

1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Results of the Study

October 1994 - September 1995

Submitted to
Dames and Moore

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Executive Summary

This information summarizes the results of a year-round recreation survey on a 300 mile section of the Madison and Missouri Rivers from October 1994 to September 1995. About 5,000 visitors completed questionnaires at 100 recreation sites.

- Although 66% of visitors to the corridor are from Montana, 60% of visitors to the Hebgen/Ennis region were nonresidents. The sites on the lower Madison differed from those on the upper Madison. For example, at some sites on the Upper Madison river, nonresidents account for over 90% of visitors. The sites with the highest nonresident use were; West Madison Recreation Area (95%), Reynolds Pass (92%), and Lyons Bridge (83%). Typically, the lower Madison sites were more likely to be used by Montana residents where they accounted for 60% to 80% of visitors at most sites.

- Nonresident visitors were most likely to come from California (12%), Idaho (11%), Washington (9%), and Utah (9%).

- Montana residents in the Hebgen/Ennis region were mainly from Gallatin (58%) and Yellowstone (11%) counties. Montanans visiting the Helena region mainly lived in Cascade (31%) and Lewis and Clark (31%) counties. The majority of Montana residents visiting the Great Falls sites were from Cascade county (84%).

- In the Helena and Great Falls regions, resident use accounts for over 76% of visitors during the summer. The highest non-resident use sites were on the Missouri river below Hebgen dam and at Giant Springs State Park.

- In the winter season, just over half of the use in the Hebgen-Ennis region was from Montana residents and in the Helena and Great Falls areas, over 90% of visitation was from Montanans.

- The most popular recreation activities corridor wide were; sightseeing, walking or hiking, viewing wildlife, photography, camping, and angling. The popularity of these activities varied by region. As examples, in the Helena area, a greater proportion of visitors engaged in boat fishing, swimming and powerboating. Far more Great Falls visitors listed hiking and walking and a greater proportion of Hebgen-Ennis visitors were wade anglers.

- Almost half of Hebgen-Ennis visitors had not visited the site before while less than a quarter of visitors to the Helena and Great Falls regions were first time visitors.

- Over 60% of Helena visitors stayed overnight while over 87% of Great Falls visitors were day use.

- Helena area visitors perceived a significantly greater degree amount crowding than Hebgen-Ennis or Great Falls visitors. Great Falls visitors reported feeling the least

crowded. Roaded modified visitors reported the highest degree of crowding while visitors to the most developed sites (ROS urban) reported the lowest levels of crowding.

- Perceptions of crowding were highest on the upper Madison river and lowest on the lower Missouri river in Great Falls.
- Montana residents felt slightly less crowded than did nonresidents.
- Visitors felt the most crowded in July, August and June respectively. During February and November visitors reported the lowest ratings of feeling crowded.
- Weekend visitors were significantly more likely to report higher levels of perceived crowding.
- Visitors felt more crowded on Saturday than on any other day of the week.
- About 25% of visitors to the Helena region reported having conflicts with other visitor or resource uses. Twenty three percent of Hebgen-Ennis visitors reported conflicts and only 8% of Great Falls visitors had conflicts with others.
- In the Helena area, 54% of the conflicts were with jetskiers. Powerboats (32%) and then shoreline development (31%) were the next most often cited conflicts.
- About 60% of the reported conflicts in the Hebgen-Ennis region were with shoreline development. Conflicts with jetskiers (20%), motorboats (16%), and livestock (16%) were cited much less.
- In the Great Falls region, shoreline developments (46%) were the most often cited source of conflict. Powerboats (40%) and jetskiers (32%) were also sources of conflicts in this region.
- About 14% of visitors indicate that they no longer visited a particular site within the corridor. Of these, 48% cited crowding as the principle reason.
- Reported displacement was highest in the Helena region where 19% reported no longer visiting a recreation site in the area. Crowding (83%) and overuse (52%) were the most commonly given reasons.
- The proportion of visitors reporting being displaced was similar in the Hebgen-Ennis (13%) and Great Falls (12%) regions, although the reasons given differed slightly between the two areas. While most listed overcrowding as the primary reason for being displaced, Great Falls visitors were more likely to cite conflicts with other users (29%) and Hebgen-Ennis visitors were more likely to cite resource degradation (37%).
- Global measures of satisfaction tended to be highest in the Hebgen-Ennis region.

- Hebgen Ennis visitors were most satisfied with the natural features and cleanliness of the sites they visited and least satisfied with the number of fish caught and the interpretive and educational material.

- The cleanliness of the area and facilities maintenance were most highly rated by Helena visitors. These visitors had the lowest rating of their satisfaction with the number of fish caught for all three regions.

- Great Falls visitors gave the highest ratings for the natural features in the area. They also highly rated their satisfaction with the cleanliness of the area and the low amount of residential development visible from the river. Great Falls area visitors gave their lowest satisfaction ratings to the number of fish caught.

- Almost half of Helena area visitors felt that additional facilities or services were needed at the sites. The most commonly cited needed facilities were better RV facilities (16%), drinking water (9%), showers (9%), electricity (8%), and overnight facilities (7%).

- Over a third of Hebgen-Ennis visitors felt that additional facilities or services were needed. The most commonly cited needs were restroom facilities (12%), better RV facilities (10%), showers (10%), and running water (8%).

- Almost 30% of Great Falls visitors felt additional facilities or services were needed. These included restrooms (12%), drinking water (10%), and a snack bar (10%).

- Hebgen Ennis visitors spent an average of \$212 per trip, Helena visitors spent \$80, and Great Falls visitors spent about \$73 per trip. Overnight visitors spent 2.5 times day users per trip.

Acknowledgments

Conducting and successfully completing a study of this magnitude and complexity could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of many individuals. Almost 5,000 visitors to the Madison and Missouri rivers voluntarily agreed to provide the information upon which this report is based. In many cases these individuals graciously extended their stay at particular recreation sites so that they could complete the questionnaire. It is clear from their input that these visitors care very much for the recreation resources within the corridor. Their efforts will provide invaluable input into the planning process and providing for more effective and responsive management of these resources.

Many thanks also go to the numerous research assistants and students at the University of Montana who collected the survey data and assisted in the coding and computer data entry of the questionnaires. They are: Rich Arnold, Russell Derby, Carrie Price, David Rightenhour, Justin Harris, Terry Diamond, Reid Sabin, Jeff Turner, John F. Serich, John J. Serich, Bob Kauffman, Deanna Bundy, and Janice Bouma.

Much of the content of the questionnaire used in this study was developed from the information needs identified by the many members of the public advisory groups who through their caring for the resources within the corridor graciously donated their time to attend meetings and identify the issues they felt were most important. The tireless efforts of the Plan Development Committee greatly assisted in further refining these issues and information needs into the development of the Missouri Madison Comprehensive Recreation Plan.

Elvin Fitzhugh provided overall coordination with the Montana Power Company and Jim Jensen with the Plan Development Committee.

Table of Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i> _____	<i>i</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i> _____	<i>iv</i>
<i>Table of Figures</i> _____	<i>viii</i>
<i>Preface</i> _____	<i>ix</i>
1 - Implications to the Planning Process _____	1
Introduction _____	1
Visitor information helps planners identify effects of proposed developments and policies influencing recreational use of the Missouri-Madison corridor. _____	1
Recreation use patterns and desires within the corridor occur within a context of important social and demographic trends. _____	2
Social Demographic Change Characterizes Montana in the 1990s _____	2
Tourism is increasingly an important component of local economies. _____	4
Natural resources are expected to produce a wider variety of goods and services. _____	4
Conflict is a result of widening scarcity of natural resource-based recreation opportunities. _____	4
The Missouri-Madison Project Area provides significant opportunities from the perspectives of recreation participation, quality of life and economic development. The three sections differ notably, however, in their contribution. _____	4
The pursuit of quality recreation experiences by visitors needs to be recognized by management. Quality is best assured through provision of diversity in recreational settings. _____	7
The presence of conflict and congestion tempers the pursuit of quality. _____	10
Visitors hold attachments to specific sites in the corridor. Attempts to change site attributes must be carefully weighed as to how they may impact the quality of the experience. _____	11
Visitor information helps address planning issues. _____	12
2 - Recreation Visitor Survey Results _____	15
2.1 Introduction _____	15
2.2 Study Area _____	16
2.2.1 Reservoir Sites (ITRR) _____	17
2.2.2 River Sites (Agencies) _____	19
2.3 Methodology _____	20
2.3.1 Sampling Framework _____	20
2.3.2 Questionnaire _____	20
2.4 Reporting Format _____	21
2.5 Survey Limitations _____	22
2.6 List of definitions _____	23
2.7 Results - Visitor Survey _____	25
2.7.1 Sample Sizes _____	25
2.7.2 Visitor Characteristics _____	26

2.7.3 Trip Characteristics	27
2.7.4 Recreation Activity Participation	28
2.7.5 Measures of Satisfaction	29
2.7.6 Visitor Perceptions of Facility Needs	51
2.7.7 Recreational and Resource Use Encounters and Conflicts	52
2.7.8 Crowding	58
2.7.9 Displacement	60
2.7.10 Attachment to Place	63
2.7.11 Expenditures	63
3 - Inputs into the Planning Framework	66
3.1 Conflicts	66
3.2 Satisfaction	68
Satisfaction with the number of fish caught	69
Satisfaction with the number of campsites within sight	69
3.3 Other Indicators	69
Perceived crowding	69
Adequacy of facilities	69
4 - Estimates of Use at Selected Sites	71
Introduction	71
Methodology	71
Estimates of Use by Site and Region	72
5 - Comparison With Previous Studies	75
Introduction	75
Methodology	75
Results	76
6 - Economic Assessment of Recreation Use	81
Introduction	81
Tourism and Recreation In Montana	81
Non-Resident Tourism	81
Resident Tourism and Recreation	82
Current Economic Conditions	84
Total Personal Income	84
Per Capita Personal Income	85
Total Labor Income	86
Employment	87
Retail Trade	88
Service Sector	89
Food Stores	90
Eating and Drinking Establishments	90
Hotel and Lodging	91
Amusement and Recreation Services	91
Economic Mix	92
Economic Impacts From Recreational Use of Surveyed Corridor Sites	93
Overview of the methodology	93

Visitor Expenditures _____	93
Economic Impacts _____	94
7 - Citations _____	106
Appendix A - 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey Sites _____	109
Appendix B - Visitor Survey Sample Size by Season, ROS Class and Region _____	114
Appendix C - Tables for Section 1 - Visitor Survey Results by ROS Region _____	119
Appendix D - Tables for Section 1 - Visitor Survey Results by ROS Class and by Region _____	178
Appendix E - Indicators and Standards by ROS Class and Region _____	230
Appendix F - Visitor Survey _____	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Population growth of major counties in the project area has not only outstripped the State rate, but in the 1990's has reversed direction in Cascade County. _____	3
Figure 2. Residency of visitors varies by region, with the upper reaches showing a higher proportion of nonresidents. _____	5
Figure 3. Participation in active-expressive water-based recreation varies by region. _____	6
Figure 4. Participation in passive recreation activities is highest in the Hebgen Ennis region. _____	7
Figure 5. Global measures of satisfaction tended to be highest in the Hebgen Ennis region (see questionnaire for exact wording). _____	8
Figure 6. Satisfaction with naturalness is highest in the semi-primitive motorized ROS class, the least developed of those included in the study. _____	9
Figure 7. The distribution of conflicts by ROS region as measured by the average number of conflicts reported per group. _____	10
Figure 8. Attachment to place (as measured by agreement with the statement "This place makes me feel like no other") was highest in lesser developed ROS classes. _____	12
Figure 9. Missouri Madison Planning Corridor. _____	16
Figure 10. Hebgen Reservoir Sites Sampled. _____	17
Figure 11. Ennis Reservoir and River Sites Sampled. _____	17
Figure 12. Helena Reservoir and River Sites Sampled. _____	18
Figure 13. Great Falls Sites Sampled. _____	18
Figure 14. Upper Madison River Sites Sampled (Agencies). _____	19
Figure 15. Missouri River Sites Surveyed (Agencies). _____	19
Figure 16. Importance of and satisfaction with campsite and picnic area conditions. _____	32
Figure 17. Importance of and satisfaction with the quality of interpretive and educational information. _____	33
Figure 18. Importance of and satisfaction with the maintenance of facilities. _____	34
Figure 19. Importance of and satisfaction with the cleanliness of the area. _____	35
Figure 20. Importance of and satisfaction with the historical information. _____	36
Figure 21. Importance of and satisfaction with the privacy of the area. _____	37
Figure 22. Importance of and satisfaction with the behavior of other people. _____	38
Figure 23. Importance of and satisfaction with conflict with other users. _____	39
Figure 24. Importance of and satisfaction with the number of campsites within site or sound. _____	40
Figure 25. Importance of and satisfaction with seeing and hearing few others. _____	41
Figure 26. Importance of and satisfaction with few rules or restrictions. _____	42
Figure 27. Importance of and satisfaction with the condition of the natural features. _____	43
Figure 28. Importance of and satisfaction with the high degree of naturalness. _____	44
Figure 29. Importance of and satisfaction with the appropriateness of developments. _____	45
Figure 30. Importance of and satisfaction with the low amount of development. _____	46
Figure 31. Importance of and satisfaction with a low amount of residential development visible from the river. _____	47
Figure 32. Importance of and satisfaction with the number of fish caught. _____	48
Figure 33. Importance of and satisfaction with the opportunity to view wildlife. _____	49
Figure 34. Importance of and satisfaction with the opportunity to hunt (summer). _____	50
Figure 35. Importance of and satisfaction with the opportunity to hunt (winter). _____	50
Figure 36. Average crowding scores by month. _____	59
Figure 37. Average monthly ratings of crowding by region. _____	60
Figure 38. Counties Adjacent to the Planning Corridor. _____	84

Preface

This report summarizes a study of recreational use on the Madison and Missouri rivers, from Hebgen Reservoir to Carter Ferry, from October 1994 to September 1995. The primary purpose of the study is to provide baseline information for the development of a comprehensive recreation management plan for the corridor.

There are ten major components to this study. The following sections will be presented in this report:

- Section 1. Implications to the Planning Process
- Section 2. Results of the Recreation Visitor Study
- Section 3. Inputs into the Planning Framework
- Section 4. Estimates of Use at Selected Missouri and Madison Sites
- Section 5. Comparison With Previous Studies
- Section 6. Economic Assessment of Recreation Use in the Missouri Madison Corridor
- Section 7. Appendices

The following sections are each published as separate documents:

Technical Completion Report 96-1a. Comparative Analysis of Madison River Recreation Use. Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

Technical Completion Report 96-1b. Tables of Visitor Characteristics by Recreation Site. Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

Technical Completion Report 96-1c. Visitor Comments by Recreation Site. Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

1 - Implications to the Planning Process

Introduction

The Missouri-Madison Project involves recreation resources, opportunities and values of increasing significance to Montanans. Understanding the role of this important resource to not only Montanans but their nonresident guests also is a vital step in development of management plans for the river sections and the hydroelectric projects relevant to this study. In this chapter, we attempt to identify the significant implications of the data collected as part of the 1994-95 visitor survey to management and planning. In interpreting this data, we will be using results from the survey along with other salient data. Our interpretation will begin with a brief, but necessary, discussion of the relevance of visitor information to management and planning. From this foundation we will explore the issues of recreational diversity, conflict and attachment to place that appear, from the data, to be important to visitors and therefore relevant to planning. We will end this chapter by briefly addressing the meaning of the data for several pertinent issues identified in the comprehensive plan. Each section of the report is titled with an assertion that, in a general sense, summarizes the material contained within the section.

Visitor information helps planners identify effects of proposed developments and policies influencing recreational use of the Missouri-Madison corridor.

Not only do the recreational facilities along the corridor represent a significant, multi-million dollar investment, they provide access to over 325 miles of high-quality river and reservoir oriented outdoor recreation. A fundamental objective of recreation management is to provide benefits to people through the provision of high quality and satisfying recreational opportunities. Understanding the responses of visitors to the corridor, facilities and policies is important in maintaining quality of the experiences they seek, minimizing impacts on riparian resources and reducing conflicts among recreationists. For example, knowing that the frequency of boat fishing is highest in the Helena region informs planners about where additional capacity to launch boats and store trailers and vehicles is needed. Knowing also that water-skiing participation and powerboating participation are highest in this region also leads planners to the conclusion that potential for conflict with more passive activities is high, but because of relatively high levels of development, solutions may be available that do not adversely affect these other opportunities.

The 1994-95 visitor survey, along with previous surveys of visitors and other research, represents a notable information source for corridor planners and managers. While there is a substantial amount of data contained in the following chapters of this report, we suggest that this data continue to be analyzed as new questions and issues arise. The information contained in the report is useful not only in helping make decisions about facilities and policies, but also in enhancing benefits to people in the long run. Visitor information contained in the report also provides a baseline from which additional studies on more specialized questions, such as conflict, may be developed. This chapter is

focused primarily on understanding broader patterns of visitor preferences and behavior in the corridor. Information specific to individual sites and data about each section is found in later chapters to the report.

Recreation use patterns and desires within the corridor occur within a context of important social and demographic trends.

Recreational use within the corridor occurs within the context of globally significant social, economic and political changes. These changes have implications for recreational use of the project area. For example, the Helena and Great Falls sections are easily accessible from Interstate Highway 15, a principal north-south corridor that will likely see major growth in recreational traffic as NAFTA brings down barriers to trade and travel and as the U.S.-Canadian exchange rate equalizes. This will bring additional visitors to these sections. As visits to Yellowstone National Park and travel on Interstate Highway 90 increase, there is a significant potential for use of the Hebgen Ennis area to swell. For example, the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research recently completed a study of the tourism development potential of the area around Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park (McCool and Reilly 1994). That study suggests that the local area has a relatively high tourism potential, much of it oriented around the Jefferson River and Three Forks area.

There are four major trends influencing recreational use of the Missouri-Madison corridor that will be briefly discussed: (1) social-demographic changes in Montana during the 1990's; (2) the increasing importance of nature and culturally-based tourism to local Montana communities; (3) a growing diversity in expectations of the types of goods and services natural resources are expected to produce; and (4) accelerating scarcity of high quality natural resources for recreation.

Social Demographic Change Characterizes Montana in the 1990s

Montana in the 1990s is experiencing three major social-demographic changes that potentially affect the Missouri-Madison Project: (1) population growth, (2) lifestyle changes, and (3) tourism promotion.

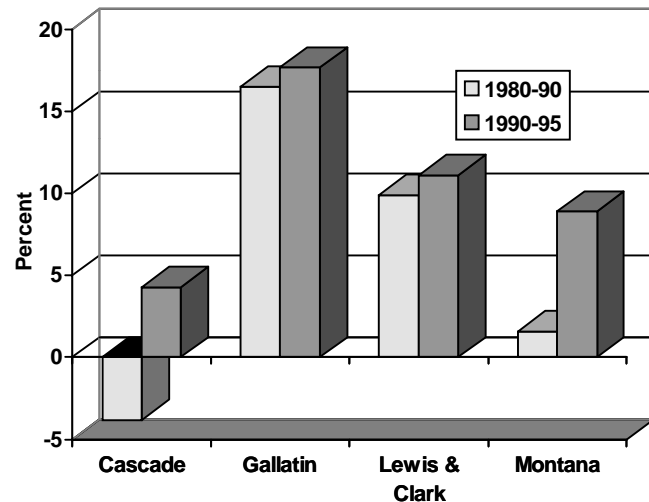
Montana's population has grown dramatically since the 1990 census.

While the population of the state changed only marginally from 1980 to 1990, since 1990, the state has seen a dramatic increase in its population. While much of this growth has been in western Montana, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark and Cascade counties (strategically located along the project corridor) have also been centers of growth. Figure 1 shows that while Lewis and Clark and Gallatin counties population grew in the 1980's all three have seen even more rapid increases between 1990 and 1994. Much of this population growth is from net in-migration rather than from natural increase. In counties blessed with natural resource amenities in the interior Pacific Northwest in-migration accounts for about 80% of the population growth (McCool and Haynes 1996) over this time period. Growth projections suggest a continuing increase over at least the next 15 years. A natural result of this growth is increased demand for recreation. The Missouri-Madison project will likely continue to play a key role in meeting this demand.

Changing lifestyles typify populations in growth centers

Not only is the population of the state increasing, but the lifestyle preferences of those migrating to Montana are likely different than long-term residents. In a study of counties in the Interior Pacific Northwest, McCool and Burchfield (in press) noted that in rapidly growing rural counties with amenity attributes, the lifestyles tended to be oriented around the environment. They showed how people with more environmentally oriented lifestyles tended to be more active in passive and appreciative recreation activities. While data is not specifically available for the counties immediately adjacent to the project area, our suspicions are that similar effects may be observed here: new residents are more likely to be oriented toward activities such as wildlife viewing, historical and cultural interpretation, and canoeing than longer term residents, who have focused on hunting and most likely boat angling in reservoirs. Thus, we would expect to see an acceleration in demand for these activities within the corridor faster than population growth.

Figure 1. Population growth of major counties in the project area has not only outstripped the State rate, but in the 1990's has reversed direction in Cascade County.



Increased promotion of Montana as a nature-based tourism destination will boost demand for river and reservoir oriented recreation.

Historically, Montana's tourism promotion program has been undercapitalized. But since 1987, when the Legislature implemented the 4% Lodging Facility Use Tax (commonly referred to as the "bed tax"), the state has invested several million dollars annually to promote Montana as a destination for tourists. Since that time, direct revenues from nonresident visitors to the state have increased from about \$650 million to 1.2 billion in 1994 (ITRR 1995). The increased promotion is based largely on the state's natural and cultural heritage, and recently the state has begun emphasizing eastern Montana in its advertisements. The Trail of the Great Bear travel corridor, a cooperative tourism promotion venture between Montana and Alberta, follows much of the planning region from Yellowstone National Park north to Great Falls. The emphasis on tourism promotion will likely lead to an increased rate of visitation to the project area, particularly in the Great Falls section where several recent investments in facilities will draw additional visitors.

Tourism is increasingly an important component of local economies.

A second change involves the growing importance of nature and culturally-based tourism to local Montana communities as tools of economic development. Wildlife viewing, for example is projected to increase substantially over the next 25 years according to U.S. Forest Service estimates; the Madison-Missouri Project contains outstanding water-oriented wildlife habitat, thus increasing its potential for exploiting this market, and thus impacting communities from an economic perspective. Recent research (Martin 1995; McCool 1996) shows the potential of wildlife viewing in enhancing and sustaining local economies. Wildlife viewing is most significant in the Hebgen Ennis and Helena areas where over one-third of the visitors queried reported participating in this activity. We would expect that participation in river-oriented historical and cultural activities will increase as a result of completion of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center and its spin-off effects and the development of the riverside trail in Great Falls. The result of expanded nature and culturally related tourism dependency means that project management actions affecting the availability of these values to tourists will be increasingly salient to the local economic and political system.

Natural resources are expected to produce a wider variety of goods and services.

Another change concerns the increasing diversity of noncommodity "products" expected to be derived from natural resources. While the visitor survey did not specifically address this issue, Gale (1991) argues that people have a wider diversity of expectations about what natural resources produce now than in the past. One such value is biodiversity protection. Another concerns the use of substantially unmodified resources as a baseline from which the effects of human uses can be tested. A third involves the growing recognition of the importance of emotional attachments to recreation places as a legitimate component of lifestyle (Williams 1995). This trend suggests that places along the corridor may be expected to produce values that may be inconsistent with the presence of recreation or other extractive use of resources.

Conflict is a result of widening scarcity of natural resource-based recreation opportunities.

A fourth change deals with the increasing scarcity of high quality natural resource-based recreation opportunities, which leads to conflict. As use levels grow and expectations broaden, but the resource and facility base remains constant, we can expect conflict over access to natural resource-based recreation to multiply. Some of this conflict may be addressed through the provision of additional facilities for activities and experiences that do not depend on unmodified nature-based settings or primitive and semi-primitive settings, such as hiking, swimming, powerboating. For other activities, such as bank and float angling for cold-water fisheries, facility solutions are likely to be inadequate, and policies dealing with equitable access to the resource will be more effective, and more controversial.

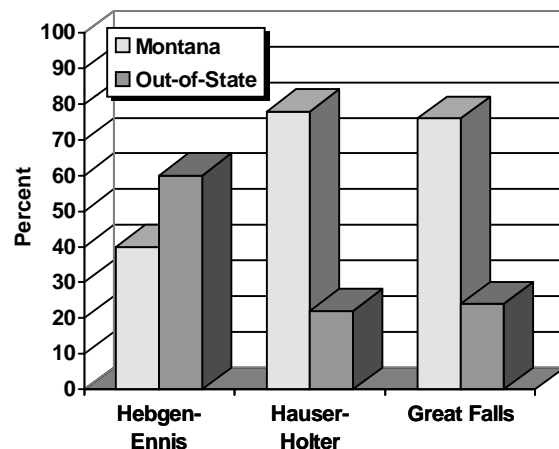
The Missouri-Madison Project Area provides significant opportunities from the perspectives of recreation participation, quality of life and economic

development. The three sections differ notably, however, in their contribution.

The sections play varying roles in providing Montanans and nonresidents with outdoor recreation opportunities. While nonresidents seek the river and its resources for recreation, this activity leads to considerable economic impact to several Montana communities, such as Ennis, Wolf Creek and Cascade. Varying management policies on these sections may lead to differing economic impacts. Consideration of these impacts in evaluating alternatives would lead to a more comprehensive assessment. The river and the reservoirs are settings for recreation activity, yet also play an important function in resident quality of life considerations.

The Hebgen Ennis section contains a nationally significant, yet threatened, trout fishery. The national standing of the Upper Madison (above Ennis Lake) leads to important economic implications for the local area and the state. A large proportion of visitors (60%) in the Hebgen Ennis region are nonresidents (Figure 2) pursuing bank and float angling opportunities. Lengths of stay are significantly longer in this region too, with many visitors staying several days. Activities in this planning region tend to emphasize passive and appreciative experiences over the more active water-based ones (Figures 3 and 4). Many of these visitors use outfitters and guides to assist in their experience, which is based on the presence of high quality trout fisheries in a nature-dominated, but accessible setting. Visitors to this section of the corridor reported the highest levels of satisfaction with natural features and naturalness. Changes in fisheries or a substantial increase in visitors may lead to reductions in satisfaction levels, and consequently important economic impacts.

Figure 2. Residency of visitors varies by region, with the upper reaches showing a higher proportion of nonresidents.

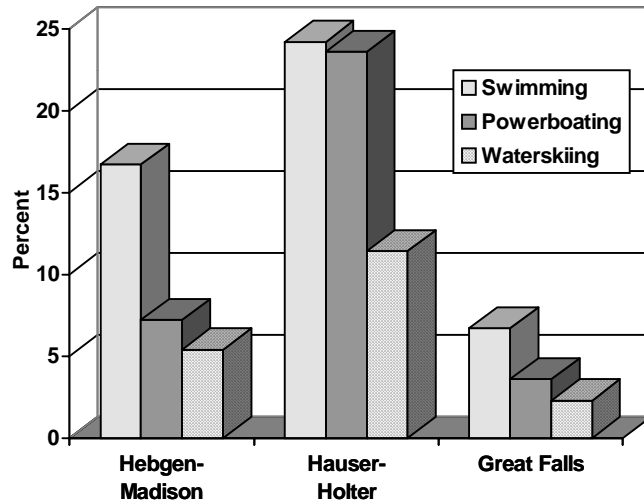


Unfortunately, data about visitor perceptions of “whirling disease” (which now affects the fishery in this section) and how it might affect them were not collected in this study, leading to a gap in understanding the consequences of policies designed to address the disease. We note this because there appears to be considerable uncertainty about the disease and its potential effects on the fishery, and therefore on how it might impact fishing opportunities and resulting displacement of visitors.

The Hauser-Holter stretch provides numerous and diverse recreation opportunities for visitors, primarily state residents. It is one of the few large and easily accessible river and

reservoir areas in the state. Its central location makes it relatively easy access to many state residents. About 78% of the study respondents visiting this stretch were from Montana. Visitors to the Hauser-Holter section were more likely to be retired than visitors to the other sections, who also tended to be from the professional and managerial classes, and reported higher incomes. Visitors to this area tend to participate in a wider variety of activities than in the other regions. These activities are more active and expressive than those in the other two sections. For example, rates of participation in water-

Figure 3. Participation in active-expressive water-based recreation varies by region.

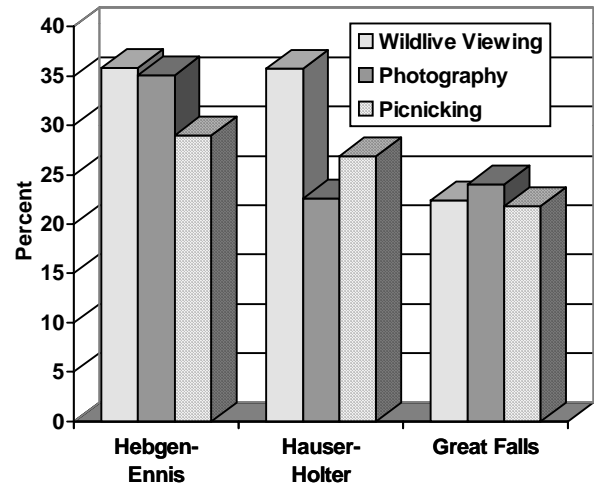


skiing, powerboating and swimming are generally higher here. This stretch also contains a bald eagle migration corridor that has increasingly attracted visitors, leading to the area immediately below Canyon Ferry Dam as a popular viewing area in the late fall (Bradford 1994). Out-of-county visitors viewing the eagles result in a small, but growing economic impact to the Helena area. Changes in the fish population that affect the presence of bald eagles will have some impacts economically and major effects from the perspective of wildlife viewing. While this stretch is not as important from an economic perspective as the upper Madison, the Gates of the Mountains canyon provides opportunities for nonresidents in particular to view a spectacular river canyon and associated wildlife.

The Great Falls section, while attracting many local residents (76% Montanans) for water oriented recreation, also contains nationally significant historical and cultural resources. This stretch, while including five dams, also includes a free-flowing reach above Great Falls that has been increasingly attractive to nonresidents for float angling purposes. Within the Great Falls area, the river, reservoirs and adjacent landscape are attractive primarily as backdrops for other activities because of restrictions on use of the water by recreationists for safety reasons. Thus, rates of participation in such activities as swimming, powerboating and water-skiing are relatively low in comparison to the other planning regions. Yet, this reach also contains the historically important Lewis and Clark portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri. Nonresident use of this area is primarily associated with viewpoints and Giant Springs State Park in the immediate Great Falls area.

The data contain several implications for planning and management. First, the Hebgen Ennis section must be sensitively managed to maintain not only the fishery resource that is the basis of much of the recreation use there, but also to consider the relationship between recreation use and the associated riverbank and developments on it. Too much development could not only detrimentally affect the fisheries, but also recreation experiences, thereby negatively impacting the local economy. Second, the Helena area serves primarily residents of Montana for a variety of water-based recreation opportunities. The corridor undoubtedly satisfies a significant proportion of resident demand for such activities. Outside of the Gates of the Mountains area, much of this demand can be accommodated with facilities development policies. However, such policies must still consider the diversity of recreation opportunities being provided and the impact on the availability of more primitive, water oriented recreation. The Great Falls stretch contains not only a potential for accommodating increased nonresident use but increased conflict as well. Increased float angling of the river below Holter Dam will likely lead to greater conflict, not only between bank and float anglers, but between residents and nonresidents. In the immediate Great Falls area, increased nonresident use is expected with the completion of the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center. This use can probably be accommodated with facility development.

Figure 4. Participation in passive recreation activities is highest in the Hebgen Ennis region.



The pursuit of quality recreation experiences by visitors needs to be recognized by management. Quality is best assured through provision of diversity in recreational settings.

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-based (ROS) inventory suggests that recreation opportunities along the corridor are concentrated in the roaded natural, roaded-modified and rural categories. Only 2.9% of the project area is identified as primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized exclusive of the Bear Trap Canyon component of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness (Dames and Moore 1994) and Gates of the Mountains WA¹. Sections of primitive and semi-primitive opportunities are few and widely scattered. The Bear Trap Canyon component of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in the Hebgen Ennis stretch and the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness in the Helena section are the only two designated

¹ The Bear Trap Canyon area is excluded from the project corridor for planning purposes.

wildernesses immediately adjacent to the corridor. They provide outstanding opportunities for large river-oriented primitive recreation opportunities.²

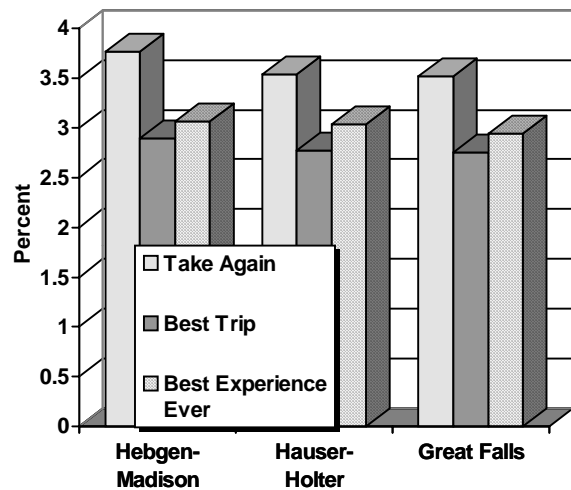
Most of the recreation opportunities visitor pursue can be participated in within a variety of settings and visitors seemed to be satisfied with their experience. Participation in recreation activities was least in places classified as "urban" which are located in the Great Falls area. Participation is low in these areas primarily because of the surrounding topography, the presence of the dams, and restrictions on access to the river for safety reasons. Dayhiking, sightseeing and jogging were the only activities for which visitors reported the highest rate of participation in the Great Falls area, but even for these activities participation rates were only marginally higher than in the other regions. However, given planned additional investments in facilities in the Great Falls area, we would foresee rapid increases in participation here.

One way of measuring quality is to examine visitor satisfaction. In this study, visitors were asked to indicate the extent of their agreement with three statements assessing overall satisfaction ("global" measures of satisfaction) with their visit. Study results show that satisfaction levels were similar across all ROS classes sampled in this study. Only one measure of satisfaction ("this trip was so good I would take it again") was rated higher in the more primitive ROS classes and lowest in the urban designated classes. This finding suggests that visitors are finding what they expect regardless of the ROS class in which they choose to recreate.

However, satisfaction levels tended to be more associated with planning region than with ROS class, although significant interactions between the two were found with all three measures (Figure 5). The Hebgen Ennis region generally produced higher levels of satisfaction, the Great Falls area the least. This finding does not necessarily mean that management is better equipped to provide opportunities in one area than the other. Factors such as residency, trip cost, amount of previous experience and other variables may combine to influence a visitor's satisfaction level.

The study also included nineteen measures of satisfaction with specific site attributes, such as naturalness and natural features, briefly mentioned previously. Many of the

Figure 5. Global measures of satisfaction tended to be highest in the Hebgen Ennis region (see questionnaire for exact wording).



² The areas sampled in the 1994-95 visitor survey did not include any sites within designated primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized ROS classes. Therefore it is not possible to compare visitors in these areas with visitors in the more developed places.

