overall results from this study.

In discussing these results, values are given first, and then sample sizes for each survey area (represented by N) are given. Some of the survey areas had small sample sizes; as such, those values are not statistically significant and may not be representative of their respective communities.

Response Rates

Respondents with property directly adjacent to BCPOS forested properties responded at a higher rate (66%) than those with property in nearby cities and towns (51%). It is possible that living directly adjacent to an open space boundary is a different motivation than living in a nearby city or town, which might elicit different response rates.

Living Near or Next to County Open Space

Awareness of Living Near or Next to County Open Space

Most respondents (88%) knew that their property was near or adjacent to a BCPOS area. The lowest level of awareness about living near County open space was 39% in Raymond (N=23). The highest level of 100% awareness was from respondents at Bald Mountain (N=8), Betasso Preserve (N=28), Eldorado Canyon (N=49), Fourmile Canyon (N=7), Hall Ranch (N=44), Heil Valley Ranch (N=32), Lake of the Pines (N=37), Mountain Ridge (N=9) and Walker Ranch (N=25). Nederland had 94% awareness (N=258), and Lyons had 97% (N=344).

Satisfaction with Living Near or Next to County Open Space

When asked about their satisfaction with living near or adjacent to County open space, respondents were given a five-point scale where 1 indicated “not at all” satisfied and 5 indicated “very much” satisfied.

The majority of respondents were satisfied with living next to open space: 19% were “satisfied” and with 47% were “very much” satisfied. Four percent of respondents were “not at all” satisfied. The term “satisfied” was not defined so as to leave it’s meaning subjective to each respondent.

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Lyons	1-Not at All Satisfied	<i>“The problem is the open space near me is closed.”</i>
Nederland	5-Very Much Satisfied	<i>“We like living near National Forest and Boulder County Open Space trails but we are afraid of the fire danger with all the unburned slash and uncut pine beetle (or otherwise caused of dead trees).”</i>

The highest level of satisfaction was 4.8, which came from respondents adjacent to Betasso Preserve (N=28). The lowest score for satisfaction was 2.4 from those adjacent to the Benjamin property (N=9).

Natural Resource Management

Respondents rated their support for natural resource management techniques along a scale from 1 (“Do not use”) to 5 (“Legitimate tool—Use anywhere”), and “not sure.” Also, mechanical thinning and prescribed fire were rated according to two different management prescriptions: “to improve forest health,” and “to decrease the risk of wildfire.”

Mechanical Thinning

The average response for support of mechanical thinning on open space was 4.4. The highest level of support for mechanical thinning was 5.0 from Wall Street (N=12). The lowest level of support was 3.8 from Ward (N=23). In either case, both scores still express a level of support for mechanical thinning as a forest management technique.

Responses for support of mechanical thinning were similar for both improving forest health and decreasing the risk of wildfire. Over three-quarters of respondents support mechanical thinning for decreasing fire risk (78%) as well as for improving forest health (76%). Only 2% of respondents said “do not use” mechanical thinning, and 3% weren’t sure in either case.

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Allenspark	4 (out of 5)	<i>"I trust your people."</i>
Ward	3-Use Infrequently	<i>"All the risk models are flawed to use in micromanagement of fire. Outcome is unpredictable."</i>

Prescribed Burning

The majority of respondents supported prescribed burning on County open space, both for improving forest health and to decrease the risk of wildfire. The average score was 3.6. As with mechanical thinning, asking about prescribed burning for the two different prescriptions did not much affect support for its use as a management technique. The highest level of support for prescribed burning for both prescriptions was 4.0 from Allenspark (N=67); the lowest level of support was from Fourmile Canyon (N=7) with 2.2 for improving forest health and 2.3 for decreasing the risk of wildfire.

Slightly less than one-third of respondents said to use prescribed fire only “infrequently in selected areas,” while barely more than one-third (35%, 36%) said it is a “legitimate tool – use anywhere.” On the other hand, 11% of respondents ask that we “do not use” prescribed fire. Four percent of respondents were “not sure” about prescribed burning for improving forest health, a few more than there were for decreasing risk of wildfire (3%).

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Betasso Preserve	3-Use Infrequently	<i>"My parents were evacuated from their home in Los Alamos, N.M. in 2000 after a prescribed burn got out of hand. So I worry about this"</i>
Eldorado Canyon	5-Legitimate Tool	<i>"I feel burning is the only method that most closely mimics natural forest mgt cycles." Crossed off "use anywhere" & wrote in "with caution"</i>
Eldora	1-Do Not Use	<i>"Chip slash."</i>

Burning Slash Piles in Winter

The majority of respondents supported burning slash in winter, the average response for which was 4.0. The highest level of support for burning slash was 4.6 from respondents living adjacent to Walker Ranch (N=25). The lowest level of support was 3.3 from those adjacent to Mud Lake (N=4). In either case, both scores still express a level of support for this management technique.

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Eldora	2 (out of 5)	<i>“Rather chip and compost - cost is a problem.”</i>
Lyons	5-Legitimate Tool	<i>“I know you wouldn’t do this haphazardly.”</i>

Twenty percent of respondents asked that we use this technique “infrequently in selected areas,” and 11% asked the Department to use it less than infrequently (3%) or not at all (8%). However, 50% of respondents support the burning of slash piles in winter at the highest level (5-legitimate tool – use anywhere).

Spot Application of Herbicides

Again, respondents rated their support for natural resource management techniques along a scale from 1 (“Do not use”) to 5 (“Legitimate tool—Use anywhere”), and “not sure.” The average response for supporting the spot application of herbicides to control noxious weeds on open space was 3.6. The highest level of support was 4.6 from Mountain Ridge (N=9), while the lowest level of support was 2.5 from respondents adjacent to the Benjamin property (N=9).

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Walker Ranch	3-Use Infrequently	<i>“Lots of deer and elk who eat the stuff. Would the herbicide be poisonous to elk and deer?”</i>
Lyons	4 (out of 5)	<i>“Absolutely - especially knapweed.”</i>
Allenspark	1-Do Not Use	<i>“Absolutely not! You have gone overboard with herbicide use on open space!”</i>

Seventy-seven percent of respondents supported the use of herbicides to some degree: 40% supported it at the highest level (5-legitimate tool – use anywhere), and another 11% gave spot herbicide application a score of 4. Fourteen percent of respondents asked us not to use herbicides at all, while another 26% said to “use infrequently in selected areas.” Three percent of respondents were not sure about the spot application of herbicides for noxious weed mitigation.

These findings are consistent with opinions of Boulder County residents as a whole. In a 1997 telephone survey, 77% of all Boulder County residents accepted selective use of herbicides to some degree. Forty-seven percent of respondents in that survey stated that herbicides are "somewhat acceptable".

Insect Bio-Controls

The average response for supporting the use of insect bio-controls to control weeds on open space was 3.9. The highest level of support was 4.2 from Eldora (N=88). The lowest level of support was 3.2 from Ward (N=23). In either case, both scores still express a level of support for the use of insect bio-controls to mitigate noxious weeds on open space.

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Mountain Ridge	1-Do Not Use	<i>“Often introduced without enough forethought, e.g. Hawaii”</i>
Sugarloaf	4 (out of 5)	<i>“If proven no repercussions from insects long term”</i>
Nederland	3-Use Infrequently	<i>“As approved by APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture) and IPM (Integrated Pest Management).”</i>

Over half of respondents (57%) support using insect bio-controls at the level of 4 or 5 (Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere), and while 22% support using them “infrequently, in select areas.” Nine percent of respondents believe that we should not utilize insects to control weeds, and another 9% were not sure.

Communication and Information

Feeling Informed About Management of Nearby or Adjacent Open Space

Respondents were given a five-point scale to rate how informed they felt about management activities on the nearby or adjacent open space. For this scale, 1 indicated “not at all” informed and 5 indicated “very much” informed.

The average score of from all respondents was 2.6. The highest score of 3.9 came from respondents adjacent to Benjamin (N=9), and the lowest score of 2.1 from Raymond (N=23). Thirty-nine percent of respondents felt “somewhat” informed, and 23% felt “not at all” informed. On the other hand, 9% of respondents felt informed, and 8% felt “very much” informed.

Interest in Attending Community Meetings

Respondents were asked if they would attend community meetings “to discuss resource management activities on the nearby/adjacent open space.” While 40% of all respondents stated “yes” they would attend, 46% of respondents said “maybe,” and 13% said “no.” The greatest level of interest was 88% “yes” from Bald Mountain (N=8); the lowest level of interest was 24% “no” from Gold Hill (N=46).

Interest in Joining an Email Listserv

This question asked if respondents were interested in joining an email listserv to receive written updates on resource management activities.

While 60% of all respondents stated “yes” they would join an email listserv, nearly one-quarter (23%) of respondents said “no,” and 15% said “maybe.” The greatest level of interest was 89% “yes” from respondents adjacent to Benjamin (N=9); the lowest level of interest was 30% “no” from Raymond (N=23). Due to the small sample size from Benjamin, those values may not be indicative of the overall community.

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Benjamin	Yes	<i>“I must have notice as I can’t be exposed to smoke due to health issues.”</i>
Raymond	No	<i>“No computer. Try newspaper”</i>
Gold Hill	Maybe	<i>“Depends on quantity and frequency.”</i>

Support for Local “Cut-Your-Own” Christmas Tree Sale

This question proposed a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale in County forests scheduled to be mechanically thinned, the idea being a mutually beneficial outcome for all parties.

While 56% of all respondents stated “yes” they support this option, 22% of respondents said “no,” and 21% said “maybe.” The greatest level of support was 86% “yes” from respondents in Fourmile Canyon (N=7); the lowest level of support was 56% “no” from Benjamin (N=9).

More telling are the results from communities with larger sample sizes. Specifically, 68% of respondents from Lyons (N=350), and 64% of respondents from Nederland (N=264) stated “yes” they support local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sales in nearby County forests.

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Lyons	Yes	“Great idea.”
Jamestown	No	“Tree poaching is a major problem up here.”
Sugarloaf	Maybe	“If controlled carefully.”

Support for Local Firewood Sale

This question asked respondents if they would support a local firewood sale using trees thinned from local County forests.

While 67% of all respondents stated “yes” they support this option, another 21% said “maybe,” while 11% of respondents said “no” they would not support local firewood sales. The greatest level of support was 100% “yes” from Mountain Ridge (N=9), while the lowest level of support was 31% “no” from respondents adjacent to Heil Valley Ranch (N=32).

Some examples of comments included are:

Survey Area	Response Given	Comment Included
Eldora	Yes	“Good idea.”
Nederland	No	“But we would support a local firewood give-away.”
Sugarloaf	Maybe	“What does ‘local’ mean?”

Comparisons with the 2005 Adjacent Landowner Study

Several questions were included in the present study to extend data from “Nature As Your Neighbor: Results of the 2005 Survey of Adjacent Landowners” (Schulte 2005). The results below reflect only respondents who live adjacent to County open space areas, so as to compare relevant data. Nearby respondents were not included here.

Feeling Informed About Management of the Adjacent Open Space

Neighbors still don’t feel very well informed about the management of their adjacent open space, but it has improved. Respondents who felt “not at all” informed dropped from 24% in 2005 to 17% in 2007.

Sources of Information Regarding Management of the Adjacent Open Space

Notably, respondents who reported that they don’t get any information about the adjacent POS property dropped from 20% in 2005 to 2% in 2007. In addition, respondents who got information from County staff dropped from 30% in 2005 to 26% in 2007; those receiving information at public meetings dropped from 23% in 2005 to 16% in 2007. Furthermore, respondents who received

information from the POS website jumped from 11% in 2005 to 15% in 2007. And, respondents in 2007 included sources of information from the mail (11%), visitors on the adjacent POS property (8%) and personal observation (5%), where none of these were reported in 2005.

Preferred Means of Notification about Management Activities on the Adjacent Open Space

In 2005, most adjacent respondents preferred to be notified about resource management activities on the adjacent open space via mail (77%*), email (47%), the POS website (28%) and postings at the adjacent POS property (23%). In 2007, adjacent respondents also preferred mail (87%), email (47%) and postings at the adjacent POS property (24%), but many more preferred to meet with staff (54%) than to get information from the POS website (7%).

The wording of the question in 2007 emphasized notifying respondents about “major management activities,” whereas in 2005 the question referred to “information about the adjacent open space property.” Perhaps when more specific “major resource management” activities are planned, neighbors wish to hold meetings to discuss the issues, but when simple dissemination of generic “property information” is considered, neighbors are satisfied with being updated on the POS website. In either case, most neighbors wish to receive letters in the mail first and foremost regarding information about the adjacent property.

Next Steps

The Forest Management Policy will be completed in 2008. This policy will guide our forest management activities based on verifiable science and effective, fiscally responsible natural resource management techniques.

BCPOS will use the information from this study to focus our community outreach and information-sharing efforts. In being community-focused, BCPOS can offer relevant information and provide notification of management activities customized to each community’s stated needs and preferences. In this way, we can maximize benefits to the community while reaching out to more of our constituents: the residents of Boulder County.

* Percentages total greater than 100% because respondents were able to choose multiple options.