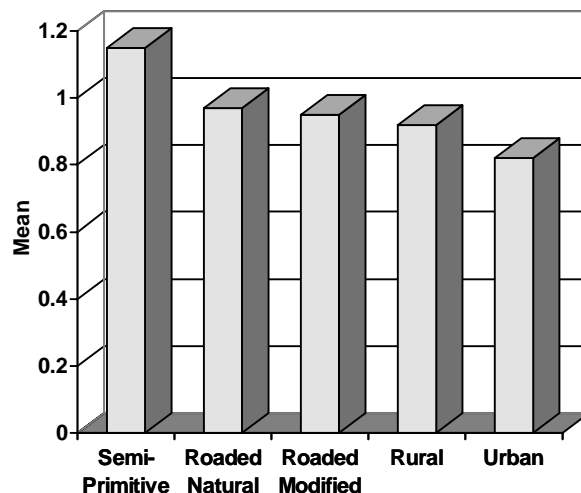
measures differed among planning regions and ROS class as noted later in the report. Figure 6, for example, shows that satisfaction with naturalness is highest in the semi-primitive motorized ROS class. Generally, the results show little significant differences between resident and nonresident satisfaction with site attributes, but many significant differences based on ROS class and planning region. These data suggest that visitors are concerned about the level of development and congestion primarily in the Helena section.

The data suggests several implications for planning and management. First, protecting the quality of the recreational product, in addition to carefully managing the biophysical resources upon which the product is based, will require protecting diversity of recreational opportunities along the river. Facility development tends to have the result of "evening out" diversity. Thus, proposals for facility development will need to be examined from the perspective of impacts on ROS. Second, biophysical impacts from recreational use are least acceptable in more primitive ROS classes, suggesting that indicators must be closely monitored to assure that impacts do not violate standards. Management actions to deal with impacts must also be considered from the perspective of their impact on the recreational experience.

However, loss of primitive and semi-primitive settings may have consequences beyond their proportional presence because they provide the only remaining places where the river can be experienced with a minimum of human intrusions. In a sense, they provide the diversity people need to pursue the quality they desire. In general, the semi-primitive recreation opportunities do not have the same level of legislative or administration protection the primitive ones do, suggesting that proposals for even simple recreation developments must be examined with care lest these opportunities be inadvertently lost.

Finally, satisfaction levels tend to be highest in the Hebgen Ennis planning region. Our suspicions are that this high level has much to do with not only the fishery resource but the degree of naturalness experienced there. There is some evidence that visitors in the Helena area are concerned about the level of facility development and potential congestion. These finds certainly suggest careful application of facility proposals as well as policy to protect natural scenery.

Figure 6. Satisfaction with naturalness is highest in the semi-primitive motorized ROS class, the least developed of those included in the study.



The presence of conflict and congestion tempers the pursuit of quality.

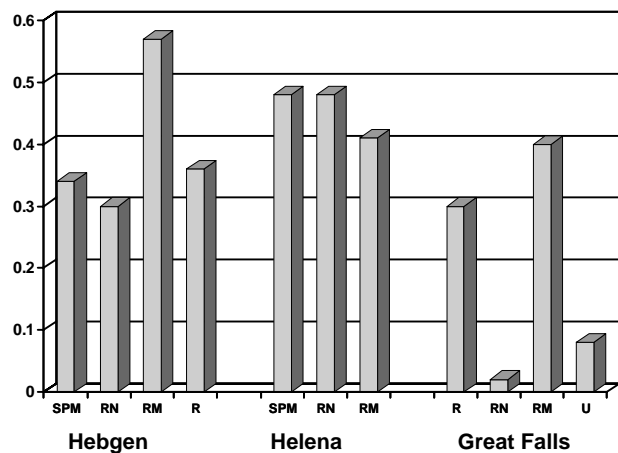
Conflict is a pervasive characteristic of recreation sites, and one of the most difficult problems for planners to resolve. Widely varying recreation activities, styles of recreation activities and expectations produce many opportunities for conflict among recreationists. Conflict involves goal interference, that is, one group of visitors interferes with the pursuit of another's goals for the recreational engagement (Jacob and Schreyer, 1980). This goal interference leads to dissatisfaction on the part of visitors and hampers the pursuit of quality recreation experiences. Many sites within the corridor serve recreationists pursuing a variety of experiences, particularly in the Helena stretch, making conflict a particularly relevant topic for planning and management.

One measure of the intensity of conflict, however, is its immediate affects on visitors' behavior in deciding to continue to visit recreation sites. Conflicts among visitors was one of the principal reasons for displacement cited by visitors. Between 10 and 19% of the visitors indicate they no longer visited a particular site within the corridor. An average of about 25% of these visitors cited conflict with other users as the principal reason. While the specific reasons for the past conflict were not noted in the survey³, congestion and crowding--two other major sources of conflict--were likely candidates.

Too many people competing for a similar experience at the same location and time lead to dissatisfaction, particularly in primitive and semi-primitive settings. Crowding and congestion were the most frequently mentioned reasons visitors cited for no longer using a particular recreation site regardless of ROS class. Visitors to roaded modified ROS settings and the Helena section reported perceptions of crowding higher than in other settings and locations.

As noted earlier, satisfaction levels appear to differ more by region than by ROS class. Visitors to the Hebgen Ennis stretch generally report higher levels of satisfaction as measured in this study. Among residents and nonresidents surveyed in the same region, nonresidents report statistically significant higher levels of global satisfaction (as opposed to satisfaction with individual site attributes) than residents. Visitors to this stretch are heavily weighted toward nonresidents who stay longer than other visitors and who may be

Figure 7. The distribution of conflicts by ROS region as measured by the average number of conflicts reported per group.



³ Specific conflict information was collected for conflicts visitors had during their surveyed trip to the site.

considering a wider variety of factors in their evaluation of the visit than residents who stay for shorter periods of time in other stream stretches.

Visitors hold attachments to specific sites in the corridor. Attempts to change site attributes must be carefully weighed as to how they may impact the quality of the experience.

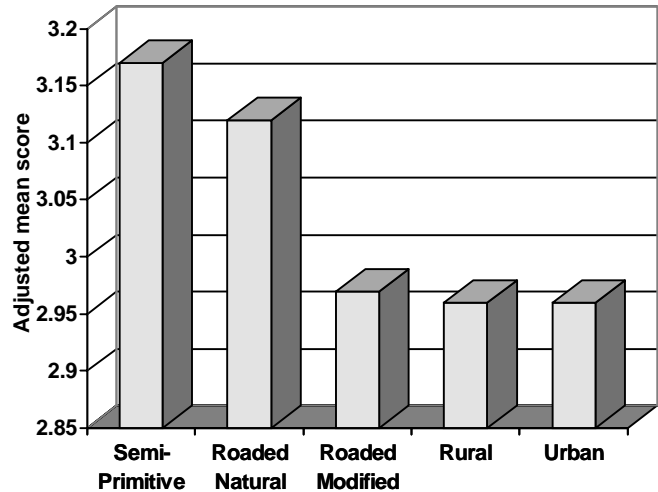
Recreation sites are repositories of specific meanings for recreationists. These meanings may differ from those of the planner, and are based on emotional interpretations of experiences at the site. Responses to the attachment items help managers and planners understand the significance of a recreation site to the visitor and the consequences of changes in site attributes in terms of displacement and satisfaction.

There are several ways of measuring attachment. It can be indirectly measured through the amount of experience recreationists report at different sites. Previous experience was higher in the Helena and Great Falls regions than in the Hebgen Ennis, although the two means were nearly equal. Visitors to the more developed ROS classes reported higher amounts of previous experience than those to the more primitive ones. And residents report higher levels of previous experience than nonresidents. In all ROS classes and regions, residents indicated more previous visits than nonresidents.

The visitor study also asked respondents to rate eight variables directly measuring attachment to place, based on previous research by Williams (1995). Experience was significantly associated with each of the eight measures. The Hebgen Ennis region shows higher levels of attachment than other regions, primarily because residents feel much more strongly about this region than they feel about the Helena section. Because the Hebgen Ennis section has generally lower levels of development and recreation activities are largely based on its outstanding trout fishery and natural beauty, proposals for development that change site attributes are more likely to have significant effects on visitors.

Attachment is only somewhat related to the site's location along the ROS (were significantly associated with ROS class for four of the eight variables), making overall policy statements about protection of site attributes by ROS class difficult based on attachment. However, the data indicate that the more primitive ROS classes are relatively "unsubstitutable". Respondents surveyed in the semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural ROS classes were more likely to agree that these sites "make me feel like no other place" than respondents in other ROS classes (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Attachment to place (as measured by agreement with the statement "This place makes me feel like no other") was highest in lesser developed ROS classes.



When ROS class and region were held constant, residents reported higher levels of attachment than nonresidents.

This is an important finding because not only will residents respond to proposed changes, but residents are linked directly to the larger political system that governs such changes. Attachment is also reflected in displacement of recreationists in response to formal site closure. In the Hebgen Ennis region, most respondents indicated they would attempt to find a similar site elsewhere in the area, while in the Great Falls area, respondents were more likely state that they would visit at some other time or attempt to find a site somewhere else.

The data on attachment to place, which is detailed later in the report, provide managers and planners with additional information on the importance of recreation sites to the visitors. People responding strongly to an item such as "This site makes me feel like no other place" are deeply emotionally attached to a particular site. In a sense, the recreation site is an irreplaceable component of their lives, it is part of their emotional backyard. They are likely to respond strongly to recommended changes, and perhaps, would want to be involved in decision processes leading to such recommendations. The fact that they deeply care about these places is a distinct advantage to managers and planners because it will be easier to gain interaction with the affected publics on issues and questions that demand resolution. Interactive processes, as opposed to more formalized and structured inventory technologies, are the only option for understanding what it is that makes a site special to someone.

Visitor information helps address planning issues.

The data presented in this report is relevant to most of the issues identified in the Missouri-Madison Comprehensive Recreation Plan (Dames and Moore 1994). While the

data may not point to immediate solutions, it does suggest processes and areas of concern. For example, we have noted that the data suggests concern about changes in site attributes in the more primitive settings and in the Hebgen Ennis region. This data helps managers more completely understand the importance of addressing, in a more comprehensive manner than that allowed in the plan, the land use development and landscape aesthetics issue.

The outbreak of whirling disease, while defined primarily in biological terms, is also a significant, and potentially controversial, social issue. Reductions in fish populations, changes in fishing regulations, the type and size of fish caught all affect people and determine whether their expectations for the highest quality fishing experience will be met. Biological responses to the disease cannot be separated from this social context.

Resolution of another issue, capacity of existing recreation sites, is also assisted by the presence of the visitor data. The data shows that congestion and crowding are important issues and are frequently responsible for displacement of visitors. At a site specific level, the data shows what sites may need attention and in what regions congestion and crowding are particularly problematic. More specifically, the data suggests that crowding is an issue principally in the Helena area, a region with extensive recreation developments. This is important because it suggests that additional facility development may be useful in addressing this issue. Yet concern expressed by study respondents in this region to the level of facility development suggests that planners examine carefully acquisition and development of new access points.

The visitor study will directly help planners and managers address four closely related issues (condition of recreation sites, user satisfaction, conflicts between users, and recreationists' desires and demands). The study found a number of complaints about the current condition of recreation sites across a variety of settings. And satisfaction with cleanliness of facilities and maintenance of the area varied by region and ROS class. While these complaints were not frequently articulated, they serve as direct customer feedback on how management can strengthen its service mission. In general though, visitors seemed to be satisfied with their experience, particularly those visiting the Hebgen Ennis region. Much of this satisfaction may be attributed to the different type of experience found there, however. It is an experience based primarily on a nature dominated environment with outstanding scenery. We note that satisfaction with naturalness was higher there than in the other two planning regions.

Conflict makes achieving a quality experience difficult. Conflicts along the corridor are present, but resolving them will be "easier" in the more developed areas than in the less developed ones. The data helps identify that conflict is present, but additional research is needed to better understand the nature of the conflict, who is conflicting with whom and the acceptability of alternative policies to deal with conflict.

The Comprehensive Plan identified a number of other issues, such as the distribution of access sites, which are important, but are also related to resolution of other issues. For

example, how recreation sites are distributed could exacerbate or relieve conflict and congestion problems elsewhere. What facilities are located at the recreation site could help meet growing demand and increase capacity of the system, and may reduce the need for campground reservation systems.

Finally, we note that the data suggests additional research needs for the next round of visitor surveys. We recommend a stronger emphasis on conflict and its consequences as a focus of the study. We do not know if conflict results from the actual behavior of others or is a function of perceptions of crowding and congestion from others. Affects of conflict and crowding on displacement are also important areas of inquiry. A second issue would deal with the acceptability of varying management strategies used to address problems. We suggest this because agencies along the corridor generally have a wide latitude of discretion in addressing problems. Thus, a major evaluation criterion will concern the affects of differing policies on the variety of recreationists using the river and reservoirs. This information could help managers resolve problems while optimizing benefits to people.

2 - Recreation Visitor Survey Results

2.1 Introduction

The overall goal of the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Study is to develop baseline information concerning the characteristics of recreational use and users at representative sites on the Missouri Madison reservoir system, to provide input to the development of the Comprehensive Recreation Management Plan, to conduct an economic assessment of recreation use within the river corridor, and to accomplish this in such a way as to allow comparisons among different planning units (i.e., sites and/or ROS classes) and between current and past use characteristics.

Specific objectives of the study are to:

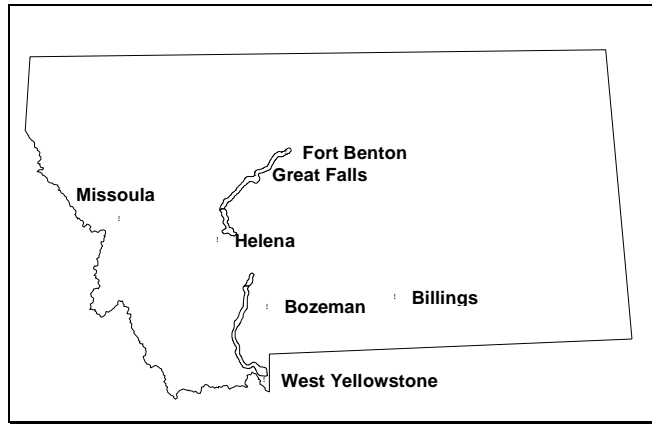
- 1) determine socio-demographic characteristics of on-site users;
- 2) determine on-site activity participation;
- 3) determine levels of overall trips satisfaction, satisfaction of existing facilities, settings and management, and identification of needed facilities;
- 4) identify potential/existing conflicts among user groups and where they occur;
- 5) explore attachment to place and how it may explain existing/potential use patterns;
- 6) investigate potential changes in visitation patterns due to resource/social changes at sites (e.g., crowding, resource degradation, conflict);
- 7) estimate current use levels at selected sites;
- 8) determine expenditure patterns;
- 9) to compare all of the above information across sites and/or ROS classes.

The 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Study was a year-round effort which began in September 1994 continuing through September 1995. This report summarizes the data collected during the winter (October 1994 through March 1995) and summer (April 1995 through September 1995) seasons.

2.2 Study Area

The area under study includes the major recreation sites contained within the Missouri Madison Comprehensive Recreation Planning Corridor shown in Figure 9. The recreation sites around Canyon Ferry Reservoir near Helena were not included in this study⁴. The Madison River runs from Hebgen Reservoir near Yellowstone National Park in southwest

Figure 9. Missouri Madison Planning Corridor.



Montana to its confluence with the Jefferson and Gallatin Rivers forming the Missouri River. The planning corridor then follows the Missouri River to Fort Benton, Montana. There are approximately 150 recreation sites within the planning corridor. Ninety nine of these sites were sampled as part of the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Study.

ITRR conducted surveys year-round on the reservoir sites. Various public agencies conducted the surveys on the river sites during the majority of the summer season. Identical survey instruments and similar methodologies and sampling frameworks were applied to both the reservoir and river sites. There were 40 reservoir sites sampled during the winter season (October 1994 through March 31, 1995) and 65 reservoir sites sampled during the summer season (April 1, 1995 through September 30, 1995). Figures 1 through 6 show the sites sampled for each season in each of the four regions.

⁴ These sites were sampled by the Bureau of Reclamation during the summer of 1995 using the same methodology and questionnaire as was used in this study.

2.2.1 Reservoir Sites (ITRR)

The reservoir sites include the principal state, federal, and privately owned recreational facilities located on the nine reservoirs and hydroelectric facilities on the Madison and Missouri rivers from Hebgen Reservoir to Carter Ferry near Great Falls. The reservoir sites were split into four major segments for survey administration: the Hebgen sites, the Ennis sites, the Hauser and Holter sites, and the Great Falls sites.

The Hebgen reservoir sites sampled are shown in Figure 10. The sites included primarily the public sites around Hebgen Reservoir and included Cabin Creek Campground just below Hebgen Dam. Several commercial sites were also surveyed during the summer months and were combined into one group for data analysis. The specific sites surveyed during each season are shown in Table A1 (appendix A).

Figure 10. Hebgen Reservoir Sites Sampled.

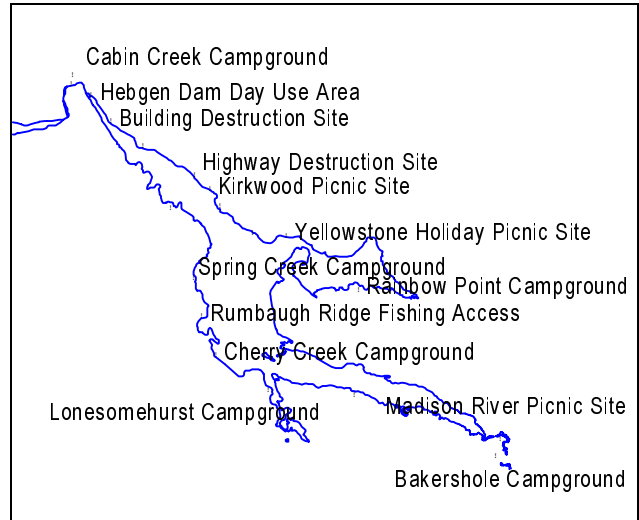
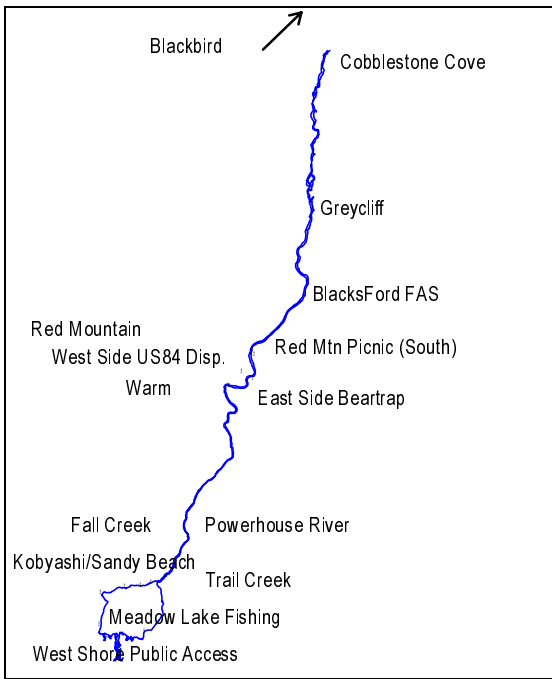


Figure 11. Ennis Reservoir and River Sites Sampled.



The Ennis reservoir and river sites sampled are shown in Figure 11. They include the public recreation sites around Ennis Reservoir including the sites just above Ennis Dam. No recreation sites within the Beartrap Canyon Wilderness area were sampled as this area was excluded from the planning process. The sites immediately below the Beartrap Canyon to Black’s Ford were also sampled by ITRR. (The three river sites, Cobblestone Cove, Greycliff, and Blackbird were sampled as part of the agency survey discussed below. The one commercial site on Ennis Reservoir (Lake Shore Lodge) was sampled during the summer season and was combined with the Hebgen commercial sites for data analysis due to a small sample size. Table A2 shows which sites were sampled by season.

The Helena reservoir sites sampled are shown in Figure 12. These were the primary public recreation sites along the Missouri River below Canyon Ferry Dam to Wolf Creek Bridge below Holter Dam. Most of these sites were sampled year round except for Gates of the Mountains Inc., the two sites with the Gates of the Mountains, and Black Sandy (due to renovation). The commercial sites in the Helena area were combined for data analysis. As Gates of the Mountains Inc. provides the easiest access to Upper Holter reservoir, it was not combined with the other commercial sites. Table A3 lists all the sites (including commercial) that were sampled and in which season.

Figure 12. Helena Reservoir and River Sites Sampled.

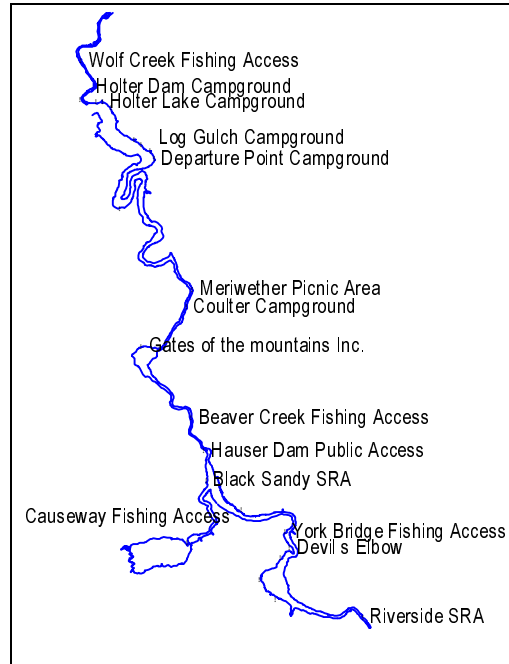
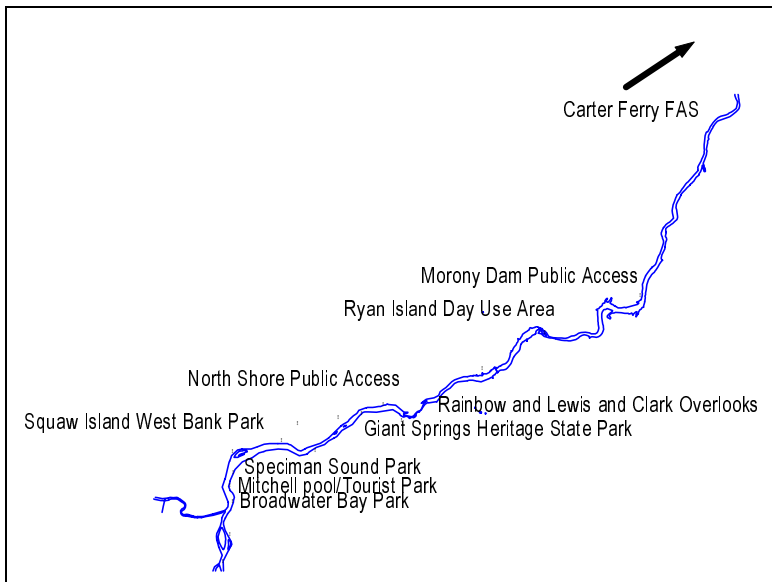


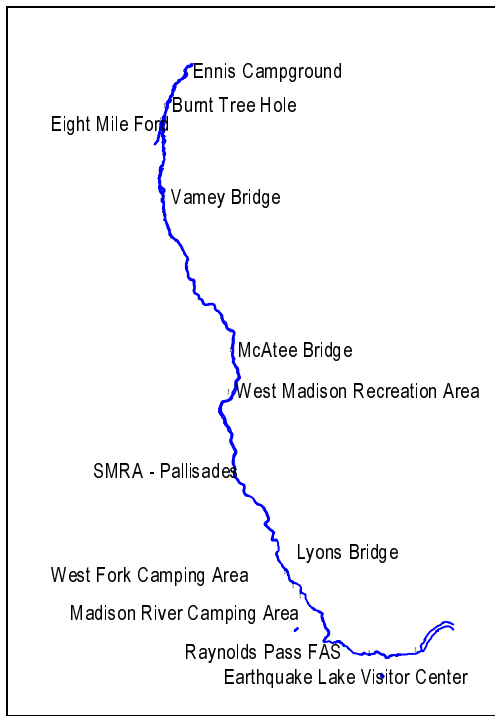
Figure 13. Great Falls Sites Sampled.



The Great Falls sites sampled by ITRR are shown in Figure 13. The area sampled includes the City of Great Falls sites within the urban area starting at Broadwater Bay and continuing on to the Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks sites and then downstream to Carter Ferry FAS. No commercial sites were sampled in the Great Falls region. All sampled site were surveyed year round except for Ryan Island which closes during the winter season. Table A4 list

the sites that were sampled by season.

Figure 14. Upper Madison River Sites Sampled (Agencies).



Forest Service volunteers conducted the survey at the Earthquake Lake Visitor Center. Sampling started in late May and continued through early September. The majority of the sites were fishing access sites with the exception of the Bureau of Land Management sites (SMRA-Pallasades and West Madison Recreation Area) and the Forest Service sites (West Fork and Madison Camping Areas, and the Earthquake Lake Visitor Center).

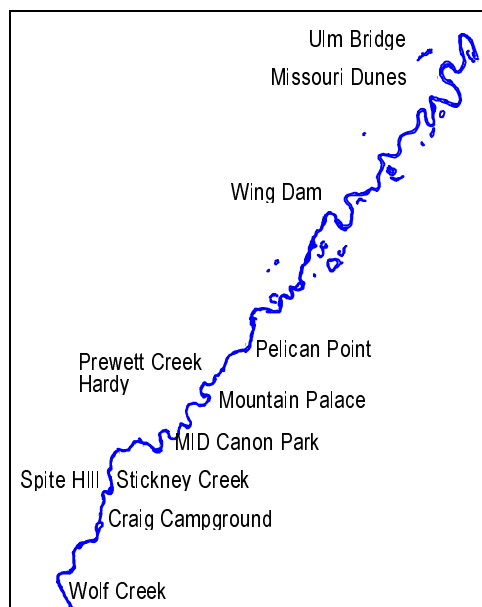
The sites surveyed by student interns on the Missouri river are shown in Figure 15. The area covered included the major sites from Wolf Creek Bridge FAS to Ulm Bridge. These sites were sampled from late May through early September and were conducted concurrently with the MDFWP Creel Census.

2.2.2 River Sites (Agencies)

The river sites include the principle state and federal recreational facilities located on the Madison and Missouri rivers. These sites were surveyed by student interns working for Montana Department of Fish Wildlife and Parks (Earthquake Lake Visitor Center was surveyed by USFS volunteers.). The sites were split into two segments for survey administration - the Madison River sites from Quake Lake Interpretive Center to the Missouri Headwaters and the Missouri Sites from Holter Dam to Great Falls. These river sites were sampled from mid-May through early September 1995.

The sites on the Madison river surveyed during the summer months by student interns working for the MDFWP are shown in Figure 14. Several sites on the lower Madison river, Greycliff and Cobblestone Cove FAS's are shown in Figure 11. US

Figure 15. Missouri River Sites Surveyed (Agencies).



2.3 Methodology

The primary data collection instrument was an on-site survey and included both a questionnaire and non-interactive observation. The study consists of two seasons - summer season running from April 1 to September 30 and winter season running from October 1 to March 31. The winter season was determined by changes in use levels and activity types and by site closures which historically occur on or around early to mid October.

2.3.1 Sampling Framework

A stratified systematic random sample design was used in this study. This design allowed for a representative sample over the range of sites, times of the day and days of the week. Each sample region (e.g., Hebgen, Ennis, Holter/Hauser, Great Falls) was considered independent of each other.

The administration of questionnaires took place within a pre-determined sampling plan. Sampling was stratified to account for weekday and weekend use. Weekdays were considered to be Monday through Friday and weekends were Saturday and Sunday. Each sampling day was divided into four, three hour observation periods; 8 - 11, 11 - 2, 2 - 5, and 5 - 8. (During winter season, the evening sample period was not used.) A different site was sampled during each observation period. The site at which sampling began was randomly chosen. Sampling then followed a standard, predetermined pattern. Sampling days were systematically chosen for each week resulting in a rotation of study sites across the days of the week and times of the day.

2.3.2 Questionnaire

Copies of the questionnaires can be found in Appendix F. The content of the questionnaires included the following: the amount of previous experience the respondent has in the area, participation in various recreational activities, expenditures made in the area, perceptions (ratings) of public access, facilities and management actions at the site, perceptions of scenery, views and other features, perceptions of the setting attributes of the area, encounter levels and conflicts with other user groups, an overall evaluation of the visit, and socio-demographic variables such as age, sex, number of children (if present), education, occupation and income. Questions were asked in such a manner as to enhance the comparability with previous studies. The questionnaire was pre-tested within the survey area before sampling began.

Questionnaires were coded with the site and date the information was collected. This allowed for the comparison of visitor characteristics at the site, ROS class, and region level and by date.

2.3.2a On-site Questionnaire

To meet the study objectives, interviews of visitors at each study site were made in accordance to the predetermined sampling plan. Survey personnel approached visitor groups present or arriving at the survey site during the three hour sample period. Visitors

were invited to participate in the study. One visitor from each group was randomly selected to receive the on-site questionnaire. The questionnaire required about 15 minutes to complete. The surveyor then contacted the next person to participate in the study. After the visitors completed the questionnaires they were collected.

2.3.2b Mail-back Questionnaires

Mail-back questionnaires were identical to the on-site survey instrument and were administered to those visitors where completing an on-site interview would prove difficult. Survey personnel were instructed to minimize the number of mail-back questionnaires administered and to restrict their use to certain situations. These were; weather conditions that did not permit visitors to fill out questionnaires on-site (e.g., rainy weather or cold conditions during winter season), sites where visitors were engaged in a recreation activity that would be interrupted to complete a questionnaire (e.g., wade anglers), situations where visitors were just entering the site and had not yet experienced the conditions at the site required to complete the questionnaire (e.g., campers entering a campsite or visitors launching a boat), or where the potential respondent refuses to fill out a questionnaire on-site but agrees to complete a mail-back questionnaire.

Mail-back questionnaire packets contained the survey instrument, a postage paid pre-addressed envelope, and a letter describing the study and the importance of their response to the success of the study, instructions on mailing the completed questionnaire and the name and phone number of a contact person if they require additional information. Front-end data were collected and included group size and gender, length of stay, and the respondents mailing address. Replacement questionnaires were sent to non-respondents two weeks after the initial contact.

2.3.2c Holter Homes Questionnaire

A separate questionnaire was developed for the private boat-in homes on Holter reservoir. A copy of this questionnaire can be found in Appendix F. The questionnaire was similar to the main questionnaire used throughout the corridor except for questions that did not apply. Addresses of homeowners were acquired from Lewis and Clark county. Questionnaires were sent to the 61 homeowners on record with a follow-up survey mailed to non-respondents.

2.4 Reporting Format

The results presented in section 2.4 summarize the findings of the visitor survey. Tables are shown in Appendix C (ROS region) for summer and winter season and Appendix D (ROS and region) for summer and winter. Results by site are in a separate supporting document. The same general numbering scheme is used within each appendix to facilitate comparability between tables by ROS region, tables by ROS and region and tables by site. Where appropriate, some tables list only data at the site level and others for only for the ROS and region level.

The results shown in Appendix C are listed by ROS region. The ROS region tables aggregate similar ROS sites for each region. The results in these tables illustrate the

differences in ROS classes between the three geographic regions. Appendix D results are listed by ROS class and region. The use of these tables allows for comparisons among regions and ROS classes. From these tables, the broad characteristics of both users and recreation use can illustrate the similarities and differences between the recreation settings and the geographic regions contained within the planning corridor.

A separate report lists the study results by recreation site. This level of detail may not be necessary for a comprehensive planning approach. But for site level management, this information is useful for site comparisons, the identification of facility needs, and visitor satisfaction with management practices, existing facilities and site characteristics.

2.5 Survey Limitations

All survey designs have limitations that define the interpretation of the data. The 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Study has the following limitations:

1. The data shown reflect the responses of only those visitors in the study. The sample may not reflect the responses of other users not included in the study.
2. The data represent only those people who visited the reservoir sites during the period from October 1994 to September 1995 and the river sites from late May 1995 to early September 1995.
3. Because of survey limitations, the same questions were asked at all sites even though they may not have been appropriate at each site. In some instances, this procedure may have produced responses that were inappropriate for sites that do not exhibit the characteristics necessary to answer certain questions.

2.6 List of definitions

The terms used in this study are defined below. They should be used when interpreting the results.

Direct Impacts - are the immediate impacts of expenditures. They include the expenditures, labor income, and employment associated with a purchase by a visitor to the corridor.

Employment - is the number of full and part time jobs that result from visitor expenditures.

Group - A set of individuals who share activities, expenses, and experiences together. They may be a family unit or several friends or may be an individual.

Indirect Impacts - result when the businesses who serve visitors buy goods and services elsewhere in the region provide for the goods and services consumed by corridor visitors.

Induced Impacts - result from the spending of employee earnings of all affected firms.

Industry Output - is a measure of the value of goods and services produced within a region and does not include those items that must be imported.

LAC - The Limits of Acceptable Change. LAC is a planning process for establishing acceptable and appropriate conditions for managing resources.

Labor Income - is the income for those employed as a result of visitor spending in the corridor.

Mail back Questionnaire - Survey instrument to collect visitor characteristics given to visitors to fill in and then mail back. In this study, these questionnaires included a postage paid and pre-addressed envelope and a letter explaining the study and directions for returning.

Mean - The average of a set of values. The measure of central tendency toward the middle of a data set.

On-site Questionnaire - Survey instrument to collect visitor characteristics. These questionnaires were handed out and collected at the recreation site during each survey period.

Population - The collection of all individuals that are of interest and whose properties are to be analyzed.

Random Sample - A subset of the population whose individuals each have the same probability to be included in the sample.

Response Rate - The proportion of mail back questionnaires returned by visitor groups.

ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. The ROS is a planning framework that defines geographic regions based on similar recreation management, experience and setting characteristics. These regions are characterized along a continuum from primitive to urban. Within this study there are 7 ROS classes; Primitive, Semi-primitive non-motorized, Semi-primitive motorized, Roaded natural, Roaded modified, Rural, and Urban. In this study, sites were in the 4th through 7th classes (Semi-primitive motorized to Urban).

ROS region - This aggregation of sites is used in many of the tables in this report. It is a breakdown of each region into the ROS classes. All surveys collected at sites within a common ROS in a region are combined to report the results.

Sample - A subset of the population.

2.7 Results - Visitor Survey

The following section describes the results of the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey. The tables are contained in Appendix C (results by ROS region) and Appendix D (results by ROS class and region)⁵. The ROS region breakdowns can be characterized by the types of sites that comprise each. The following table describes the general characteristics of each ROS and regional grouping of sites.

Table 7. Description of ROS Region site groupings.

ROS Region	Description
Hebgen-Ennis	
Semi-Primitive Motorized	The Fall Creek and Powerhouse sites in the canyon above Ennis dam.
Roaded Natural	Upper Madison river sites combined with several Hebgen reservoir sites.
Roaded Modified	Upper Madison river sites combined with several Ennis reservoir sites
Rural	Hebgen and Ennis reservoir sites with lower Madison river sites
Helena	
Semi-Primitive Motorized	Sites in the Gates of the Mountains
Roaded Natural	Upper Hauser sites, Gates of the Mountains Inc. and Holter Dam Campground
Roaded Modified	Lower Holter sites
Rural	Hauser Dam area sites
Great Falls	
Roaded Natural	Lower Missouri River sites.
Roaded Modified	Missouri River sites below Holter and including Ryan Island
Urban	Sites in Great Falls

2.7.1 Sample Sizes

Approximately 100 sites were sampled as part of the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey and resulted in 4,993 returned questionnaires. Tables B1 through B11 (Appendix B) show the number of questionnaires by site and season. Sites were aggregated into ROS classifications and regions for input into the planning process. Tables B12 lists sample sizes for each ROS class for the whole corridor by season and Table B13 sums the sample sizes for each of the three geographic regions in the planning corridor.