LITERATURE CITED

- “Boulder County Citizens Survey.” 2006. The Public Information Corporation for the Boulder County Board of Commissioners.
- “U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts.” 2006. United States Census Bureau.
- Absher, J.D., Vaske, J.J., Bright, A.D., Donnelly, M.P. 2006. Ipsative Crystallization Effects on Wildland Fire Attitude – Policy Support Models. *Society and Natural Resources*, 19(5), 381-392.
- Absher, J.D., Vaske, J.J. 2005. An analysis of homeowner and agency wildfire mitigation strategies. GTRE-NW-341. Riverside, CA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station.
- Ajzen, I. and M. Fishbein. 1980. *Understanding attitudes and predicting social behavior*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: PrenticeHall.
- Brooks, Jeffrey J.; Bujak, Alexander N.; Champ, Joseph G.; Williams, Daniel R. 2006. Collaborative capacity, problem framing, and mutual trust in addressing the wildland fire social problem: An annotated reading list. RMRS-GTR-182. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station.
- Brunson, M.W., Evans, J. 2005. Badly Burned? Effects of an escaped prescribed burn on social acceptability of wildland fuels treatment. *Journal of Forestry*. 103 (3), 134-138.
- Brunson, M.W., Shindler, B.A. 2004. Geographic variation in social acceptability of wildland fuels management in the western United States. *Society & Natural Resources*, 17(8), 661-678.
- Brunson, M.W. and B.S. Steel. 1996. Sources of variation in attitudes and beliefs about federal rangeland management. *Journal of Rangeland Management*. 49:69–75.
- Brunson, M.W., G.A. Rasmussen, K. Richardson, and N.E. West. 1996. Acceptability of range practices and policies among general and ranching publics in *Proceedings of the Fifth International Rangeland Congress* pp. 72–73, Salt Lake City, Utah, NE West, ed. Department of Rangeland Resources, Utah State University, Logan.
- Daniels, Terry C.; Valdiserri, Michael; Daniel Carrie R.; Barro, Susan; Jakes, Pamela. 2005. Social science to improve fuels management: a synthesis of research on assessing social acceptability of fuels treatments. Gen. Tech. Rep. NC-259. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Research Station.
- Dillman, Don A.. 2007. *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kneeshaw, K., Vaske, J.J., Bright, A.D., Absher, J.D. 2004. Situational Influences of Acceptable Wildland Fire Management Actions. *Society and Natural Resources*. 17:477–489.
- Lauber, T.B., Knuth, B.A. 2004. Effects of information on attitudes toward suburban deer management. *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 32 (2), 22-231.

- Loomis, J.B., L.S. Bair, and A. Gonzalez-Caban. 2001. Prescribed fire and public support: Knowledge gained, attitudes changed in Florida. *Journal of Forestry* 99(11):18–22.
- Mccomas, K.A., Scherer, C.W. 1999. Providing Balanced Risk Information in Surveys Used as Citizen Participation Mechanisms. *Society & Natural Resources*, 12(2), 107-119.
- Monroe, Martha C.; Pennisi, Lisa; McCaffrey, Sarah; Mileti, Dennis. 2006. Social science to improve fuels management: a synthesis of research relevant to communicating with homeowners about fuels management. Gen. Tech. Rep. NC-267. St.Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Research Station.
- Shindler, B.; Aldred-Cheek, K. 1999. Integrating citizens in adaptive management: A propositional analysis. *Journal of Conservation Ecology*. 3(1): 9.
- Shindler, Bruce A.; Brunson, Mark; Stankey, George H. 2002. Social acceptability of forest conditions and management practices: a problem analysis. PNW-GTR-537. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.
- Shindler, B., Toman, E. 2003. Fuel reduction strategies in forest communities: A longitudinal analysis of public support. *Journal of Forestry*, 101 (6), 8-15.
- Tarrant, M. A., Overdeest, C. 1997. The effect of persuasive communication strategies on rural resident attitudes toward ecosystem management. *Society & Natural Resources*, 10 (6), 537.
- Toman, E., Shindler, B., Brunson, M.. 2006. Fire and Fuel Management Communication Strategies: Citizen Evaluations of Agency Outreach Activities. *Society & Natural Resources* 19(4), 321-336.
- Toman, E., Schindler, B.. 2006. Communicating the Wildland Fire Message: Influences on Knowledge and Attitude Change in Two Case Studies. In Andrew, P. L., Butler, B. W. (Eds.), *Fuels Management – How to Measure Success: Conference Proceedings* pp. 715-728. Fort Collins: Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station.
- Vogt, C.A., Winter, G., Fried, J.S.. 2005. Predicting Homeowners' Approval of Fuel Management at the Wildland-Urban Interface Using the Theory of Reasoned Action. *Society & Natural Resources*, 18 (4), 337-354.
- Wittmann, K., J.J. Vaske, M.J. Manfredi, and H.C. Zinn. 1998. Standards for lethal response to problem urban wildlife. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*. 3(4):29–48.
- Zinn, H.C., M.J. Manfredi, J.J. Vaske, and K. Wittmann. 1998. Using normative beliefs to determine the acceptability of wildlife management actions. *Society and Natural Resources* 11(7):649–662.

Appendix A.

The Survey Instrument Part 1: Questionnaire for *Adjacent* Landowners



MANAGING YOUR NATURAL RESOURCES: LIVING NEXT TO BOULDER COUNTY OPEN SPACE

Living Next to County Open Space

1. Prior to receiving this survey, were you aware that you lived adjacent to a Boulder County Parks and Open Space property?

- Yes
- No

2. Did you move to this address before or after Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) purchased the adjacent property?

- I moved to this address before the county purchased the property.
- I moved to this address after the county purchased the property.
- I don't know when the county purchased the property

3. Overall, are you satisfied with how living adjacent to open space affects you and your property? (Circle one)

1	2	3	4	5	<i>Not Sure</i>
Not at all		Somewhat		Very much	

Natural Resource Management

4. When necessary, BCPOS uses mechanical thinning — the use of handsaws and chainsaws to remove trees—for forest management. We know that local forests evolved with fire. However, due to decades of fire suppression, many forests in Boulder County have become overgrown, unhealthy and at risk for wildfires. Mechanical thinning attempts to restore the forest to its more natural, healthy state. **Please check the box below which best reflects your opinion of the County's use of mechanical thinning on the adjacent open space for the following reasons:**

	1	2	3	4	5	
	Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
To improve forest health.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To decrease wildfire risks.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OPEN ►

5. When necessary, BCPOS uses prescribed burning for forest management. After forests are thinned mechanically, prescribed fire may be utilized to mimic the natural fires that have been missing for decades. Prescribed burning attempts to maintain the forest in its more natural, healthy state. **Please check the box below which best reflects your opinion of the County’s use, when necessary, of prescribed burning on the adjacent open space for the following reasons:**

	1	2	3	4	5	
	Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
To improve forest health.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To decrease wildfire risks.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. After a summer season of mechanical thinning, BCPOS often burns piles of branches and limbs, called “slash,” during the winter when adequate snows cover the ground. This is not "prescribed burning" but rather an economical and efficient way to remove wildfire fuels from the county forest. **Do you support burning slash piles in winter on the adjacent open space? (Check one)**

1	2	3	4	5	
Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. **Exotic, invasive weeds are a huge problem for natural area managers.** Non-native weeds push out native vegetation, which reduces wildlife habitat and ultimately changes the ecosystem. Often, land managers must use a variety of tools to effectively control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds and protect native vegetation. One of these tools is the limited use of herbicides. **Do you support the spot application of herbicides on the adjacent open space as one of many tools to control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds? (Check one)**

1	2	3	4	5	
Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Another effective tool in the effort to control exotic, invasive weeds is the use of insects that prey on specific weeds—often called “bio-controls.” Bio-controls are an alternative where herbicides may be ineffective or inappropriate. Do you support the use of insect bio-controls on the adjacent open space as one of many tools to control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds? (Check one)

1	2	3	4	5	Not Sure
Do Not Use ▼	▼	Use Infrequently in Selected Areas ▼	▼	Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere ▼	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Communication and Information

9. How informed do you feel about the management of the adjacent open space property? (Circle one)

1	2	3	4	5	Not Sure
Not at all		Somewhat		Very much	

How do you usually get information about the management of the adjacent open space property?

Please rank your top three sources of information from 1 (most frequent) to 3 (least frequent).

- ___ Neighbors
- ___ Newspaper
- ___ Boulder County Parks and Open Space Website
- ___ Attending public meetings
- ___ Visitors on this open space property
- ___ Talking with county staff (rangers, office staff, field staff, etc.)

___ **Other (Please specify)** _____

10. If BCPOS planned a major resource management or forestry project on the adjacent open space, **how would you prefer to be notified?**

Please rank your top three choices from 1 (highest preference) to 3 (lowest preference).

- ___ Meeting with staff (at a planned meeting on this property or other location)
- ___ Written material sent in the mail
- ___ Written material sent via email
- ___ Boulder County Parks and Open Space website
- ___ Information posted at the open space property
- ___ Information posted on a community bulletin board

___ **Other (Please specify)** _____

11. If one were available, would you attend a community meeting to discuss resource management activities on the adjacent open space?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

12. If it were available, would you join an email list to receive written updates on prescribed burn schedules or other resource management activities happening on the adjacent open space?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

13. Would you support a local “cut-your-own Christmas tree” sale, sponsored by BCPOS, on adjacent County forests?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

14. Would you support a local firewood sale, sponsored by BCPOS, on adjacent County forests?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Thank you for your time!

Please return the questionnaire in the envelope provided.

If you would like to contact Boulder County Parks and Open Space, please do so by calling 303-678-6219 or visit <http://www.bouldercountyopenspace.org>

The Survey Instrument Part 2:
Questionnaire for *Nearby* Landowners



MANAGING YOUR NATURAL RESOURCES: LIVING NEAR BOULDER COUNTY OPEN SPACE

Living Next to County Open Space

1. Prior to receiving this survey, were you aware that you lived near a Boulder County Parks and Open Space property?

- Yes
 No

2. Did you move to this address before or after Boulder County Parks and Open Space (BCPOS) purchased the nearby property?

- I moved to this address before the county purchased the property.
 I moved to this address after the county purchased the property.
 I don't know when the county purchased the property

3. Overall, are you satisfied with how living near to open space affects you and your property? (Circle one)

1	2	3	4	5	<i>Not Sure</i>
Not at all		Somewhat		Very much	

Natural Resource Management

4. When necessary, BCPOS uses **mechanical thinning** — the use of handsaws and chainsaws to remove trees—for forest management. We know that local forests evolved with fire. However, due to decades of fire suppression, many forests in Boulder County have become overgrown, unhealthy and at risk for wildfires. Mechanical thinning attempts to restore the forest to its more natural, healthy state. **Please check the box below which best reflects your opinion of the County's use of mechanical thinning on the nearby open space for the following reasons:**

	1	2	3	4	5	<i>Not Sure</i>
	Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	
To improve forest health.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To decrease wildfire risks.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OPEN ►

5. When necessary, BCPOS uses prescribed burning for forest management. After forests are thinned mechanically, prescribed fire may be utilized to mimic the natural fires that have been missing for decades. Prescribed burning attempts to maintain the forest in its more natural, healthy state. **Please check the box below which best reflects your opinion of the County’s use, when necessary, of prescribed burning on the nearby open space for the following reasons:**

	1	2	3	4	5	
	Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
To improve forest health.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
To decrease wildfire risks.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. After a summer season of mechanical thinning, BCPOS often burns piles of branches and limbs, called “slash,” during the winter when adequate snows cover the ground. This is not “prescribed burning” but rather an economical and efficient way to remove wildfire fuels from the county forest. **Do you support burning slash piles in winter on the nearby open space? (Check one)**

1	2	3	4	5	
Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. **Exotic, invasive weeds are a huge problem for natural area managers.** Non-native weeds push out native vegetation, which reduces wildlife habitat and ultimately changes the ecosystem. Often, land managers must use a variety of tools to effectively control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds and protect native vegetation. One of these tools is the limited use of herbicides. **Do you support the spot application of herbicides on the nearby open space as one of many tools to control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds? (Check one)**

1	2	3	4	5	
Do Not Use ▼	▼	<i>Use Infrequently in Selected Areas</i> ▼	▼	<i>Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere</i> ▼	<i>Not Sure</i> ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Another effective tool in the effort to control exotic, invasive weeds is the use of insects that prey on specific weeds—often called “bio-controls.” Bio-controls are an alternative where herbicides may be ineffective or inappropriate. Do you support the use of insect bio-controls on the nearby open space as one of many tools to control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds? (Check one)

1	2	3	4	5	Not Sure
Do Not Use ▼	▼	Use Infrequently in Selected Areas ▼	▼	Legitimate Tool – Use Anywhere ▼	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Communication and Information

9. How informed do you feel about the management of the nearby open space property? (Circle one)

1	2	3	4	5	Not Sure
Not at all		Somewhat		Very much	

How do you usually get information about the management of the nearby open space property?

Please rank your top three sources of information from 1 (most frequent) to 3 (least frequent).

- ___ Neighbors
- ___ Newspaper
- ___ Boulder County Parks and Open Space Website
- ___ Attending public meetings
- ___ Visitors on this open space property
- ___ Talking with county staff (rangers, office staff, field staff, etc.)

___ Other (Please specify) _____

10. If BCPOS planned a major resource management or forestry project on the nearby open space, how would you prefer to be notified?

Please rank your top three choices from 1 (highest preference) to 3 (lowest preference).