About 35% of the 4,993 questionnaires were mailback questionnaires that visitors filled in and returned via the mail. Of the 3,297 mailback questionnaires handed out during the on-year sample season 1,743 were returned resulting in a response rate of about 53%.

⁵ Site specific tables are contained in a supplement to this report.

2.7.2 Visitor Characteristics

Age

Tables C1s and C1w display visitor characteristics by ROS and region for the summer and winter seasons. During the summer season, the mean age varied across both the ROS and geographic spectrum from 38 to 54. Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis and Great Falls regions were somewhat younger than the Helena area visitors. The roaded natural sites in the Great Falls area attracted the youngest visitors with an average age of 38 while the semi-primitive sites in Helena were more likely to be used by older visitors. In the winter season, the age distribution of visitors was similar to summer, varying from 38 to 55. Age tended to increase along the ROS to the more developed areas.

Gender

Gender varied across both the ROS and regions. In the summer months, female participation tended to increase at sites that were at the more developed end of the ROS. The Hebgen-Ennis region displays the greatest proportion of males except for the Great Falls roaded natural sites. In the winter, most areas were predominantly used by males except for the urban sites in the Great Falls area. Even here, the proportion of use by females was only 39%.

Education

In the summer, the educational attainment of respondents was the highest in the Hebgen-Ennis region with over 75% of visitors with some college or higher. It was lowest in the Helena region. Visitors during the winter months tended to have an overall lower level of education than summer users.

Occupation

The occupation of respondents was classified according to the Bureau of Census definitions. At most areas during the summer, the most often listed occupations were professional and retired. Visitors to the roaded modified sites in the Hebgen-Ennis region displayed the greatest proportion of professionals while the Helena region as a whole displayed the greatest proportion of retired visitors. The Great Falls sites were most visited by those employed in the armed services. In the winter season, a greater proportion of the use across sites was from retired visitors than the summer.

Income

The distribution of household income varies considerably during the summer season. Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis sites had the highest incomes with 17% to 35% with incomes over \$70,000. Visitors to the Helena area sites had some of the lowest household income levels of visitors corridor-wide. The income levels of winter season visitors tend to be lower overall than summer visitors with the Hebgen-Ennis area attracting those with higher incomes and those visiting the Helena region displaying somewhat lower levels.

Residence

Tables C2 list the state of residence for visitors by ROS and region. In the summer, the sites in the Helena and Great Falls regions have the highest proportion of Montana residents. Non-resident visitors to the corridor during this period were mainly from California, Idaho, Washington and Utah. In the winter season the proportion of use by Montana residents increased, although in the Hebgen-Ennis region, non-resident use still accounted for 25% or more of the visitation. The state or province of residence most popular in the winter were those the closest - Idaho, Canada, and California.

Tables C3 list the Montana county of residence for Montanans. In the summer season, the Montana resident proportion of use around the Hebgen-Ennis region is mainly from the adjoining counties - Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Silver Bow and Madison. The Montana resident use in the Helena area is mainly from Cascade and Lewis and Clark counties. In the Great Falls area, the Montana residents are predominantly from the local area. During the winter season, Montana resident use is even more localized except in the Helena area.

Group Characteristics

Tables C4 show the characteristics of groups by ROS and region. The majority of visitors were traveling with family or friends and in small groups of about 2 to 3 people. In most regions, family groups were most likely except for some of the more primitive sites in the Helena area. Average group size was largest in the rural modified sites across the corridor and in the Helena region.

In the winter season, visitors were more likely to be alone or with friends compared with the summer season. Group sizes were similar summer and winter for the Hebgen-Ennis and Helena regions, while in Great Falls the average group size was smaller during the winter months. Visitor groups were also less likely to include children during the winter months.

The proportion of groups in which someone had a disability is shown in Tables C5. The Helena region was more likely to attract recreationists with disabilities than the Hebgen-Ennis region and somewhat more likely than the Great Falls region. The most common disabilities were difficulty walking, back and heart conditions, and arthritis.

2.7.3 Trip Characteristics

Tables C6 show various trip characteristics by ROS and region. Summer visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis region were more likely to be visiting the site for the first time while the Helena and Great Falls area visitors were far more familiar with the sites. Winter visitors followed the same pattern although they were more likely to have visited the sites before than the summer visitors. This is probably due to the decrease in nonlocal visitation during the winter months. The Hebgen-Ennis sites had the greatest proportion of new visitors except for the roaded modified sites in the Great Falls region.

Around half of the summer visitors to each ROS/region area had visited the site at least ten times before except for visitors to the semi-primitive motorized areas in the Helena

region. Visitors have also been recreating at most areas for many years as in almost all areas, close to 50% of visitors have been returning to these sites for over ten years. The exceptions to this are the semi-primitive motorized sites in both the Hebgen-Ennis and Helena regions. Here, the majority of recreationists have been visiting for three to five years. Winter recreationists not only visited the sites more often but also have been visiting them for more years.

Day use during the summer season was highest at the semi-primitive sites in the Hebgen-Ennis and Helena regions and in the Great Falls area. The majority of day-users spent from two to six hours at the site except for Great Falls area visitors who only stayed at the sites for one to two hours. Winter season use was almost entirely day use except for the roaded modified sites in both the Hebgen-Ennis and Helena areas.

Overnight use in the summer was highest in the Helena roaded modified and Hebgen-Ennis rural sites and lowest in the Great Falls region. Overnight lengths of stay tended to be higher in the Helena area. Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified sites stayed the longest. Winter overnight stays were shorter compared with summer with the Helena area users staying longer.

Visitors were asked what were their reasons for choosing the recreation site they were visiting (Tables C7). During the summer, the majority of users felt that the scenic beauty, good fishing, and previous visits were all important reasons. Good fishing was the highest in the Hebgen-Ennis areas and lower in the Great Falls region. Having a site close to home was the most often cited reason in Great Falls. Scenic beauty was universally mentioned as an important reason. Good facilities were most often mentioned in the Helena area. When asked which reason was primary in their choice of sites, scenic beauty drops in importance with good fishing most often mentioned, varying by region. For example, in the Hebgen-Ennis rural sites, the ease of getting to the site was quite important. In the winter months, good fishing was overwhelmingly cited as the major reason for choosing the site. Access to the site and scenic beauty were also very important reasons.

Crowding at other sites can effect site choice. Table C7.1 lists the sites that visitors mentioned as being too crowded which resulted in their choosing another site to visit. Crowding at other sites was mentioned as a reason for choosing a site more often in the Hebgen-Ennis region than elsewhere. Here, the area most often mentioned as being crowded was Yellowstone National Park followed next by several of the campgrounds around Hebgen lake. In the Helena region, Black Sandy was the most frequently mentioned site along with Holter and then Hauser lakes in general.

2.7.4 Recreation Activity Participation

Tables C8 shows the percentage of visitors who participated in various activities for each ROS and region. The most common summer uses were sightseeing, wildlife watching, fishing, camping, and walking or hiking. Wildlife viewing was mentioned more often in the Helena and then the Hebgen-Ennis regions. Auto RV camping was highest in the rural

Hebgen-Ennis sites and the roaded modified sites in Helena. Fishing from boats was most often cited in the Helena region while shore or wade fishing was far more likely to be an activity in the Hebgen-Ennis area. Motorized activities such as powerboating, water-skiing and jetskiing mainly occurred in the Helena area. In the winter months, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, walking or hiking, and fishing were the most popular activities. Fishing, sightseeing and viewing wildlife were the most popular in the Hebgen-Ennis and Helena regions. In Great Falls, the most popular winter activities were sightseeing, viewing wildlife, and walking and hiking.

2.7.5 Measures of Satisfaction

Trip Satisfaction

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with their recreation trip. Three general levels of trip satisfaction were asked of each respondent. They were asked to rate their trip in terms of the best ever, the best to that area, or enjoyable enough to take again. Evaluating their trip satisfaction for each of these three levels gives a better understanding of their experience relative to their expectations of satisfaction and the satisfaction they derived from previous recreation experiences. The specific questions asked were:

1. *This trip was better than any other recreation experience I remember.*
2. *This trip was better than any other trip to this area I remember.*
3. *This trip was so good I would like to take it again.*

Responses were coded from strongly disagree (-2), neutral (0), to strongly agree (2). An overall trip satisfaction scale was derived for each respondent by averaging their responses to the three satisfaction questions. Tables C9 show the mean response to each question and the scaled score by ROS and region for summer and winter seasons.

Levels of trip satisfaction during the summer months generally were the highest at the less developed end of the ROS and lower as the level of site development increases. Satisfaction levels were higher in the Hebgen-Ennis region, lower in the Helena area and lowest in Great Falls particularly in the roaded natural sites. This was probably attributed to the types of visitors and recreation opportunities available in each of the three regions. Hebgen-Ennis visitors stayed longer and traveled further (e.g., greater non-resident use) and Great Falls visitors were primarily day users.

Responses to each of the three questions provides some insight not only into the levels of trip satisfaction but how important the recreation visit was relative to other recreation experiences. Nowhere was the evaluation of the experience positively scored as the best recreation experience ever. Average responses to this item were all slightly negative. The highest average scoring of this question by ROS region was the semi-primitive sites in the Hebgen-Ennis region. Again, visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis rated this item higher than visitors to the other two regions.

When comparing their trip relative to all other trips to that area, visitors generally rated their satisfaction as slightly positive. In other words, on average, visitors somewhat agreed that their visit was better than any other trip to the area. Hebgen-Ennis visitors were less likely to agree with this statement than the Helena visitors. Visitors to the roaded natural sites in the Great Falls region scored this item the lowest of all ROS regions.

Visitors agreed with the statement that the recreation experience was so good they would take it again although the scores in the Hebgen-Ennis area were much higher than either the Helena or Great Falls areas. Visitors rated this question highest in the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive, rural and roaded modified sites and in the Great Falls roaded modified sites. The rating of this question was lowest in the Great Falls roaded modified sites.

Average scaled satisfaction scores were positive in most ROS regions except for the rural Helena sites and the Great Falls roaded natural sites. Highest scaled scores were in the Hebgen-Ennis region and lowest in the Helena area. Generally scores were higher in the less developed end of the ROS and decreased as the sites became more developed.

Overall, trip satisfaction levels appear to be lower in the winter season than during the summer. (Sample sizes were much smaller in the winter and in some cases do not allow for comparison with summer season.) Trip satisfaction was higher in the Hebgen-Ennis region and lowest in the Helena area.

Visitor Perceptions of Existing Site Characteristics

Visitors were asked to indicate the attributes they felt were most important at a site and then to rate their satisfaction with those attributes at the interview site. Tables C10 show the site conditions that visitors felt were most important and Tables C11 show the average ratings of those conditions by ROS and region.

When assessing visitor satisfaction with site conditions, it is helpful to understand the level of importance visitors place on each measure of a site's attributes. Attributes that users feel are very important at a site as opposed to those that users deem less important, should receive greater management attention. If, for example, visitors rate campsite and picnic area conditions as very important, then management should show a greater concern if satisfaction levels with these conditions are relatively low. On the other hand, if visitors feel that these conditions are not very important, then managers can focus more on the attributes and conditions that users feel are more important.

To present the data contained in Tables C10 and C11, the percent of users who find the site attribute as important (C10) and the average level of satisfaction (C11) have been combined into one graph for each site attribute. Figures 16 through 35 further illustrate the relative differences between ROS and region in terms of the importance and satisfaction users place on the site attributes measured.

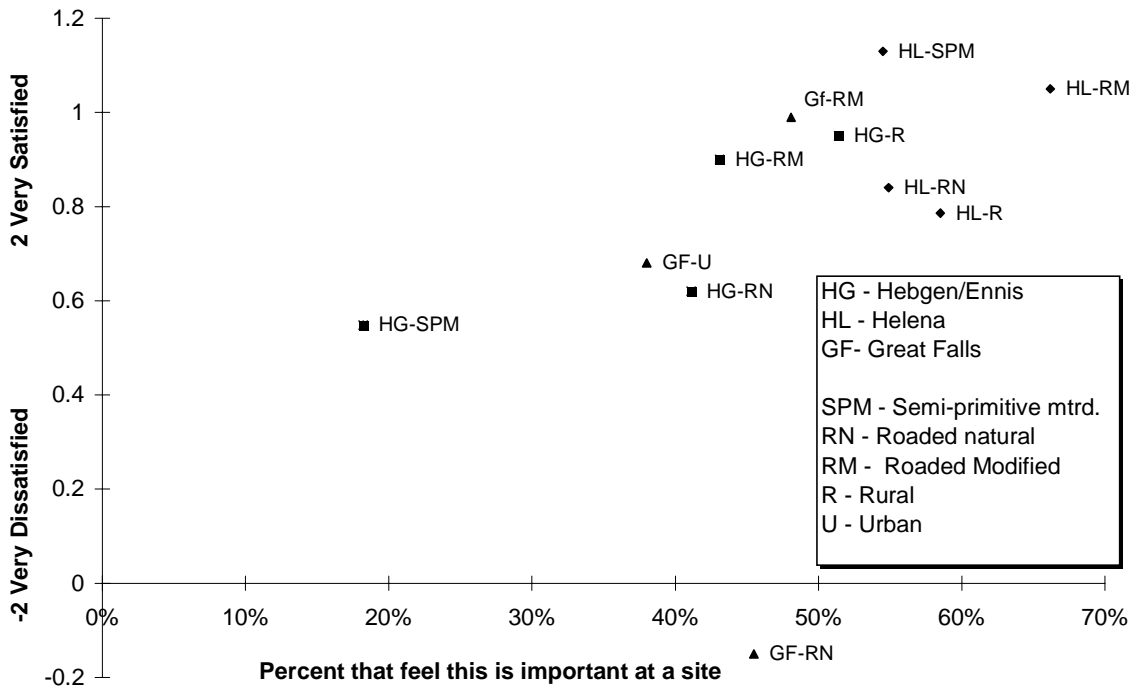
To interpret the information in the graphs, it is best to first note the relative proportion of visitors who find the condition important - do many users find this attribute important. Then note the average satisfaction levels - are they low or high? Next, is the pattern spread out or tightly compacted? This is a measure of the variability. Then, is there a positive relationship between importance and satisfaction - as importance increases, does satisfaction also increase? Finally, what is the significance of the outliers, those points that do not generally conform to the other points?

From a management perspective, the areas with high importance proportions and low satisfaction levels are where attention needs to be focused. Here visitors feel that a site condition is very important to them but are unsatisfied with that condition at the site. On the other hand, conditions with high satisfaction and low importance may need less attention in the future as users do not find that condition important and are satisfied with the present condition.

Campsite and picnic area conditions

As the level of site development increases along the ROS, the number of visitors who rated the importance of campsite and picnic area conditions as important at a recreation site increases too. At least 20% of visitors felt that this was an important condition at a site and at most areas within the corridor, over 50% of visitors felt this way. This was strongest in the Helena region and somewhat less in the other two areas. The reported degree of satisfaction with these conditions was also highest in the Helena area. Visitors rated their satisfaction with the campsite and picnic area conditions highest at the sites within the Helena semi-primitive motorized area. The lowest level of satisfaction with these conditions was in the Great Falls roaded natural sites. These users also place a great deal of importance on these conditions. There are two sites in this ROS region - Morony Dam and Carter Ferry with neither site having campground facilities.

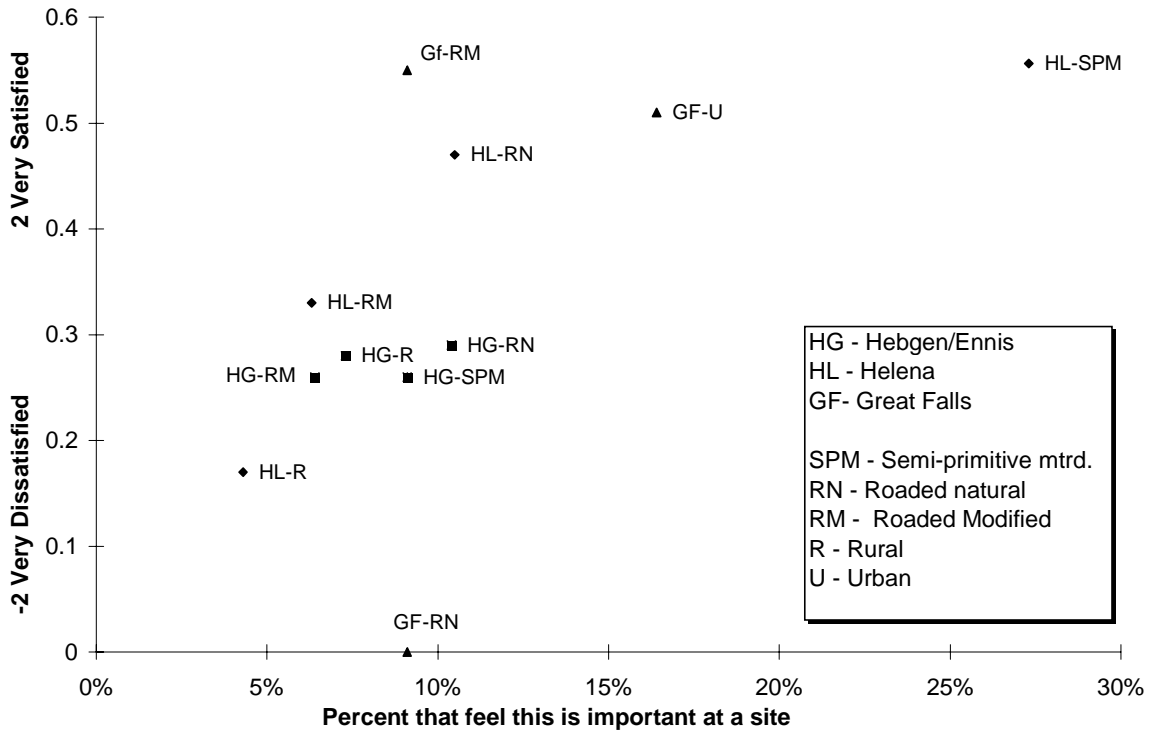
Figure 16. Importance of and satisfaction with campsite and picnic area conditions.



Quality of interpretive and educational Information

Visitors did not find the quality of the interpretive or educational information as important as some other site conditions. Although in the regions where this was more important, visitors tended to be most satisfied. Visitors to the Helena and Great Falls region placed the greatest importance on this attribute and also had higher satisfaction levels. The exception to this was the Great Falls roaded natural visitors. While this attribute was not rated important by many users here, they were the least satisfied with the quality of these conditions. The Hebgen-Ennis areas all rated lower in importance and satisfaction.

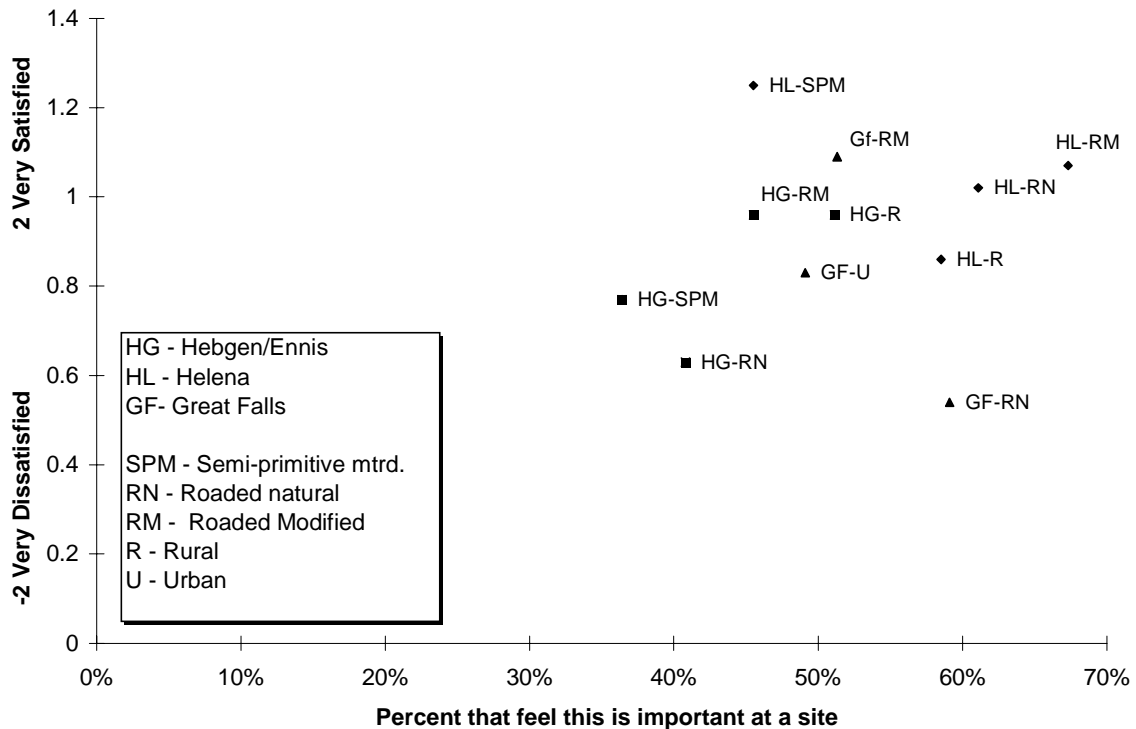
Figure 17. Importance of and satisfaction with the quality of interpretive and educational information.



Maintenance of facilities

The upkeep and maintenance of facilities was important to most users with around 40% or more of visitors noting its importance at a recreation site. Helena area visitors were more likely to find this important at a site while the Hebgen-Ennis visitors were less concerned. Most visitors were satisfied with the maintenance of facilities with all the average satisfaction ratings well above zero. The Great Falls roaded natural sites had the lowest satisfaction levels while the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites the highest. Overall most users found importance in this and were satisfied with the maintenance at the recreation sites they visited.

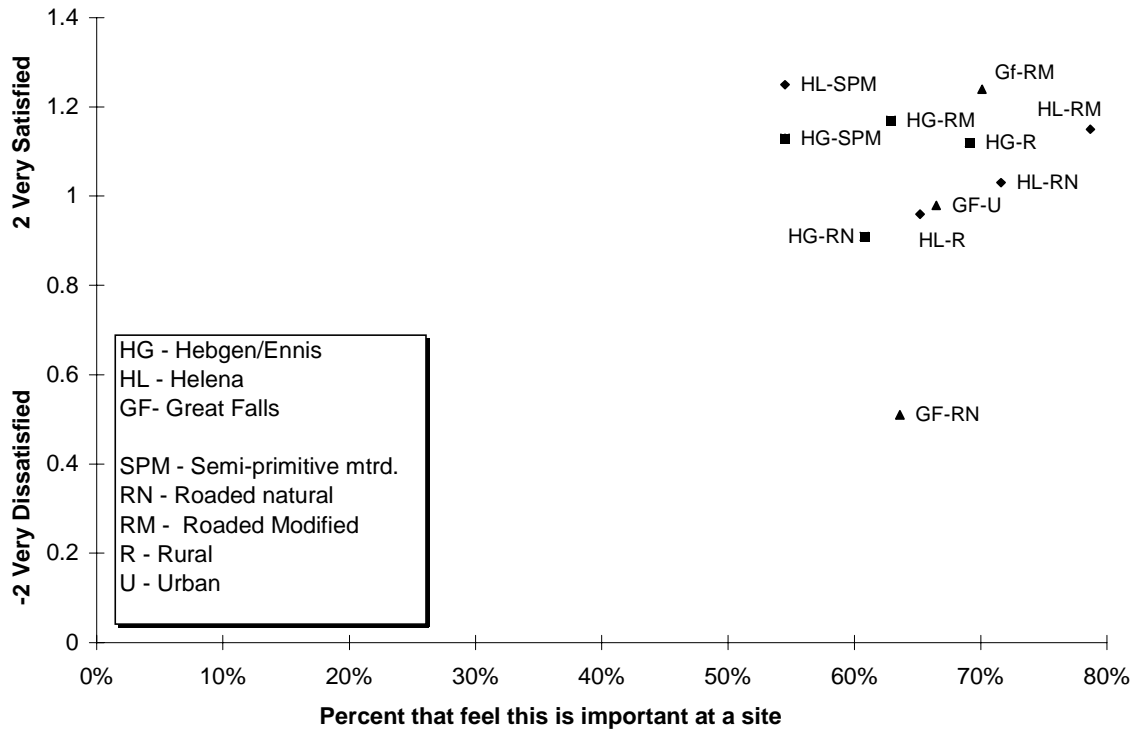
Figure 18. Importance of and satisfaction with the maintenance of facilities.



Cleanliness of area

An overwhelming majority at all areas felt that the cleanliness of a recreation site was important. Visitors to the sites in the more developed end of the ROS were more likely to find this condition important while the visitors to the semi-primitive sites felt this to be less important. Satisfaction levels were very high with the cleanliness of the sites except for the visitors to the Great Falls roaded natural areas.

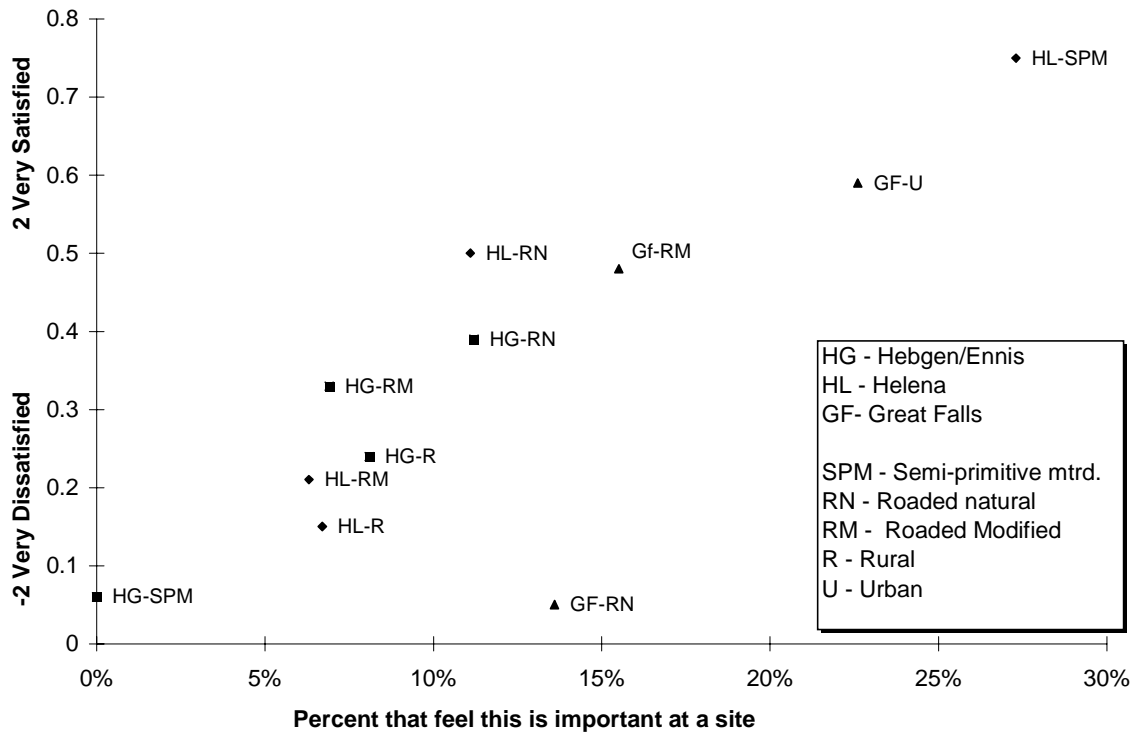
Figure 19. Importance of and satisfaction with the cleanliness of the area.



Historical Information

Visitors were less concerned about the importance of historical information at a recreation site than some other site conditions. A greater proportion of visitors to the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites felt this was important while fewer Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized visitors felt this was important. With one exception, satisfaction levels and relative importance were closely related. Areas where visitors felt this was important were also satisfied with the historic information at the site. Where this information was relatively unimportant, the levels of satisfaction were lower.

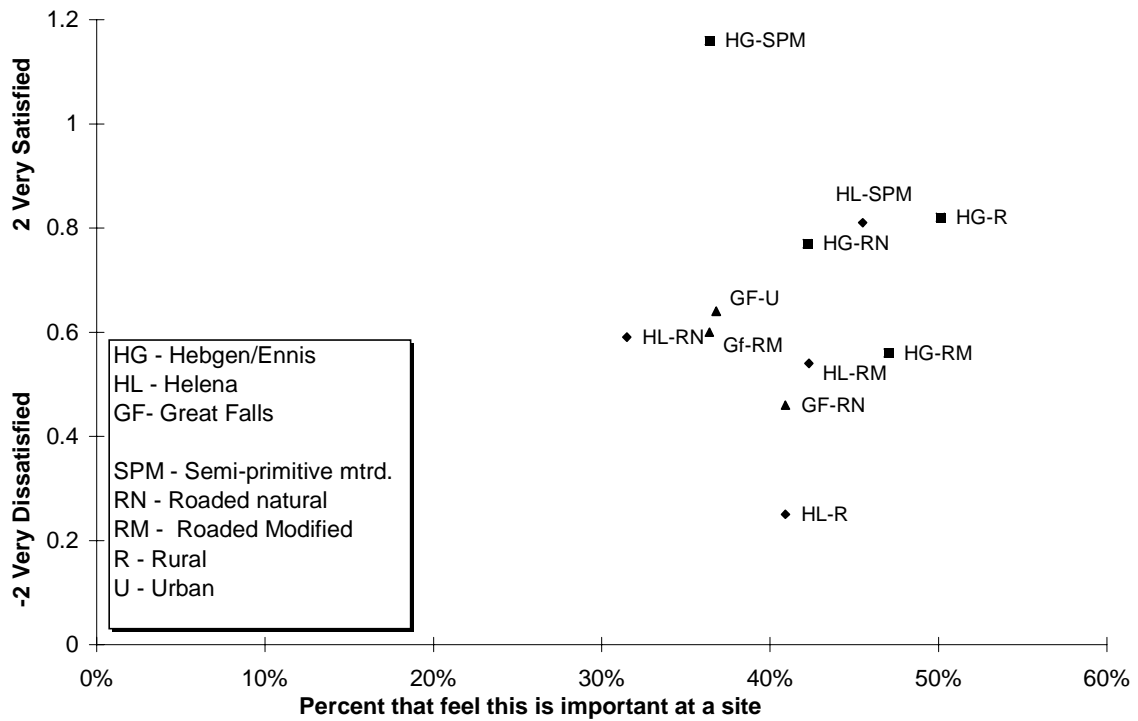
Figure 20. Importance of and satisfaction with the historical information.



Privacy of the area

The proportion of visitors who felt the privacy of a recreation site was relatively constant across the planning corridor varying by only about 15% by ROS and region. Satisfaction levels did differ though with the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized visitors the most satisfied and the Helena rural visitors the least satisfied.

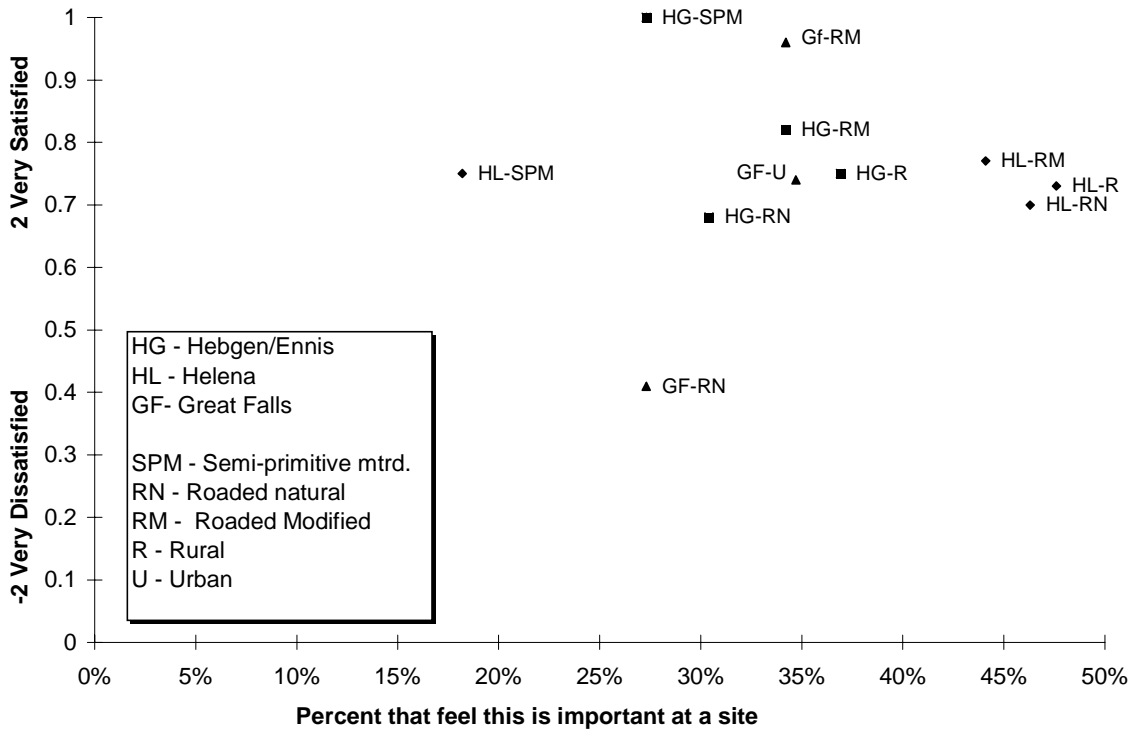
Figure 21. Importance of and satisfaction with the privacy of the area.



Behavior of other people

Many visitors felt that the behavior of other people was an important condition at a recreation site. This was most felt in the Helena area sites where close to 50% of visitors mentioned other visitors behavior as important. The exception was the visitors to the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites. Visitors' reported satisfaction with others' behavior was relatively high and did not vary much amongst areas with the exception of the Great Falls roaded natural sites.

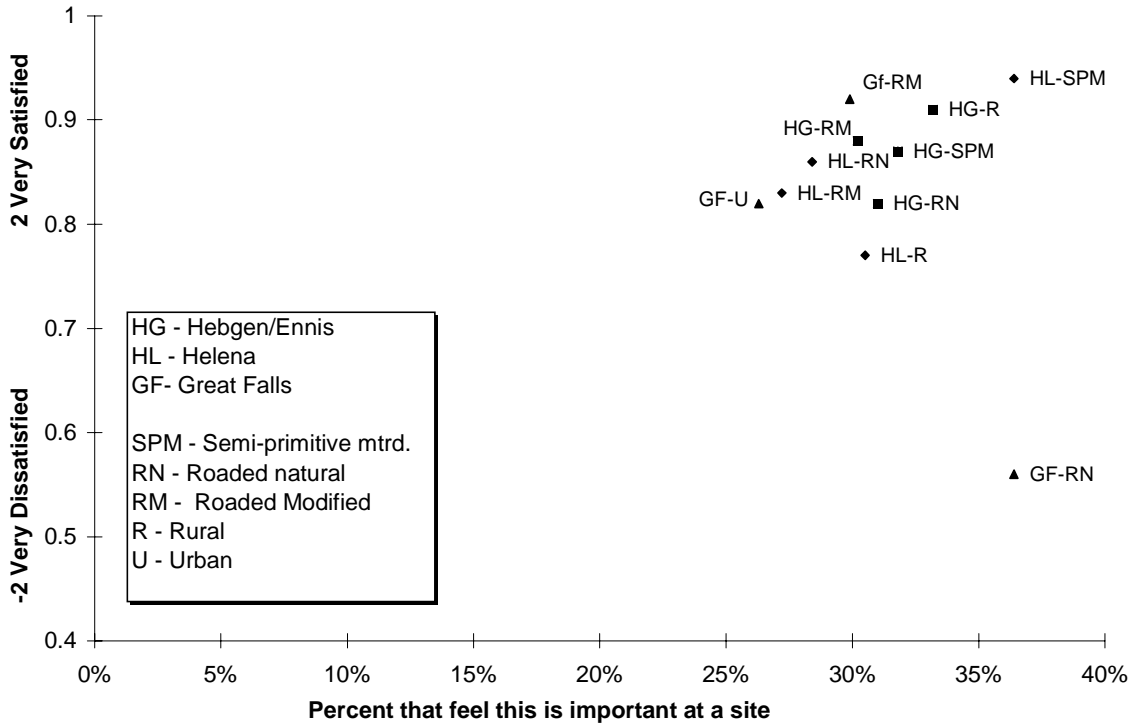
Figure 22. Importance of and satisfaction with the behavior of other people.



Little conflict with other users

Generally, about 25% to 36% of visitors felt that little conflict with other visitors was important at a recreation site. Visitors were least satisfied with conflicts in the Great Falls roaded natural sites and the Helena rural area. Most visitors to other areas tended to rate their satisfaction similarly.

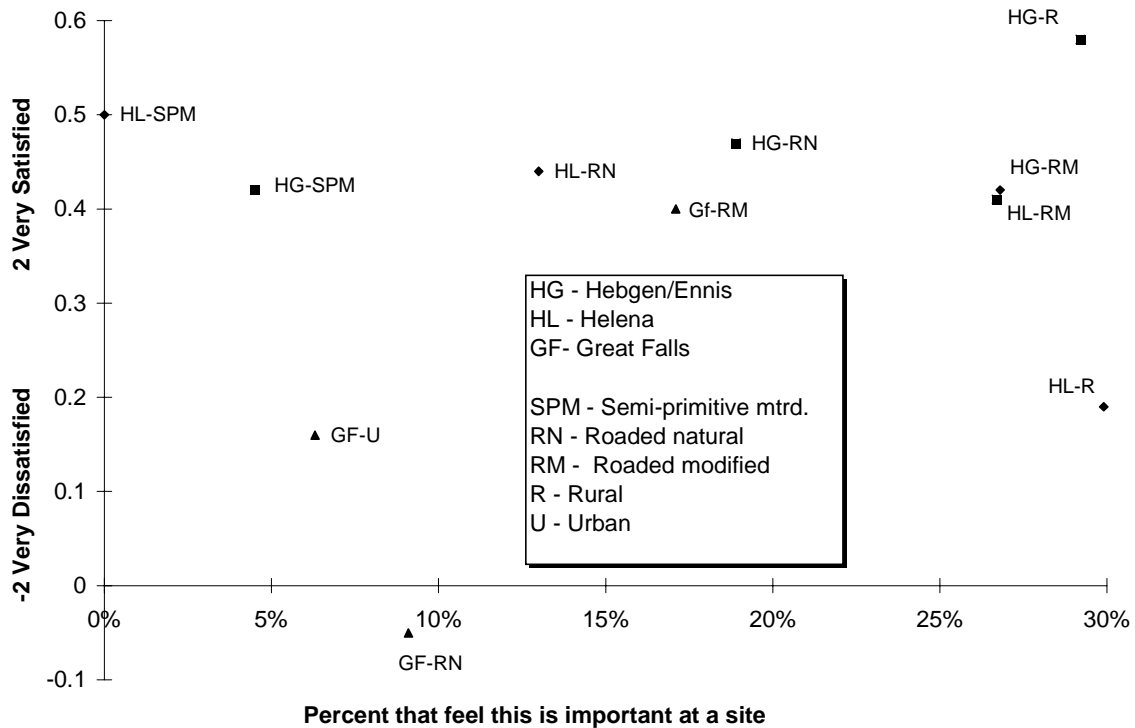
Figure 23. Importance of and satisfaction with conflict with other users.



Number of campsites within site or sound

Visitors varied considerably on whether they felt that the number of campsites within site or sound was important at a recreation site. The general pattern was closely tied with the ROS. Visitors to the less developed sites found this to be less important than those at the more develop sites. (The lone exception was the Great Falls urban sites. Here there are no campsites and are therefore assumed to be unimportant.) Satisfaction with the number of campsites within site or sound was relatively constant across ROS regions with several exceptions. The Helena rural sites had lower satisfaction levels. Sites in this region are the Causeway, Black Sandy and Hauser Dam. Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis rural sites were more satisfied than other visitors with the number of campsites within site or sound (camping areas around Hebgen Reservoir and the lower Madison River).

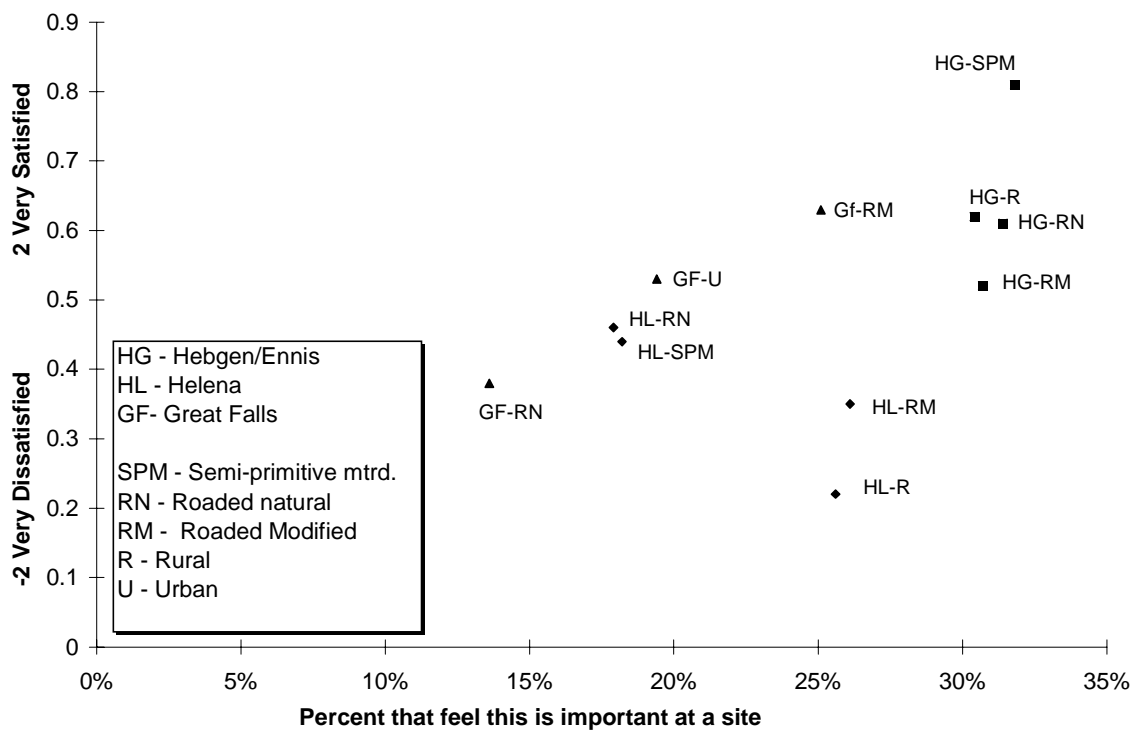
Figure 24. Importance of and satisfaction with the number of campsites within site or sound.



Seeing and hearing few others

Many visitors felt that seeing and hearing few others was important at a recreation site. A greater proportion of Hebgen-Ennis area visitors felt this was important than visitors to other areas. These Hebgen-Ennis visitors did not differ by ROS class. The Helena area visitors proportionally felt this was less important but differed by ROS class. Visitors to the Great Falls roaded natural sites were least likely to feel this was important. Helena rural and roaded modified visitors were more likely to feel that seeing and hearing few others was important and to feel less satisfied with the number they did see and hear.

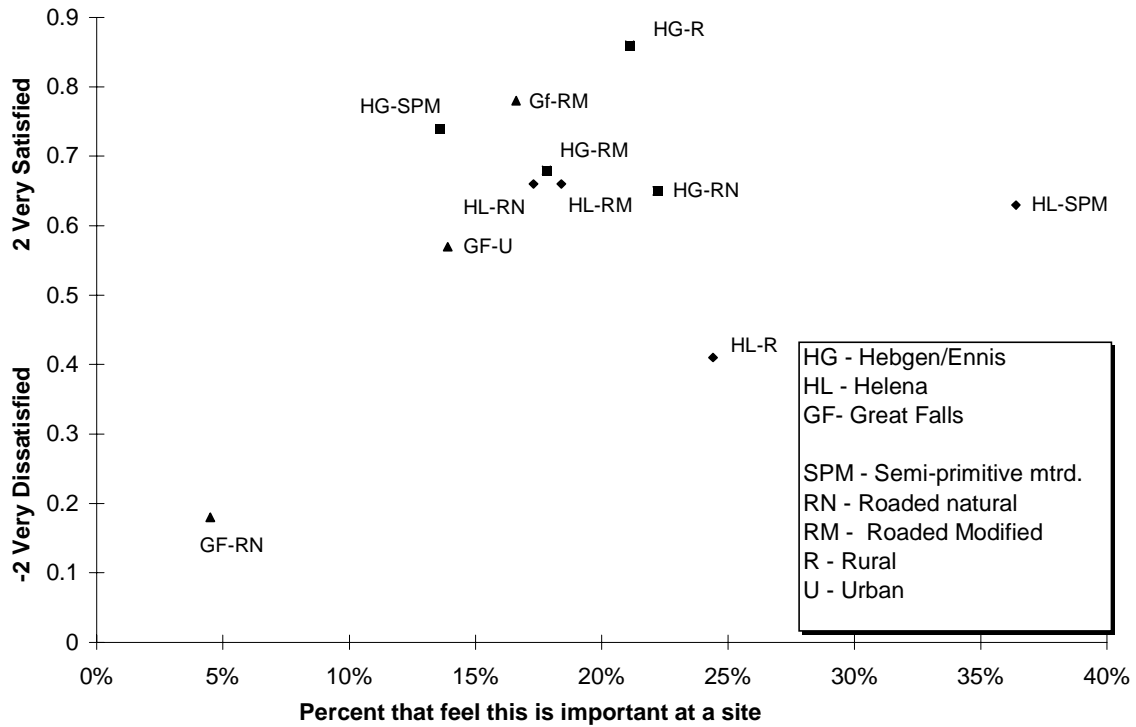
Figure 25. Importance of and satisfaction with seeing and hearing few others.



Few rules or restrictions

Except for one area, less than a quarter of visitors felt that having few rules or restrictions was important at a recreation site. About 25% of Helena semi-primitive motorized visitors felt that it was important to have few rules or restrictions while only 5% of Great Falls roaded natural visitors felt this was important. Satisfaction with the rules and restrictions present at sites was relatively even across the planning corridor. Hebgen-Ennis rural visitors were most satisfied and the Helena rural were less satisfied than most.

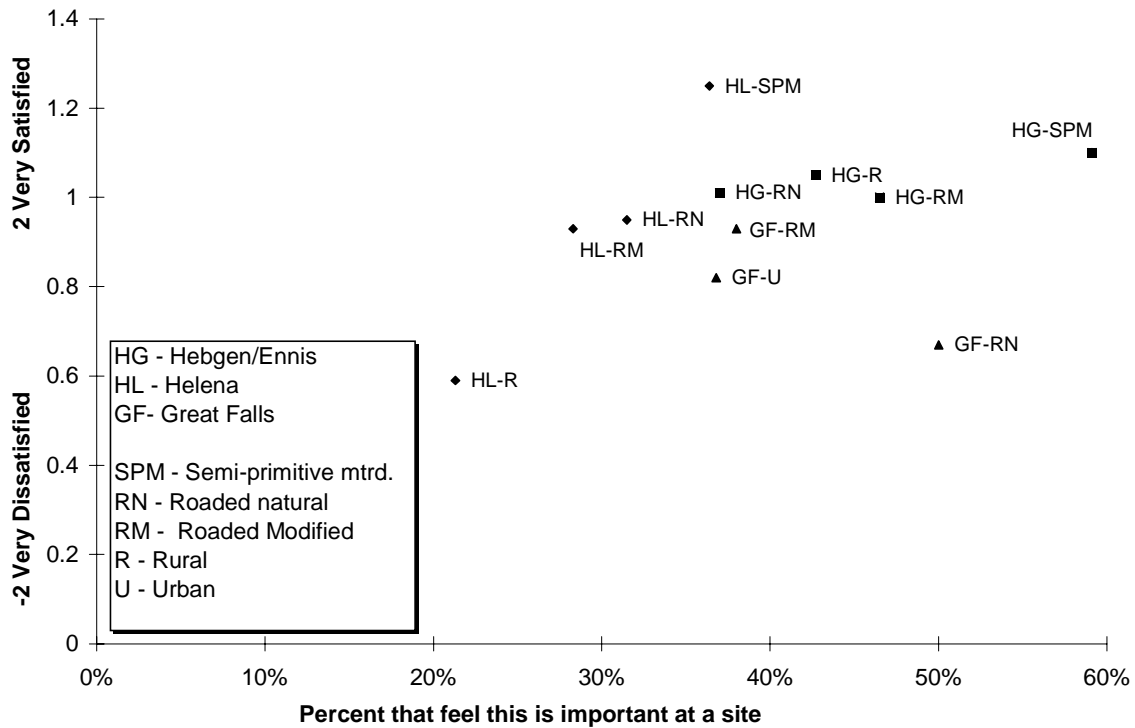
Figure 26. Importance of and satisfaction with few rules or restrictions.



Condition of natural features

The condition of the natural features at a recreation site was important to a greater proportion of visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis area than to Helena or Great Falls visitors with the exception of the Great Falls roaded natural sites. Only about 20% of Helena rural visitors felt the condition of the natural features were important. These same visitors ranked lowest in their satisfaction of these conditions. Satisfaction levels with the condition of the natural features tended to be higher in the less developed ROS classes. The Hebgen-Ennis sites were rated higher than other regions. The highest ratings were in the Helena and Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized sites.

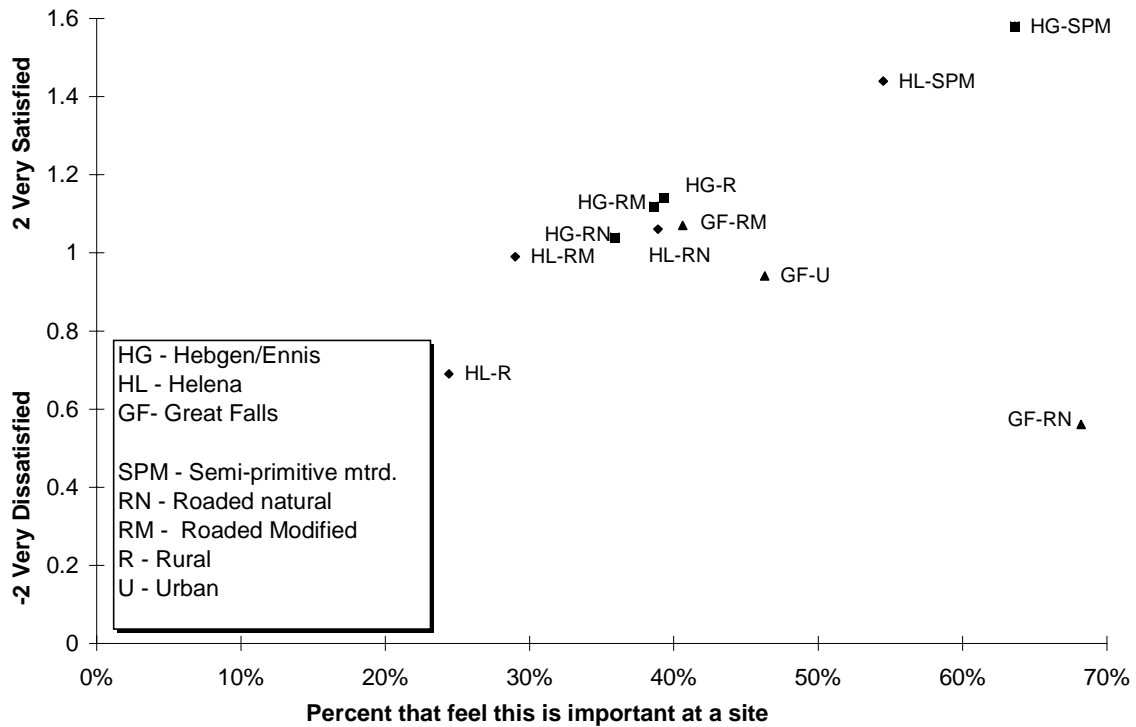
Figure 27. Importance of and satisfaction with the condition of the natural features.



High degree of naturalness

Closely related to the condition of the natural features was the degree of naturalness present at a site. The proportion of visitors that felt that this was important at a recreation site was relatively constant at most areas. Exceptions were that more visitors to the two semi-primitive motorized areas and the Great Falls roaded natural sites felt this was important and that proportionally fewer Helena area rural visitors felt that a high degree of naturalness was important. Satisfaction with the degree of naturalness at the site was greatest in the Helena and Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized areas. Visitors to the Great Falls roaded natural sites were the least satisfied even though proportionally more felt that this was an importance site condition.

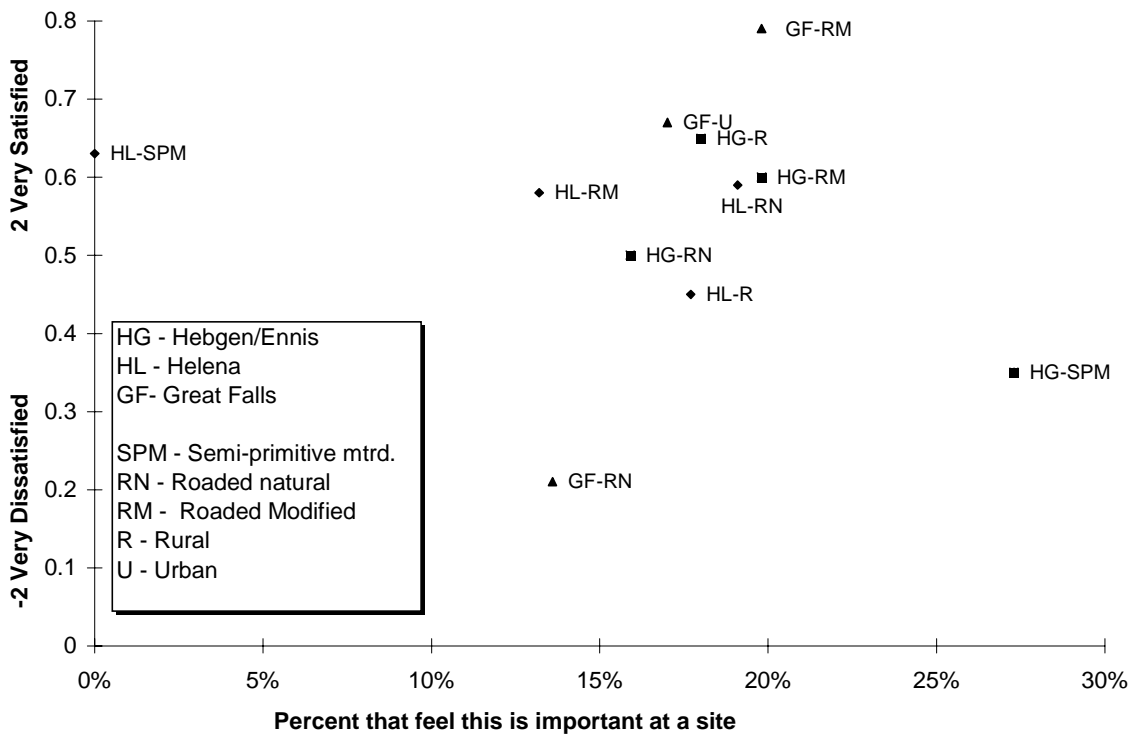
Figure 28. Importance of and satisfaction with the high degree of naturalness.



Appropriateness of developments

While on average only about 20% of visitors felt that the appropriateness of the developments at a recreation site was important, 27% of visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized sites felt this was important. None of the visitors sampled at the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites noted this as important - this may have been a function that very few developments exist at these sites (i.e., in the Gates of the Mountains). Most visitors were somewhat satisfied with the appropriateness of developments at the site. Great Falls roaded modified visitors (Ryan Island and Missouri River below Holter) ranked highest in their satisfaction of this site condition. Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized sites (above Beartrap Canyon) and the Great Falls roaded natural areas (Morony and Carter Ferry) ranked lowest in average satisfaction with the appropriateness of developments.

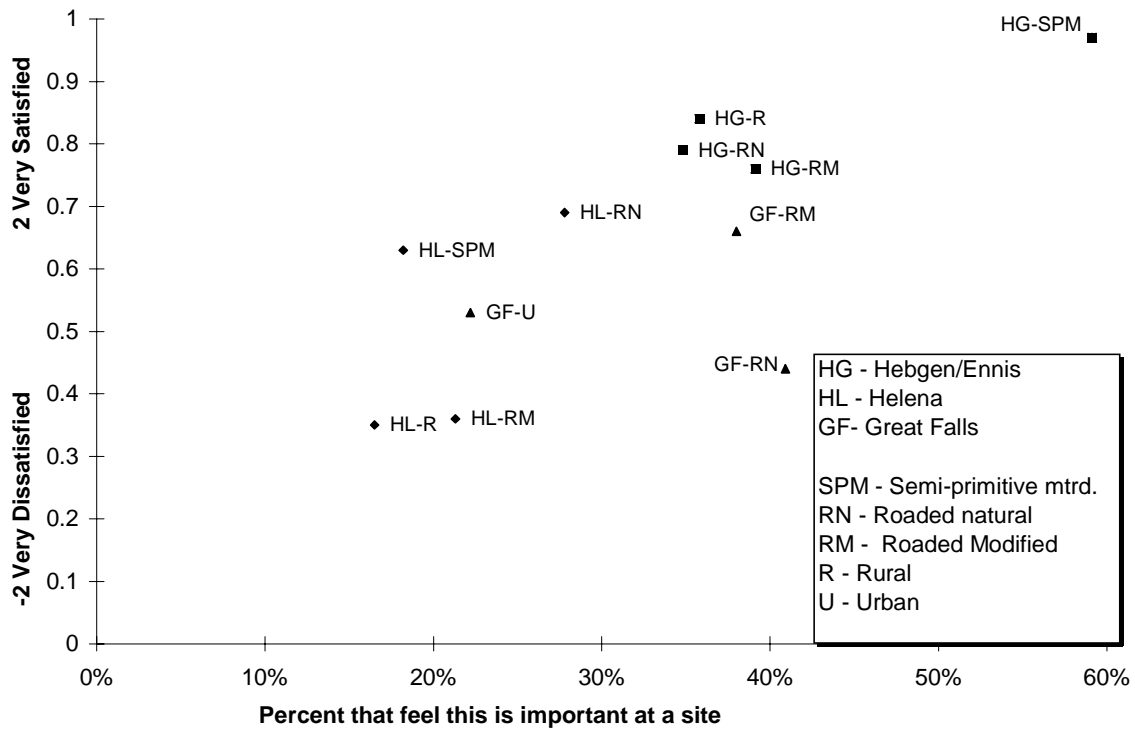
Figure 29. Importance of and satisfaction with the appropriateness of developments.



Low amount of development

Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis area sites were far more likely to feel that the low amount of development is important at a recreation site. Helena area visitors were least likely to list this as being important. As can be expected, the urban visitors also did not feel that this was as important at a recreation site. The Hebgen-Ennis visitors rated their satisfaction with the low amount of development higher than other visitors to the corridor. The Helena and Great Falls visitors were about even in their satisfaction levels. Satisfaction was lowest in the Helena rural (Hauser Dam area), Helena roaded modified (lower Holter), and the Great Falls roaded natural sites (Morony and Carter Ferry).

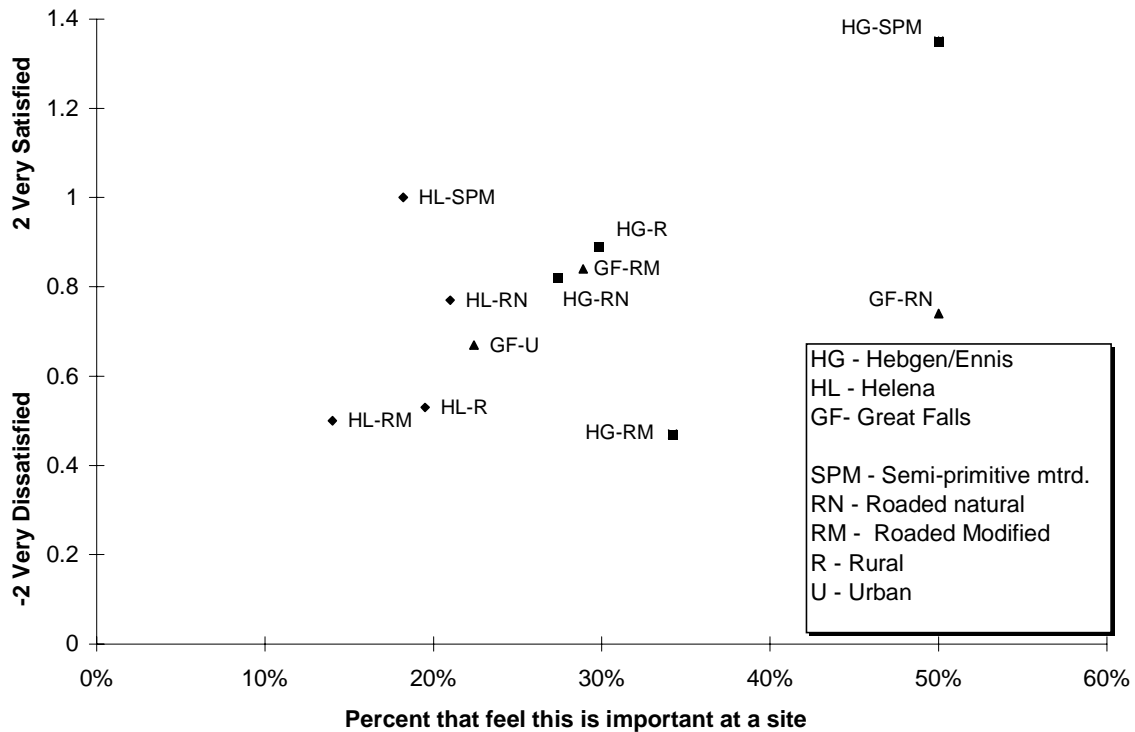
Figure 30. Importance of and satisfaction with the low amount of development.



Low amount of residential development visible from the river

About 50% of visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized and the Great Falls roaded natural sites felt that a low amount of residential development visible from the river was important. In contrast, only 18% to 34% of other visitors to the corridor felt this was important at a recreation site. Fewer Helena area visitors felt this was important than other visitors with the Helena roaded modified sites the lowest corridor-wide. In the Hebgen-Ennis region, visitors were most satisfied with the low amount of residential development visible from the river in the semi-primitive motorized sites and least satisfied in the roaded modified areas (upper Madison River). Helena area visitors were most satisfied in the semi-primitive motorized sites and least so at the roaded modified (lower Holter) and rural (Hauser Dam area) sites. Very few differences existed between Great Falls regions where most visitors reported average satisfaction levels relative to all visitors to the planning corridor.

Figure 31. Importance of and satisfaction with a low amount of residential development visible from the river.

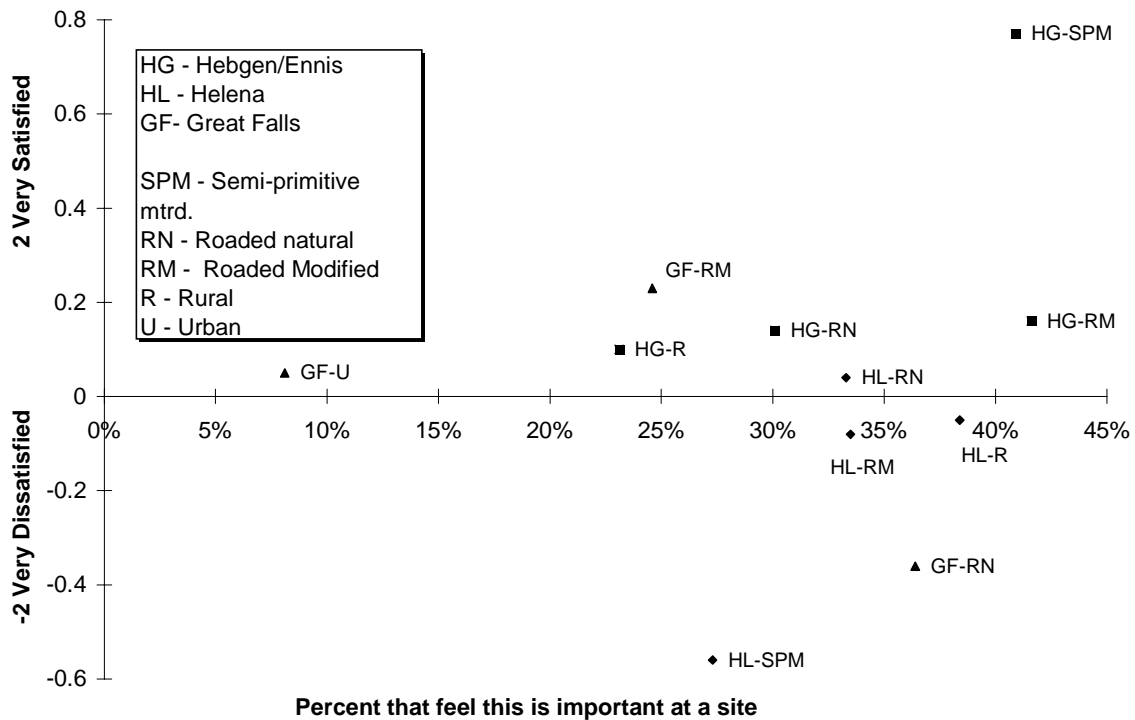


Number of fish caught

Except for the urban sites in the Great Falls region, most visitors felt that the number of fish caught was important at a recreation site. The areas where more visitors felt this was important were; Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified (Upper Madison), Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized (above Ennis Dam), Helena rural (Hauser Dam and Causeway), and the Great Falls roaded natural (Morony and Carter Ferry).

While the proportion of visitors that considered the number of fish caught to be important was consistent, the average satisfaction levels were not. Water levels were unusually high during the summer of 1995 with runoff from summer rains not subsiding until late July - almost two months later than normal. High water levels affected not only use levels, but apparently fishing satisfaction levels also. The discovery of whirling disease in the upper Madison River above Ennis Reservoir and its effects on rainbow trout populations may also have had an effect. Satisfaction with the number of fish caught was relatively high for visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized sites but quite low for the remaining Hebgen-Ennis areas. Even so, they were much higher than the average satisfaction scores for all the Helena area sites which except for the roaded natural sites were all below zero as was the Great Falls roaded natural sites.

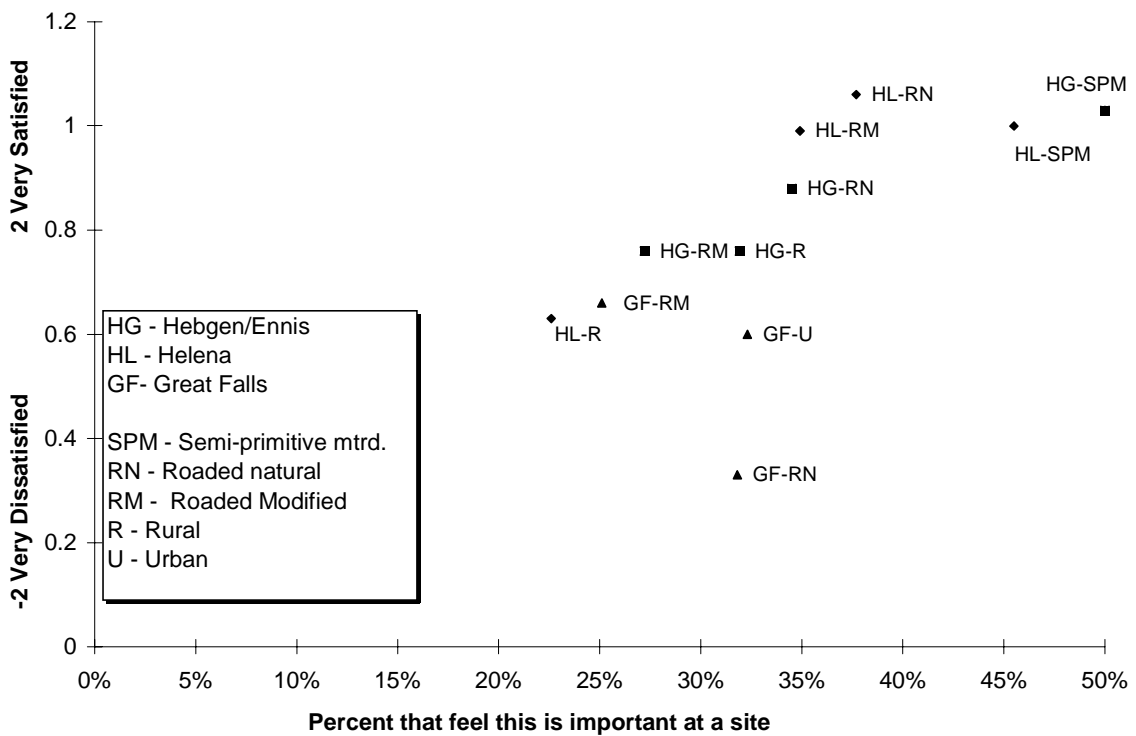
Figure 32. Importance of and satisfaction with the number of fish caught.



Opportunity to view wildlife

Wildlife viewing was one of the most popular recreation activities visitors participated in along the corridor. At least 20% of visitors felt that the opportunity to view wildlife was important at a site and at many areas almost half of visitors felt this way. Satisfaction levels with the opportunity to view wildlife were fairly high at most areas in the corridor. The Great Falls visitors ranked their satisfaction lower than visitors to other regions but also fewer of them felt this was important.

Figure 33. Importance of and satisfaction with the opportunity to view wildlife.



Opportunity to hunt

Very few summer visitors (5% to 10%) felt that the opportunity to hunt was important at a recreation site with the exception of the Great Falls roaded natural sites (Morony and Carter Ferry). Satisfaction levels were highest in the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized sites (above Ennis Dam) and lowest in the Great Falls roaded natural and Helena area. Winter visitors were more likely to feel that the opportunity to hunt was important especially at the Hebgen-Ennis area and the Helena rural sites.

Figure 34. Importance of and satisfaction with the opportunity to hunt (summer).