- ___ Meeting with staff (at a planned meeting on this property or other location)
- ___ Written material sent in the mail
- ___ Written material sent via email
- ___ Boulder County Parks and Open Space website
- ___ Information posted at the open space property
- ___ Information posted on a community bulletin board
- ___ Other (***Please specify***) _____

OVER ►

11. If one were available, would you attend a community meeting to discuss resource management activities on the nearby open space?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

12. If it were available, would you join an email list to receive written updates on prescribed burn schedules or other resource management activities happening on the nearby open space?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

13. Would you support a local “cut-your-own Christmas tree” sale, sponsored by BCPOS, on nearby County forests?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

14. Would you support a local firewood sale, sponsored by BCPOS, on nearby County forests?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

Thank you for your time!

Please return the questionnaire in the envelope provided.

If you would like to contact Boulder County Parks and Open Space, please do so by calling 303-678-6219 or visit <http://www.bouldercountyopenspace.org>

Appendix B.

The Cover Letter Part 1: Cover Letter for *Adjacent* Landowners

(Space provided for Letterhead)

September 12, 2007

«Code_Number»
«PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME»
«ADDRESS»
«CITY», «STATE»«ZIPCODE»

To the owners of «ADDRESS»:

I am writing to you because one of the best ways we can find out if **Boulder County Parks and Open Space** truly understands the desires and challenges of neighbors like you is to reach out and ask. We need your help in this survey of residents who live next to Boulder County Parks and Open Space properties. Adjacent residents such as yourself have unique relationships with open space properties. Many thanks in advance for your valuable input.

You are receiving this questionnaire because it is our understanding that you own property next to **«Name of Property»**. In order for the results of this survey to be accurate, **it is very important that this questionnaire be completed by the adult (18 years or older) who now lives there and has had the most recent birthday.**

Would you please do us a favor? Please take five to ten minutes to fill out this unique questionnaire. I assure that your answers will be kept completely confidential. Your name and address get replaced with an anonymous number code once I receive the questionnaire. No individual answers will ever be identified.

Results from this survey will be used to help Boulder County Parks and Open Space better serve all nearby residents. We need your valuable opinions in order to continue being a good neighbor. **Please return this completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-metered envelope by Friday September 28th.** The results from this survey will be summarized and available by December 31st, 2007. You can view the results at that time by visiting our website at www.bouldercountyopenspace.org.

If you have any questions or comments about this survey, I would be happy to talk to you. You can contact me at the phone number or email address below. Thank you very much for helping with this important and useful study.

Sincerely,



Michael Bauer
Visitor Studies Coordinator
Boulder County Parks and Open Space
(303) 678-6219
mbauer@co.boulder.co.us

The Cover Letter Part 2:
Cover Letter for *Nearby* Landowners

(Space provided for Letterhead)

September 12, 2007

«Code_Number»
«PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME»
«ADDRESS»
«CITY», «STATE»«ZIPCODE»

To the owners of «ADDRESS»:

I am writing to you because one of the best ways we can find out if **Boulder County Parks and Open Space** truly understands the desires and challenges of neighbors like you is to reach out and ask. We need your help in this survey of residents who live near Boulder County Parks and Open Space properties. Nearby residents such as yourself have unique relationships with open space properties. Many thanks in advance for your valuable input.

You are receiving this questionnaire because it is our understanding that you own property near **«Name of Property»**. In order for the results of this survey to be accurate, **it is very important that this questionnaire be completed by the adult (18 years or older) who now lives there and has had the most recent birthday.**

Would you please do us a favor? Please take five to ten minutes to fill out this unique questionnaire. I assure that your answers will be kept completely confidential. Your name and address get replaced with an anonymous number code once I receive the questionnaire. No individual answers will ever be identified.

Results from this survey will be used to help Boulder County Parks and Open Space better serve all nearby residents. We need your valuable opinions in order to continue being a good neighbor. **Please return this completed questionnaire in the enclosed postage-metered envelope by Friday September 28th.** The results from this survey will be summarized and available by December 31st, 2007. You can view the results at that time by visiting our website at www.bouldercountyopenspace.org.

If you have any questions or comments about this survey, I would be happy to talk to you. You can contact me at the phone number or email address below. Thank you very much for helping with this important and useful study.

Sincerely,



Michael Bauer
Visitor Studies Coordinator
Boulder County Parks and Open Space
(303) 678-6219
mbauer@co.boulder.co.us

Appendix C.

Written Responses in the “Other” Category

<i>Question 9. “Other” Sources of Information</i>		
<i>Survey Area</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>“Other” Sources of Information (number of comments)</i>
Allenspark	68	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (5) • Don’t Get Information (1) • Signs (1) • Surveys (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Signs (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified (1) • Signs (1) • Other Agencies/People (1) • Don’t Get Information (1) • First Time Received Information (1)
Bald Mountain Scenic Area	8	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don’t Get Information (1) • Unspecified (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Observation (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don’t Get Information (1)
Benjamin Property	9	Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1)
Betasso Preserve	28	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (4) • Signs (2) • Personal Observation (1) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • County/Open Space Staff (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Personal Observation (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2) • County/Open Space Staff (1)
Caribou Ranch Open Space	1	Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Observation (1)

<i>Question 9. "Other" Sources of Information (continued)</i>		
Survey Area	N	"Other" Sources of Information (number of comments)
Town of Eldora	88	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (7) • Don't Get Information (2) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Other Agencies/People (1) • County/Open Space Staff (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Don't Get Information (1) • Television (1) • Don't Get Information (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified (1) • First Time Getting Info (1) • Television (1)
Eldorado Canyon	49	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2) • Personal Observation (2) • Signs (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Personal Observation (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Observation (1) • Unspecified (1)
Fourmile Canyon	7	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1) • Other Agencies/People (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Personal Observation (1) • Other Agencies/People (1)
Gold Hill	47	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (5) • Personal Observation (2) • Mail (1) • Don't Get Information (1) • Unspecified (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (3)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Agencies/People (2) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Unspecified (1)

<i>Question 9. "Other" Sources of Information (continued)</i>		
Survey Area	N	"Other" Sources of Information (number of comments)
Hall Ranch	44	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2)
Heil Valley Ranch	32	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (2)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2)
Jamestown	67	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (3) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Other Agencies/People (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (2) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (2)
		Least Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1)
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	37	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (1) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1)
Lyons	350	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (4) • Don't Get Information (2) • Personal Observation (2) • Other Agencies/People (2) • County/Open Space Staff (2) • Visitor Studies (1) • Unspecified (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (4) • Personal Observation (3) • Signs (1) • County/Open Space Staff (1) • Radio (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Agencies/People (4) • Mail (2) • Unspecified (1) • Signs (1) • County/Open Space Staff (1)

<i>Question 9. "Other" Sources of Information (continued)</i>		
<i>Survey Area</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>"Other" Sources of Information (number of comments)</i>
Mountain Ridge Subdivision	9	Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified (1)
Mud Lake Open Space	4	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1)
Nederland	264	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (8) • Personal Observation (7) • Mail (3) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Signs (1) • County/Open Space Staff (1) • Television (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County/Open Space Staff (2) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Personal Observation (1) • Signs (1) • Word of Mouth (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs (2) • Word of Mouth (1) • Other Agencies/People (1) • County/POS Staff (1) • Personal Observation (1)
Raymond	23	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (3) • Mail (1) • Unspecified (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word of Mouth (1)
Salina	29	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (3) • Visitor Studies (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word of Mouth (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word of Mouth (1)
Sugarloaf	44	Most Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (5) • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (2) • Signs (2) • Personal Observation (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1) • Signs (1)

Walker Ranch Open Space	25	Most Frequent Source of Information:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1) • Personal Observation (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information:
Wall Street	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail • Personal Observation (1) • Signs (1) • Other Agencies/People (1)
		Least Frequent Source of Information:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1) • County/POS Staff (1) • Personal Observation (1)
Ward	23	Most Frequent Source of Information:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Get Information (2) • Other Agencies/People (2) • Personal Observation (1)
		Second Frequent Source of Information:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Agencies/People (1)

<i>Question 10. "Other" Preferred Means of Receiving Information</i>		
Survey Area	N	"Other" Means of Information (number of comments)
Allenspark	68	Second Preferred Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1)
		Least Preferred Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1) Telephone (1)
Bald Mountain Scenic Area	8	Second Preferred Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with County Staff (1)
Benjamin Property	9	None
Betasso Preserve	28	Second Preferred Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1)
		Least Preferred Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (2) Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1)
Town of Eldora	88	Most Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email (1) Mail (1)
		Second Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (2) Community Newsletters/Information Boards (2)
		Least Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1) Telephone (1)
Eldorado Canyon	49	Most Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1)
		Least Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Newsletters/Information Boards (1)
Fourmile Canyon	7	None
Gold Hill	47	Most Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Meeting (1)
		Second Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Meeting (1)
		Least Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1) Telephone (1)
Hall Ranch	44	Most Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unspecified (1)
		Least Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspaper (1)
Heil Valley Ranch	32	Most Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with County staff (1)
		Second Preferred "Other" Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with County staff (1)

		Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (1) • Telephone (1)
<i>Question 10. “Other” Preferred Means of Receiving Information (cont.)</i>		
Survey Area	N	“Other” Means of Information (number of comments)
Jamestown	67	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletter/Information Board (2) • Town Meeting (1) • Other agencies/people (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email (1) • Community Newsletter/Information Board (1)
		Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletter/Information Board (2)
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	37	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email (1) • Community Newsletter/Information Board (1)
		Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (2) • Television (1) • Community Newsletter/Information Board (1)
Lyons	350	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (8) • Email (2) • Town Meeting (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (11) • Unspecified (2) • Email (1)
		Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (12) • Community Newsletter/Information Board (2) • Other agencies/people (1)
Mountain Ridge Subdivision	9	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (1) • Unspecified (1)
Mud Lake Open Space	4	None
Nederland	264	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (4) • Mail (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (6) • Most cost-efficient method (1) • Neighbors (1)

		Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (11) • Telephone (1) • Radio (1) • Email (1)
<i>Question 10. “Other” Preferred Means of Receiving Information</i>		
<i>Survey Area</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>“Other” Means of Information (number of comments)</i>
Raymond	23	Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (1)
Salina	29	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified (1)
Sugarloaf	44	Most Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletter/Information Board (1)
		Second Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Newsletter/Information Board (1)
		Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mail (1) • Community Newsletter/Information Board (1)
Walker Ranch Open Space	25	Least Preferred “Other” Means of Receiving Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone (1)
Wall Street	13	None
Ward	23	None

Appendix D.

Survey Area Summary

Allenspark (N=68)

Respondents who own property in Allenspark are slightly less aware (35%) that they live near a Boulder County open space area. Mostly, respondents in Allenspark don't know (41%) if the County purchased the nearby property before or after the respondent moved to Allenspark.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.0
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.5
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.5
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	4.0
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	4.0
Burning slash piles in winter	4.1
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.8
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.9
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.2

Respondents from Allenspark get their information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (33%) and neighbors (30%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (76%) and email (15%).

Respondents from Allenspark support a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (52%), a local firewood sale (74%); they would join an email listserv (61%), and “might” (47%) attend a community meeting.

Bald Mountain Scenic Area (N=8)

Respondents owning property adjacent to Bald Mountain Scenic Area were aware of its management by BCPOS. Most (75%) moved to their address after the county began leasing the property from the State.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.6
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.5
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.4
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.5
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.5
Burning slash piles in winter	4.4
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.1
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.6
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.9

Respondents living next to Bald Mountain get their information about management of the adjacent open space most frequently from neighbors (38%), newspapers (25%) or not at all (25%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (50%) and email (25%).

Respondents living adjacent to Bald Mountain do not support a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (50%), but would support a local firewood sale (50%). Also, they would both join an email listserv (88%) and attend a community meeting (88%).

Benjamin Property (N=9)

The Benjamin property will become part of Betasso Preserve in 2008 or 2009. However, when this study was conducted in 2007, it was still a separate parcel and is treated here as such.

Respondents who own property adjacent to the Benjamin property were largely aware of its adjacency (89%), and had moved to that address before the County’s purchase of the property (89%).

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	2.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.5
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.4
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.3
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.3
Burning slash piles in winter	3.7
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	2.5
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.3
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	3.9

Respondents living adjacent to the Benjamin property get their information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (33%) and attending public meetings (22%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via meetings with POS staff (44%), and the mail (33%).

Respondents living adjacent to the Benjamin property do not support a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (56%), but “might” support a local firewood sale (45%). Also, they would both join an email listserv (89%) and attend a community meeting (67%).

Betasso Preserve (N=28)

Respondents who live next to Betasso Preserve are aware that this BCPOS property is nearby. Most respondents moved there after the County purchased Betasso (54%), but 40% have lived there prior to the County’s purchase.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.8
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.8
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.7
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.6
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.6
Burning slash piles in winter	4.5
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	4.0
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.1
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	3.2

Respondents who live next Betasso Preserve get their information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (46%) and neighbors (18%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (82%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (11%).

Respondents who live adjacent to Betasso Preserve do not support a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (46%), but would support a local firewood sale (64%). Also, they would join an email listserv (70%), and “might” attend a community meeting (50%).

Town of Eldora (N=88)

Respondents from the Town of Eldora are largely aware of their proximity to Boulder County open space, and more than half (59%) lived there prior to the County’s purchase of nearby property.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.3
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.4
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.5
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.9
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.8
Burning slash piles in winter	4.0
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.7
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.3
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.7

Respondents from Eldora get their information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (34%) and neighbors (30%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (66%) and email (21%).

Residents from Eldora would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (63%), and a local firewood sale (74%). Also, they would join an email listserv (69%), and “might” attend a community meeting (51%).

Eldorado Canyon (N=49)

The vast majority of respondents (94%) with property in Eldorado Canyon were aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area. Mostly, respondents reported purchasing their Eldorado Canyon property after the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.6
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.5
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.5
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.2
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.1
Burning slash piles in winter	3.7
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.6
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.7
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.7

Respondents from Eldorado Canyon get their information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (47%) and newspapers (33%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (71%) and email (10%).

Residents from Eldorado Canyon would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (58%), and a local firewood sale (71%). Also, they would join an email listserv (63%), and “might” attend a community meeting (51%).

Fourmile Canyon (N=7)

All seven of the respondents from Fourmile Canyon were aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area. Respondents were split between those who purchased their property before the County bought the nearby open space area, and those who simply don't know when the County purchased the open space.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.1
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.9
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	5.0
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	2.2
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	2.3
Burning slash piles in winter	3.6
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.3
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.9
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.7

Respondents from Fourmile Canyon get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (43%) and “other” sources (29%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (86%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (16%).

Residents from Fourmile Canyon would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (86%), and a local firewood sale (71%). Also, they would join an email listserv (86%), and “might” attend a community meeting (51%).

Gold Hill (N=47)

Respondents from Gold Hill were aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area, and the majority (81%) lived at that address before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	3.8
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.4
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.6
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.1
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.2
Burning slash piles in winter	3.7
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.3
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.1
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.8

Respondents from Gold Hill get their information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (51%) and Gold Hill town meetings and newsletters (11%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (68%) and email (11%).

Respondents from Gold Hill would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (49%), and a local firewood sale (80%). Also, they would join an email listserv (57%), and “might” attend a community meeting (44%).

Hall Ranch Open Space (N=44)

The vast majority of respondent who own property that borders Hall Ranch were aware that Hall Ranch abutted their property (98%). Most reported purchasing their address before the County bought Hall Ranch.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	3.9
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.3
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.3
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.8
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.8
Burning slash piles in winter	4.1
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.8
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.9
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.6

Respondents living next to Hall Ranch get their information about its management most frequently from newspapers (43%) and neighbors (34%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (64%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (25%).

Respondents adjacent to Hall Ranch would not support a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (48%), but would support a local firewood sale (55%). Also, they would join an email listserv (73%) and attend a community meeting (50%).

Heil Valley Ranch Open Space (N=32)

Respondents with property bordering Heil Valley Ranch were aware of its adjacency (97%). Mostly (78%), they purchased their addresses before the County purchased Heil Valley Ranch.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	3.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.3
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.2
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.1
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.2
Burning slash piles in winter	3.4
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.7
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.9
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.5

Respondents living adjacent to Heil Valley Ranch get their information about its management most frequently from neighbors (44%) and newspapers (31%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (66%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (22%).

Respondents adjacent to Heil Valley Ranch would not support a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (50%), but would support a local firewood sale (53%). Also, they would join an email listserv (53%) and attend a community meeting (50%).

Jamestown (N=67)

The overwhelming majority of respondents who own property in Jamestown were aware of the nearby County open space area (91%). Most respondents (70%) reported purchasing their property before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.1
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.2
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.2
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.3
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.3
Burning slash piles in winter	4.0
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.2
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.6
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.8

Respondents from Jamestown currently get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (54%) and newspapers (19%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (66%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (12%).

Respondents from Jamestown would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (42%), and a local firewood sale (62%). Also, they would join an email listserv (62%), and “might” attend a community meeting (46%).

Lake of the Pines (N=37)

Respondents with property at Lake of the Pines were aware (97%) of their proximity to a BCPOS area, and the majority (57%) lived at that address before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.6
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.7
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.7
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.7
Burning slash piles in winter	4.2
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	4.2
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.8
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.6

Lake of the Pines residents currently get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (49%) and neighbors (24%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (60%) and email (19%).

Respondents from Lake of the Pines would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (51%), and a local firewood sale (65%). Also, they would join an email listserv (68%), and “might” attend a community meeting (57%).

Lyons (N=350)

Respondents who own property in the Town of Lyons were overwhelmingly aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (95%), and the majority of respondents (49%) had lived at that address before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.2
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.4
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.4
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.9
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.9
Burning slash piles in winter	4.1
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.7
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.0
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.6

Lyons respondents currently get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (47%) and neighbors (34%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (63%) and email (19%).

Respondents from Lyons would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (68%), and a local firewood sale (68%). Also, they would join an email listserv (56%), and “might” attend a community meeting (47%).

Mountain Ridge (N=9)

Mountain Ridge respondents were fully aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (100%), and the majority (56%) lived at that address before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.8
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.8
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.9
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	4.0
Burning slash piles in winter	4.1
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	4.6
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.5
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.4

Respondents in Mountain Ridge currently get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (67%) and neighbors (33%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (67%) and email (22%).

Respondents from Mountain Ridge would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (56%), and a local firewood sale (100%). Also, they would join an email listserv (78%), and “might” attend a community meeting (56%).

Nederland (N=264)

In Nederland, respondents were overwhelmingly aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (92%), and the majority (59%) lived at that address before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.2
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.3
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.4
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.5
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.5
Burning slash piles in winter	3.9
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.5
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.7
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.6

Property owners from Nederland currently get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from and newspapers (47%) and neighbors (29%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (64%) email (17%).

Respondents from Nederland would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (64%), and a local firewood sale (73%). Also, they would join an email listserv (59%), and “might” attend a community meeting (50%).

Raymond (N=23)

Property owners from Raymond were largely unaware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (61%), and the majority (52%) did not know when the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.1
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.5
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.5
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.4
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.4
Burning slash piles in winter	4.0
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	4.1
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.0
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.1

In Raymond, respondents get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (39%) and “other” sources (22%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (91%), email (4.3%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (4.3%).

Respondents from Raymond would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (57%), and a local firewood sale (78%). Also, they would join an email listserv (52%), and “might” attend a community meeting (65%).

Salina (N=29)

Respondents from Salina were aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (76%), and the majority (45%) lived at that address before Boulder County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.8
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.9
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.9
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.9
Burning slash piles in winter	4.3
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.6
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.6
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.2

Property owners in Salina get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from newspapers (45%), neighbors (17%) and “other” sources (17%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (69%), email (14%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (14%).

Respondents from Salina would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (52%), and a local firewood sale (80%). Also, they would join an email listserv (62%), and “might” attend a community meeting (45%).

Sugarloaf (N=44)

Respondents from Sugarloaf were aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (86%), and the majority (55%) lived at that address before Boulder County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.2
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.3
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.4
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.3
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.3
Burning slash piles in winter	4.2
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.5
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.4
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.2

Respondents from Sugarloaf get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (41%) and newspapers (25%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (75%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (14%).

Respondents from Sugarloaf would probably support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (46%), and a local firewood sale (52%). Also, they would join an email listserv (65%), and “might” attend a community meeting (54%).

Walker Ranch Open Space (N=25)

All of the respondents with property bordering Walker Ranch were aware of its adjacency (100%). Mostly (64%), they purchased their addresses after Boulder County purchased Walker Ranch.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	4.0
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	4.3
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	4.4
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.6
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.7
Burning slash piles in winter	4.6
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	4.4
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.1
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	3.0

Respondents with property adjacent to Walker Ranch get their information about its management most frequently from neighbors (48%) and newspapers (28%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (64%), email (12%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (12%).

Respondents adjacent to Walker Ranch would probably support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (42%), and a local firewood sale (44%). Also, they would both join an email listserv (76%), and attend a community meeting (52%).

Wall Street (N=13)

Respondents with property in Wall Street were largely aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (85%), and the majority (54%) lived at that address before the County bought the nearby open space area.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	3.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	5.0
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	5.0
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	3.4
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.6
Burning slash piles in winter	4.5
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	3.9
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	4.1
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.5

In Wall Street, respondents get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (31%), “other” sources (31%) and newspapers (23%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (62%), email (15%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (15%).

Respondents from Wall Street would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (58%), and a local firewood sale (67%). Also, they would both join an email listserv (82%), and attend a community meeting (75%).

Ward (N=23)

Most respondents from Ward were aware of their proximity to a BCPOS area (74%). About half (48%) lived at that address before Boulder County bought the nearby open space area, and 48% didn't know when Boulder County bought it.

Category	Average Score
<i>Living Near County Open Space</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
Satisfaction with living near open space	3.4
<i>Natural Resource Management</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Do not use) to 5 (Legitimate tool – Use anywhere)</i>	
Mechanical thinning to improve forest health	3.8
Mechanical thinning to decrease wildfire risks	3.9
Prescribed burning to improve forest health	2.9
Prescribed burning to decrease wildfire risks	3.0
Burning slash piles in winter	3.4
Spot application of herbicides to control exotic weeds	2.6
Use of insect “bio-controls” to control exotic weeds	3.2
<i>Communication and Information</i> <i>On scale of 1 (Not at all) to 5 (Very much)</i>	
How informed do you feel about management of the nearby open space?	2.5

Respondents with property in Ward get information about management of the nearby open space most frequently from neighbors (35%) and “other” sources (26%). They would prefer to be notified about upcoming management activities via mail (52%) and meeting with BCPOS staff (17%).

Respondents from Lake of the Pines would support both a local “cut-your-own” Christmas tree sale (44%), and a local firewood sale (57%). Also, they would both join an email listserv (57%), and attend a community meeting (48%).

Appendix E. Additional Written Comments

Question 1. Prior to this survey, were you aware that you lived near/adjacent to a BCPOS property?

Survey Area	Comment
Benjamin	Benjamin property was just purchased.
Eldora Townsite	But I wasn't aware of Reynolds Ranch. There is other open space nearer my house.
Eldora Townsite	We are out of state owners - properties have been in the family for many years.
Eldora Townsite	We are well informed & have never heard of Reynolds Ranch open space.
Eldorado Canyon	I live in Oregon but have 2 pieces of property in Boulder County.
Hall Ranch	But don't live there.
Jamestown	Don't care
Lyons	Wish I had never voted for open or closed space for elderly & handicapped- all we get is more taxes.
Nederland	Yes, where I can no longer walk my dog.
Nederland	Reynolds Ranch is within walking distance.
Raymond	And I could not find Randolph-Pratt on your web site.
Wall Street	We do not live near this property as it does have any inhabitable structures.

Question 2. Did you move to this address before or after BCPOS purchased the nearby/adjacent property?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	2. "Moved in 1946."
Allenspark	2. Don't Know- "I have no idea where this park is."
Allenspark	2. What property - where? Where is this property located: when did you purchase this property???
Allenspark	2. When did they purchase it?
Bald Mountain	2. Crossed off "Did you move to" & "I moved to this" & wrote in "Bought".
Bald Mountain	2. Responder crossed out "purchased" and wrote "leased" the property "from the state land board."
Betasso	2. Betasso Preserve was there did cnty own it in 1984?
Eldorado Canyon	2. Eldorado springs is a penisula we are surrounded by gov. land there is just one other way out.
Hall Ranch	2. Bought in 1992.
Jamestown	2. Don't care
Jamestown	2- I do not live at this property; however I'm sure it's been in my family

	LONG before open space!
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	2. 1977
Lyons	2. 1976.
Lyons	2. Depends which open space you are referring to!
Nederland	2. "I moved to this address because! - I lived on Guercios Forest Lake property"
Nederland	2. We've lived here for 20 years - but nowhere on this survey does it say when Caribou was purchased (tho we know).
Nederland	2. But not available til after we moved here.
Nederland	2. I think it was jst before
Nederland	2. Moved to this location in Oct 2000 - so after 1996 but before 2001 acquisitions.
Nederland	2. Way before 1972.
Wall Street	2. This address (Ware Street) was purchased over 40 years ago when Parks & Open Space did not exist.

Question 3. Overall, are you satisfied with how living near/next to open space affects you and your property?

Survey Area	Comment
Benjamin	3. As long as land is preserved and not used for recreational purposes.
Eldora Townsite	3. Maintenance problems, prairie dogs, deer overpopulation.
Eldorado Canyon	3. A big rock crashed into my house causing extensive damage \$70,000+. There is another one poised to come down - City says "tough". Tell me why I should help you?
Eldorado Canyon	3. Doesn't really apply to me since I no longer live in Colo.
Gold Hill	3. Current conditions
Gold Hill	3. Too soon to tell.
Gold Hill	3. I do no know where the Steen open space is.
Hall Ranch	3. Responder crossed out "living" and wrote "owning" above it.
Heil Valley Ranch	3. with good fire protection plan, access roads, agreement w/fire departments to enter & monitor, county pays costs. County has not demonstrated cooperation w/fire depts. This can get out of control.
Jamestown	3. Don't care
Jamestown	3. Impact of parking restrictions to areas near my house.
Jamestown	3. No access to ride a motorcycle at the loop de loos!
Jamestown	3. It should be OK.
Lyons	3. Has Created excessive traffic, noise and people are RUDE. People park in unauthorized areas.