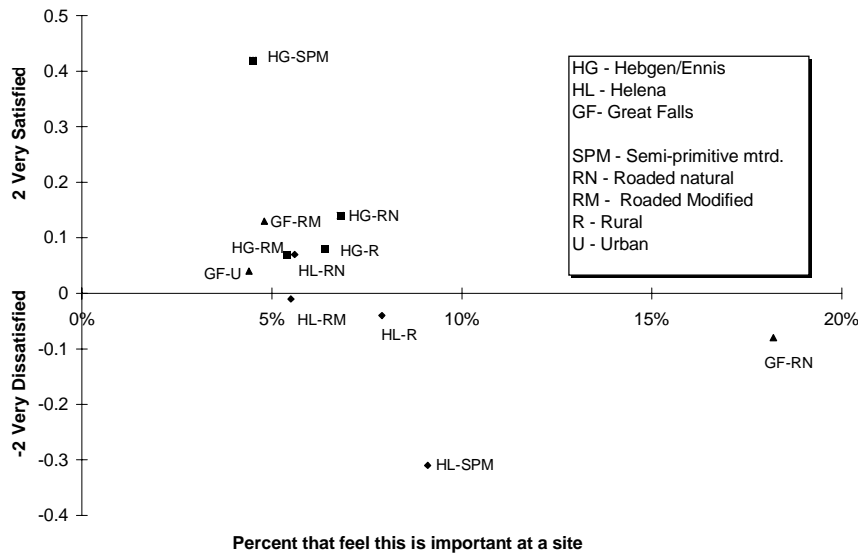
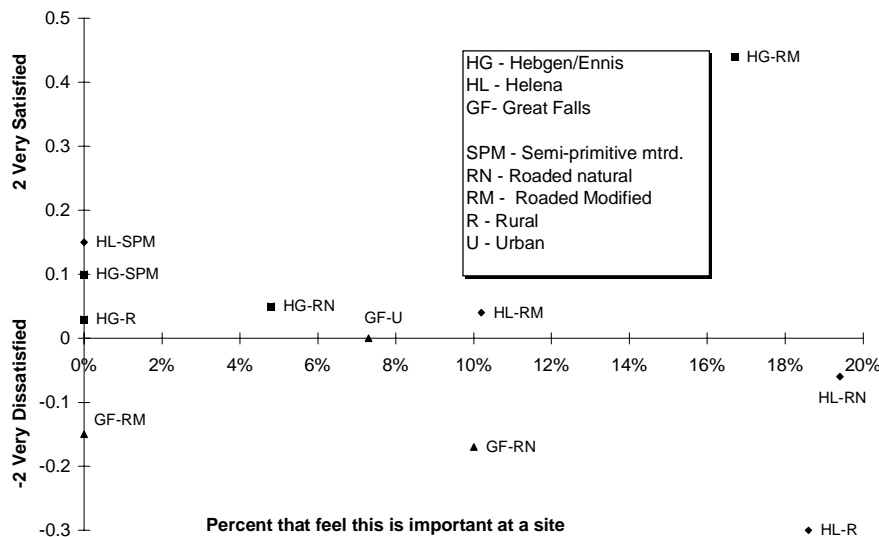


Figure 35. Importance of and satisfaction with the opportunity to hunt (winter).



2.7.6 Visitor Perceptions of Facility Needs

General Facility Needs

An important component of managing the recreation resources within the corridor is whether the existing facilities are adequate for the types of use present. To help identify whether facilities are adequate, visitors were asked if they felt that any additional facilities or services were needed at each site. The percent of visitors that felt additional facilities or services were needed and what the additional facilities or services should be, are reflected in Tables C12. The additional facilities are listed in order of magnitude as reported by summer and winter visitors. (More specific site information can be found in TCR 96-1c. Tables of Visitor Characteristics by Recreation site.)

Two-thirds of visitors in the Hebgen-Ennis region felt that the existing facilities were adequate. Within the semi-primitive motorized sites, road and bathroom maintenance were the most often cited facility need. Restroom facilities was the most common facility need at the roaded natural sites. Within the roaded modified areas, visitors noted that showers, restrooms and running water were the greatest need. A greater proportion of visitors to the rural sites in this region felt that additional facilities and services were needed. Those most cited were better RV facilities and showers. In the winter season, the most commonly felt facility needs were restrooms, drinking water, and trash cans.

In the Helena region, only about a third of visitors felt additional facilities were needed. An exception to this was in the roaded modified sites where over 60% of visitors felt that additional facilities were needed. These facilities were better RV facilities or a dump station, showers, and electricity. Semi-primitive motorized visitors mainly wanted leveled and improved campsites. Visitors to the roaded natural areas cited a more varied list of additional facility needs but most importantly wanted new or better RV facilities, drinking water, and improved boat ramps. Rural visitors felt that better RV facilities, showers, and electricity were most needed in the area. Winter visitors were more likely to feel that additional facilities and services were needed and included drinking water, RV facilities, restroom facilities.

Less than a third of Great Falls visitors felt that additional facilities or services were needed. Within the roaded natural area, the most common needs were for restroom facilities and improved picnic sites. Roaded modified visitors were slightly less likely to feel that additional facilities were needed, but mostly wanted drinking water and trash cans. Within the urban sites, visitors mainly wanted restroom facilities, a snack bar, and drinking water.

Disabled Facility Needs

Visitors were asked if there was anything that needed to be done at each site to accommodate those with disabilities. Tables C13 note the proportion of visitors who felt that there were facility or service needs for the disabled and what those needs were. At most areas, about 5% of visitors felt there was a need. The most often mentioned facility

need for the disabled was handicap bathroom facilities followed by better shoreline access and black topping the drives and walkways.

2.7.7 Recreational and Resource Use Encounters and Conflicts

The number of other uses visitors encounter is important in understanding the relationship between use levels and existing and/or potential conflicts. Visitors were asked to indicate the number of specific recreational types and resource uses they encountered and to then evaluate how they felt about these encounters. These encounters were; canoes, powerboats, waterkiers, jetskis, bank anglers, wade anglers, boat anglers, river floaters, livestock, shoreline development, snowmobiles, ice-anglers, and hunters. Encounter levels and visitor evaluation of these encounters are shown in Tables C14 by ROS region for summer and winter.

Canoes

Very few visitors encountered canoes during their visits with most of these encounters occurring in the Great Falls roaded modified sites. Here, most visitors that did see canoes most often only saw one to five, but over 5% of visitors reported seeing more than five. Sites in the roaded modified class were more likely to have visitors encountering canoes. Very few visitors reported that they disliked seeing canoes. About 4% of Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified visitors who encountered canoes disliked the encounter.

In the winter season, encountering canoes was less likely with most seen in the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites (Gates of the Mountains). A greater proportion of visitors reported that they disliked seeing them primarily in the roaded modified sites in both the Helena and Great Falls regions.

Powerboats

Powerboat encounters were overwhelmingly concentrated in the Helena region where at least 75% of visitors reported seeing them. Indeed, in the Helena semi-primitive motorized area, more than 25% of visitors saw over 30 powerboats and 25% of visitors reported that they disliked seeing powerboats in the Gates of the Mountains. In the other Helena sites, about one in seven encounters with powerboats was disliked. Surprisingly, the number of powerboat encounters in the winter was quite high with most occurring in the semi-primitive motorized sites but only 10% disliked seeing them. The greatest reported dissatisfaction with seeing powerboats in the winter was in the roaded natural and rural areas.

In the Hebgen-Ennis region, most powerboat encounters occurred in the rural sites with the majority of those encountering powerboats usually reporting seeing from one to five. Fewer encounters occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified areas but these encounters were more disliked by visitors than in the other Hebgen-Ennis ROS classes. Very few powerboats were seen in the winter season and mainly occurred in the rural areas where half of the visitors that saw powerboats reported that they disliked the encounter.

In Great Falls, most powerboat encounters were in the roaded modified areas where 28% of visitors reported seeing from one to five. Almost half of visitors seeing powerboats reported that they disliked seeing them. Winter season patterns were similar to summer where most encounters were in the roaded modified areas and were disliked by a higher proportion of visitors.

Water-skiers

Water-skier encounters closely follows the pattern of powerboat encounters with most occurring in the Helena area. The greatest number of encounters were in the roaded modified and roaded natural areas but were disliked most often in the rural sites (Hauser dam area) where the fewest number of water-skiers were actually seen. In the winter season, very few encounters with water-skiers took place but were overwhelmingly disliked (except for in the Gates of the Mountains).

Relative to the Helena area, very few water-skier encounters were reported in the Hebgen-Ennis region. Most were reported in the rural sites (Hebgen and Ennis reservoirs) where over 26% disliked seeing them. An even greater proportion disliked seeing them in the semi-primitive motorized sites (above Ennis dam). Winter season water-skier encounters were rare, but when they did occur, were disliked by almost half of visitors.

In Great Falls, most of the water-skier encounters happened in the urban area but only 13% of those who encountered them reported not enjoying the experience. While only 5% of roaded modified visitors saw water-skiers, 40% of them disliked the encounter. In the winter season, encounters occurred in the urban area and 30% disliked the encounter.

Jetskis

Jetskis were most often encountered in the Helena region but disliked the most in the Great Falls area. Jetskis, when encountered anywhere along the entire river corridor, were more disliked than any other recreation activity or resource use.

In the Helena area, jetski encounters occurred most often in the roaded modified sites in Lower Holter Reservoir. Over half of visitors reported encountering jetskis with most seeing from one to five. The greatest proportion of visitors that reported disliking seeing jetskis was in the roaded natural sites (Upper Holter and York Bridge areas). Fewer encounters occurred in the winter season but were disliked by a greater proportion when they did occur.

Jetskier encounters were reported more often at the semi-primitive motorized and rural sites in the Hebgen-Ennis region. They were also disliked most in these two ROS classes. In the winter season, encounters with jetskis were only reported in the rural sites around the two reservoirs where half of those who encountered them disliked the experience.

Most jetski encounters in the Great Falls area occurred in the urban area. In the roaded modified sites below Holter dam, only 5% of visitors saw jetskis but 75% disliked the

encounter. Winter season jetski encounters were only reported in the urban areas where almost half did not enjoy seeing them.

Bank Anglers

The number of encounters with bank anglers was high for most areas along the entire corridor and for the majority of visitors this was mostly a positive experience. This was probably due to over 23% of visitors sampled reporting that they participated in this activity.

In the Hebgen-Ennis region, encounters were highest in the semi-primitive motorized region above Ennis dam where over 85% of visitors reported seeing bank anglers. Visitors to the roaded modified sites in this area were more likely to dislike seeing bank anglers. A greater number of encounters was also reported for these sites where 35% saw more than 5 bank anglers. Winter season visitors saw fewer bank anglers and appeared to be more tolerant of the encounters than summer visitors.

In Helena, the greatest number of bank angler encounters was reported in the roaded modified and rural sites - these were the areas on lower Holter and around Hauser Dam. Interestingly, encounters with bank anglers were overwhelmingly positive - at most, only 3% of visitors encountering bank anglers disliked the experience. This is understandable as almost one third of visitors reported they participated in bank angling. Winter season encounters with bank anglers were higher than in the summer months and were again, overwhelmingly positive.

The number of encounters with bank anglers was similar to the rest of the corridor in the Great Falls roaded modified and roaded natural sites and much less likely in the urban area. Five percent or less of visitors reported disliking seeing bank anglers. In the winter season, most of the bank angling was reported at the roaded modified sites and no one reported disliking the experience of seeing them.

Wade Anglers

The majority of wade angling occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis region where over 27% of visitors participated compared with just under 5% in the Helena and Great Falls regions. Very few reported that they disliked seeing wade anglers.

In the Hebgen-Ennis region, the majority of wade angler encounters were reported in the roaded modified sites (upper Madison) - over 22% saw more than ten wade anglers. This was also where visitors were most likely to not have enjoyed the encounter - although only 3% of those who saw wade anglers felt this way. Over 6% of those encountering wade anglers in the semi-primitive motorized sites did not enjoy seeing them. In the winter season, the semi-primitive motorized sites were where most of the encounters occurred.

The majority of wade angler encounters in the Great Falls region occurred at the roaded modified sites (Missouri River below Holter dam) where 16% saw over five wade

anglers. Very few reported that they disliked the encounter except in the urban areas. Here, still only 7% that saw wade anglers did not enjoy seeing them. In the winter, wade angler encounters were concentrated in the roaded modified sites and there were no reported negative encounters.

Boat Anglers

Overall about 25% of visitors reported participating in boat angling. Most of this use was concentrated in the Helena region where almost half of visitors fished from a boat. Generally the encounters were rated favorably by users except in the Hebgen-Ennis area.

The number of visitors that encountered boat anglers in the Hebgen-Ennis areas was highest at the roaded natural sites where over 27% saw more than five boat anglers. While only 25% of semi-primitive motorized visitors reported seeing any boat anglers, none felt like they disliked the encounter. This was not the case in the roaded modified sites where over 12% reported disliking their encounters with boat anglers. Much fewer boat angler encounters were reported in the winter season and no one reported disliking seeing them.

Visitors to the Helena sites reported the highest boat angler encounters with almost half to three quarters seeing them. The number of encounters was quite high at almost all areas where in some areas, 15% of visitors saw 20 or more boat anglers. Surprisingly with such high encounter levels very few (less than 5%) reported disliking seeing them. Winter season encounters were still quite high particularly in the semi-primitive motorized and roaded natural areas. Over 20% of winter visitors to the rural sites reported disliking seeing boat anglers - this was ten times higher than in the summer.

The bulk of boat angler encounters occurring in the Great Falls area were at the roaded modified sites (Missouri River below Holter Dam). This was also where the largest proportion disliked the encounters (5%). Winter season encounters with boat anglers were mainly in the roaded modified sites and about a third disliked seeing them.

River Floaters

By definition, encounters with river floaters was most prevalent in the ROS regions that contained river sites. The Hebgen-Ennis sites along the Madison River and the Great Falls roaded modified sites on the Missouri River below Holter dam were where most of the reported encounters with river floaters occurred. Mostly these encounters were positive but there was several exceptions in the Hebgen-Ennis region.

The number of river floater encounters reported was fairly consistent at all ROS classes in the Hebgen-Ennis region. Anywhere from 30% to 35% of visitors said they saw river floaters. Several areas though had higher numbers of encounters. The roaded natural and the rural sites both had 3% to 5% of visitors seeing over 20 river floaters. While encounter levels were somewhat lower in the roaded modified sites (Upper Madison), substantially more visitors rated those encounters as undesirable - almost 20% of those encountering river floaters felt they disliked the experience. At the semi-primitive

motorized sites (above Ennis dam), 12% reported they disliked seeing them. At the other two ROS classes in the Hebgen-Ennis region only about 5%-6% disliked seeing river floaters. In the winter season, most river floaters were seen in the semi-primitive motorized sites and no one reported that they disliked seeing them.

Encounters with river floaters in the Helena area were much less likely than in the Hebgen-Ennis region. Most Helena encounters with river floaters were reported at the roaded natural and roaded modified areas where the reported numbers of encounter were very similar - the majority of those seeing river floaters saw from one to five. Roaded natural and rural visitors were the most likely to have disliked seeing river floaters - 4% and 7% respectively. Encounters with river floaters were much more likely during the winter months at two of the ROS classes. In the Gates of the Mountains (semi-primitive motorized) and in the roaded natural area, encounter levels were considerably higher than in the summer months. Only in the roaded natural areas were these experiences disliked. Here over 30% reported disliking seeing river floaters.

Along the entire river corridor, the largest reported number of river floaters encounters was in the Great Falls roaded modified sites on the Missouri River below Holter dam. Here, almost 50% of visitors reported seeing river floaters and over 10% saw more than ten. Surprisingly though, only 4% of these encounters were rated negatively - this was explained by a 30% river floating participation rate in this ROS class. While in the Great Falls urban sites, 7% of visitors disliked seeing river floaters - even though they reported seeing far fewer. Winter season river floater encounters were even higher than summer numbers in the roaded modified sites but no one reported disliking seeing them. Elsewhere in the Great Falls region, river floater encounters were much lower than the summer season.

Livestock

Visitors reported seeing livestock all along the river corridor. The greater number of reports came from the Hebgen-Ennis region. A large proportion of these encounters were rated negatively, especially in the Hebgen-Ennis area. Generally, a greater proportion of visitors to the less developed end of the ROS disliked seeing livestock.

The roaded modified sites in the Hebgen-Ennis area were where visitors were most likely to encounter livestock. But it was in the semi-primitive motorized sites that 40% found the encounters to be unenjoyable. Reported winter encounters were lower than the summer season as generally were their ratings of these encounters.

In the Helena area, most livestock encounters were in the roaded natural sites and these visitors were over three times more likely to dislike seeing livestock than in the other Helena areas. Winter encounter levels were higher at all the Helena areas (except for the rural sites) but visitors also disliked seeing them more.

In the Great Falls region most livestock encounters occurred at the roaded modified sites. Here over 13% of those who encountered livestock disliked seeing them. In the urban

sites, while only 7% of visitors actually saw livestock only 6% disliked seeing them and over 54% enjoyed seeing them. During the winter season, everyone reported seeing livestock in the roaded natural areas and 28% disliked the encounters.

Shoreline Development

The magnitude of the negative ratings of shoreline development rivals that of jetskiers. A majority of visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis area disliked seeing shoreline development when it was encountered. In the Helena region about a third of those that reported seeing shoreline development disliked it. Ratings in the Great Falls region were much more positive.

A far greater proportion of visitors to sites in the middle of the ROS reported seeing shoreline developments than at the urban or semi-primitive motorized areas. This was probably due to there not being many developments at the less developed sites and visitors' expectations or definition of shoreline developments within the urban settings. The roaded natural and roaded modified areas were where most visitors reported seeing shoreline developments. That might be because shoreline development in these areas is a relatively new phenomenon and has not been in existence for as long as in other areas. Therefore, visitors may have been reacting to a changing landscape.

In the Hebgen-Ennis region, most reported shoreline developments were in the roaded modified and roaded natural sites. Over 12% reported seeing over 31 shoreline developments in the roaded modified area and almost 60% disliked seeing them. The negative evaluation of these encounters were some of the strongest of all activities or resource uses. Visitors overwhelmingly reported that they disliked seeing shoreline development. Very few enjoyed seeing shoreline development and at best they reported that they didn't mind seeing it. Winter season visitors were no less forgiving in their evaluations of shoreline development.

The number of visitors reporting seeing shoreline development was very similar in the Helena area to Hebgen-Ennis visitors although they were less likely to dislike seeing the development. Most encounters with shoreline development were reported in the roaded modified and roaded natural sites were about 34% reported seeing shoreline development. About one-third of those seeing shoreline development disliked seeing it except for only 25% felt this way in the roaded modified areas. Winter users were far less tolerant of seeing shoreline development especially so in the roaded modified areas where almost 70% disliking it.

Snowmobiles

In the summer season, the only reports of snowmobile encounters occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified areas (summer season was defined as April 1 through September 30). When they were encountered in these areas, most did not enjoy seeing them. Indeed, all those reporting encountering snowmobiles in the roaded modified area disliked seeing them. Most of these encounters probably occurred as the types of users were changing with the seasons hence the overall negative evaluations.

Winter season encounters with snowmobiles were found in only a few areas along the river corridor and mainly in the Hebgen-Ennis region and the Helena roaded modified sites. The largest number of encounters was in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded natural sites where about 12% disliked seeing them. Overall, the evaluations of snowmobile encounters were generally favorable or at least neutral.

Ice Anglers

Some ice angler encounters were noted in the summer season. These occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis area and the Helena roaded modified sites. No one reported disliking seeing them. Winter encounters with ice anglers were greatest in the Hebgen-Ennis area and several Helena ROS classes. Most visitors felt positive about their encountering ice anglers as most visitors to these areas were also anglers.

Hunters

Hunter encounters in the winter season (October 1 through March 31) occurred in each region of the river corridor but were most likely to be rated as negative in the Hebgen-Ennis region. In the Helena area, hunters were most often seen in the roaded natural and roaded modified sites. Very few of these encounters were evaluated as negative. Hunter encounters in the Great Falls region occurred in the roaded natural and surprisingly, the urban areas, where 22% who saw them disliked it.

A few hunter encounters were reported in the summer season in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded natural and rural sites. Evaluations of these encounters were mixed. Most notably, fifty percent of those seeing hunters in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded natural sites disliked the encounter.

2.7.8 Crowding

Visitors were asked to evaluate their perception of how crowded they felt during their visit and where the crowding, if any, occurred. The perception of crowding was measured on the nine point scale shown below. Tables C15 show the responses to this scale by ROS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Not at all</i>			<i>Slightly</i>		<i>Moderately</i>		<i>Extremely</i>	
<i>Crowded</i>		<i>Crowded</i>		<i>Crowded</i>		<i>Crowded</i>		<i>Crowded</i>

region for summer and winter seasons.

Overall the reported perceptions of crowding were lowest at the less developed end of the ROS and increased as the sites moved up the spectrum peaking at the roaded modified areas and then decreasing somewhat at the rural and urban sites. Visitors to the Helena region reported feeling most crowded with Hebgen-Ennis visitors feeling slightly less and Great Falls visitors feeling much less crowded. Winter season perception of crowding was much less and was about the same at most areas in the corridor.

During the summer season, the highest mean perception of crowding occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified sites (Upper Madison). Here, over 6% of visitors felt extremely crowded during their visit. Roaded natural visitors reported the next highest levels of crowding with 4% feeling extremely crowded. The semi-primitive motorized sites had the lowest reported levels of crowding.

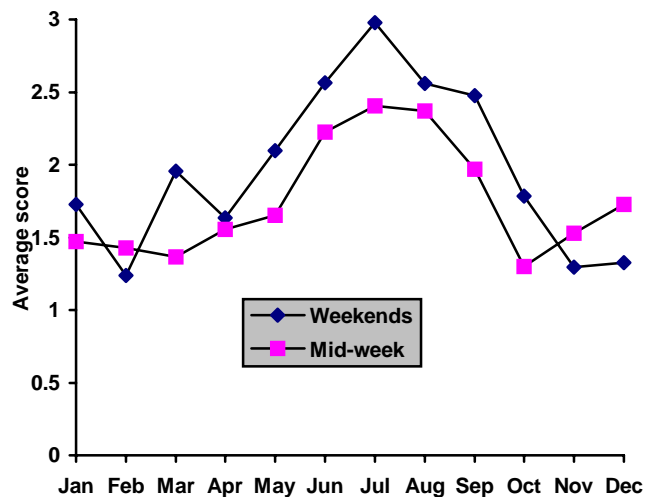
In the Helena area visitors felt slightly less crowded than did visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis area. Roaded modified sites were where people felt the most crowded where over 8% felt extremely crowded. Visitors to the roaded natural sites felt slightly less crowded where 5% very extremely so.

In the Great Falls area, perceptions of crowding were much less than in the other two regions. Here, as in the other areas, the perception of crowding was highest in the roaded modified sites. Visitors to the urban sites reported the lowest levels of crowding along the entire corridor. Almost 85% of visitors felt that they were not at all crowded.

When Crowding Occurs

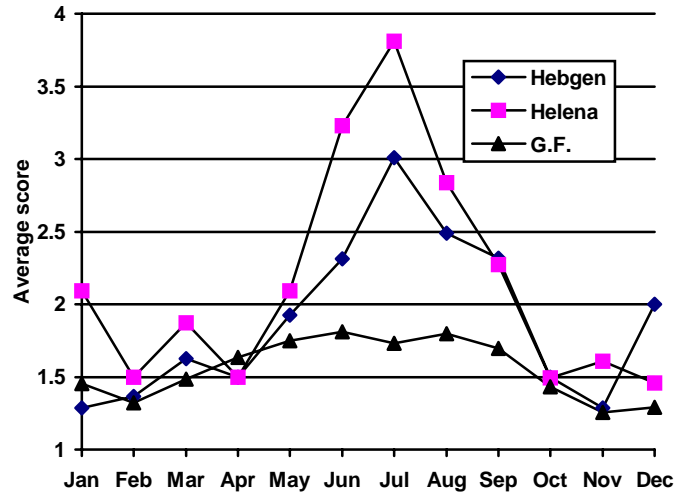
In general, visitors reported relatively low levels of crowding. Measures of perceived crowding varied over time. As would be expected, the busiest months of the year -- June, July, and August -- were ranked higher in terms of perceived crowding. There was also greater variation in crowding levels from weekend visitors than those visiting mid-week. Figure 36 shows the average scores by month for mid-week and weekend visitors. For weekend visitors, perceived crowding increased rapidly from April, peaked in July and then declined through November. Mid-week visitors perceptions of crowding varied less during the year. Perceptions of crowding for mid-week visitors climbed more slowly to the three summer months and then sharply declined in October.

Figure 36. Average crowding scores by month.



Visitors to each of the three regions varied in their perceptions of crowding over time. As can be seen in Figure 37, Helena visitors felt much more crowded during the summer months than did visitors to the other two regions. During the rest of the year, Helena visitors rated crowding very similar to other visitors. Hebgen visitors displayed a similar, albeit much lower level of perceived crowding than did Helena visitors. Great Falls visitors showed little variation over the course of the year with their mid-summer ratings being only slightly higher than the rest of the year.

Figure 37. Average monthly ratings of crowding by region.



Where Crowding Occurs

If visitors felt crowded they were asked where the crowding occurred.

Tables C16 list the responses to this question by ROS region for summer and winter seasons. Because the question was asked in an open-ended format, respondents could have replied with any possible response. Consequently, many of the areas they listed were not necessarily part of the study area.

In the Hebgen-Ennis area, most visitors reported that when they felt crowded it was either in the campsite, on the river, or in Yellowstone Park. Responses in the Helena area to where the crowding occurred were in the campsite, on the boat ramp or boat dock, or more generally, on Holter Lake. Great Falls visitors most often felt crowded on the boat docks, parking areas, on the river, and on the trail.

In the winter season, very few visitors responded to where they felt crowded probably due to very few feeling crowded. When crowding did occur, it was usually in the parking areas, on the trail in Great Falls, on the river or on shore.

2.7.9 Displacement

Displacement occurs when recreationists no longer visit a site due to some perceived negative attribute that has developed at that site. Understanding displacement is important because how visitors react to changes in site attributes can affect use and attributes at other sites in the area. Displacement is difficult to measure because managers can not elicit responses from recreationists who no longer visit.

Displacement can occur for a variety of reasons - those most common are conflicts with other user groups, crowding and congestion, and changes in the setting attributes of a site (e.g., the level of site development or a change in management policy). Displacement is difficult to measure, as we do not know where visitors who have been displaced now recreate or even if they continue to do so.

If visitors are displaced, the existence of substitute sites or experiences can affect how they react to displacement. Typical responses to being displaced are to change the time of the visit (e.g., off season versus busy times), visiting some other site in the region (substitute site), visiting some other area (substitute area), engaging in some other activity (activity substitute), or to not engage in any activity.

Several questions were asked of visitors to examine some potential causes of and behavioral responses to displacement within the corridor. To identify what some of the underlying reasons for existing displacement in the corridor, visitors were first asked if there were any sites they no longer visited in the area, which sites they no longer visited, and what were the reasons they no longer visited these sites. To measure how visitors might respond to being displaced and the degree to which substitute sites and activities exist within the corridor, visitors were next asked how they would react to the potential closure of the site in which they were interviewed.

Reasons for Displacement

Tables C17 show the percent of visitors who said there were recreation sites they no longer visited and the reasons for their discontinued visitation. Overall, almost 15% of visitors no longer visit recreation sites in the area. Of these, almost 50% said they no longer visit some sites because of crowding, 30% said due to overuse, 20% because of resource degradation, 15% mentioned conflicts with other users, and half gave other reasons. The most commonly cited other reason for no longer visiting a recreation site in the area were fees or being too expensive. The most frequently mentioned sites no longer visited were Giant Springs State Park in Great Falls (Table C18), followed next by Black Sandy, and then Yellowstone National Park. Helena area visitors were more likely to mention being displaced from a local recreation site while fewer of those in the Hebgen-Ennis area felt this way. There was little relationship between the ROS class and the degree of displacement. Winter visitors were far more likely to mention crowding as the reason they no longer visit certain recreation sites.

In the Hebgen-Ennis region, a slightly higher proportion of visitors to the rural sites reported being displaced than those in the other ROS classes. Crowding was the most frequently cited reason for no longer visiting local recreation sites. In the semi-primitive motorized sites, the reasons most frequently mentioned were crowding, overuse, and resource degradation. Visitors in the roaded natural sites noted crowding and overuse as reasons for not visiting other sites but also listed site closures. The sites they mentioned no longer visiting (Tables C18) were Lonsomehurst campground and Yellowstone National Park. Roaded modified visitors no longer visit sites due to crowding and resource degradation. The sites they mentioned most frequently were Yellowstone Park

and the Madison River from the West Fork to Ennis. Rural visitors no longer visited sites due to crowding and overuse but also mentioned fees and as being too expensive. The sites they no longer visit were Yellowstone National Park and Rainbow Point Campground.

Helena area visitors more frequently said they no longer visited recreation sites in the area. The most frequently cited reason (60% to 100%) was due to crowding. Conflicts with other users was also given as a reason more often in this region than elsewhere. Other specific reasons visitors gave were fees, site closures, roads conditions, and downgrading of campsite to fewer spots. The sites they mentioned no longer visiting, from Table C18s, were Black Sandy, Hauser Lake, Log Gulch, and Canyon Ferry. Visitors to the roaded natural and rural sites most frequently mentioned crowding and conflicts as reasons for their displacement.

Great Falls area visitors were the least likely to have been displaced from a recreation site in the local area but those that have overwhelmingly (68%) mentioned that they no longer visit Giant Springs State Park. The reason most often cited was fees. Crowding and conflicts with other users was more often the reasons given in the roaded modified sites (Missouri River below Holter). They also mentioned Holter Lake in addition to Giant Springs State Park as sites they no longer visit.

Behavioral Responses to Displacement

To measure how visitors might respond to being displaced and the degree to which substitute sites and activities exist within the corridor, visitors were asked how they would react to the potential closure of the site in which they were interviewed. The majority of summer visitors said they would simply visit some other site in the area. This illustrates that summer visitors perceive, at least corridor-wide, that there were local alternative or substitute sites available. Hebgen-Ennis visitors were most likely to choose a local substitute while Helena area visitors felt that there were fewer local alternative sites. Great Falls visitors were the least likely to visit alternative local sites.

Fewer said they would visit a site elsewhere and the proportion choosing this option varied by region. Hebgen-Ennis visitors were the least likely to visit other regions - they felt that many alternatives were present in the local area or maybe that the resources in that area were so unique that few other areas offer the same characteristics. Helena area visitors were more likely to choose sites in other areas. This was a reflection of not only their feeling that there were many other non-local options, but that they considered their area as less unique than did the Hebgen-Ennis visitors. Great Falls visitors were least likely to visit a site in another area. This was most likely a reflection that for them, no other area could substitute for the characteristics and qualities of the sites in their area - namely the proximity of the sites to Great Falls.

For Helena and Great Falls area visitors, visiting at some other time was a more common choice than for Hebgen-Ennis visitors. Inflexible travel itineraries might have been the reason for not choosing to visit at another time. The majority of Hebgen-Ennis visitors

were non-residents and their ability to visit at other times might not have been practical. This was most marked in the roaded modified areas where over 75% of visitors were not from Montana (Upper Madison River). In the Helena area, roaded natural visitors were most likely to say they would visit at another time while fewer visitors to the rural sites chose this option. Great Falls visitors were most likely to choose this option. As most visitors to this area were local, visiting at another time was more practical.

The level of activity substitution reflects how dependent visitors were on the area to provide the setting for their chosen recreation activity and on the number of substitute opportunities available. This was highest in the Great Falls area and lowest in the Hebgen-Ennis region. Over 13% of Great Falls urban visits said they would choose another activity.

The choice of staying at home was least likely to be taken by Hebgen-Ennis visitors reflecting the fact that most are non-residents on vacation and are most likely to choose another site in the area. Helena and Great Falls visitors were much more likely to choose not to participate rather than take one of the other options. This was a reflection of their dependence on these sites or on the uniqueness of these sites and was most pronounced in the Helena roaded modified sites (Missouri River below Holter) where over 10% said they would cancel their recreation trip.

Winter season visitors responses are shown in Table C19s. Most winter visitors would still choose another site in the area but a much larger proportion said they would visit at another time. This probably reflects the lack of substitute areas during the winter season.

2.7.10 Attachment to Place

Visitors were asked to respond to a series of questions developed to measure place attachment (Williams 1995). These questions are designed to measure the strength of visitors attachment to the recreation site or area. The strength of their attachment reflects their willingness to accept changes in the site's attributes or changes in the levels and types of uses, and how they might respond to these changes.

Tables C20 show the average scores to the place attachment questions by ROS region. Hebgen-Ennis visitors were more attached to the area than Helena or Great Falls visitors. They were most likely to feel very attached to the place and were more likely to identify with the area. Helena area visitors were more likely to feel a dependence on the place and felt this was the best place for what they like to do but at the same time, they agreed more with the statement that the time spent there could just as easily be spent elsewhere. Great Falls visitors had the least strongest feelings towards the sites than the other visitors. Visitors to the less developed ROS classes displayed a stronger place attachment and dependence.

2.7.11 Expenditures

Average trip expenditures by ROS region are shown in Tables C21. Visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis area had the largest total trip expenditures spending about \$212 in the

corridor. Helena area visitors spent about half as much with an average of about \$80. Visitors to the Great Falls sites had the lowest expenditure levels only spending about \$73 in the corridor. Hebgen-Ennis area visitors spent more on accommodations, guides, licenses, admission fees, and retail goods. The largest expenditure items for Helena area visitors was for food and transportation costs. Great Falls visitors spent money mainly for food and transportation items and very little for accommodations.

Much of the difference in expenditure levels between regions can be explained by how long visitors spent on-site and their residency status (i.e. Montana resident or not). Tables D5 (Appendix D) show that the majority of Hebgen-Ennis visitors (53%) and Helena visitors (61%) stayed overnight at the site. Only 13% of Great Falls visitors stayed overnight. The following table shows the difference in average expenditures for overnight versus day use. Corridor-wide, overnight visitors spent 2.5 times more than day users.

Table 1. Average Group Trip Expenditures by Overnight Versus Day Use.

	Overnight	Day Use
Food, drinks, and refreshments	57.57	21.41
Motels, campgrounds, and etc.	24.90	13.29
Gas and other transportation	38.40	13.18
Guide or outfitter	16.83	6.66
License or entrance fees	13.33	3.72
Retail goods	32.74	14.20
Other expenditures	5.61	2.17
Total expenditures	189.37	74.61

Whether visitors were Montana residents or not also had an effect on expenditure levels. While Montana residents constituted only 40% of visitors to the Hebgen-Ennis area, they accounted for 76% or more of visitors to the Helena and Great Falls areas. Montana residents were also twice as likely to be day users than non-residents. The table below shows the average trip expenditures made in the corridor for Montana residents and non-residents. Non-residents spent an average of \$188 per trip in the corridor as compared with Montana residents spending about \$60.

Table 2. Average Group Trip Expenditures by Residency Status.

	Residency	
	Montana	Nonresident
Food, drinks, and refreshments	22.72	49.35
Motels, campgrounds, and etc.	6.08	32.55
Gas and other transportation	15.63	30.25
Guide or outfitter	1.38	22.38
License or entrance fees	2.99	12.81
Retail goods	10.57	34.12
Other expenditures	1.27	6.23
Total expenditures	60.64	187.69

3 - Inputs into the Planning Framework

The Missouri Madison Comprehensive Recreation Management Plan is based on concepts from the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) planning frameworks. Crucial to LAC is the identification of key resource indicators. Standards that are measurable are developed for each indicator. These standards reflect the existing and desired condition for each indicator. When the condition of indicators changes over time, such as when the existing condition exceeds the desired condition of the indicator, management action is triggered.

The initial list of indicators for the Missouri Madison Comprehensive Recreation Management Plan were developed through the input of the various technical advisory groups. These indicators were further refined by the Plan Development Committee. The existing conditions for the social indicators were collected from the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey and are discussed in the following sections. (For a more complete discussion of this process, see Dames and Moore, 1996.)

3.1 Conflicts

When recreating, visitors may encounter a few, many or no other people. When use levels are low, as may be the case during the week or in the winter season, it is less likely for recreationists to encounter one another. When use levels increase, the number of encounters and the potential for visitor conflicts also increases. There is no direct relationship between increasing use, encounters and conflicts. This is due to several factors. The behavior of visitors can affect the number of encounters. For example, because boat anglers are floating at about the same speed, they are less likely to encounter each other than they are to encounter wade anglers. But their encounters with other boat anglers may be more likely to result in conflict. Visitor expectations can also influence perceptions when the number of visitors that are present at a site conflict with their expectations of use levels.

It is important for planning to not only know when and how often conflict between user groups occurs, but also to know the number of encounters between the conflicting groups. The situation where there are many conflicts with a low number of encounters is indicative of recreation uses that may not be compatible. The management of these conflicts presents a different set of options than when a high number of conflicts occurs with higher encounter levels.

The tables in Appendix E display the encounter levels for each of the user group conflicts that were identified as social indicators. The tables show the proportion of all visitors within each ROS region that were in the group with the conflict (e.g., non-motorized users), the proportion of these with a conflict, and the number of encounters that occurred with the group causing the conflicts.

Non-motorized encountering motorized

The majority of conflicts between non-motorized and motorized users occurred in the Helena region where 15% to almost 30% of non-motorized visitors reported having a conflict with motorized recreationists (Table E1). This was most noted in the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites (Gates of the Mountains). Encounter levels were also much higher in the Helena region. Conflicts and encounters were lowest in the Hebgen-Ennis region. In the Hebgen-Ennis region, non-motorized users comprise over 90% of all visitors. In the Helena area this was much lower with about 60% to 70% of visitors being non-motorized.

Non-motor boats encountering motor boats

Most of the conflicts between non-motor boats and motor boats were in the Helena and Great Falls regions (Table E2). The Helena roaded natural sites were the highest with over 34% of non-motor boat visitors reporting conflicts with motor boats where only 12% of visitors reported being in non-motor boats. Where conflicts were highest, the number of encounters also tended to be high, although this was not the case in the Helena rural sites. Here, over two-thirds of non-motorboat visitors reported seeing over 31 motor boats but only 12% had a conflict with motorboats.

Motor boats encountering non-motor boats

Very few conflicts were reported between motor boats and non-motorboats (Table E3). The highest number was in the Great Falls urban area where the proportion of motorboats was also the lowest.

Motorboat anglers encountering motor boats

There was a high level of conflict between motorboat anglers and motorboats in general (Table E4). The Helena roaded natural sites were highest with almost 40% of motorboat anglers reporting conflicts with motorboats. Over 21% of visitors to these sites were motorboat anglers. The lowest level of conflicts was in the Helena rural sites. Encounter levels between these two groups was also high in most areas where well over 50% of motorboat anglers typically encountered thirty one or more motor boats.

Non-angling motor boats encountering motor boats

Conflicts between non-angling motor boats and motor boats were much lower than for anglers in motorboats (Table E5). The highest was at 18% in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified sites where only 4% of visitors were non-angling motorboaters. Conflicts were generally very low in the Helena region where almost a third of visitors reported being non-angling motorboaters. Encounter levels were high in most areas.

All boats encountering bank anglers

The greatest proportion of boaters reporting conflicts with bank anglers was in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified sites (Table E6). Almost 10% of these boaters reported having conflicts with bank anglers - a far greater proportion than the 3% in the Great Falls roaded modified sites. Where conflicts were high, the number of encounters was also

high. In almost all areas, one-half to two thirds of visitors reported engaging in boat related activities.

Bank anglers encountering motorboats

Bank angler participation was very high with some areas reporting participation rates of 60% to almost 75% (Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized). All areas reported conflicts between bank anglers and motorboats (Table E7). The areas with the highest proportion of bank anglers conflicting with motor boats were the sites in the Helena region. In the Helena roaded natural sites, almost 30% of bank anglers did not enjoy meeting motorboats. About a third of the Great Falls roaded modified bank anglers also reported having conflicts with motorboats. The conflicts were generally with high numbers of motorboats as in most areas, 50% or more saw 31 or more motorboats.

Wade anglers encountering wade anglers

The largest proportion of visitors that were wade anglers was in the Hebgen-Ennis region (Table E8). Conflicts between wade anglers were highest in the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized sites where 8% reported conflicts. The highest proportion of wade angler visitors was in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified sites. Here almost 6% reported conflicts and 38% reported seeing ten or more wade anglers.

River floaters encountering anglers

Most of the encounters between river floaters and anglers occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis region and the roaded modified sites in the Great Falls area (Table E9). The area with the largest number of river floaters reporting conflicts with anglers was in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified sites. Here, over 10% of river floaters had conflicts with anglers and 60% reported seeing over 30.

Anglers encountering river floaters

Conflicts between anglers and river floaters were also highest in the Hebgen-Ennis roaded modified area where almost 12% of anglers reported having conflicts with river floaters but most saw from one to five river floaters (Table E10). Where conflicts did occur, anglers comprised from a third to almost a half of all visitors.

Livestock encounters

Livestock encounters occurred almost universally along the planning corridor although reported conflicts were highest in the Hebgen-Ennis region (Table E11). The number of encounters was also highest in this region where at least one-third of visitors reported seeing over thirty.

3.2 Satisfaction

Several measures of visitor satisfaction were included as indicators for the LAC planning framework. These were visitor satisfaction with the number of fish caught and the satisfaction with the number of campsites within site. Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with these two indicators on a scale from (-2) very dissatisfied to (2) very satisfied. Responses were averaged by ROS region to compare the relative measure

of satisfaction among these planning areas. Positive scores generally reflect an overall positive level of satisfaction while a negative score illustrates a greater proportion of visitors reporting dissatisfaction.

Satisfaction with the number of fish caught

Separate measures of average satisfaction with the number of fish caught for winter and summer season are shown in Table E12. Generally, summer ratings were just slightly positive in most areas except for the Helena semi-primitive motorized, roaded modified, and rural sites. Scores were the lowest in the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites and highest in the Hebgen-Ennis semi-primitive motorized area. Winter satisfaction levels were much higher than the summer ratings and surprisingly, were highest in the Helena semi-primitive motorized sites.

Satisfaction with the number of campsites within sight

The satisfaction with campsites within site was generally positive in most planning areas (Table E13). The highest satisfaction levels were in the Hebgen-Ennis rural sites and the lowest was in the Helena rural.

3.3 Other Indicators

Several other social indicators were identified for the planning process. They were the perceived level of crowding visitors felt at the site and the adequacy of existing facilities. Respondents were asked to rate how crowded they felt at the site on a scale from (1) not at all crowded to (9) extremely crowded. Average scores for each ROS region give a comparative measure of the average perception of crowding. Respondents were also asked to list any additional facilities or services they felt were needed at the site. The proportion of visitors reporting that some facility or service was needed gives a relative measure of the need for these additions.

Perceived crowding

Table E14 shows the average score for the winter and summer seasons for visitors' perceptions of crowding for each ROS region. Not surprisingly, summer averages are higher than in the winter. Averages were relatively low when one considers these were measured on a nine point scale. It is likely that ratings for busy weekends during the summer are higher than for mid-week. Summer ratings were highest in the Helena roaded modified sites and surprisingly, lowest in the Great Falls urban area. (This might be explained by visitor expectations of crowding and not just on the number of people they actually saw and is discussed in more detail in Section 2.4.8)

Winter perceptions of crowding were more evenly distributed with less variation than reported during the summer season. The higher reported levels occurred in the Helena region and the lowest in the Hebgen-Ennis area.

Adequacy of facilities

The proportion of visitors reporting that additional facilities or services were needed at the site are shown in Table E15. In the Helena region, well over a third of visitors felt that

there were additional needs (See section 2.4.6). This was highest in the roaded modified sites. Fewer Great falls visitors felt there was a need for additional facilities or services.

4 - Estimates of Use at Selected Sites

Introduction

This section of the report illustrates the methods used to estimate use levels for the individual sites sampled. Estimates are also subtotaled for the three general areas sampled -- Hebgen-Ennis region, Helena region, and the Great Falls area. Estimates are displayed as total number of visitors for the summer period April 1 to September 30, 1995 and the winter period October 1, 1994 to March 31, 1995.

Use levels were estimated for each survey site for the winter and summer seasons. Methods to estimate use were based on observations and counts made during the three hour sample periods at each site. Visitors entering the site during the sample period were counted with the total number of visitors entering being tallied. The average number of visitors entering the site per period was then calculated based on the average of all sample periods for each site. The sample schedules were developed to ensure that each site is sampled during each of the four daily time periods and over the seven days of the week. This ensured that average arrivals were estimated over the times of the day and days of the week. Separate average estimates per time period were calculated for weekday and weekend use.

Methodology

Use estimates were developed using the following methodology. First, sampling periods were stratified by weekday and weekend use. Each day was then split into four time frames (8 - 11 AM, 11 - 2 PM, 2 - 5 PM, and 5 - 8 PM) for sampling purposes. Field researchers were randomly assigned to sites throughout the sampling season to conduct observations of groups entering a site and to record information on group size, group composition, state of residence, and type of vehicle. For each site, researchers also noted the date, time, site location, and duration of observation. This information was then entered into a database for statistical analysis.

Use estimates were calculated for individual sites based on each of the four time frames for each stratum (weekday vs. weekend). The total number of observation hours, as well as the total number of visitors, for each time frame was calculated. The total number of visitors was then divided by the total observation hours to determine the estimated number of visitors per hour for each time frame. Due to the random selection of sites and times, some time frames were not sampled. In such instances it was necessary to estimate visitors per hour. These estimates resulted from dividing the sum of the remaining time frames within the same stratum as the missing variable, by the sum of the corresponding time frames in the contrasting stratum, and then multiplying this number by the remaining time frame in the contrasting stratum that corresponds to the missing time frame.

For example, suppose the variable for time frame 1 in the weekend stratum was missing; the formula would be as follows:

$((WE\ 2 + WE\ 3 + WE\ 4) / (WD\ 2 + WD\ 3 + WD\ 4)) * WD\ 1 = \text{estimation for WE 1}$

WE = weekend (same stratum as missing variable)

WD = weekday (contrasting stratum of missing variable)

1 = time frame (8-11 AM)

2 = time frame (11-2 AM)

3 = time frame (2- 5 PM)

4 = time frame (5-8 PM)

The next step was to determine the total number of seasonal visitors for each time frame. The number of days in the season for each stratum was calculated and multiplied by the number of hours in each of the four time frames. The estimated total seasonal visitors for each time frame was calculated by multiplying the visitors per hour by the total seasonal hours. The estimated total seasonal visitors for each site resulted from the sum of the total seasonal visitors of each time frame within the site.

The next step was to determine the total number of seasonal visitors for each time frame based on these statistical averages. The number of days in the season for each stratum was multiplied by the number of hours in each of the four time frames. The estimated total seasonal visitors for each time frame was calculated by multiplying the average visitors per hour by the total seasonal hours. The estimated total seasonal visitors for each site resulted from the sum of the total seasonal visitors of each time frame within the site.

Estimates of Use by Site and Region

The following tables contain the estimates of use by survey site and by planning region. Comparisons with previous estimates from the 1989 study are shown where available. Additional use estimates provided by other sources are also included for comparative purposes. The use estimates provided by other sources were estimated using different estimation methods than used in this report (except for the 1989 estimates which were based on similar methods). (For a complete discussion of recreation use estimation see: *Techniques and Equipment for Gathering Visitor Use Data on Recreation sites, ITRR 1995.*)

Generally, use during the 1995 season was lower than in previous years due to weather conditions. A late and very wet Spring caused some of the highest water levels in recent years. Many sites in the Hebgen-Ennis region did not open until late May. Flow levels on the Madison and Missouri rivers stayed at runoff levels well into July - almost a month later than historic flows. In addition, algae blooms in the Helena area in late July and August had an effect on visitation.

Table 3. Estimates of Visitation - Hebgen Ennis Region.

SITE	Season	1994-1995 Use Estimates		TOTAL	1989	Use Estimates Other Sources
		Summer	Winter		(5/23-9/26)	
Cabin Creek Campground	Opened 5/26/95	6,800	495	7,295		4,300 (8)
Hebgen Dam Day Use Area		3,600	2,212	5,812		
Building Destruction Site		12,800	598	13,398		
Highway Destruction Site		2,600	0	2,600		
Kirkwood Picnic Site		1,300	91	1,391		
Yellowstone Holiday Picnic Site		2,900	46	2,946		
Rainbow Point Campground	Opened 5/26/95	3,100	360	3,460		7,100 (8)
Madison River Picnic Site		5,200	925	6,125		
Bakershole Campground	7/1/95 to 9/20/95	5,600		5,600		10,300 (8)
Lonesomehurst Campground	Opened 5/26/95	6,500	439	6,939		
Cherry Creek Campground	Opened 5/26/95	2,100	150	2,250		
Rumbaugh Ridge Fishing Access	Opened 5/26/95	2,700	90	2,790		
Spring Creek Campground	Opened 5/26/95	2,100		2,100		
West Shore Public Access		1,000	304	1,304		
Meadow Lake Fishing Access		2,000	0	2,000		
Sandy Beach		4,900	156	5,056		
Trail Creek		2,400	502	2,902		
Fall Creek		7,100	1,416	8,516		9,167 (1)
Red Mountain Campground(North)		4,900	338	5,238		
Warm Springs	Opened 5/15/95	14,800	802	15,602		
Black s Ford		5,700	137	5,837		
Dispersed - West US84		6,900		6,900		
Dispersed - East side Beartrap Road		6,900	900	7,800		
Picnic Area - Red Mtn. Campground		2,400	360	2,760		
Raynolds Pass		5,300		5,300		
Lyons Bridge	Closed 8/12/95	1,400		1,400		
SMRA - Palisades		5,800		5,800		
West Madison Recreation Area		3,100		3,100		
McAtee Bridge		5,400		5,400		
Vamey Bridge		8,900		8,900		
Eight Mile Ford		3,600		3,600		
Ennis Campground		9,800		9,800		
Greycliff		8,700		8,700		
Cobblestone Cove		1,100		1,100		
Blackbird FAS		2,500		2,500		
Windy Point		1,000		1,000		
West Frk. Rd. South Disp.	Opened 8/12/95	1,600		1,600		
Hebgen/Ennis Total		174,500	10,321	184,821		
Hauser Dam Public Access		5,300	2,919	8,219	5,600	7,093 (2)
Black Sandy SRA		14,400	5,901	20,301	12,500	
Causeway Fishing Access		5,900	5,408	11,308	3,400	
York Bridge Fishing Access		13,800	884	14,684	11,400	
Riverside SRA		10,700	20,057	30,757	18,800	15,000 (3)
Holter Dam Campground		8,400	1,806	10,206	5,300	
Holter Lake Campground		17,100	2,730	19,830	15,300	
Log Gulch Campground		14,200	7,427	21,627	8,900	
Departure Point Day Campground		6,100	3,577	9,677	3,200	
Gates of the mountains Inc.		34,000	5,496	39,496	27,000	
Helena Total		129,900	56,205	186,105		

SITE	Season	1994-1995 Use Estimates			1989 Estimates	Use Estimates
		Summer	Winter	TOTAL	(5/23-9/26)	Other Sources
Wolf Creek		9,400	1,106	10,506	9,800	26,011 (4)
Craig Campground		10,600		10,600		8,380 (4)
Stickney Creek		6,600		6,600		25,990 (4)
Spite Hill		2,400		2,400		7,856 (4)
MID Canon Park		6,000		6,000		10,010 (4)
Mountain Palace		5,500		5,500		
Prewett Creek		5,100		5,100		9,892 (4)
Pelican Point		5,700		5,700		26,851 (4)
Cascade Bridge		1,800		1,800		8,698 (4)
Missouri Dunes		700		700		
Ulm Bridge		4,600		4,600		12,395 (4)
Broadwater Bay Park		22,400	3,824	26,224		
Mitchell pool/Tourist Park		4,400	325	4,725		
Girl Scout Riverside Park		24,400	6,762	31,162		
Squaw Island West Bank Park		7,800	3,411	11,211		
Giant Springs Heritage State Park		59,200	7,683	66,883	67,400	55,922 (5)
River s Edge Trail		26,000	6,879	32,879		
North Shore Public Access		4,600	345	4,945	2,600	
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks		27,300	4,522	31,822	32,500	
Ryan Island Day Use Area	5/16/95 to 8/7/95	20,300		20,300	20,100	22,421 (6)
Morony Dam Public Access		5,700	812	6,512	4,900	5,732 (7)
Dispersed sites from Giant Springs		11,800	4,184	15,984		
Carter Ferry		700	192	892		
Dispersed sites from GS to Rainbow		4,600		4,600		
Great Falls Total		277,600	40,045	317,645		

- (1) MPC traffic counter Madison River below Ennis Lake - 4/15/95 to 10/28/95
(2) MPC foot traffic counter below Hauser Dam - 4/25/95 to 11/1/95
(3) Estimate per Betsy Spettigue, MDFWP - 10/15/94 to 11/30/94
(4) Various MDFWP traffic counters on Missouri River below Holter - 4/1/95 to 10/31/95
(5) MDFWP traffic counter Giant Springs - 6/1/95 to 11/13/95
(6) MPC foot traffic counter Ryan Island - 5/23/95 to 8/7/95
(7) MPC traffic counter Morony - 5/23/95 to 10/30/95
(8) USDA Forest Service estimates

5 - Comparison With Previous Studies

Introduction

This component of the study compares the results of the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey with the results of comparable previous studies in order to identify any trends in use and user characteristics that have occurred over time.

Methodology

Analysis of trends was accomplished by comparing the results of the current study to previous recreation studies conducted in the planning corridor. These are:

Recreation Study, Madison Dam. (MPC 1987) Study of upper Beartrap Canyon recreation summer use.

1988 Hebgen Development - Missouri Madison Project. 2188 Supplemental Data, 1988 Recreation Use Study. (MPC, 1988) Study of Hebgen recreation visitors during the summer, 1988.

Hauser Reservoir Recreation Study. (McCool, 1982) Study of nine recreation sites on Hauser Reservoir during the summer of 1982.

Ryan Island Recreation Use Study. (Ryan Development Missouri Madison License application #2188, Supplemental Data, MPC, 1982) One month study of Ryan Island recreation use.

Carter Ferry Report on Aesthetics and Recreation. (Wirth and associates, 1983) Mail survey to residents of four county area around Missouri river addressing Holter Reservoir and Missouri River use.

Socio-economic Assessment, Proposed Expansion of the Hauser Dam Hydroelectric Plant, Missouri River. (Western Analysis 1982) Mail survey to residents of five county area around Hauser Reservoir.

1987 Recreation Study, Rainbow Reservoir. (MPC 1988) Summer study of recreation use on the Missouri River at Rainbow Reservoir sites.

1989 Missouri River Recreation Study (ITRR 1990). Study of recreation use of Hauser, Holter and Great Falls recreation sites from late May through mid-September, 1989.

Comparisons were performed on various socio-demographic variables, such as age, gender, education, occupation, and income. Comparisons were also performed on user characteristics such as length of stay, previous experience, activity participation, and expenditures. Differences in sites sampled, research objectives, and methodology make

it difficult to accurately measure changes in these variables. Therefore, the general trends that have occurred within each of the three study areas - Hebgen, Holter, and Great Falls - were examined. Individual sites were also examined when comparative data were available. All percentages given in the following trend analysis are approximations.

Results

Gender: The proportion of male to female visitors to the Hebgen/Ennis area has shown a slight increase since 1989. In the Hauser/Holter area this ratio has remained consistent since 1982, with only a 1% variance on the current 67% of male users. The Great Falls area has experienced a slight increase in females users between 1989 and 1995. In general, the ratio of male to female visitors has not changed significantly in any of the three study areas. In all three areas, approximately 2/3 of the users are male. However, at the individual site level York Bridge and Ryan Island indicate conflicting patterns. York Bridge has shown a marked decrease in female users from 1989 to 1995, 48% to 28% respectively. While the data for Ryan Island indicates that females users now hold a slight majority with 52%. Hauser Dam and Morony Dam retain the largest number of male users at approximately 80%.

Age: The age of the users in the Hebgen/Ennis area seems to have remained stable since 1988, with a current mean age of 45. The average age of users in the Hauser/Holter area has shown a steady increase, from 38 in 1982 to 52 in 1995. Users in the Great Falls area also appear to be increasing in age since 1989. This data tends to indicate that the average age of visitors, throughout all three areas, is generally increasing. Comparisons of individual sites also reinforce this pattern; virtually ever comparable site experienced an increase in mean user age. The largest increases were at York Bridge and Hauser Dam. The mean age at York Bridge has increased from 34 in 1982 to 43 in 1989 and 53 in 1995. Hauser Dam had shown a decrease in average age between 1982 and 1989, but between 1989 and 1995 user age increased by 10 years.

Occupation: No data is available for comparison for the Hebgen/Ennis area. In 1982, users in the Hauser area came from a variety of occupations, including primarily professionals, managers, service workers, and retired persons. In 1989, more users were retired than any other occupation. This trend has continued through 1995, with retired persons constituting an increasingly larger proportion of users. Hauser Dam indicates that there were slightly more retired persons than professionals in 1995.

In 1989, users to the Great Falls area represented a variety of occupations, including professionals, managers, craftsman, and service workers. The occupational characteristic of users to this area have remained consistent through 1995. Comparisons made for Giant Springs, Rainbow Overlook, and Ryan Island confirm that the largest percentage of users are professionals, with retired persons running a close second. The biggest exception to this trend has been at Morony Dam, with retired persons constituting the largest group, armed forces being a close second and professionals and craftsmen tied for third.

Education: No comparative data is available for the Hebgen/Ennis area. Education levels in the Hauser/Holter area has significantly increased over time. In 1982, 15% of users had a college level education, by 1995 this number had increased to 49%. In the Hauser area, high school and college graduates now make up the bulk of visitors and the distribution between the two groups seems closely split. The largest discrepancies were at York Bridge, where most users had a high school education, and Gates of the Mountain, where the college educated dominate use.

The Great Falls area has experienced a modest increase in education levels among users. In 1989, 37% of users had a college education, by 1995 this number had increased to 47%. College educated users have become the dominate user group throughout the Great Falls area. The only exception to this is at Morony Dam where the high school educated hold a slight majority. Overall, high school graduates made up the second largest category. Although, the percentage of these users has declined over time, they still represent about 1/3 of the users in both the Holter and Great Falls areas. Results from Hauser Dam and Ryan Island are generally consistent with these patterns.

Income: No data is available for comparison on income for the Hebgen/Ennis area. Household income of users to the Hauser/Holter area seems to be increasing since 1989. Users in the \$20,000 - \$29,000 income bracket remain the largest group, however, their overall percentage of users has decreased while the higher income brackets have continued to grow. The \$10,000 to \$40,000 range continues to represent the vast majority of users, but the distribution among the encompassed categories is drifting to the higher end of the scale and beyond. Comparisons within the Hauser area indicates that the under \$10,000 category has shown the steepest decline since 1989. Hauser Dam and Black Sandy have experienced the largest decline in this income bracket, 18% to 2% and 13% to 3%, respectively.

Household income of users to the Great Falls area appears to have remained rather stable since 1989. Comparisons among several individual sites within this region indicated numerous discrepancies, for example, Ryan island and Morony Dam have shown an increase of users in under \$10,000 bracket, Giant Springs, Ryan Island, and Morony Dam have shown a significant decline in the \$20,000 - \$29,000 bracket, and Giant Springs and Morony Dam indicate a significant increase in the \$40,000 - \$49,000 bracket. With these individual variances in mind, the aggregate pattern seems to have remained stable.

First Visit: The Hebgen/Ennis area has experienced a general increase, of approximately 12%, in first time visitors (FTV) since 1988. FTV currently average 40% in this area. FTV to the Holter area appear to have increased slightly since 1982. However, Gates of the Mountain indicates an opposite trend, in 1989 75% were FTV but by 1995 only 30% were. In general, FTV to this area seems to fluctuate between approximately 1/4 to 1/3 of visitors. FTV to the Hauser area seem to be slightly declining since 1989. The largest drop was at York Bridge where FTV dropped by half. FTV in the Great Falls area appears to have decreased significantly since 1989. Giant Springs and Morony Dam are

the two exceptions, FTV to these sites have slightly increased. Currently, FTV total approximately 28% in this area.

Previous Experience: The majority of visitors to all three areas reported having previous experience with the site. In 1982, a large majority of respondents with previous experience in the Hauser/Holter area had visited the area more than 10 times. The number of previous visits had moderately decreased by 1988, but those users in the over 10 visits category have remained the dominant group. Since 1989, the percentage of users in this category has continued to grow. At Riverside Campground, the percentage of visitors reporting more the 10 previous visits has more than doubled since 1989. Hauser Dam and Gates of the Mountain have both experienced increases of approximately 20%. The sole exception to this trend was Holter Campground, which reported a decrease in these users.

In the Great Falls area the number of previous visits was relatively even between the under 10 visits and over 10 visits. In 1995, the number of users reporting over 10 visits generally increased. Since 1989, Rainbow Overlook experienced the largest growth in visitors reporting more than 10 previous visits, with this category of users being the dominant group in 1995. Giant Springs and Morony Dam seem to have remained stable since 1989.

Overnight Use: The percentage of visitors staying overnight in the Hebgen/Ennis area has dropped by over half. In 1988, 95% of visitors reported an intent to stay over night, by 1995 it was only 46%. This indicates a significant reduction in overnight users. There has been a modest increase, since 1988, in overnight use in the Hauser/Holter area, with 50% of visitors staying overnight in 1995. Comparisons for several individual sites, however, reveal an opposite trend. Back Sandy, York Bridge, Riverside, Holter Dam, and Holter Lake Campground all indicate a general reduction in overnight visits since 1989. The largest declines were at Black Sandy and York Bridge. Of the comparable sites, only Hauser Dam, Causeway, and Gates of the Mountain showed an increase. In each of these three areas, day use constitutes by far the largest percent of visitors. The Great Falls area has also experienced a slight increase in overnight use, however, nearly 90% of the use to this area is day-use. Individual site comparisons confirm this trend.

Nights Camped: The average number of days spent in the Hebgen/Ennis area has remained consistent, at approximately 5 days, from 1988 to 1995. The average number of nights camped in the Hauser/Holter area has also remain consistent, at approximately 5 nights, from 1982 to 1995. Between 1982 and 1989, Black Sandy and York Bridge experienced a decrease in nights camped, while Riverside remained stable. Since 1989, however, all three of these sights have shown an general increase. All individual site comparisons reaffirm the aggregate trend. No comparable data was found for the Great Falls area.

Day Use: Day-use visitors in the Hauser/Holter area are generally not staying quite as long as they did in 1982. Most of this decrease has been in those visitors who stay more than 6 hours. The largest decline found was at Riverside, where visitors staying more than six hours dropped from 37% in 1989 to 4% in 1995. Conversely, Hauser Dam, Black Sandy, and York Bridge indicate a general increase for this time period. Overall the 2-6 hour time frame has remained the most common length of stay in the Hauser/Holter area. Causeway, York Bridge, and Gates of the Mountain indicate a significant increase for this time frame since 1989. However, Hauser Dam, Causeway, and Riverside show a slight decrease since 1989. No comparable data was found for the Hebgen/Ennis and Great Falls areas.

Activity Participation Rates: Participation in recreation activities have shown a general decrease in the Hebgen/Ennis area since 1988. Several activities, such as swimming, picnicking, and hiking have shown a significant reduction. Fishing from shore appears to be the only activity that has improved. In the Hauser/Holter area, participation rates showed increases from 1982 to 1989. However, from 1989 to 1995 there appears to have been a general decrease in most activity rates. Several activities, such as swimming, picnicking and hiking have remained stable, while photography seems to be the only activity to show marked improvement.

Site comparisons reveal some selective activity participation rate increases among different sites, since 1989. Causeway has shown a general increase in fishing by boat, powerboating, RV camping, swimming, photography, and hiking. Black Sandy indicates an increase in swimming. Riverside reveals growth in water-skiing, photography, picnicking, hiking/walking, and swimming. Holter Dam has had a slight increase in sightseeing and hiking/walking. Hauser Dam has shown an increase in picnicking, hiking/walking, photography, and swimming. With the exception of these modest increases, the site comparisons seem to support the overall pattern of decreasing activity participation rates.

The Great Falls area has also experienced a general decline in activity participation rates since 1989. Fishing, nature study, and hiking have shown the largest declines. Swimming is the only activity to show a modest improvement. In general, all three regions have shown a declining trend in activity participation rates since 1989. Site comparisons seem to be consistent with the aggregate trend.

Expenditures: The survey results on expenditures from 1982 to 1995 are so significantly different that comparisons do not seem appropriate. Therefore, comparisons were limited to the period between 1989 to 1995. However, expenditures were not queried in the same way between these time periods, thus any discrepancies may be a reflection of methodology. At the Hauser/Holter sites, an average of \$13.75 was spent on restaurants and bars in 1989, along with \$28.57 on groceries, in comparison \$29.51 was spent on food, drinks, and refreshments in 1995; \$22.35 was spent on gas and auto accessories in 1989, compared to \$21.24 on gas and other transportation in 1995; \$12.04 was spent on lodging in 1989, while only \$7.80 was spent on lodging in 1995.

In the Great Falls area, an average of \$11.50 was spent on restaurants and bars in 1989, along with \$9.22 on groceries, in comparison \$21.61 was spent on food, drinks, and refreshments in 1995; \$11.00 was spent on gas and auto accessories in 1989, compared to \$13.91 on gas and transportation in 1995; \$9.39 was spent on lodging in 1989, while \$12.42 was spent on lodging in 1995. No comparable data was found for the Hebgen/Ennis area.

6 - Economic Assessment of Recreation Use

Introduction

The recreation resources that exist in the planning corridor attract a large number of both resident and nonresident visitors to the area. Expenditures made by these visitors within the corridor generates considerable economic activity that supports many jobs that are either directly or indirectly dependent on this activity. Indeed, in many smaller communities, tourism expenditures constitute an important component of the local economic base.

Tourism and recreation is a major component of Montana's economic base. In 1995, non-resident travel and tourism was the second largest industry in Montana (ITRR 1996). This non-resident travel and tourism market has shown considerable growth since the early 1980's and is projected to maintain this trend. Resident expenditures for recreation trips in Montana also adds a substantial amount to the non-resident component. The number of resident recreation trips is projected to increase in direct proportion to Montana's increasing population.

This section of the report illustrates the current trends and characteristics of the tourism and recreation industry, the current economic conditions that exist within the corridor, and the economic impacts resulting from recreational use of many of the corridors' resources.

Tourism and Recreation In Montana

Non-Resident Tourism

In 1995, over 7.9 million people visited Montana spending over \$1.2 billion during their stay (ITRR 1996). The economic activity generated by these expenditures supported over 59,000 full and part-time jobs with a combined payroll of over \$728 million. Non-resident tourism has increased substantially over the last fifteen years (Table 4). Growth in the non-resident visitation to Montana during the last five years is almost double that of the ten year period from 1980 to 1989. This level of growth is projected to level off with annual increases of about 1% to 2% (Nickerson and Christensen 1996).

Table 4. Nonresident visitation to Montana.

Year	Non-resident Visitation	Annual Percent Change
1980	4,997,398	
1981	5,538,985	10.8%
1982	5,253,416	-5.2%
1983	5,276,156	0.4%
1984	5,317,565	0.8%
1985	5,396,275	1.5%
1986	5,356,445	-0.7%
1987	5,543,094	3.5%
1988	5,762,253	4.0%
1989	5,897,142	2.3%
1990	6,481,163	9.9%
1991	6,797,608	4.9%
1992	7,391,162	8.7%
1993	7,571,178	2.4%
1994	7,815,875	3.2%
1995	7,887,818	0.9%

Source: ITRR

expected to increase substantially in the future. This can be attributed to several factors. Almost a third of non-residents visit Yellowstone National Park and the surrounding areas. Interstate 15 forms the major north-south travel corridor for tourist travel in Montana and provides ready access to the river corridor in both the Helena and Great Falls regions. Additionally, the impact of promotion and several recent movies has popularized Montana as a scenic flyfishing destination.

Resident Tourism and Recreation

In 1990 (the most recent year studied), Montana residents took an estimated 5.9 million pleasure trips in Montana (Christensen and others, 1991). The \$293 million of resident expenditures from all pleasure trips provided employment for over 5,000 Montanans with a payroll of approximately \$64 million. The most popular recreation activities were lake fishing (13%), hiking (12%), and viewing wildlife (10%).

The seven counties that contain the planning corridor were the destinations for 29% of these pleasure trips. Gallatin county was the most popular destination and accounted for 9% of all pleasure trips. Lewis and Clark and Cascade counties each was the destination for 8% of the trips. Broadwater, Jefferson, Chouteau, and Madison counties each accounted for about 1% of the total in-state pleasure trips taken by Montanans.

Natural resources form the basis of Montana's tourism industry. Moisey and Yuan (1991) found that over half of the economic impact of non-resident tourism results from wildland related activities (e.g., camping, hiking, etc.). The most common outdoor recreation activities non-residents participated in during 1995 were sightseeing, visiting historical and interpretive sites, photography, viewing wildlife, and camping. These activities were some of the more popular recreation activities mentioned by visitors to the river corridor.

The non-resident component of visitation to the river corridor is

Recreation participation by Montana residents has increased in the last ten years. Table 5 shows the trend in participation for wildlife viewing, fishing, and hunting at the national, regional and state level for 1980 to 1990. Montana has shown a far greater rate of resident participation since 1985 for wildlife viewing and hunting than at the national or regional level. Increases in the participation rate for fishing are lower in Montana but still outpace the population growth for the period.

Population growth for the Rocky Mountain region (MT, ID, WY, UT, and WY) has been increasing in the last fifteen years and is estimated to increase by 13% by 1995 (Table 6). Population increases in Montana have been somewhat lower than for the region, but are similar for the counties that contain the river corridor. The counties that are in the upper portion of the river corridor have had the greatest increase in population and are estimated to grow by over 17% from 1990 to 1995.

The projected increase in resident population in the state and within the river corridor combined with the increase in recreation participation in corridor rich recreation activities should result in a marked increase in the demand for recreational opportunities within Montana and the river corridor.

Table 5. Recreation Participation Trends.

	Wildlife		
	Fishing	watching	Hunting
National			
1980 to 85	9%	49%	-3%
1985 to 90	10%	9%	3%
Mountain States			
1980 to 85	14%	64%	1%
1985 to 90	9%	7%	-1%
Montana			
1980 to 85	6%	62%	0%
1985 to 90	6%	31%	13%

Source: 1991 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation Trends. State and Regional Trends, Report 91-2. US Fish and Wildlife Service. 1994.

Table 6. Total population.