Lyons	3. Except that Lyons needs the Bohn Park trailhead.
Lyons	3. I don't know that it affects me.
Lyons	3. Its too soon to tell.
Lyons	3. Satisfaction living near OS: "Not at all" with comment: "because dogs are not allowed."
Lyons	3. So far.
Lyons	3. The problem is the open space near me is closed.
Lyons	3. This question doesn't make sense to me.
Lyons	3. We used to be able to climb our mountain now we can't go on it.
Nederland	3. More traffic, (and drew a frowny face).
Nederland	3. Responder circled #2 & #3 with word "property" written above; also circled was #5 with the word "personally" written above it.
Nederland	3. We like living near National Forest and Boulder County Open Space trails but we are afraid of the fire danger with all the unburned slash and uncut pine beetle (or otherwise caused of dead trees).
Raymond	3. Circled "living near" and wrote in undefined.
Raymond	3. Normally I would say "very much" but this park is elusive! My positive responses about treatments assume proper care concerning pesticides and introducing bugs!!
Salina	3. No noticeable effect.
Sugarloaf	3. Too much traffic.
Walker Ranch OS	3. "Traffic, trash, late night noise, firecrackers, drinking, litter, driving on to our property, poor weed control in park are all issues. We love where we live, but believe more management might help."
Wall Street	3. We are currently in negotiations with Parks & Open Space to sell them this property.
Wall Street	3. I have sold my property. I am still concerned with the care of our forests and lands also the supervision of them.
Ward	3. Have not been able to go there in years.

Question 4. Please check the box which best reflects your opinion of the County's use of *mechanical thinning* on the nearby/adjacent open space for (wildfire mitigation and improving forest health):

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	4. "I trust your people."
Betasso	4. What will it take to get the downed trees removed? They were cut down several years ago and are nice and dry now.
Betasso	4a & 5a. Responder checked #3 and underneath wrote "firebreaks."
Eldora Townsite	4. Wrote "intelligent" before mechanical thinning.
Eldorado	4-8. I don't know the pros & cons of these Natural Resources Mgmt. issues,

Canyon	the alternatives, etc. Therefore, each question is answered "Not Sure".
Eldorado Canyon	4. Better than your "controlled" burn in Eldo Canyon.
Eldorado Canyon	4. But please remove cut branches instead of making piles of them in formally open meadows.
Gold Hill	4. Applicant underlined "your opinion of the County's use" and wrote "expectations for."
Hall Ranch	4. No trees near parcel.
Heil Valley Ranch	4. Added "very" between Use & Infrequently.
Jamestown	4. Bldr. County already used this method on the Blue Jay open space area. They cut down hundreds of healthy trees - leaving dead trees untouched. The ignored the easement with the town of Jamestown. They over-cut and now there are piles branches & logs on the ground increasing wildfire risks. I never would have supported Bldr County's bid for this area as open space if I would have known what they were going to do.
Jamestown	4. Suggest the use of 4 x 4, tree mulching machine anywhere you can get it in. It was terrific around the Bueno Mine & West end of Jamestown. Highly Recomment. Eats trees, leaves only mulch.
Jamestown	4. The cordwood cut at Blue Jay sat on the ground for 2 yrs. (rotted) then sold.
Jamestown	4. To decrease wildfire risks - All the risk models are flawed to use in micromanagement of fire. Outcome is unpredictable.
Jamestown	4. Wood made available for local residents use. We are the tax payers.
Lyons	4. However, its hard to imagine anywhere on Hall Ranch where this would be necessary. So few trees/brush areas.
Lyons	4. Need more information to make an informed answer.
Lyons	4. We do not use the area so we don't care much.
Lyons	4. When needed.
Lyons	4. When needed.
Nederland	4. Circled "handsaws" & wrote prefer over chainsaws.
Nederland	4. Circled natural & wrote "Much of the thinning is too uniform. You need an artist or landscape person to work with you!"
Nederland	4. Does it work? (to improve forest health) They appear to be decimating the landscape. I am sure it's necessary but is it done right? But very happy to see an effort for fire mitrgation.
Nederland	4. I guess it's necessary whether I like it or not.
Nederland	4. I saw an awful job of thinning at reynolds ranch- although I think it is appropriate- this was clear cutting with out #'s?
Nederland	4. I would not mind mechanical thinning if the area was quickly cleaned up. Look at Reynolds Ranch...slash, wood, a huge mess for the last 5 years. And Mud Lake...there is equipment all over the place and dead trees and huge

	piles...Clean it up!
Nederland	4. Most forests need to be thinned, but I don't like the word "anywhere"- see following ratings....(responder has anywhere circled for questions numbered 4,5,6 and 8)
Nederland	4. only as mechanical
Nederland	4b.Only
Sugarloaf	4. "We support thinning, but not clear cutting."
Sugarloaf	4. Let homeowners use wood as firewood.
Sugarloaf	4. We live near Sugar Loaf Mtn. As this area was in the 1989 fire, there is very limited forest in this area.
Sugarloaf	4. We were burned down in 89 so around this place very little trees there new growth but slow.
Walker Ranch	4. Not too much mechanical up there and you shouldn't plan on too much slash burning as it is so hot the ground doesn't recover.
Walker Ranch	4. Responder circles "We know that.." and writes: "Do we? Pine Beetle is a wild-fire!" 4a. Responder points to "To improve forest health..." and writes: "Do you really believe you have that much effect on the forest overall?"
Ward	4. "NOT machines to grind, mulch, create roads, rip up. Hand tools yes"
Ward	4. "I've never seen this done!"
Ward	4. No Timber Sales!

Question 5. Please check the box below which best reflects your opinion of the County's use, when necessary, of prescribed burning on the adjacent open space for: (wildfire mitigation and improving forest health):

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	5. Once again, "trust"
Bald Mountain	5. When you have notified homeowners.
Benjamin	5. Would want to talk w/Sugarloaf Fire Dept. before expressing any opinion on this.
Betasso	4a & 5a. Responder checked #3 and underneath wrote "firebreaks."
Betasso	5. In Betasso, not a lot of down & old timber to be burned. We have little faith that prescribed burns can be kept within intended bounds. Your prescribed Eldorado burn turned into a wildfire & your Betasso burn jumped the road & burned unintended areas but with less damage. Bad track record. We don't want more prescribed burns in Betasso.
Betasso	5. My parents were evacuated from their home in Los Alamos, N.M. in 2000 after a prescribed burn got out of hand. So I worry about this...
Caribou Ranch	5. Only supervised until 100% out!
Eldora Townsite	5. Chip slash.

Eldorado Canyon	4-8. I don't know the pros & cons of these Natural Resources Mgmt. issues, the alternatives, etc. Therefore, each question is answered "Not Sure".
Eldorado Canyon	5. Following our evacuation from Eldorado Springs when the Sept. 17 2004 "Controlled burn" got out of "control" I have no confidence in this methods' safety.
Eldorado Canyon	5. I feel burning is the only method that most closely mimics natural forest mgt cycles. Crossed off "use anywhere" & wrote in " with caution"
Eldorado Canyon	5. Referring to the prescribed eldo burn in Sept/Oct (was it 2004) never again on a 100degree extremely low humidity windy day
Eldorado Canyon	5. We locals remember well the way Boulder County botched the prescribed burn SE of Eldorado Springs. Things like are difficult to control.
Eldorado Canyon	5. You almost took Eldo Sps out.
Gold Hill	5. Applicant wrote "expectations for" at both places where "prescribed burning" are written in the survey and also added "assessment of county practices?"
Gold Hill	5. Proximity too close to town of Gold Hill.
Jamestown	5. Animals are hurt (there is an arrow pointing down to question six implying the same for question six as well).
Jamestown	5. Danger () to proximity to developed and semi-developed land.
Jamestown	5. If conditions are safe!
Jamestown	5. No! Not 100% controllable. Look how winds shifted in 5 minute increments during Purphyry Mountain fire in Jimtown 3 years ago!!! No. Never. Just no burns no burns no burns. You can't control it. You kill wildlife in the process...
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	5. I had to evacuate for Overland Fire - so be careful!
Lyons	5. As long as not harmful to anything else.
Lyons	5. We live adjacent to Steamboat Mt. Open Space. The invasive weeds are terrible - How about a prescribed burn there? Please call XXX XXXX
Lyons	5. Where needed.
Mud Lake Open Space	5. No burning.
Nederland	4 & 5. Both questions are in two parts (a & b); in both instances, the responder left "a" blank and "b" marked with 2...and 3! I entered 2 for both questions above.
Nederland	4. Most forests need to be thinned, but I don't like the word "anywhere"- see following ratings....(responder has anywhere circled for questions numbered 4,5,6 and 8).
Nederland	5. As long as it's not a windy day!
Nederland	5. I am nervous about the Bettasso burn.

Nederland	5. I support mechanical thinning dependent on forest type-appropriate in Ponderosa Pine. In lodge pole-a fire species that grows in even-age stands-thinning is a joke & does not mimic natural process. BCPOS should not thin lodge pole; In lodge pole-the preferable way to mimic/emulate natural vegetation () would be clear-cutting small blocks. Manage at a 100yr. Rotation, clean-cut 1% of your lodgepole annually to emulate stand replacement fires. Use commercial forestry, not subsidized hand thinning. If we'd been managing lodge pole correctly in CO - we wouldn't have the beetle problem.
Nederland	5. Remove dead wood for home use fire wood.
Nederland	5. We should use the wood to heat houses.
Nederland	5. Wind issue
Nederland	5. Worried burning gets out of control.
Nederland	5a.No 5b. Only (But, obviously NOT on windy days!
Nederland	Question 5: If used with proper notification (<u>underlined</u>) of landowners in the area and when conditions are right.
Salina	5. Under supervision of volunteer fire department.
Sugarloaf	5. "Risky."
Sugarloaf	5. Both parts of this question marked "Not Sure" with "safety?" written off to the side.
Walker Ranch OS	5. But, please keep them in control. The city of Boulder's out of control. Burn near Eldorado Springs a few years ago was not well thought out. Wrong time of year, lack of consideration of wind forecasts.
Walker Ranch OS	5. I am concerned about the county's ability to keep such burning under control!
Walker Ranch OS	5. Too many houses - too small an area.
Ward	5. Too dangerous- a leading cause of forest fires is controlled burns that escape.
Question 6. Do you support <i>burning slash piles in winter</i> on the adjacent open space?	
Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	6. "Ozone??"
Allenspark	6. Can chip
Allenspark	6. use chippers.
Allenspark	6. use chippers.
Allenspark	6. Do Not Use- "particulates pollute."

Benjamin	5. Would want to talk w/Sugarloaf Fire Dept. before expressing any opinion on this... 6. Same
Betasso	6. But only when no chance of the fire spreading.
Betasso	6. Comment: "or cover slash piles with black plastic-to destroy beetle larvae."
Betasso	6. Except it took multiple years and many phone calls to get the piles burned!
Caribou Ranch	6. Only if supervised!! This has been an issue already.
Eldora Townsite	6. Chippers or firewood.
Eldora Townsite	6. Make mulch & compost.
Eldora Townsite	6. Rather chip and compost - cost is a problem.
Eldora Townsite	6. Unless its economic to chip and use the chip for fuel.
Eldora Townsite	6. use for biomass
Eldorado Canyon	4-8. I don't know the pros & cons of these Natural Resources Mgmt. issues, the alternatives, etc. Therefore, each question is answered "Not Sure".
Eldorado Canyon	6. Chip/compost.
Gold Hill	6. Prefer chipping to restore soil microoganisms.
Gold Hill	5-8. For each question, responder added no comments but circled each part of the question in which the main subject was underlined in the survey.(for what it's worth-Dave4).
Hall Ranch	6. Circled "adequate snows cover the ground." & drew an arrow from "Legitimate Tool" to "adequate snows".
Hall Ranch	6. This is a source of air pollution, I mulch or haul all my slash!
Heil Valley Ranch	6. Chip slash & give away to the public.
Heil Valley Ranch	6. With circle around the words "when adequate snows cover the ground", comment reads "This is almost never on Heil Ranch. Winter is a fire season too."
Jamestown	5. Animals are hurt (there is an arrow pointing down to question six implying the same for question six as well).
Jamestown	6. #3 entered but there was no distinct selection made here; "in selected areas" was circled at #3 and "legitimate tool" was circled at #4.
Jamestown	6. Due to air quality concerns.
Jamestown	6. I've camped on forest service land for 25 years. They used to leave all the slash in piles. These piles would rot relatively fast and posed no real fire hazard. I think we should continue this technique and not contribute to CO2 emmissions when not necessary. Just let the piles rot.
Jamestown	6. Release carbon into atmosphere chipping for mulch is better.