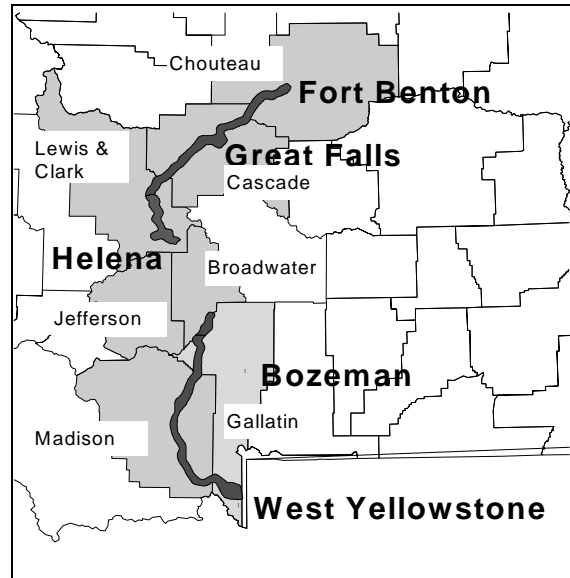
County	Years					Percent Change		
	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	80-90	90-94	90-95
Gallatin	42,865	48,994	50,463	57,771	59,406	18%	14%	18%
Jefferson	7,029	7,709	7,939	8,988	9,233	13%	13%	16%
Madison	5,448	5,877	5,989	6,384	6,662	10%	7%	11%
Broadwater	3,267	3,494	3,318	3,677	3,885	2%	11%	17%
Lewis And Clark	43,039	46,912	47,495	51,523	52,785	10%	8%	11%
Cascade	80,696	79,591	77,691	81,166	81,091	-4%	4%	4%
Chouteau	6,092	5,924	5,452	5,451	5,492	-11%	0%	1%
CORRIDOR	188,436	198,501	198,347	214,960	218,554	5%	8%	10%
MONTANA	786,690	822,320	799,065	856,047	870,281	2%	7%	8%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	6,594,400	7,168,500	7,298,900	7,834,300	8,211,700	11%	7%	13%

Source: US Census.

Current Economic Conditions

The planning corridor touches or is contained by the seven Montana counties shown in Figure 38. These are, starting from the south; Gallatin, Madison, Jefferson, Broadwater, Lewis and Clark, Cascade and Chouteau. The current economic conditions and trends in the seven county area, in Montana, and in the Rocky Mountain region are discussed below. All dollar amounts are stated in constant 1993 dollars (the latest year available) to illustrate any real changes that have occurred. Employment data are only available for broad industry aggregations such as the retail or service sector. Income data are shown for the specific industries where recreationists typically spend their money.

Figure 38. Counties Adjacent to the Planning Corridor.



Total Personal Income

Total personal income (TPI) is income from all sources. It includes such income sources as wages and salaries, dividends interest and rents, and transfer payments. TPI is a measure of the overall personal wealth in a region for all individuals within the region.

TPI in Montana has been growing since 1980 but at a much slower rate than for the surrounding states. Table 7 shows that for the period 1980 to 1990, TPI in Montana only grew by 8% compared with 22% growth in the region. But since 1990 Montana has kept pace with other states in the region. TPI growth for the corridor, while outpacing Montana's growth, was still less than that for the region. The three counties in the upper corridor have shown increases in TPI far greater than Montana or the region. Gallatin county has had the greatest increase almost doubling TPI since 1980. The counties in the lower corridor have shown a far lower rate of TPI growth especially in Cascade County.

Table 7. Total personal income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	599,219	723,199	820,462	953,288	37%	16%
Jefferson	108,686	129,396	141,583	155,503	30%	10%
Madison	70,692	77,801	85,242	92,622	21%	9%
Broadwater	40,297	40,761	48,031	56,720	19%	18%
Lewis And Clark	749,394	802,507	834,987	937,310	11%	12%
Cascade	1,364,715	1,338,985	1,372,368	1,475,405	1%	8%
Chouteau	76,684	81,509	104,945	126,863	37%	21%
CORRIDOR	3,009,687	3,194,157	3,407,619	3,797,711	13%	11%
MONTANA	12,081,647	12,441,355	13,034,851	14,612,476	8%	12%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	110,299,194	124,151,269	134,241,112	149,764,153	22%	12%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita income (PCI) is a measure of the level of individual wealth. It is the TPI of an area divided by the population. PCI is a somewhat better measure of the wealth of an area than TPI as it provides a standard that is comparable among geographic areas whether they are counties, states or regions.

Montana's overall PCI is somewhat lower than that for the Rocky Mountain region and lagged in growth during the 1980's (Table 8). While still lower in 1993, Montana's PCI has grown almost twice as fast as the region since 1990. PCI in the corridor grew rapidly during the 1980's and by 1993 was almost as high as the region. Chouteau county has shown the greatest growth in PCI since 1980 and is also the richest county on a per capita basis -- almost 25% over the regional PCI. Lewis and Clark county has shown the least PCI growth in the corridor -- increasing by only 6% since 1980 -- although it is still one of the wealthiest counties within the corridor.

Table 8. Per capita personal income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	13,917	15,020	16,172	17,032	16%	5%
Jefferson	15,364	16,820	17,697	18,067	15%	2%
Madison	12,858	13,087	14,219	14,963	11%	5%
Broadwater	12,383	11,905	14,446	15,813	17%	9%
Lewis And Clark	17,335	17,507	17,557	18,469	1%	5%
Cascade	16,926	16,584	17,658	18,369	4%	4%
Chouteau	12,601	13,768	19,266	23,762	53%	23%
CORRIDOR	14,483	14,956	16,716	18,068	15%	8%
MONTANA	15,315	15,128	16,298	17,376	6%	7%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	16,726	17,319	18,392	19,116	10%	4%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Total Labor Income

Total labor income (TLI) is a measure of earnings within an area. It is less than TPI as it is a measure of earned income (e.g., wages and salaries and proprietors income). While the Rocky Mountain region has been fairly constant in TLI growth since 1980, Montana fared poorly during the 1980's and then rebounded from 1990 to 1993. The counties within the corridor performed better than the state not only during the 1980's but also from 1990 to 1993. Except for Cascade and Lewis and Clark counties, the remaining corridor counties showed a real increase in TLI by over 35% during the 1980's and 22% from 1990 to 1993.

Table 9. Total Labor Income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	418,123	490,606	536,504	658,795	28%	23%
Jefferson	37,105	53,663	70,657	75,376	90%	7%
Madison	34,313	34,924	42,424	47,821	24%	13%
Broadwater	22,013	17,026	24,376	31,651	11%	30%
Lewis And Clark	598,663	609,820	608,373	703,598	2%	16%
Cascade	1,000,997	894,593	892,215	982,516	-11%	10%
Chouteau	29,786	26,892	54,949	77,980	84%	42%
CORRIDOR	2,141,000	2,127,524	2,229,500	2,577,737	4%	16%
MONTANA	8,555,163	7,970,259	8,335,134	9,752,799	-3%	17%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	85,150,189	91,411,226	98,229,025	111,431,918	15%	13%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Employment

Employment grew substantially in the region and somewhat less so in Montana during the 1980's. From 1990 to 1993, the rate of growth in employment was slightly higher in Montana than in the surrounding states. Mirroring the trends in TLI, most counties in the corridor enjoyed a rate of employment growth far greater than in the surrounding area. Gallatin, Jefferson and Lewis and Clark counties reported the most growth in total employment.

Table 10. Total employment.

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	21,662	26,560	31,175	36,683	44%	18%
Jefferson	2,249	3,073	3,519	3,726	56%	6%
Madison	2,643	2,820	2,924	3,135	11%	7%
Broadwater	1,463	1,555	1,553	1,741	6%	12%
Lewis And Clark	25,759	27,397	29,414	32,314	14%	10%
Cascade	42,652	40,305	42,654	44,632	0%	5%
Chouteau	2,756	2,685	2,775	2,950	1%	6%
CORRIDOR	99,184	104,395	114,014	125,181	15%	10%
MONTANA	391,625	404,124	427,536	471,156	9%	10%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	3,461,542	3,848,684	4,238,665	4,633,776	22%	9%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Retail Trade

The retail trade sector has been growing in the region since 1990 but has shown a greater variation within Montana. Patterns in the retail sector of the economy closely follow population trends (Swanson 1991). As population increases or declines, retail sales and labor income tend to increase or decline.

Real growth in retail labor income was greatest in the counties in the upper corridor where population increased and lowest in Broadwater, Lewis and Clark, and Cascade where population levels were stable or declined since 1980. Retail employment followed a pattern similar to retail income with the state showing far lower growth than the region. The counties within the corridor had retail sector employment increases similar to the surrounding states.

Table 11. Retail labor income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	69,516	78,747	83,873	110,579	21%	32%
Jefferson	3,346	5,292	4,625	4,715	38%	2%
Madison	4,415	4,828	5,413	6,345	23%	17%
Broadwater	3,488	3,321	2,659	2,990	-24%	12%
Lewis And Clark	59,198	68,440	71,525	75,690	21%	6%
Cascade	135,084	134,001	128,021	138,024	-5%	8%
Chouteau	4,552	4,549	4,951	5,829	9%	18%
CORRIDOR	279,600	299,178	301,066	344,172	8%	14%
MONTANA	1,091,061	1,112,480	1,049,252	1,214,365	-4%	16%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	9,247,962	10,187,399	10,050,586	11,399,238	9%	13%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 12. Retail employment.

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	4,346	5,366	6,234	7,838	43%	26%
Jefferson	245	405	384	429	57%	12%
Madison	374	383	421	474	13%	13%
Broadwater	245	278	215	274	-12%	27%
Lewis And Clark	4,009	4,788	5,116	5,453	28%	7%
Cascade	7,757	7,585	8,632	9,390	11%	9%
Chouteau	332	299	338	377	2%	12%
CORRIDOR	17,308	19,104	21,340	24,235	23%	14%
MONTANA	68,844	72,630	77,799	89,536	13%	15%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	571,011	646,476	720,706	812,383	26%	13%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Service Sector

During the 1980's, real growth in the service industry outstripped that of any other sector not only in the region but in Montana. Chouteau county was the only county within the corridor that lost income in the service sector during the 1980's, but regained in the first three years of the 1990's. Within the corridor, real growth in the service industry labor income was 32% from 1980 to 1990. Employment increased by over 36% during the same period.

Table 13. Services labor income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	73,134	101,065	132,659	166,316	81%	25%
Jefferson	5,629	7,137	7,411	7,843	32%	6%
Madison	4,671	5,288	6,174	10,573	32%	71%
Broadwater	1,637	2,737	3,215	4,268	96%	33%
Lewis And Clark	114,663	131,091	156,544	187,732	37%	20%
Cascade	210,589	219,082	237,050	277,724	13%	17%
Chouteau	4,276	3,936	3,452	3,915	-19%	13%
CORRIDOR	414,600	470,336	546,505	658,371	32%	20%
MONTANA	1,545,250	1,729,194	1,932,100	2,336,028	25%	21%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	15,061,927	18,848,899	23,934,124	28,506,733	59%	19%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 14. Services employment.

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	4,359	6,346	7,904	9,566	81%	21%
Jefferson	416	591	554	553	33%	0%
Madison	385	476	508	650	32%	28%
Broadwater	175	213	265	348	51%	31%
Lewis And Clark	6,405	7,570	8,889	10,126	39%	14%
Cascade	10,079	10,351	11,625	13,129	15%	13%
Chouteau	312	385	361	402	16%	11%
CORRIDOR	22,131	25,932	30,106	34,774	36%	16%
MONTANA	83,740	97,401	112,173	129,677	34%	16%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	718,381	920,823	1,161,714	1,312,435	62%	13%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Food Stores

Groceries are one of the major purchases of recreationists in the corridor. This sector of the economy declined in Montana during the 1980's, but fared much better in most of the corridor except in Madison and Cascade counties. The most rapid growth was in the less populated counties and most in the more populated rural counties. Most corridor counties that have experienced growth in this sector since 1990 have outpaced the state. Cascade county has continued to decline since 1990 and Jefferson county after increasing in the 1980's' has declined in the first part of the 1990's.

Table 15. Food Stores Labor Income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	9,767	10,483	10,952	12,624	12%	15%
Jefferson	926	1,163	1,334	1,281	44%	-4%
Madison	665	752	661	828	-1%	25%
Broadwater	498	744	745	800	50%	7%
Lewis And Clark	7,972	12,236	10,922	12,179	37%	12%
Cascade	30,160	29,461	26,990	25,424	-11%	-6%
Chouteau	826	1,154	1,604	1,797	94%	12%
MONTANA	196,153	197,497	185,669	20,8420	-5%	12%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(d) Data suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Eating and Drinking Establishments

Bars and restaurants are another industry that tourists and recreationists frequent when they visit the corridor. Little growth occurred in Montana in this sector during the 1980's but really expanded in the first three years of the 1990's. The counties in the upper corridor have shown a greater increase in labor income in this sector than those in the lower corridor.

Table 16. Eating and Drinking Establishment Labor Income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	14,013	18,232	20,029	29,813	43%	49%
Jefferson	595	1,483	1,619	1,886	172%	17%
Madison	1,244	(d)	1,622	2,141	30%	32%
Broadwater	998	1,154	805	1,172	-19%	46%
Lewis And Clark	15,863	18,724	17,602	21,333	11%	21%
Cascade	(d)	25,634	27,992	33,050	(d)	18%
Chouteau	1,039	888	735	1,087	-29%	48%
MONTANA	239,313	251,793	242,799	334,911	1%	38%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(d) Data suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Hotel and Lodging

During the 1980's, the lodging industry in Montana declined by about 10% in terms of labor income. Gallatin and Broadwater counties gained considerably during this time period. Growth in the 1990's varies along the corridor.

Table 17. Hotel and Lodging Labor Income (\$millions 1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	13,057	13,040	19,376	20,776	48%	7%
Jefferson	556	1,129	(d)	172	(d)	(d)
Madison	1,291	1,124	1,281	1,526	-1%	19%
Broadwater	153	(d)	254	503	67%	98%
Lewis And Clark	7,045	(d)	4,971	5,228	-29%	5%
Cascade	(d)	8,180	9,139	9,006	(d)	-1%
Chouteau	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
MONTANA	114,773	113,292	103,708	116,432	-10%	12%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(d) Data suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Amusement and Recreation Services

This sector of the economy saw rapid growth in Montana during the 1980's. For the counties with published information, most showed growth. During the early 1990's, the counties in the corridor for the most part outdistanced the state's growth in the amusement and recreation service sector.

Table 18. Amusement and Recreation Service Labor Income (millions \$1993).

County	Years				% Change	
	1980	1985	1990	1993	80-90	90-93
Gallatin	3,474	2,667	2,200	1,993	-37%	-9%
Jefferson	(d)	(d)	286	350	(d)	22%
Madison	(d)	367	471	864	(d)	83%
Broadwater	(d)	94	167	345	(d)	107%
Lewis And Clark	1,595	2,929	4,446	7,366	179%	66%
Cascade	3,611	3,930	5,401	9,390	50%	74%
Chouteau	(d)	(d)	221	271	(d)	23%
MONTANA	31,723	48,634	72,257	120,859	128%	67%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

(d) Data suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Economic Mix

The economic mix of an area's economy provides insight into the type and magnitude of economic dependence upon certain industries and the diversity of the local economy. In general, an economy that is diversified tends to be more stable over time than one that is tied to a single industry, especially if that industry is characterized by cyclical patterns of growth and decline.

Table 19 displays the proportion of total labor income that is derived by each sector of the economy for the corridor counties, the corridor as a whole and for Montana. Generally, larger geographic regions have more diverse economies. This can be seen when comparing the economic mix for both Montana and the aggregation of the corridor counties. At the county level, a greater diversity of economic mixes can be seen.

The more populated urban counties are characterized by a greater economic diversity with more emphasis on the service, retail, FIRE sectors. The smaller rural counties tend to have their economies dominated by the presence of a single industry. Agriculture in Chouteau county and mining in Jefferson county are examples of this.

Table 19. Proportion of Labor Income by Economic Sector (1993).

	Gallatin	Jefferson	Madison	Broadwater	Lewis & Clark	Cascade	Chouteau	Corridor	Montana
Agriculture	2.9%	1.1%	17.7%	25.9%	1.1%	2.9%	64.6%	4.8%	8.1%
Mining	0.4%	35.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	2.9%
Manufacturing	8.2%	9.1%	3.8%	12.4%	4.9%	3.4%	1.0%	5.2%	8.6%
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.6%	5.4%	7.4%	6.3%	6.4%	6.3%	1.8%	6.0%	9.5%
Wholesale Trade	6.2%	3.2%	0.9%	2.7%	3.7%	6.6%	3.4%	5.4%	5.5%
Retail Trade	18.5%	6.8%	15.8%	10.0%	11.3%	14.8%	7.7%	14.2%	13.3%
FIRE *	4.8%	1.6%	4.2%	2.3%	7.6%	7.1%	2.6%	6.3%	4.9%
Services	27.8%	11.4%	26.3%	14.3%	27.9%	29.9%	5.2%	27.2%	25.6%
Government	25.5%	26.5%	24.0%	16.1%	36.6%	28.9%	13.6%	29.4%	21.6%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

* FIRE - Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Economic Impacts From Recreational Use of Surveyed Corridor Sites

Visitors to the corridor spent a considerable amount of money in the surrounding towns and recreation facilities. In addition, while enroute to the corridor, many visitors bought gas, groceries and retail purchases outside the planning region. Visitors were asked to record all trip expenditures made in Montana. Expenditures made outside the region do not directly generate economic activity within the planning region. Therefore, the economic impacts from recreational use within the corridor are based solely on expenditures that occurred within the corridor.

The estimates of economic impact were calculated only for those sites sampled during the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey. As use estimates for non-sampled sites do not exist, the economic contribution from recreational use of these sites was not estimated.

Overview of the methodology

Visitor expenditure information was collected as part of the visitor survey. Average group trip expenditures for each region were calculated for the winter and summer season. Total expenditures for each region and season were then calculated by multiplying the average group trip expenditure by estimated use levels for each region and season.

The economic impacts to the corridor from visitor expenditures were then estimated using the USDA Forest Service IMPLAN economic input-output model. The economic impacts include direct, indirect, induced and total impacts in terms of industry output, labor income, and employment.

Visitor Expenditures

Average group expenditures were estimated from the survey data for each region by season. Respondents recorded all trip expenditures and locations during their trip in Montana. Categories given were: food and drinks, motels and campgrounds, gas and transportation costs, guides or outfitters, licenses or entrance fees, retail goods and all other expenditures that did not fit the above list. In addition, visitors were asked to record the location by listing the town where each expenditure was made.

Several adjustments were made to the average trip expenditures to better reflect the economic impact of recreation use of corridor resources. Expenditures made outside the corridor were eliminated so as not to overestimate spending levels within the corridor. Another adjustment was made to eliminate overestimating visitor expenditures from respondents visiting multiple sites during their trip. As many visitors may have stayed at more than one site during their trip, it would be inappropriate to attribute their total trip cost to the site where they were sampled. Total trip costs were adjusted by the proportion of total trip spent at the survey site. As an example, a visitor may only stay one night at a site in the corridor during a one week camping trip. If they spent \$500 during that trip, only 1/7th of their expenditures should be allocated to that site. Adjusted average trip expenditures by season and region are shown in Table 20.

Table 20. Adjusted Average Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	41.55	58.44	30.63	29.51	11.15	21.61
Motels, campgrounds	27.72	33.63	6.05	7.8	8.87	12.42
Gas and transportation	27.04	38.99	32.09	21.24	5.01	13.91
Guide or outfitter	8.05	23.06	0	0.37	0.11	10.12
License or entrance fees	24.96	12.25	4.81	7.61	0.98	2.94
Retail goods	23.58	39.2	17.82	10.16	7.75	11.29
Other expenditures	1.63	6.33	6.13	2.8	3.1	0.95
Total expenditures	154.54	211.9	97.52	79.5	36.97	73.23

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Adjusted average group trip expenditures were then multiplied by the use levels (Table 3) for each region and season to derive total expenditures from recreational use of surveyed sites within the corridor for the year. These are shown in Table 21.

Table 21. Total Expenditures from Recreational Use of Surveyed Sites.

	Region			
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Total
Food, drinks	3,672,401	2,022,384	2,630,454	8,325,239
Motels, campgrounds	2,133,975	491,414	1,566,616	4,192,005
Gas and other transportation	2,446,459	1,667,378	1,644,934	5,758,771
Guide or outfitter	1,403,871	17,260	1,118,047	2,539,178
License or entrance fees	857,873	456,408	345,914	1,660,195
Retail goods	2,440,094	849,652	1,417,113	4,706,859
Other expenditures	382,222	259,855	173,740	815,817
Total expenditures	13,336,895	5,764,351	8,896,818	27,998,064

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Economic Impacts

The economic impacts to the counties surrounding the corridor resulting from recreational use of selected survey sites within the corridor were estimated using the USDA Forest Service IMPLAN input-output economic model. The IMPLAN data base contains county-level economic data, derived from the national input-output model and the 1982 Census of Business. IMPLAN allows the user to define an economic region based on single or multiple counties. IMPLAN estimates economic impacts in terms of changes in final demand within these defined economic regions. Spending by visitors introduces exogenous dollars into the economy and can be treated as changes in final demand. IMPLAN estimates the direct, indirect and induced effects of these changes in final

demand. These important secondary effects are then used to derive total industry output, employee compensation and employment multipliers.

The seven counties that surround the river corridor were used to define the economic region for impact analysis. Total visitor expenditures were estimated for each of the three regions within the corridor and the economic impacts were estimated for the corridor as a whole.

Two steps were taken to prepare the total expenditure data for economic impact analysis. During the first step, expenditures were deflated from 1995 to 1991 prices based on the consumer price index. The IMPLAN county-level data base is derived from the 1991 Census of Business. To account for structural changes within the economy since 1991, 1995 dollar amounts were converted to 1991 prices for IMPLAN analysis. Once IMPLAN estimated the regional impacts, they were inflated to reflect 1995 prices. Once the expenditures were deflated, the seven expenditure categories were "bridged", or distributed to the appropriate economic sectors contained within the IMPLAN data base. The allocation scheme used is based on methods developed by ITRR (Moisey and Yuan 1990; ITRR 1995). The scheme used production function data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

IMPLAN estimates direct, indirect and induced economic impacts for industry output, labor income and employment. Direct effects result from the initial purchase of goods and services by recreationists. Businesses that provide these goods and services must purchase inputs (e.g. raw materials and labor) from their suppliers; these purchases result in indirect effects -- that is, suppliers are indirectly affected by recreationists' expenditures. For example, restaurants must purchase food items from their suppliers to provide food for travelers. Induced effects result from the increased spending of persons employed in the directly and indirectly affected businesses. This chain of buying and selling continues until the original expenditure totally leaks out of the region in the form of purchases, interest, profits, rents and taxes paid outside the region. The sum of the indirect and induced impacts are defined as total secondary impacts (Walsh 1986).

The ratio of the direct impact to the direct and secondary impacts is called a multiplier. Multipliers give an indication of how much "leakage" occurs from a region as a result of spending. The more leakage an industry has, the smaller the multiplier. In addition, the lower the secondary effects are relative to the direct effects, the lower the multiplier. The multiplier for a region with a diversity of businesses will be larger because regional demand may be satisfied from within the region, rather than through imports.

Multipliers can be calculated for numerous economic indicators. The ratio of direct impact to secondary impact is called an impact multiplier (Walsh 1986). Just as additional employment earnings are generated as a result of direct expenditures, additional employee compensation is produced from secondary spending. The ratio of direct employee income to direct and secondary employee income is called a personal income. Employment is generated by each level of impact, producing an employment

multiplier, which is defined as the ratio of direct employment to direct and secondary employment.

Separate IMPLAN estimates were made for all recreational use that occurred at the sampled sites and for several popular recreational activities in the corridor. These were angling, river floating, wildlife viewing, auto RV camping, all river use and all reservoir use. The following sections summarize the economic impacts for each type of recreation use within the corridor.

Economic Impacts From Recreational Use At Surveyed Sites.

Table 22 displays the economic impact from recreational use of the sites surveyed during the 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey to the seven counties surrounding the river corridor. The total economic effects of this recreational use accounted for about 1% of total employment and labor income within the region. Almost seven hundred jobs within the corridor were directly supported by recreationist spending and over 1,300 total jobs through the directly and indirectly affected economic sectors.

The output multipliers show that for every dollar spent in the region, an additional \$1.20 of output is generated through indirect and induced impacts and for each job directly supported by recreationists' spending, another job was supported through secondary impacts.

Table 22. Economic Impact of Recreational Use of Surveyed Sites (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$28,069,845	\$5,911,397	\$26,563,788	\$60,473,249	2.2
Labor Income	\$10,059,262	\$1,486,353	\$8,133,796	\$19,679,411	2.0
Employment (jobs)	692	105	566	1,362	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Impacts From River and Reservoir Use

The use levels, activity participation and expenditure patterns of river versus reservoir visitors can affect the economic impacts attributed to each type of visitor. The following tables show the average trip expenditures, total expenditures and economic impacts to the corridor from river and reservoir visitors. As many river sites were only surveyed from May through September 1995, the estimated use levels and resulting total expenditures and economic impacts from river visitation are lower than if they had been surveyed for a full year.

Average group trip expenditures are shown in Tables 23-24 for river and reservoir users. Average trip expenditures are much higher for river visitors than for those visiting

reservoir sites. This might be explained by a far greater proportion of river visitors being nonresident while the majority of reservoir visitors are Montana residents.

Table 23. Average River Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	42.91	64.50	102.50	42.32	35.50	44.47
Motels, campgrounds	29.41	36.69	5.30	8.72	53.70	16.18
Gas and other transportation	33.22	39.23	62.52	31.94	37.77	36.79
Guide or outfitter	23.09	33.18	0.00	0.00	1.67	48.36
License or entrance fees	26.16	14.78	17.75	12.17	10.73	12.57
Retail goods	46.78	48.35	54.07	17.03	15.80	20.43
Other expenditures	4.91	8.75	55.48	4.89	24.00	2.34
Total expenditures	206.48	245.48	297.62	117.07	179.17	181.14

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Table 24. Average Reservoir Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	40.89	52.68	24.44	28.77	9.46	17.26
Motels, campgrounds	26.91	30.71	6.12	7.75	5.75	11.70
Gas and other transportation	24.05	38.76	29.46	20.62	2.73	9.55
Guide or outfitter	0.76	13.42	0.00	0.39	0.00	2.83
License or entrance fees	24.38	9.84	3.69	7.35	0.30	1.11
Retail goods	12.33	30.48	14.69	9.76	7.19	9.55
Other expenditures	0.05	4.02	1.87	2.68	1.65	0.69
Total expenditures	129.37	179.91	80.27	77.32	27.08	52.69

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

The total expenditures for river and reservoir visitors are shown in Tables 25-26. Total expenditures for both visitor types were higher in the Hebgen-Ennis region while reservoir visitors spent far more in the Helena and Great Falls regions than did river users. The economic impacts from river and reservoir visitors are shown in Tables 27-28.

Table 25. Total River Visitor Expenditures (\$1995).

	Region			Total
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	
Food, drinks	1,932,616	324,062	823,401	3,080,079
Motels, campgrounds	1,108,195	33,684	348,719	1,490,598
Gas and other transportation	1,188,053	213,540	691,319	2,092,912
Guide or outfitter	995,972	0	850,931	1,846,903
License or entrance fees	471,749	68,665	233,582	773,996
Retail goods	1,474,577	157,226	377,666	2,009,469
Other expenditures	260,564	128,713	69,989	459,266
Total expenditures	7,431,726	925,890	3,395,607	11,753,223

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Table 26. Total Reservoir Visitor Expenditures (\$1995).

	Region			Total
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	
Food, drinks	1,740,263	1,743,169	1,795,247	5,278,679
Motels, campgrounds	1,025,710	460,572	1,203,146	2,689,428
Gas and other transportation	1,258,391	1,481,180	941,183	3,680,754
Guide or outfitter	408,076	17,199	262,064	687,339
License or entrance fees	386,173	395,766	109,033	890,972
Retail goods	965,543	715,557	1,034,028	2,715,128
Other expenditures	121,591	154,487	98,244	374,322
Total expenditures	5,905,747	4,967,930	5,442,945	16,316,622

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Table 27. Economic Impact of River Visitors at Surveyed Sites in the Missouri Madison Corridor (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$11,753,223	\$2,641,588	\$12,318,244	\$27,083,027	2.3
Labor Income	\$4,606,859	\$660,719	\$3,771,836	\$9,039,414	2.0
Employment (jobs)	323	47	262	632	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Table 28. Economic Impact of Reservoir Visitors at Surveyed Sites in the Missouri Madison Corridor (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$16,316,622	\$3,425,704	\$15,038,887	\$34,597,137	2.1
Labor Income	\$5,895,471	\$858,101	\$4,604,892	\$11,358,464	1.9
Employment (jobs)	391	61	320	771	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Economic Impacts From Selected Recreation Activities At Surveyed Sites.

The following sections contain the estimates of the economic impacts from visitors who participated in angling, wildlife viewing, river floating, and camping in the Missouri Madison corridor. These activities were chosen because they were the most popular corridor-wide. Estimates are based on the expenditures and number of visitors who reported engaging in each of the activities. As visitors could have participated in any or all of these activities, **the resulting economic impacts for each activity can not be attributed solely to that activity as some overlap would occur.**

Economic Impacts From Angling At Surveyed Sites.

Angling was one of the most frequently mentioned recreation activities that visitors engaged did while in the river corridor. About 44% of all visitors mentioned they fished and at some areas, such as the upper Madison River, angling was the primary recreation activity.

Average corridor trip expenditures for anglers are shown in Table 29. Anglers, on average, spent more per trip than did visitors in general. Hebgen-Ennis and Great Falls regions summer season anglers spent the more per trip than did anglers in the Helena region. Anglers spent the most on food and drinks then gas and transportation costs. Helena area anglers spent the least on average for motels and campgrounds. Total expenditures by anglers are shown in Table 30. Anglers visiting the Hebgen-Ennis

Table 29. Average Angler Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	39.23	76.94	45.87	29.97	17.33	51.91
Motels, campgrounds	23.86	44.83	5.53	7.73	29.83	26.88
Gas and other transportation	25.20	51.06	43.23	23.20	18.31	40.15
Guide or outfitter	6.57	35.89	0.00	0.15	0.93	66.78
License or entrance fees	29.48	19.79	8.82	10.03	6.02	15.86
Retail goods	18.61	55.75	26.72	11.63	9.09	39.88
Other expenditures	2.50	8.36	14.76	3.25	13.33	2.26
Total expenditures	145.45	292.62	144.93	85.96	94.84	243.72

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

region account for half of all angler expenditures made within the corridor. while Helena and Great Falls anglers each spent about half that amount. The economic impact of angler use at surveyed sites in the river corridor are shown in Table 31.

Table 31. Total Angler Expenditures (\$1995).

	Region			Total
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	
Food, drinks	2,439,903	1,340,149	807,527	4,587,579
Motels, campgrounds	1,424,077	289,778	469,409	2,183,264
Gas and other transportation	1,617,172	1,105,897	636,642	3,359,711
Guide or outfitter	1,109,592	4,671	986,345	2,100,608
License or entrance fees	674,759	390,584	248,505	1,313,848
Retail goods	1,744,045	599,155	610,005	2,953,205
Other expenditures	260,821	232,110	66,062	558,993
Total expenditures	9,270,369	3,962,344	3,824,495	17,057,208

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Table 30. Economic Impact of Anglers at Surveyed Sites in the Missouri Madison Corridor (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$17,057,208	\$2,591,056	\$12,076,418	\$26,826,284	1.6
Labor Income	\$4,647,295	\$647,526	\$3,697,766	\$8,992,587	1.9
Employment (jobs)	317	46	257	619	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Note: These economic impacts are for visitors who reported angling during their visit to the Missouri Madison corridor. These visitors may have also engaged in other recreation activities during their visit. Therefore, the economic impacts shown above can not be attributed solely to angling.

Economic Impacts From Wildlife Viewing At Surveyed Sites.

Wildlife viewing was also a very popular activity that over 31% of visitors reported engaging in while visiting the corridor. Hebgen-Ennis visitors who watched wildlife reported the highest average trip expenditures than similar visitors to the other regions. Total expenditures by wildlife viewers are shown in Table 33 and the resulting economic impacts from expenditures made by visitors who reporting engaging in wildlife viewing are shown in Table 34.

Table 32. Average Wildlife Viewing Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	58.04	69.69	27.23	32.86	8.50	32.72
Motels, campgrounds	24.38	35.20	5.29	9.21	8.30	20.62
Gas and other transportation	22.29	45.71	36.37	26.04	2.82	30.77
Guide or outfitter	9.79	15.76	0.00	0.92	0.32	15.40
License or entrance fees	10.75	13.48	3.50	7.71	0.75	5.83
Retail goods	24.63	45.80	25.39	10.14	5.10	21.50
Other expenditures	4.58	7.39	19.00	3.00	2.06	1.39
Total expenditures	154.46	233.03	116.78	89.88	27.85	128.23

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Table 33. Wildlife Viewers Expenditures (\$1995).

	Region			Total
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	
Food, drinks	1,547,532	729,297	869,717	3,146,546
Motels, campgrounds	775,098	188,732	570,076	1,533,906
Gas and other transportation	994,090	676,933	779,244	2,450,267
Guide or outfitter	345,538	15,315	381,850	742,703
License or entrance fees	298,703	151,780	149,254	599,737
Retail goods	999,095	338,744	567,858	1,905,697
Other expenditures	162,011	177,110	49,636	388,757
Total expenditures	5,122,067	2,277,911	3,367,635	10,767,613

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Table 34. Economic Impact of Wildlife Viewers at Surveyed Sites in the Missouri Madison Corridor (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$10,767,613	\$2,271,817	\$10,090,222	\$23,107,152	2.1
Labor Income	\$3,980,618	\$571,168	\$3,089,608	\$7,641,395	1.9
Employment (jobs)	263	40	215	518	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Note: These economic impacts are for visitors who reported wildlife viewing during their visit to the Missouri Madison corridor. These visitors may have also engaged in other recreation activities during their visit. Therefore, the economic impacts shown above can not be attributed solely to wildlife viewing.

Economic Impacts From River Floaters At Surveyed Sites.

About 12% of visitors to the river corridor participated in river floating. The majority of river floating occurred in the Hebgen-Ennis region where 22% of visitors floated the Madison River. Table 35 shows the average group trip expenditures for river floaters. Total expenditures are shown in Table 36 and the economic impacts resulting from river floater expenditures are shown in Table 37.

Table 35. Average River Floating Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	6.80	76.57	151.13	53.37	17.00	43.41
Motels, campgrounds	0.00	33.78	6.23	9.57	38.29	11.78
Gas and other transportation	4.20	48.17	102.36	36.20	9.41	50.31
Guide or outfitter	0.00	32.27	0.00	0.00	2.94	49.76
License or entrance fees	98.00	15.17	22.85	7.01	4.71	16.04
Retail goods	60.00	57.26	47.00	11.90	12.35	23.94
Other expenditures	0.00	7.73	30.77	4.05	17.94	3.55
Total expenditures	169.00	270.95	360.34	122.10	102.64	198.79

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey.

Table 36. River Floater Expenditures (\$1995).