Jamestown	6. Small piles under 6' diameter only. This hill is a tinderbox!
Jamestown	6. Use biofuels to heat homes.
Lyons	6. Can it be mulched instead?
Lyons	6. Chip & inoculate w/fungi!
Lyons	6. Give it to people with fireplaces
Lyons	6. I know you wouldn't do this haphazardly.
Lyons	6. Prefer that it be recycled into mulch & wood chips, if sold, would generate revenue for town.
Lyons	6. Responder circles the words economical & efficient and writes "not" above them...then adds "must leave biomass in place after chip for mulch or return chips to place limbs removed."
Lyons	6. Too much pollution.
Lyons	6. too much air pollution in winter - shred and use for ground cover?
Mountain Ridge Subdivision	6. Comment: "Air quality matters too."
Mud Lake Open Space	6. No burning/pollutes the atmosphere and scares adjacent landowners.
Nederland	4. Most forests need to be thinned, but I don't like the word "anywhere"- see following ratings...(responder has anywhere circled for questions numbered 4,5,6 and 8).
Nederland	6. "Per EPA label, or a part of Integrated Pest Mgmt."
Nederland	6. And/or what about chippings using as compost?
Nederland	6. Be careful it is fall.
Nederland	6. Can you give it away for heat source too.
Nederland	6. Do not use Use for biomass fuel
Nederland	6. It seems like there ought to be something more constructive to do with slash than just burn it up on site. I know the Nederland trial of using slash to provide heating for community center failed on technical issues - but maybe there is something else along these lines to be done with it.
Nederland	6. Mulch/recycle/give away.
Nederland	6. Perhaps mulch forests.
Nederland	6. Wind - no
Nederland	6.(In reference to "slash"; we've heard that this is suppose 2 B done yet have yet 2 C it done.
Nederland	6. As long as it's a safe thing (low wind)

Raymond	6. Prefer you shred and spread.
Salina	6. Air pollution.
Sugarloaf	6. "Small piles of slash at a time; that can be controlled when wind arises."
Sugarloaf	6. Marked "Not Sure" with "?pollution" written to the side.
Sugarloaf	6. These slash piles are essential for wildlife.
Sugarloaf	6. Use a chipper
Walker Ranch OS	4. Responder circles "We know that.." and writes: "Do we? Pine Beetle is a wild-fire!" 4a. Responder points to "To improve forest health..." and writes: "Do you really believe you have that much effect on the forest overall?" 6. After question, responder writes "See #4"
Walker Ranch OS	6. Burns so hot the ground does not recover.
Ward	6. Please chip "wastes" & return them to the forest floor as mulch to help rebuild soils.

Question 7. Do you support the *spot application of herbicides* on the adjacent open space as one of many tools to control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	7. "Toxins in water table & run-off."
Allenspark	7. Be extremely selective.
Allenspark	7. "Absolutely Not!! You have gone overboard with herbicide use on open space. Contact Professor Seastedt for alternatives and research alternatives and use them."
Bald Mountain	7. Other more appropriate methods.
Betasso	7. In very controlled applications nonwater/soil pollution special specific.
Eldora Townsite	7. "Post warnings when used!"
Eldora Townsite	7. Goats?
Eldora Townsite	7. New research on certain invasives indicate that biological control maybe a better way to go. Sorry I did not read #8.
Eldora Townsite	7. Only if no wind drift.
Eldora Townsite	7. Please come use on my land (knapweed & cheat grass!)
Eldorado Canyon	4-8. I don't know the pros & cons of these Natural Resources Mgmt. issues, the alternatives, etc. Therefore, each question is answered "Not Sure".
Eldorado Canyon	7. No.
Eldorado Canyon	7. Not near homes/schools.

Eldorado Canyon	7. The last time you did a prescribed burn you almost burned down our town. You picked the hottest & windiest day of the year to set fire to the open.
Gold Hill	7. Depends on the herbicide.
Gold Hill	7. Depends on which herbicide is used and which plants are being targeted. This should be presented informationally to Gold Hill town meeting before any plans are implemented.
Gold Hill	7. Herbicide application; "Not Sure"; responder comments, "I would need more information."
Heil Valley Ranch	7. "Spot"? You had a tractor w/ a tank on it at the Olsen Property for over a month, covering that property w/herbicides on that property. But, where have all the prairie dogs gone? Healthy colonies lived on that property until you guys showed up, now they are gone, and I daresay the plague was not the reason for their demise.
Heil Valley Ranch	7. "After natural controls fail."
Heil Valley Ranch	7. (With "natural area managers" circled) "This is not a natural area. It is a ranch. If the county is trying to convert back to a 'natural' area, develop a true plan, present to neighbors. Then we can answer these questions." (With "spot application of herbicides" circled) "We are all on wells-this has to be done with a water quality plan. Heil gets very little rain/snow, so an extremely short life chemical not depending on H2O is necessary."
Jamestown	7. Don't care
Jamestown	7. Spot by land crew only.
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	7. I have had great success removing these invasive weeds with out the use of herbicides.
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	7. They checked Use Infrequently in Selected Areas & Legitimate Tool, crossing our Use Anywhere.
Lyons	7: Only natural. No methyl bromide.
Lyons	7. Only if they are non-toxic herbicides.
Lyons	7. Absolutely - especially knapweed.
Lyons	7. Depends on closeness of residences.
Lyons	7. Herbicides may be killing honeybees.
Lyons	7. I'm an organic gardener. Pull your weeds! Please We will help you!
Lyons	7. Responder circles word herbicides and writes "no" next to it then adds; "Never use! It spreads and is Toxic!"
Lyons	7. The use of herbicides is ok as long as the wildlife we are trying to preserve does not ingest these toxins. What safe guards are being taken to protect the wildlife? Killing weeds and wildlife to preserve habitat does not make sense.
Lyons	7. They are all plants: a "weed" is just something you don't like.

Lyons	7. This I feel, is not followed up enough!
Lyons	7. This is a chronic problem behind our home - has been treated once in 7-8 years - NOT HAPPY.
Lyons	7. Use natural management - Yes #8
Lyons	7. use volunteers or boulder co jail inmates to eradicate invasive weeds.
Lyons	7. What alternatives to chemicals? If none that are effective and affordable, ok for very restricted use.
Nederland	7. (In reference to "ultimately changes the ecosystem"; this is called evolution-what you don't need 2 do 4 safety reasons u shld not B doing.
Nederland	7. And then you must warn people who have chemical sensitivites that you've spayed (sic) toxic poison near trail(heads), parking lots, etc
Nederland	7. Be sure areas where herbicides are used are marked as such.
Nederland	7. "Must be Spot. Never broadcast into the air!!"
Nederland	7. depend on if it is biodegradable
Nederland	7. Not if wildlife harmed.
Nederland	7. Only if it is unequivocally proven to not harm native plants OR animals OR people.
Nederland	7. Prefer having a community weed pull.
Nederland	7. We'd have to eliminate human use of lands in order to stop invasive weed growth.
Nederland	7. What's in the herbicides?
Salina	7. By all means.
Sugarloaf	7. As long as it won't make people or animals sick or die.
Sugarloaf	7. Marked "Not Sure" with the comment; "What does spot mean? Is it a whole area or individual plants? How does it affect soil and water?"
Sugarloaf	7. No way
Sugarloaf	7. Responder actually checked box 1 & box 3; "only if herbicides contain non-toxic ingredients-otherwise, do not use.
Walker Ranch OS	7. "ABSOLUTELY! We want you to better manage the weeds. They are a huge issue!!"
Walker Ranch OS	7. As long as such herbicides do not sicken or kill wildlife.
Walker Ranch OS	7. Concern for ground water & birds.
Walker Ranch OS	7. Lots of deer and elk who eat the stuff. Would the herbicide be poisonous to elk and deer?
Ward	7. Use goats! Excellent DVD called Natural Controls for Noxious Weeds" - I can provide you with a copy if you have not yet seen it.

Question 8. Do you support the *use of insect bio-controls* on the adjacent open space as one of many tools to control the spread of exotic, invasive weeds?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	8. "Tricky buisness."
Benjamin	8. Need more info
Betasso	8. Are the insects native?
Betasso	8. Depends on the insect & whether they can be controlled.
Betasso	8. Need to determine "other" side effects.
Betasso	8. Would these insects select my gardens?
Eldorado Canyon	4-8. I don't know the pros & cons of these Natural Resources Mgmt. issues, the alternatives, etc. Therefore, each question is answered "Not Sure".
Eldorado Canyon	8. Goats!
Eldorado Canyon	8. I have insufficient information.
Gold Hill	5-8. For each question, responder added no comments but circled each part of the question in which the main subject was underlined in the survey.(for what it's worth-Dave4).
Heil Valley Ranch	8."This can get out of control too easily-does county have expertise/resources to control and correct problems?"
Jamestown	8. Aren't exotic weeds not susceptible to local insects? Sounds like intro of exotic insects.
Jamestown	8. B.T. is ok
Jamestown	8. Far to many examples of negative "side effects" to the ecology and the world.
Jamestown	8. Leave the sweet peas & dame's rocket alone. You can the thistles out.
Jamestown	8. Use goats.
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	8. If it has been proven to be effective in other areas.
Lyons	8. "Only use with informed knowledge."
Lyons	8. Can get out control?
Lyons	8. Don't know the "unintended consequences" of this method.
Lyons	8. Insects stay after the weeds are gone.
Lyons	8. Strongly support this!
Lyons	8. This almost always causes another problem!

Lyons	8. Would the insects be local native bugs or imports?
Lyons	8: could get out of hand - as has happened elsewhere.
Mountain Ridge Subdivision	8. Often introduced without enough fore-thought, e.g Hawaii
Mud Lake Open Space	8. It always turns out "bio controls" are worse problem than exists insects or pests.
Nederland	4. Most forests need to be thinned, but I don't like the word "anywhere"- see following ratings....(responder has anywhere circled for questions numbered 4,5,6 and 8). 8. I'm afraid of eco-imbalance but feel it's a better alternative to chemicals.
Nederland	8. "As approved by APHIS and part of IPM."
Nederland	8. (?) evaluation of impact on (?) species.
Nederland	8. Are you introducing non-native insects that may cause harm later?
Nederland	8. "Afraid these insects could harm native plants + insects."
Nederland	8. This sounds like U R considering using "exotic" insects to kill "exotic" vegetation-sounds ridiculous. Stick to safety issues & stop trying to CONTROL everything-it just makes things worse. We need 2 protect our homes fr. Wildfires-we don't need 2 second guess & interfere w/ natural evolution. That is pure hubris.
Nederland	8. What imbalance will the insect bio-controls ultimately cause?
Nederland	8. Can you guarantee me that these insect bio controls will never have a negative impact?
Nederland	8. I'm afraid of eco-imbalance but feel it's a better alternative to chemicals.
Sugarloaf	8. If proven no repercussions from insects long term.
Sugarloaf	8. Like What?
Sugarloaf	8. Native insects? Capable of reproduction?
Sugarloaf	8. There are too many unknowns-unintended consequences.
Sugarloaf	8. Use goats.
Sugarloaf	8. we live here!
Walker Ranch OS	8. Well then you have an insect problem!
Walker Ranch OS	8. This one worries me! It's a good method to use in the first phase, but what happens next? The invasive weeds are gone, but the bio-control bugs remain, and they're hungry. What happens then? This is a highly complex system problem that is almost impossible to understand.
Walker Ranch OS	8. Would need to know a lot more about which tools.

Question 9. How informed do you feel about the management of the adjacent open space property?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	9a. "First Notice."
Eldora Townsite	9. Never read or discussed it before.
Eldorado Canyon	9. Added to Neighbors "& community bulletin board (eg: US Post Office)"
Eldorado Canyon	9. Bears: 7 live 1 dead. Please do not dump dead bear road-kill on trails
Hall Ranch	9. reference newspaper: "Lyons Recorder"
Jamestown	9. Don't care
Jamestown	9. Survey participant added "never" before (Talking with county staff)
Jamestown	9a. Reponder circled "2" as informed and added "little informed."
Lyons	9. Ask residents and business owners what they support.
Lyons	9. What is URL?
Lyons	9. NONE
Lyons	9a. Somewhat informed; includes comment, "I think Town leaders tell you what they want you to hear & bury any controversial info."
Lyons	9a. Wrote in "1.5".
Nederland	9. In addition to the above entries, responder also checked "Visitors on this open space property". None of the checked sources were numerical in value.
Nederland	9. more info about bio-controls and herbicides needed
Nederland	9. Too much!
Salina	9. What public meetings?
Sugarloaf	9 & 10. Responder had multiple sources checked as "3" and in both "Other" categories, had written "No Computer."
Sugarloaf	9. Responder did not mark any source but simply added at the bottom of the question; "Never have/new to the neighborhood"
Walker Ranch OS	9. Ref: Newspaper "Occasionally"
Walker Ranch OS	9. Ref: Other: "Trail Head postings"
Walker Ranch OS	9. ref. Attending meetings: "If I know about"

Question 10. If BCPOS planned a major resource management or forestry project on the adjacent open space, *how would you prefer to be notified?*

Survey Area	Comment
Eldora Townsite	10. I don't need notification.
Eldorado Canyon	10. If it involves a "controlled" burn - most definitely.
Eldorado Canyon	10. Please do not discourage use of unofficial trails by filling them in with tree branches. Doing so is an accident waiting to happen. Post discrete signage. Respect neighbors continued use of land that they and their predecessors have been wondering (sic) around on for 100 + years.
Hall Ranch	10. Don't assume everyone has email!
Jamestown	10. Don't care.
Lyons	10. Or community input by discussion meetings.
Lyons	10. NONE
Nederland	10. Do all of the above! Frankly my answers to previous would likely be different if I received or was notified of how effective measures are. I search and often do not find the info esp. on your website. Do not take my answers as a means to stop what you are doing but to more educate.
Nederland	10. Why don't you at least let bow hunters on the huge tracks of land off Magnolia? No trails on these areas, so let some hunters in.
Sugarloaf	10. Notify Sugarloaf/Swiss Peaks homeowner's Assoc. president.
Walker Ranch OS	10. Don't have commy. Bulletin board
Wall Street	10. Anyway you can get our attention- maybe more than one way simultaneously.
Ward	10. "Public Meeting."

Question 11. If one were available, would you attend a community meeting to discuss resource management activities on the adjacent open space?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	11. I live part time in Arizona.
Allenspark	11. if I can. I live in Chicago.
Bald Mountain	11. But only in neutral location - not in a home.
Eldora Townsite	11. If I was in the area.
Eldora Townsite	11. Maybe-"if in summer."
Eldora Townsite	11. No-"not sufficiently expect"

Eldora Townsite	11. Not physically able to.
Eldora Townsite	11. Probably, if it wasn't a dictatorial meeting.
Eldorado Canyon	11. If I happened to be in Colo. The date the meeting is scheduled otherwise no.
Fourmile Canyon	11. Maybe- "It's unlikely that I'd have the spare time to attend the meeting but I would try."
Gold Hill	11. Away often.
Gold Hill	11. Only if it is in Gold Hill.
Heil Valley Ranch	11. I hate those meetings. Will never attend another one.
Heil Valley Ranch	11. Maybe- "I do not have much faith in MTG results."
Jamestown	11. Already attended such meeting.
Jamestown	11. If accessible to H-capped.
Jamestown	11. Live to far away out of state
Jamestown	11. No
Jamestown	11. Problem is I travel for business and I am out of town most of the time when meetings are held.
Lyons	11. If available/timing issue.
Lyons	11. In theory!
Mud Lake Open Space	11. Maybe-"Unlikely,(live out of state now)."
Nederland	11. if I can get time.
Nederland	11. If my schedule is free.
Nederland	11. Maybe-"if in town at the time."
Nederland	11. Wife 83 yrs - myself 82 yrs.
Nederland	11. Yes-"if at a convenient time/day"
Sugarloaf	11. "depends on schedule"
Sugarloaf	11. Maybe-"depending on time/location."
Sugarloaf	11. Maybe; if not working, I have odd hours.
Sugarloaf	11. Responder added his own category: "Probably."
Walker Ranch OS	11. Yes if I'm here.
Walker Ranch	11. Yes-if it were at a time I could come.

OS	
Walker Ranch OS	11. "depends on time and place"
Question 12. If it were available, would you <u>join an email list</u> to receive written updates on prescribed burn schedules or other resource management activities happening on the adjacent open space?	
Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	12. Yes- "I must have notice as I can't be exposed to smoke due to health issues."
Benjamin	12. Yes- "but we oppose" with arrow towards and words circled; "burn schedules."
Betasso	12. Circled "If it were available"
Eldora Townsite	12. "Don't have email".
Eldora Townsite	12. "N/A (no computer)"
Eldora Townsite	12. Don't own a computer.
Eldora Townsite	12. No computer access.
Eldora Townsite	12. No email
Eldora Townsite	12. No email.
Gold Hill	12. Depends on quantity & frequency.
Gold Hill	12. No email
Gold Hill	12. Not a separate list - this should be coordinated through existing Gold Hill Fire Protection Dist. Email list.
Gold Hill	12. Wot is email?
Hall Ranch	12. do not have!
Hall Ranch	12. "I;m next door practically - I would certainly want to know about this."
Jamestown	12 "no e-mail; no computer."
Jamestown	12. I sure would want to know!
Jamestown	12. Never burn. I would organize a grass roots protest and kick your ass.
Jamestown	12. No commputer
Jamestown	12. No email
Lyons	12. No- "Don't have e-mail."
Lyons	12. Yes-but should be interactive-people to write in.
Nederland	12. All answered "yes" with exclamation points written next to them.

Nederland	12. (provided email address)
Nederland	12. I don't like to use the computer
Nederland	12. If notices were infrequent.
Nederland	12. No computer.
Nederland	12. No-I am disabled with a bad back; e-mail is difficult for me.
Nederland	12. No-I trust you to RX burn appropriately.
Nederland	12. Please start an optional email/web program. Don't waste paper when not necessary!
Raymond	12. Circled "email" and wrote not available.
Raymond	12. No computer - try newspaper
Salina	12. Don't use the computer web.
Salina	12. I don't have a computer
Sugarloaf	12. " I don't use email"
Sugarloaf	12. No-"Don't have e-mail."
Walker Ranch OS	12. "Don't want a bunch of junk email"
Wall Street	12. Probably. I'm going to get email within the next few months. Don't have it right now.

Question 13. Would you support a *local "cut-your-own Christmas tree" sale*, sponsored by BCPOS, on adjacent County forests?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	13. Maybe- "Only if don't right. When Boy Scouts had tree cuts on forest lands they only took the best trees leaving weak & sickly trees."
Allenspark	13. Maybe-"depends on the parameters of the sale."
Allenspark	13. Probably.
Bald Mountain	13. Have artificial tree.
Bald Mountain	13. We ought to be beyond this.
Benjamin	13. Depends on where. We go to Flagstaff & its great!
Betasso	13. 1. Good idea 2. I won't participate
Betasso	13. We always did this growing up in Los Alamos
Caribou Ranch	13. With restrictions on location and with supervision.
Eldora Townsite	13. If managed and overseen properly.

Eldora Townsite	13. Not sure, need more info.
Eldora Townsite	13. "No" is circled.
Gold Hill	13. Depends on quantity of mgmt-
Gold Hill	13. Don't want a bunch of people from Boulder & surrounding areas traipsing around. Feel xmas trees are a house fire hazard
Gold Hill	13. If supervised.
Gold Hill	13. "Local"-how local?, probably not.
Gold Hill	13. Only if the "perfect" trees were not all cut for if there were lots of small trees needing to be thinned.
Hall Ranch	13. Adjacent forest have no Christmas tree growth.
Hall Ranch	13. Unless managed strictly!
Heil Valley Ranch	13. Maybe- "Only if 'leave' trees are designated and it is a managed project."
Jamestown	13-I have not seen that many trees available
Jamestown	13. If accessible to H-capped.
Jamestown	13. No!!
Jamestown	13. Tree poaching is already a major problem up here.
Jamestown	13. Who cares!?
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	13. Would need more information.
Lyons	13. Assume you mean for the purpose of mechanical thinning as described in question #4. Otherwise, no.
Lyons	13. Circled support & wrote "but not participate".
Lyons	13. Depending on if it is not from an area with pine beetle.
Lyons	13. Don't know enough to commit.
Lyons	13. Featured a happy face.
Lyons	13. Great idea.
Lyons	13. Have no such need.
Lyons	13. Heck yeah!
Lyons	13. Maybe-"Depends if the trees needed to be thinned..."
Lyons	13. Maybe-"If it supported thinning efforts, Yes."
Lyons!	13. No-should not be sanction fund raising by a poop practice of cutting trees.

Lyons	13. Yes (star) !!!
Lyons	13. With locals given priority.
Lyons	13. Xmas trees suck.
Lyons	13. Yes, only if trees are pre-marked so people don't take all the nice trees, leaving ugly looking forests.
Nederland	11-14. All answered "yes" with exclamation points written next to them.
Nederland	13. & 14. Only in areas that you would otherwise thin and only as a not-for-profit no-growth endeavor.
Nederland	13. Absolutely.
Nederland	13. I don't get a Christmas tree
Nederland	13. If this helps accomplish goals of thinning.
Nederland	13. Note: only if these trees were in shadow of others & would not grow large.
Nederland	13. Really like this idea.
Nederland	13. Supervised/controlled
Nederland	13. The trees that need cutting (pine beetle infested) wouldn't make attractive Xmas trees-first things first.
Salina	13. Checked both yes & maybe.
Salina	13. If boundaries are well defined.
Salina	13. No!!!!
Sugarloaf	13. What does local mean?
Sugarloaf	13. Absolutely not!
Sugarloaf	13. Maybe-"if controlled carefully."
Sugarloaf	13. Need to deal with parking, speeding, etc
Sugarloaf	13. Maybe; Local only.
Walker Ranch OS	13 "we live right on the property line to Walker Ranch (upper section) and we worry about too many people close to our houses and traversing our property"
Walker Ranch OS	13: Maybe on signs that educate families about forest management or the walk to get there free.
Walker Ranch OS	13. "Great idea!! Maybe (can't read) that educate families about forest Management on the walk to get their tree".
Walker Ranch OS	13. Yes-Great idea! If monitored closely.
Ward	13. If carefully monitored, though I'm a little wary of advertising local county holdings to the public at large.

Question 14. Would you support a local firewood sale, sponsored by BCPOS, on adjacent County forests?

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	14. As long as it went to the county and not somebody's pocket.
Allenspark	14. No fireplace (gas logs).
Allenspark	14. Pine beetle trees too
Bald Mountain	14. Don't trust it will be done properly. Living next to open space is a privilege - not a right. We should be more responsible in terms of dogs - protecting wildlife.
Bald Mountain	14. Have too much of my own! You can cut some on my property! (smiley face)
Benjamin	14. Depends on particulars but in theory, probably...
Benjamin	14. Maybe- "if not come cut your own firewood." (not underlined for emphasis)
Betasso	14. If "support" means buy firewood, no. If "support" means good idea, yes.
Betasso	14. If access was controlled.
Betasso	14. We're getting a new stove!
Eldora Townsite	14. Depends how it was managed.
Eldora Townsite	14. Good idea.
Eldora Townsite	14. Not sure, need more info.
Eldora Townsite	14. Some people cut diseased wood and spread the disease! More education needed.
Gold Hill	14. Again, how local is local?...a)town of Gold Hill b)GHFPD c) Boulder County.
Gold Hill	14. would I buy wood? Would I like the fact that neighbors can buy wood? Local-what do you mean by that word?
Gold Hill	14. But the \$25 price per cord on the recent sale was too low.
Gold Hill	14. Logs should be cut to manageable lengths - not the 8 ft. lengths they were last week. 4-6 ft is better. This wood is green & heavy. Avg. person needs shorter lengths.
Gold Hill	14. Yes!
Hall Ranch	14. Unless managed strictly!
Heil Valley Ranch	14. Yes with an advisory. Maybe with out an advisory.
Jamestown	14. Again, get the wood sold before it rots.
Jamestown	14. don't use firewood

Jamestown	14. Only if we locals were told 1st! Not people who buy it for re-sale! Thank you!!
Jamestown	14. Should be discount or free to local residents
Jamestown	14. Who cares?!
Jamestown	14. why always sale \$
Jamestown	14. "Open Space" has curtailed local collection by residents. Wood should be available FREE to bonafide taxpayers of BCO taxes.
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	14. 2 cords cord=4'x4'x8' Thank you for asking - I used the Heil property for many years with Don's & Bud's ok.
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	14. Note: In the burned out areas: let loggers in to use the wood instead of doing NOTHING and letting it rot - it is still a hazard - dead fuel & dry!
Lake of the Pines Subdivision	14. Would need more info. I do think that it would be better for air quality if the wood was being burned in a high efficiency fire place & reducing amount of fossil fuels used, as opposed to burning slash. My big question is how do you do that in such a way that you are not adding service roads?
Lyons	14. (no fireplace)
Lyons	14. Absolutely. I personally cut wood on the school section in the 80's and it is very healthy in the area we cut.
Lyons	14. Yes!!
Lyons	14. Again, clarify - mechanical thinning? Or, are you proposing to harvest all the wood from Open Space.....perhaps to pay for this survey.
Lyons	14. Because it seems a waste to cut the trees and burn them. Boulder Co. can make some money this way and the public can benefit.
Lyons	14. Circled support & wrote "but not participate."
Lyons	14. Don't have a wood burning stove.
Lyons	14. Don't have place to burn wood.
Lyons	14. Gas fireplace.
Lyons	14. Great idea!
Lyons	14. Great idea. Thanks for this questionnaire - I have to trust those in charge of BCP & OS. I do not have time, interest or expertise to make these decisions.
Lyons	14. Have no such need.
Lyons	14. I don't need any, but I support the idea.
Lyons	14. If limited to local residents only - not open to commercial or out-of-town!!
Lyons	14. If low prices.
Lyons	14. In principle, but have no personal need.

Lyons	14. Maybe- "Depends if the trees needed to be thinned & roads into area are ()"
Lyons	14. Maybe-"If it support thinning efforts, Yes."
Lyons	14. No fireplace
Lyons	14. No-"Just because we do not have a fireplace!"
Lyons	14. No-Also, any wood should remain in its own location to not diminish biomass-biomass & earth are diminishing causing greater problems. Not a renewable resource! Should encourage use of renewable resources
Lyons	14. Only with beetle kill.
Lyons	14. Yes-"As long as it is beetle kill."
Lyons	14. Yes, if slash piles/thinning trees sold.
Nederland	11-14. All answered "yes" with exclamation points written next to them.
Nederland	13. & 14. Only in areas that you would otherwise thin and only as a not-for-profit no-growth endeavor.
Nederland	14. As long as the wood is not beetle kill; beetle kill should be handled/removed to prevent beetle spread.
Nederland	14. Definitely! Good idea!
Nederland	14. I am very apprehensive of a lot of people running around cutting. If this were controlled and common sense were used, maybe.
Nederland	14. If I could afford it.
Nederland	14. If the firewood is wood already cut anyway through thinning.
Nederland	14. Maybe-"to support what?"
Nederland	14. Maybe-as long as the focus is on environmental management vs. economic gain.
Nederland	14. Money raised should be used to provide adequate local funding of forest management.
Nederland	14. Need to know who/how wood is cut.
Nederland	14. No but we'd support a local firewood giveaway.
Nederland	14. What does this mean?
Salina	14. No!!!!
Sugarloaf	13. & 14. What does local mean?
Sugarloaf	14. - of dead trees??
Sugarloaf	14. (have no use for firewood)
Sugarloaf	14. Maybe-"if controlled carefully."

Sugarloaf	14. Maybe; Local only.
Sugarloaf	14. Maybe: "depends on how it is done."
Sugarloaf	14. wood should be cut for wood stoved (18 inches) and split. Current cost ranger from \$135 for homeowner pick up to 200 for split and delivered (sic).
Sugarloaf	14.(but we don't have a need for firewood personally)
Walker Ranch OS	14. "we live right on the property line to Walker Ranch (upper section) and we worry about too many people close to our houses and traversing our property"
Walker Ranch OS	14. Lots of beetle logs up Flagstaff.
Ward	14. If carefully monitored, though I'm a little wary of advertising local county holdings to the public at large.

General Comments

Survey Area	Comment
Allenspark	"Get rid of the ATVs!!!"
Eldora Townsite	"why was no map and summary (background of the open space in question) included in the survey?"
Eldora Townsite	Responder provided personal e-mail at the top of page one
Eldorado Canyon	"Thanks for acknowledging my Unique (underlined) relationship with open space properties (addendum: mostly city I realize now) "
Gold Hill	"Why not be up front and put our name on the form?"
Heil Valley Ranch	"Something: Open Space is buying so much property who's picking up taxes? Is it the citizens?"
Heil Valley Ranch	"15. What is your opinion of Parks/OS management and why? This needs to be asked (underlined). Parks/OS is not a good neighbor in the human relations/good understanding arena. Arrogance is a better description. Aren't you glad you asked?" (personal address provided)
Heil Valley Ranch	Sorry for the delay! Hopefully, this can still be counted. Thanks!
Jamestown	Sorry it's late. We were traveling.
Lyons	15. As a resident and community leader in Lyons, I can say that many people in Lyons do not feel the BCPOS puts Lyons' interests first when managing Open Space in the Lyons area. The perception is that the BCPOS asks for Lyons area residents' feedback, then does what it (BCPOS) feels is best - often against the desires of those who live in the area.
Lyons	"Thanks for all your hard work!"
Lyons	"I am the HOA mgr. I do not live @Lyons Valley Park. I can provide names & addresses of homeowners if you need them. "
Lyons	"I do not approve a trailhead in Lyons Bohn Park. Local residents deserve a

	place of our own-not visitors from all over the state, there are plenty of other places for them to go-Save our Sanity. ”
Lyons	”I want to personally thank BCPOS for supporting equestrian access on local trails! ”
Lyons	”P.S. Would like to allow dogs to certain areas. We need more dog space. ”
Lyons	”Slanted, biased wording; would need more balanced info. need more info - which herbicides? ”
Nederland	”15. Other: Would you like mountain bikes and dogs to be allowed on this site. Yes, Guercio already received \$15 M! ”
Nederland	”15. ‘Why is "Open" Space actually closed to most activities most of the time?’ I'll never vote for funds to support open space again after living near it. As far as I can tell it is just more "closed" Boulder property! ”
Nederland	"Thank You."
Nederland	”I oppose the No Trespassing signs on open space!! This is an oxymoron!! I will hike on these lands! ”
Nederland	"I bet we could make you a deal on the bio-mass plant."
Nederland	”FYI I don't use this open space because dogs aren't allowed. ”
Nederland	”PPS - You never asked for email addresses on this - why? I think people would prefer to get Boulder County (or Nederland) information via email (and not spend so much of our public money on mailings). This was a poorly put together survey!”
Nederland	”PPS 1. Convert slash to mulch or biofuels. 2. Open USFS to anyone who will harvest beetle kill for firewood without going through permit processes. ”
Nederland	”PS - These surveys on paper are not so good. Also, you don't leave room or ask for additional comments/input. ”
Nederland	”There's no dogs allowed at Caribou so I don't go there. ”
Nederland	”This survey is a pretty much a waste of paper and does little in finding out people's feeling of the surrounding open space. ”
Nederland	”Your form allows no space for me to provide any info you didn't think to ask. Your form reflects your approach to Open Space Management. Let people think for themselves. You don't have to control everything. Relax a little. ”
Salina	"Poorly written questions"
Sugarloaf	"Betasso Preserve is about four miles from us. We are close to Sugarloaf Mtn. But much of it was burned in the 1989 fire. It's a great hike, but there doesn't seem to be much left to manage."
Sugarloaf	”There are huge 1 1/2 yr. Old slash piles on the Switerland Trail. Not only is this inexcuseably irresponsible wildfire and fuel it is also unbelievably ugly!!! We'd love to see those piles GONE burned hauled off- whatever is necessary”
Walker Ranch OS	”At the trailheads- the county map shows the Walker Ranch boundary connecting to Pika Road, Walker Ranch does not touch Pika Rd, and it shows the boundary touching Pika Rd. We have had more hikers going through our

	yard this summer.”
Walker Ranch OS	”For noxious weeds, please consider a citizens' weed extraction program. Allow citizens to become certified to gather seeds from cheat grass (best way I have found to discourage cheat grass), pull thistles, etc during their visits to county open space.”
Walker Ranch OS	Thank you for sending this out.
Wall Street	“past 5 year opened last year.”
Ward	“Sorry this is late - I've been out of town. Hope it can still be counted. (name and phone number provided) Please feel free to call me to discuss any of this. I received Boulder County's Land Conservation Award in 2003, served as Town of Ward's Director of Parks & open Space for about a decade, and currently teach permaculture.”

Appendix F. Letters Received

This Appendix contains personalized letters sent to the lead investigator concerning the questionnaire, the issues in the survey, or the County as a whole. The personal information of each respondent has been blacked out to protect privacy.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Nederland, CO 80466
[REDACTED]

September 14, 2007

Michael Bauer
Visitor Studies Coordinator
Boulder County Parks and Open Space
5201 St. Vrain Rd
Longmont, CO 80503
(303)678-6219
mbauer@co.boulder.co.us

Dear Michael,

I appreciate the opportunity to provide you with input through the recent survey regarding my family's experience with the Caribou Ranch Open Space. However, your survey lacked space for comments, and I have several points to make to clarify my answers.

With regards to mechanical thinning:

I am in support of thinning, particularly lodge pole pine, which are the dominant tree species in this area and are affected by the pine beetle infestation developing in this area. I would like to be reassured that an effort will be made to save aspen, Douglas fir and ponderosa pine which are resistant to pine beetle. Perhaps a plan of action for tree selection could be shared with the neighbors.

With regards to prescribed burning:

I am also in support of burning in order to maintain forest health and decrease wildfire risk. However, there have been events at the Mud Lake open space that seriously concern me and make me question whether or not the County is up to this task. Earlier this summer, during a prescribed burn of slash on open space in this area, the fires were left unattended and briefly got out of control. This is absolutely unacceptable. An unattended fire so close to many home sites and in an area with unpredictable high winds is extremely dangerous. Perhaps the Forest Service wildfire mitigation team and Nederland Fire Department should be involved. At the least, surrounding residents should be informed so that they can be watching for out of control burns. If asked, some of the neighbors would even be willing to volunteer to stand watch at the burn site.

With regards to the use of herbicides and bio-controls:

I want to see a plan that shows how the county will manage the use of these items so that surrounding properties are not negatively impacted. Informing the neighbors helps us to understand the rationale and see the impacts these items will have on our properties - allowing us to make educated decisions about their benefits.

With regards to local "cut-your-own Christmas tree" sale:

I would support a well-managed sale of this nature. However, how will cutting be limited in order to maintain healthy fir and ponderosa populations and encourage thinning crowded lodgepole pines? It seems to me people will want to take the "prettiest" trees they can find. Fir trees in this area typically are the most "Christmas tree-like." Are these really the ones we want to be removing from open space forests? How will the County ensure that people will not take trees from adjacent private property? Again, I need more information in order to feel like I can make an informed decision about whether or not I support an activity of this nature.

In conclusion, though I support many of the items covered by the survey, I would like to have much more information than I have received from Boulder County in the past. I would appreciate improved communication between the neighbors and managers of the Caribou Ranch and Mud Lake Open Space.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED]

Hi Michael, just wanted to add a few comments re: the survey which a lot of residents have overlooked or received too late to respond to. We were out of town so that was our excuse.

As I'm sure you know we Gold Hillians prefer to be impacted by the outside world as little as possible. We are very supportive of the county's open space purchase from Mark Steen and hope they buy all his holdings at some point. When this purchase was still in negotiation, Jeff Moline did a presentation to the town addressing how the county would develop the property and open it to public use. We, as residents, wanted minimal impact - no biking, no big, fat parking lot, no picnic tables nor fancy out-houses.

We realize our desires are not conducive to public use but feel there can be compromises and, therefore, would like to be part of the planning process as far as designing for public use and over all management plan. It would be very helpful for you to come up and do a presentation at one of our town meetings of what the County has in mind.

That property has numerous old mining roads, tunnels and the usual detritus and debris that miners left behind. There is also an unmarked cemetery site that should be protected. I'm sure the County is surveying all this. My husband and I walk the old roads frequently, scatter currently used fire pits and pick up modern trash. So keep us informed - this is a fine piece of property and we will do our part to keep it so.

Thanks for the questionnaire, [REDACTED] - Gold Hill,
Boulder, CO 80302. E-mail: [REDACTED]

P.S. I am a Volunteer Naturalist and would love to help out in regard to the Steen property in any way I can.

September 13, 2007

Dear BCPOS,

Thanks for your survey regarding our views about the recent purchase and potential exploitation of the Benjamin Property that is adjacent to our residence at 245 Alaska Rd, Boulder, Co.

As a 34 year resident of Boulder County and a property owner of 245 Alaska Rd since 1980, I am extremely concerned with the potential exploitation of this adjacent pristine area. The original purpose of Open space land purchases was for preservation and to surround our city with a "Greenbelt" to limit residential and commercial sprawl and I have consistently supported tax increases and purchases for this purpose. However lately it seems a vocal minority of bikers and recreationalists has tried to impose their agenda in subversion of the original mission of preservation of these various natural areas which can only lead to their subsequent destruction and subvert the original idea behind Open Space purchases.

Alaska Road is an extremely narrow and privately maintained road. Our neighbors and we have spent thousands of dollars in maintaining and improving this road over the years to allow the fire department access in case of wildfire, which is still marginal at best. The last thing we need is for visitors to park and block this road and then trash the adjacent area with their hiking, biking, and horseriding. I also own property near Rabbit Mountain Open Space and have repeatedly seen the disregard the biking visitors have for the privacy of the homeowners there and their constant littering of the area. Just this week I saw a discarded bike inner tube left off the road and often see various people urinating, parking illegally, and leaving trash in this area.

We do not want this in our Four Mile Canyon neighborhood and we certainly don't want to continue to expend dollars maintaining a road for the sake of unwanted visitors. We sincerely appeal to you to find the sense to leave this area as Open Space and not create a series of mountain bike trails that will destroy the environment.

Thank you for your consideration of our views and we look forward to a permanent solution that leaves the natural beauty of this area intact and limits access via Alaska Road.

Sincerely,



Boulder, Co.
80302

TO: Michael Bauer
Boulder County Parks and Open Space

FROM: [REDACTED]
Boulder, CO 80302
[REDACTED]

DATE: September 16, 2007

RE: Bald Mountain Questionnaire

I have completed and enclosed your recent questionnaire pertaining to forest management procedures. This is an area that I have been involved with and have given much thought to.

I have owned property in Sunshine Canyon about a mile west of Bald Mountain since 1965 and have lived there continuously since March 1972.

During the 1970's, Boulder County faced a serious problem with the Mountain Pine Beetle. Large tract of land were infected by the beetle with a resulting large loss of trees and severe increase in fire danger. I worked with this problem as both a landowner/mountain resident and as a Captain with the Boulder County Sheriff's Department with the responsibility for Patrol, Animal Control, and Emergency Services. I had much interaction with the rural fire departments and Federal and Colorado forest service personnel.

What I came to learn was that the only logical path to combat the beetle was to take a pro-active role by:

- 1) Actively thinning tree stands to create healthy forests with reduced competition for water,
- 2) Spraying with a water-based beetle repellent and insecticide on the trunks of all mature tree over 6 inches in diameter to a height of 30 feet once beetle infestation was imminent to the area,
- 3) Prompt removal of all attacked, infected trees before the beetle could further spread including onsite fumigation inside sealed plastic tents with a potent grain fumigant.
- 4) Disposal or disbursement of all slash.

I had a very good success on my property with this process with virtually no loss of any trees that had been sprayed in advance of the beetle flight. Trees untreated on adjacent property were mostly killed.

Dealing with the resulting slash from tree cutting operations offers the choice of shipping the material where possible and disbursing the material as mulch on the forest floor (my preference) or accumulating the material into slash piles. These piles can be left to decompose over time with virtually no trace after about 25 years but with some increased fire danger or can be burned when adequate snow cover makes it safe to do so. Instead of igniting existing slash piles, I took a more labor intensive process: I found that many small birds and small animals had nested or denned up in the slash piles for protection from the weather. Rather than destroy them, I made small piles away and placed slash from the original piles and then burned that slash.

With the constant change of residents, I think your best way to communicate is with good press releases through the Boulder Camera and the Longmont Times-Call but more importantly with direct mailing to affected area residents. Community meetings may be politically necessary but are generally not effective or efficient.

Please contact me if you need help - I am semi-retired and have flexible free time.

TWIMC:

We have lived in Jimtown since 1974. The Blue Jay site was frequently used for family activities. Because a member of our family is handicapped, it is necessary for us to be able to DRIVE to the site? BCPCS's gate system precludes entry even with mobility transportation. When do you expect to modify this situation so that we can once again enjoy one of our favorite places?

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Available @ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