	Region			Total
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	
Food, drinks	1,191,691	525,394	478,832	2,195,917
Motels, campgrounds	524,902	71,512	157,526	753,940
Gas and other transportation	749,668	356,204	546,511	1,652,383
Guide or outfitter	501,439	0	535,321	1,036,760
License or entrance fees	262,824	72,271	175,641	510,736
Retail goods	906,347	131,615	266,506	1,304,468
Other expenditures	120,115	60,862	52,715	233,692
Total expenditures	4,256,986	1,217,858	2,213,052	7,687,896

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Table 37. Economic Impact of River Floaters at Surveyed Sites in the Missouri Madison Corridor (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$7,687,896	\$1,794,120	\$7,928,430	\$17,672,141	2.3
Labor Income	\$2,910,114	\$445,984	\$2,427,694	\$5,783,792	2.0
Employment (jobs)	207	31	169	407	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Note: These economic impacts are for visitors who reported river floating during their visit to the Missouri Madison corridor. These visitors may have also engaged in other recreation activities during their visit. Therefore, the economic impacts shown above can not be attributed solely to river floating.

Economic Impacts From Auto RV Camping At Surveyed Sites.

About 22% of visitors reported they auto RV camped while in the Missouri Madison corridor. Visitors in the Helena region were most likely to be camping (34%), 32% of Hebgen-Ennis visitors camped and only about 5% of Great Falls visitors camped in the corridor during their visit.

Average group trip expenditures for auto RV campers are shown in Table 38. As can be expected, average trip expenditures are much higher for this group than for visitors in general mainly due to their greater length of stay within the corridor. The average trip

Table 38. Average Auto RV Camping Group Trip Expenditures.

	Hebgen/Ennis		Helena		Great Falls	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Food, drinks	72.14	65.15	54.81	42.55	5.00	46.83
Motels, campgrounds	0.00	28.37	29.36	10.94	0.00	20.79
Gas and other transportation	44.29	48.89	80.25	32.10	8.75	33.58
Guide or outfitter	0.00	12.12	0.00	0.16	0.00	77.53
License or entrance fees	15.71	13.59	5.15	13.46	0.00	10.17
Retail goods	67.29	44.49	22.95	12.04	5.00	29.11
Other expenditures	0.00	5.81	0.00	4.22	1.25	3.00
Total expenditures	199.43	218.42	192.52	115.47	20.00	221.01

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

expenditures were relatively similar among regions. Their important purchase categories were for food, gas and retail goods.

Total expenditures for auto RV campers are shown in Table 39. The Hebgen-Ennis region accounted for over half of total expenditures by this group. In all regions except for Great Falls, food and drinks were the largest total dollar expenditure amount. In the Great Falls region, expenditures for guides or outfitters were the largest category. The economic impacts from auto RV Camping are shown in Table 40.

Table 39. Auto RV Camping Expenditures (\$1995).

	Region			
	Hebgen/Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Total
Food, drinks	1,297,217	914,411	329,034	2,540,662
Motels, campgrounds	552,720	269,592	145,645	967,957
Gas and other transportation	969,649	777,711	236,933	1,984,293
Guide or outfitter	236,128	2,972	543,141	782,241
License or entrance fees	270,850	261,727	71,246	603,823
Retail goods	892,830	275,551	204,895	1,373,276
Other expenditures	113,193	78,409	21,257	212,859
Total expenditures	4,332,587	2,580,373	1,552,151	8,465,111

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Table 40. Economic Impact of Auto RV Campers at Surveyed Sites in the Missouri Madison Corridor (\$1995).

Economic Impact	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Induced Impact	Total Economic Impact	Type III Multipliers (total/direct)
Total Industrial Output	\$8,465,111	\$1,791,000	\$7,880,092	\$18,197,325	2.1
Labor Income	\$3,129,149	\$447,481	\$2,412,902	\$5,989,533	1.9
Employment (jobs)	205	32	168	404	2.0

Source: 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey

Note: These economic impacts are for visitors who reported auto RV camping during their visit to the Missouri Madison corridor. These visitors may have also engaged in other recreation activities during their visit. Therefore, the economic impacts shown above can not be attributed solely to auto RV camping.

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Appendix A - 1994-95 Missouri Madison Recreation Survey Sites

Table A1. Hebgen Reservoir Sites Sampled.

Sites	Winter	Summer	Agency	Type
Rainbow Point Campground	✓	✓	USFS	Campground
Bakershole Campground		✓	USFS	Campground
Lonesomehurst Campground	✓	✓	USFS	Campground
Cherry Creek Campground		✓	USFS	Campground
Spring Creek Campground		✓	USFS	Campground
Cabin Creek Campground		✓	USFS	Campgrounds
Hebgen Dam Day Use Area	✓	✓	MPC	Picnic Day Use
Building Destruction Site	✓	✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Highway Destruction Site		✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Kirkwood Picnic Site	✓	✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Yellowstone Holiday Picnic Site	✓	✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Madison River Picnic Site	✓	✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Rumbaugh Ridge Fishing Access		✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Campfire Lodge Resort		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Kirkwood Ranch Motel and Marina		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Hebgen Lake Motel & Campground		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Lakeview Cabins & Happy Hour Bar		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Yellowstone Holiday Resort		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Great Springs Campground		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Madison Arm Resort		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Firehole Ranch Resort		✓	Commercial	Private Development

Table A2. Ennis Reservoir Sites Sampled.

Sites	Winter	Summer	Agency	Type
Red Mountain Campground(North)	✓	✓	BLM	Campgrounds
Black s Ford	✓	✓	MDFWP	Campgrounds
Warm Springs	✓	✓	BLM	Picnic Day Use
Picnic Area - Red Mtn. Campground(South)	✓	✓	BLM	Picnic Day Use
Lake Shore Lodge		✓	Commercial	Private Development
West Shore Public Access	✓	✓	BLM	Water Access
Meadow Lake Fishing Access	✓	✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Kobyashi/Sandy Beach	✓	✓	Informal	Water Access
Trail Creek	✓	✓	BLM	Water Access
Fall Creek	✓	✓	BLM	Water Access
Dispersed - West US84		✓	BLM	Water Access
Dispersed - East side Beartrap Road	✓	✓	BLM	Water Access

Table A3. Helena Reservoir Sites Sampled.

Sites	Winter	Summer	Agency	Type
Holter Dam Campground	✓	✓	MPC	Campground
Holter Lake Campground	✓	✓	BLM	Campground
Log Gulch Campground	✓	✓	BLM	Campground
Coulter Campground		✓	USFS	Campground
Black Sandy SRA A	✓	✓	MDFWP	Picnic Day Use
Riverside SRA	✓	✓	MDFWP	Picnic Day Use
Departure Point Day Campground	✓	✓	BLM	Picnic Day Use
Meriwether Picnic Area		✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
Lakeside Resort		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Holter Boat-in Homes		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Holter Lake Lodge		✓	Commercial	Private Development
The Boat Loft		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Indian Trail Marina		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Gates of the mountains Inc.		✓	Commercial	Private Development
Hauser Dam Public Access	✓	✓	MPC	Water Access
Causeway Fishing Access	✓	✓	MDFWP	Water Access
York Bridge Fishing Access	✓	✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Wolf Creek	✓	✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	✓	✓	USFS	Water Access

Table A4. Great Falls Reservoir Sites Sampled.

Sites	Winter	Summer	Agency	Type
Broadwater Bay Park	✓	✓	City of Great Falls	Picnic Day Use
Mitchell pool/Tourist Park	✓	✓	City of Great Falls	Picnic Day Use
Specimen Sound Park	✓		City of Great Falls	Picnic Day Use
Girl Scout Riverside Park	✓	✓	City of Great Falls	Picnic Day Use
Squaw Island West Bank Park	✓	✓	City of Great Falls	Picnic Day Use
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	✓	✓	MDFWP	Picnic Day Use
River s Edge Trail	✓	✓	City of Great Falls	Picnic Day Use
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	✓	✓	MDFWP	Picnic Day Use
Ryan Island Day Use Area		✓	MPC	Picnic Day Use
Dispersed sites from Rivers Edge to GS		✓	City	Picnic Day Use
North Shore Public Access	✓	✓	MPC	Water Access
Morony Dam Public Access	✓	✓	MPC	Water Access
Dispersed sites from Giant Springs to Rainbow		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Carter Ferry	✓	✓	MDFWP	Water Access

Table A5. Madison River Sites Sampled.

Sites	Winter	Summer	Agency	Type
Ennis Campground		✓	MDFWP	Campground
Cobblestone Cove		✓	MDFWP	Campgrounds
Earthquake Lake Visitor Center		✓	USFS	Picnic Day Use
S. Madison Rec. Area - Palisades Picnic		✓	BLM	Picnic Day Use
West Madison Recreation Area		✓	BLM	Picnic Day Use
McAtee Bridge		✓	BLM	Picnic Day Use
Raynolds Pass		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Lyons Bridge		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Vamey Bridge		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Eight Mile Ford		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Greycliff		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Blackbird FAS		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Windy Point		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
West Frk. Rd. South Disp.		✓	MDFWP	Water Access

Table A6. Missouri River Sites Sampled.

Sites	Winter	Summer	Agency	Type
Craig Campground		✓	MDFWP	Campgrounds
Stickney Creek		✓	MDFWP	Campgrounds
Spite Hill		✓	MDFWP	Campgrounds
Holter Dam Campground		✓	MPC	Campgrounds
Wolf Creek		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
MID Canon Park		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Mountain Palace		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Hardv		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Prewett Creek		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Pelican Point		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Wing Dam		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Missouri Dunes		✓	MDFWP	Water Access
Ulm Bridge		✓	MDFWP	Water Access

Appendix B - Visitor Survey Sample Size by Season, ROS Class and Region

Table B1. Hebgen/Ennis - Semiprimitive Motorized

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Fall Creek, Powerhouse River Access	31	10	41
Total	31	10	41

Table B2. Hebgen/Ennis - Roaded Natural

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Hebgen Dam Day Use Area	40	21	61
Building Destruction Site	104	8	112
Highway Destruction Site	32	1	33
Madison River Picnic Site	37	5	42
Rumbaugh Ridge Fishing Access	38	1	39
Spring Creek Campground	58	1	59
West Madison Recreation Area	28	1	29
McAtee Bridge	29		29
Varney Bridge	82		82
Eight Mile Ford	32		32
Greycliff	72		72
Cobblestone Cove	21		21
Hebgen/Ennis Commercial	3	2	5
Total	576	40	616

Table B3. Hebgen/Ennis - Roaded Modified

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Cabin Creek Campground	104	3	107
West Shore Public Access	1	1	2
Trail Creek	20	5	25
Raynolds Pass	61		61
Lyons Bridge	14		14
South Madison Recreation Area - Palisades Picnic Area	45		45
Windy Point	9		9
West Fork Road	29		29
Hebgen/Ennis Commercial	3		3
Total	286	9	295

Table B4. Hebgen/Ennis - Rural

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Yellowstone Holiday Picnic Site	30	7	37
Rainbow Point Campground	113	5	118
Bakershole Campground	114		114
Lonesomehurst Campground	84	3	87
Cherry Creek Campground	43	1	44
West Shore Public Access	8	2	10
Meadow Lake Fishing Access	11	1	12
Sandy Beach	36	1	37
North Shore Boat Access		1	1
Red Mtn Campground, Picnic Area	62	1	63
Warm Springs, Dispersed West US84	91	8	99
Blacks Ford	35	1	36
Lake Shore Lodge	11		11
Disp.-West US84	37		37
Dispersed East Side Beartrap Road	57	6	63
Picnic Area-Red Mountain S.	14	2	16
Earthquake Lake Visitor Center	17		17
Ennis Campground	49		49
Blackbird FAS	19		19
Hebgen/Ennis Commercial	26		26
Total	857	39	896

Table B5. Helena - Semiprimitive Motorized

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Meriwether & Coulter Sites	16	13	26
Total	16	13	29

Table B6. Helena - Roaded Natural

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
York Bridge Fishing Access	85	13	98
County Park	4	1	5
Wolf Creek	1	5	6
Holter Dam Campground	58	20	78
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	3	11	14
Gates Of The Mountains Inc	104		104
Holter Homes	43		43
Helena Commercial	3		3
Total	301	50	351

Table B7. Helena - Roaded Modified

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Holter Lake BLM Campground	186	29	215
Log Gulch Campground	142	35	177
Departure Point Day Campground	83	19	102
Helena Commercial	8		8
Total	419	83	502

Table B8. Helena - Rural

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Hauser Dam Public Access	34	23	57
Black Sandy SRA A	120	9	129
Causeway Fishing Access	71	55	126
Riverside SRA	91	24	115
Helena Commercial	11		11
Total	327	111	438

Table B9. Great Falls - Roaded Natural

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Morony Dam Public Access	36	11	47
Carter Ferry	3	1	4
Total	39	12	51

Table B10. Great Falls - Roaded Modified

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Wolf Creek	64	13	77
Ryan Island Day Use Area	116		116
Craig Campground	40		40
Stickney Creek	14		14
Spite Hill	4		4
MID Canon Park	10		10
Mountain Palace	11		11
Prewett Creek	14		14
Pelican Point	16		16
Ulm Bridge	6		6
Total	295	13	308

Table B11. Great Falls - Urban

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Broadwater Bay Park	146	58	204
Mitchell Pool & Specimen Sound	20	20	40
Girl Scout Riverside Park	177	76	253
Squaw Island West Bank Park	40	30	70
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	200	63	263
Rivers Edge Trail	169	69	238
North Shore Public Access	5	4	9
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	164	51	215
Rivers Edge to Giant Springs Disp	87	61	148
Disp Giant Springs to Rainbow	26		26
Total	1034	432	1466

Table B12. Sample Size by ROS Class and Season

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Semi-primitive motorized	47	23	70
Roaded natural	916	102	1018
Roaded modified	1000	105	1105
Rural	1184	150	1334
Urban	1034	432	1466
Total	4181	812	4993

Table B13. Sample Size by Region and Season

	SEASON		Total
	Summer	Winter	
Hebgen/Ennis	1750	98	1848
Helena	1063	257	1320
Great Falls	1368	457	1825
Total	4181	812	4993

Appendix C - Tables for Section 1 - Visitor Survey Results by ROS Region

Table C1s. Visitor Characteristics by ROS Region (Summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Age of respondent	47	45	44	45	54	53	50	52	38	46	40
Sex of respondent											
Male	71.4%	72.6%	78.2%	64.2%	62.5%	69.5%	65.4%	71.0%	75.0%	65.0%	52.1%
Female	28.6%	27.4%	21.8%	35.8%	37.5%	30.5%	34.6%	29.0%	25.0%	35.0%	47.9%
Education of respondent											
Elementary	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.7%	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%	1.4%	1.3%
High school	13.8%	21.1%	12.3%	24.1%	7.1%	35.4%	39.8%	43.2%	38.9%	26.0%	29.1%
College	58.6%	45.1%	39.9%	46.2%	71.4%	44.6%	38.8%	39.5%	50.0%	44.9%	45.7%
Post grad	27.6%	32.5%	47.8%	29.3%	21.4%	18.3%	17.9%	14.5%	8.3%	27.7%	24.0%
Occupation of respondent											
Professional	28.6%	32.2%	44.6%	30.0%	21.4%	19.5%	18.8%	16.3%	16.1%	29.2%	26.2%
Managerial	17.9%	12.0%	10.0%	11.2%	14.3%	9.7%	9.4%	8.7%	6.5%	12.2%	8.5%
Sales	.0%	5.4%	6.3%	4.5%	.0%	3.0%	3.6%	1.0%	.0%	3.7%	6.4%
Clerical	.0%	3.6%	1.5%	3.8%	.0%	3.8%	2.8%	5.2%	3.2%	3.0%	5.9%
Craftsmen	7.1%	8.2%	5.6%	6.2%	14.3%	6.8%	6.9%	10.4%	9.7%	4.1%	6.2%
Operatives	.0%	2.1%	2.2%	3.0%	.0%	5.1%	1.0%	3.1%	3.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Transport	.0%	2.2%	.4%	2.4%	.0%	1.7%	1.3%	3.1%	6.5%	1.8%	1.3%
Laborers	3.6%	1.9%	1.1%	1.0%	.0%	2.5%	1.8%	.3%	.0%	.7%	2.1%
Farmers	7.1%	1.3%	1.1%	.8%	.0%	1.3%	2.8%	1.4%	3.2%	1.5%	1.5%
Farm laborers	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Service workers	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	3.4%	.0%	3.8%	5.1%	4.2%	6.5%	5.9%	6.4%
Student	.0%	3.4%	4.5%	4.8%	.0%	2.1%	2.5%	.3%	3.2%	1.5%	3.8%
Housewife	7.1%	3.0%	2.2%	3.4%	.0%	1.7%	2.8%	4.5%	3.2%	4.8%	5.3%
Retired	25.0%	19.7%	16.4%	24.9%	50.0%	35.6%	36.0%	38.1%	16.1%	23.6%	15.9%
Armed Services	.0%	.4%	.7%	.4%	.0%	1.7%	3.8%	.7%	19.4%	6.6%	7.4%
Unemployed, disabled	.0%	.7%	.0%	.4%	.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.8%	3.2%	.0%	1.0%
Household income before taxes											
less than \$10,000	.0%	6.1%	5.1%	6.7%	.0%	6.0%	4.9%	5.5%	14.3%	5.8%	8.2%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11.1%	6.9%	6.7%	7.5%	.0%	12.8%	16.1%	19.0%	14.3%	10.7%	15.7%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	11.1%	12.2%	10.3%	13.6%	27.3%	19.3%	16.1%	22.9%	20.0%	19.8%	20.0%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	29.6%	16.7%	11.9%	17.5%	9.1%	23.4%	21.6%	20.2%	25.7%	16.5%	16.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	11.1%	12.6%	13.0%	18.6%	9.1%	11.0%	18.7%	11.9%	17.1%	11.1%	12.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3.7%	10.8%	9.1%	11.5%	9.1%	12.4%	6.0%	8.3%	5.7%	13.2%	10.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	11.1%	8.4%	8.3%	6.8%	36.4%	5.0%	7.8%	6.3%	2.9%	4.9%	4.1%
\$70,000 or more	22.2%	26.3%	35.6%	17.9%	9.1%	10.1%	8.9%	5.9%	.0%	18.1%	12.7%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C1w. Visitor Characteristics by ROS Region (Winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Age of respondent	38	48	49	45	48	55	52	50	41	53	42
Sex of respondent											
Male	66.7%	89.7%	87.5%	85.7%	76.9%	79.2%	86.1%	89.5%	100.0%	92.3%	60.6%
Female	33.3%	10.3%	12.5%	14.3%	23.1%	20.8%	13.9%	10.5%	.0%	7.7%	39.4%
Education of respondent											
Elementary	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	2.5%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
High school	44.4%	23.1%	62.5%	23.7%	41.7%	40.0%	44.3%	43.8%	60.0%	30.8%	30.9%
College	33.3%	46.2%	25.0%	47.4%	25.0%	34.0%	34.2%	43.8%	30.0%	46.2%	51.2%
Post grad	22.2%	30.8%	12.5%	28.9%	25.0%	26.0%	19.0%	9.5%	10.0%	23.1%	15.9%
Occupation of respondent											
Professional	50.0%	20.5%	25.0%	29.7%	7.7%	20.8%	15.2%	19.4%	.0%	8.3%	21.9%
Managerial	16.7%	17.9%	.0%	8.1%	23.1%	8.3%	8.9%	8.2%	.0%	8.3%	9.9%
Sales	.0%	5.1%	.0%	8.1%	7.7%	2.1%	5.1%	4.1%	.0%	.0%	5.4%
Clerical	.0%	5.1%	.0%	2.7%	7.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%	10.0%	8.3%	4.8%
Craftsmen	.0%	15.4%	25.0%	13.5%	15.4%	10.4%	12.7%	10.2%	30.0%	.0%	7.9%
Operatives	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Transport	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	2.5%	3.1%	.0%	16.7%	2.6%
Laborers	.0%	.0%	12.5%	8.1%	.0%	4.2%	2.5%	7.1%	.0%	8.3%	2.3%
Farmers	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Service workers	16.7%	5.1%	.0%	5.4%	7.7%	8.3%	6.3%	8.2%	.0%	.0%	8.7%
Student	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
Housewife	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	1.3%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	6.6%
Retired	16.7%	23.1%	37.5%	16.2%	23.1%	35.4%	38.0%	27.6%	40.0%	33.3%	18.4%
Armed Services	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	20.0%	8.3%	4.8%
Unemployed, disabled	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	8.3%	1.3%
Household income before taxes											
less than \$10,000	22.2%	5.6%	14.3%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	5.5%	4.8%	10.0%	20.0%	9.4%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	33.3%	11.1%	42.9%	17.6%	.0%	13.3%	15.1%	19.0%	40.0%	.0%	17.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	.0%	11.1%	.0%	11.8%	33.3%	24.4%	20.5%	32.1%	40.0%	10.0%	22.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11.1%	11.1%	.0%	11.8%	.0%	26.7%	28.8%	10.7%	10.0%	10.0%	19.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	.0%	19.4%	14.3%	23.5%	16.7%	17.8%	9.6%	10.7%	.0%	.0%	8.4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	.0%	13.9%	.0%	2.9%	25.0%	6.7%	9.6%	10.7%	.0%	20.0%	7.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	11.1%	11.1%	14.3%	8.8%	8.3%	4.4%	5.5%	8.3%	.0%	10.0%	5.8%
\$70,000 or more	22.2%	16.7%	14.3%	17.6%	16.7%	6.7%	5.5%	3.6%	.0%	30.0%	9.9%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C2s. Visitor State of Residence by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
MONTANA	51.7%	34.3%	24.6%	48.6%	46.7%	75.8%	79.0%	80.3%	90.9%	67.8%	78.4%
CALIFORNIA	3.4%	7.6%	9.1%	7.6%	6.7%	.8%	2.0%	3.1%	.0%	4.7%	2.1%
IDAHO	.0%	10.8%	3.0%	7.1%	.0%	3.8%	2.8%	4.8%	3.0%	1.4%	.4%
WASHINGTON	6.9%	4.7%	6.4%	3.1%	.0%	2.1%	4.5%	5.1%	.0%	3.3%	2.4%
UTAH	.0%	11.4%	8.0%	5.5%	.0%	.4%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.2%
COLORADO	.0%	2.8%	5.7%	2.5%	6.7%	.0%	.3%	.3%	.0%	2.5%	.7%
OREGON	3.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	3.4%	.9%	1.9%	1.7%	.0%	2.1%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.7%
MINNESOTA	.0%	2.1%	1.9%	1.2%	6.7%	.4%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%	1.2%
FLORIDA	6.9%	2.1%	1.1%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.4%
TEXAS	3.4%	1.1%	.4%	1.9%	.0%	.8%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%	1.5%
ARIZONA	.0%	1.1%	2.7%	1.1%	.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.0%	.0%	.4%	.4%
NEW YORK	.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.2%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.1%	.4%
WISCONSIN	3.4%	1.3%	2.7%	.9%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.3%	.0%	1.4%	.5%
CANADA	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.4%	.0%	.4%	1.0%	.3%	.0%	1.1%	1.1%
NEVADA	.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	.0%	1.3%	.3%	.3%	.0%	1.1%	.3%
MICHIGAN	.0%	.6%	1.9%	.6%	13.3%	.8%	.3%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.8%
WYOMING	.0%	1.7%	2.7%	1.2%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%
GEORGIA	3.4%	.6%	1.1%	1.1%	6.7%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%	1.1%	.3%
ILLINOIS	.0%	1.5%	.8%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%
NEW JERSEY	3.4%	.6%	2.3%	.9%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.2%
OHIO	.0%	.9%	1.1%	.5%	.0%	.8%	.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	10.3%	1.1%	.8%	.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.4%
IOWA	.0%	.9%	.8%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.3%
MISSOURI	.0%	.6%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.3%	3.0%	.7%	.4%
OKLAHOMA	.0%	.4%	1.1%	.6%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
NEBRASKA	.0%	.6%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.4%	.5%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	.0%	.4%	.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	.0%	.2%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	.0%	.4%	1.5%	.1%	6.7%	.0%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.0%
NEW MEXICO	.0%	.4%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.4%	.5%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.1%
VIRGINIA	.0%	.4%	1.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
ALABAMA	.0%	.4%	.0%	.5%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
MARYLAND	.0%	.4%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.1%
TENNESSEE	.0%	.6%	1.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
CONNECTICUT	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.2%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
KANSAS	.0%	.2%	1.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	.0%	.4%	.8%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	.0%	.2%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
ALASKA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C2w. Visitor State of Residence by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
MONTANA	62.5%	35.1%	75.0%	69.4%	91.7%	84.1%	96.3%	96.1%	100.0%	66.7%	91.6%
IDAHO	.0%	18.9%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
CANADA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
CALIFORNIA	.0%	8.1%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	8.3%	.7%
COLORADO	.0%	2.7%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.7%
TEXAS	12.5%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
MINNESOTA	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
UTAH	12.5%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
WASHINGTON	.0%	5.4%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
FLORIDA	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
IOWA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
NEVADA	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
ARIZONA	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
WISCONSIN	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
WYOMING	.0%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ALASKA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
GEORGIA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ILLINOIS	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
KANSAS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MICHIGAN	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MISSOURI	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
NEBRASKA	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
OHIO	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
OREGON	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
TENNESSEE	.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
VIRGINIA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C3s. Montana County of Residence by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
CASCADE	.0%	1.7%	6.3%	3.9%	14.3%	17.3%	58.7%	5.1%	96.7%	67.4%	87.7%
GALLATIN	46.7%	56.4%	51.6%	61.7%	.0%	4.5%	3.2%	3.8%	.0%	2.2%	.4%
LEWIS AND CLARK	13.3%	3.3%	3.1%	2.8%	42.9%	46.9%	6.3%	51.3%	.0%	13.0%	2.4%
MISSOULA	.0%	1.7%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	8.9%	9.8%	12.0%	.0%	2.2%	1.0%
YELLOWSTONE	.0%	11.6%	12.5%	10.0%	.0%	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
SILVER BOW	20.0%	1.7%	4.7%	4.4%	.0%	5.0%	1.0%	8.1%	.0%	2.2%	.3%
MADISON	20.0%	12.7%	9.4%	6.4%	.0%	1.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RAVALLI	.0%	.0%	1.6%	1.0%	28.6%	4.5%	4.1%	1.7%	.0%	.5%	.3%
TETON	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	2.5%	.4%	3.3%	4.3%	1.4%
JEFFERSON	.0%	1.1%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	1.7%	.3%	2.1%	.0%	3.3%	.1%
FLATHEAD	.0%	.6%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	.6%	1.3%	1.7%	.0%	1.1%	.3%
PARK	.0%	1.7%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.6%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
POWELL	.0%	.6%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
PONDERA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.7%
CHOUTEAU	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.4%
FERGUS	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
LAKE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	1.3%	.0%	.5%	.4%
STILLWATER	.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.1%
TOOLE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
BEAVERHEAD	.0%	1.1%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
CARBON	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.1%
HILL	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
BROADWATER	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.5%	.0%
CUSTER	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
JUDITH BASIN	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.3%
SWEET GRASS	.0%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
GLACIER	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.4%
DEER LODGE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
LINCOLN	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MINERAL	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RICHLAND	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ROSEBUD	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
SANDERS	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
VALLEY	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
GRANITE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
PRAIRIE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ROOSEVELT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
BLAINE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%
DAWSON	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	15	181	65	392	7	179	316	236	30	187	713

Table C3w. Montana County of Residence by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		Urban
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	
CASCADE	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%	33.3%	13.3%	51.5%	3.9%	90.0%	16.7%	88.5%
LEWIS AND CLARK	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	22.2%	53.3%	19.7%	76.3%	.0%	66.7%	1.4%
GALLATIN	60.0%	90.0%	50.0%	76.2%	.0%	3.3%	7.6%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.8%
MISSOULA	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	6.1%	1.3%	10.0%	16.7%	.5%
SILVER BOW	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	1.5%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.3%
YELLOWSTONE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.3%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.8%
JEFFERSON	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	3.3%	1.5%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
TETON	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
HILL	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
MADISON	20.0%	.0%	16.7%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
BROADWATER	.0%	.0%	16.7%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RAVALLI	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
CHOUTEAU	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
TOOLE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
FERGUS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
JUDITH BASIN	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
PONDERA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
BEAVERHEAD	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
CARBON	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
CUSTER	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
DAWSON	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
DEER LODGE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
FLATHEAD	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
GLACIER	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
GRANITE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MEAGHER	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
MUSSELSHELL	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
PARK	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ROOSEVELT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
SANDERS	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
SWEET GRASS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
VALLEY	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
WHEATLAND	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
N	5	13	6	25	11	37	79	99	10	8	371

Table C4s. Group Characteristics by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Type of group with on this trip											
Alone	17.2%	10.8%	16.0%	9.8%	.0%	11.7%	6.6%	15.5%	24.3%	6.7%	24.5%
Family	44.8%	48.9%	47.0%	51.7%	31.3%	47.8%	51.6%	47.7%	48.6%	49.5%	48.0%
Friends	17.2%	21.1%	21.7%	21.5%	25.0%	18.2%	16.3%	19.0%	18.9%	24.9%	18.6%
Family and Friends	20.7%	16.3%	12.8%	16.4%	37.5%	22.3%	25.3%	17.7%	8.1%	16.5%	8.3%
Outfitted guest	.0%	2.8%	2.5%	.6%	6.3%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.6%
Group size	2.48	4.96	3.14	4.44	10.19	3.56	4.80	3.76	2.41	4.20	2.91
Number of males	1.55	2.19	1.71	1.86	3.44	1.57	1.98	1.75	1.26	1.88	1.19
Number of females	.74	1.62	.98	1.57	4.38	1.24	1.68	1.26	.62	1.37	1.13
Number of children	.19	1.15	.45	1.01	2.38	.74	1.14	.75	.54	.95	.59
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C4w. Group Characteristics by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Type of group with on this trip											
Alone	.0%	20.5%	25.0%	31.6%	.0%	34.0%	8.5%	39.6%	54.5%	33.3%	43.3%
Family	33.3%	46.2%	12.5%	28.9%	69.2%	34.0%	43.9%	26.1%	9.1%	25.0%	37.1%
Friends	33.3%	25.6%	50.0%	36.8%	.0%	26.0%	37.8%	27.0%	36.4%	41.7%	15.2%
Family and Friends	33.3%	7.7%	.0%	2.6%	30.8%	6.0%	9.8%	7.2%	.0%	.0%	4.3%
Outfitted guest	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Group size	2.90	3.03	3.44	1.90	4.69	1.98	3.29	2.06	1.42	2.15	1.89
Number of males	2.10	2.15	2.78	1.36	1.92	1.46	1.99	1.28	1.33	1.77	.85
Number of females	.60	.45	.33	.38	2.15	.46	.84	.44	.08	.15	.66
Number of children	.20	.43	.33	.15	.62	.06	.46	.34	.00	.23	.39
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C5s. Group Disabilities by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034
Indicates person in group with disability *	3.2%	7.5%	3.8%	7.8%	31.3%	15.0%	15.5%	18.7%	7.7%	10.2%	7.2%
Difficulty walking	.0%	26.7%	14.3%	9.8%	40.0%	22.6%	19.3%	11.5%	.0%	12.5%	18.9%
Back condition	.0%	13.3%	.0%	13.7%	.0%	3.2%	14.0%	15.4%	33.3%	12.5%	13.2%
Heart condition	.0%	3.3%	14.3%	7.8%	.0%	19.4%	14.0%	9.6%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
Arthritis	.0%	3.3%	28.6%	7.8%	20.0%	6.5%	5.3%	5.8%	.0%	.0%	11.3%
Hearing	.0%	3.3%	14.3%	7.8%	20.0%	3.2%	8.8%	1.9%	.0%	4.2%	3.8%
Legs	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.8%	.0%	9.7%	1.8%	3.8%	.0%	8.3%	5.7%
Asthma	.0%	3.3%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	6.5%	5.3%	7.7%	.0%	8.3%	5.7%
Mentally retarded	.0%	3.3%	.0%	3.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	33.3%	.0%	9.4%
Old age	.0%	3.3%	.0%	3.9%	20.0%	3.2%	5.3%	3.8%	33.3%	.0%	.0%
Bad knee	.0%	6.7%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	3.2%	3.5%	1.9%	.0%	4.2%	1.9%
Blindness	.0%	10.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	3.8%	.0%	4.2%	1.9%
Wheelchair confinement	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.9%	.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
Amputee	.0%	3.3%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	5.8%	.0%	4.2%	3.8%
COPD	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	5.8%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Chronic hip	.0%	3.3%	.0%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Partial paralysis	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	3.5%	1.9%	.0%	4.2%	1.9%
Learning	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%	4.2%	3.8%
Replacements, hip, shoulder	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Downs Syndrome	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Polio	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
RA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	4.2%	.0%
Diabetes	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Foot	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Agent orange	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Stroke	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%
Parkinsons disease	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Surgical	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Cancer	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Muscular dystrophy	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
No fingers	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Shoulder	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Cerebral Palsy	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Speech impaired	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Epilepsy	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Muscle disorder	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Head injury	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C5w. Group Disabilities by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432
Indicates person in group with disability	.0%	12.5%	.0%	2.6%	7.7%	18.0%	12.0%	13.5%	16.7%	.0%	5.8%
Back condition	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	10.0%	8.3%	50.0%	.0%	30.0%
Replacements, hip, shoulder	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	10.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Difficulty walking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	10.0%
Hearing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Polio	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	10.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bad knee	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Heart condition	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Asthma	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Legs	.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Parkinsons disease	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
COPD	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Muscular dystrophy	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%
Wheelchair confinement	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%
MS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Burn residual	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Surgical	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cancer	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%
Partial paralysis	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Arthritis	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Blindness	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Handicapped child	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Chronic hip	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Learning	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Foot	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Mentally retarded	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C6s. Visitor Site Experience by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
First visit to this site											
Yes	31.0%	36.6%	47.9%	41.1%	50.0%	24.4%	22.7%	21.3%	28.2%	32.8%	25.2%
No	69.0%	63.4%	52.1%	58.9%	50.0%	75.6%	77.3%	78.7%	71.8%	67.2%	74.8%
N	29	568	284	841	16	250	415	315	39	290	1011
Visits to this site before today											
1 to 5	45.0%	39.9%	39.9%	31.4%	37.5%	33.9%	25.2%	23.1%	25.9%	40.8%	21.4%
6 to 10	10.0%	14.2%	18.2%	14.9%	37.5%	9.7%	15.7%	15.4%	14.8%	22.0%	14.5%
more than 10	45.0%	45.9%	42.0%	53.7%	25.0%	56.5%	59.2%	61.5%	59.3%	37.2%	64.1%
N	20	353	143	475	8	186	306	234	27	191	730
Years visiting this site											
less than 1	10.0%	6.0%	7.5%	7.5%	.0%	6.9%	4.7%	7.1%	11.1%	9.8%	11.6%
1 to 2	20.0%	10.1%	14.4%	10.8%	25.0%	10.3%	9.7%	11.5%	11.1%	12.9%	20.3%
3 to 5	35.0%	19.7%	27.4%	19.8%	37.5%	19.3%	17.3%	24.2%	29.6%	22.2%	22.2%
5 to 10	10.0%	17.5%	19.2%	17.7%	12.5%	18.5%	23.0%	24.6%	14.8%	20.6%	11.1%
more than 10	25.0%	46.6%	31.5%	44.2%	25.0%	45.1%	45.3%	32.5%	33.3%	34.5%	34.7%
Overnight stay at this site on this visit											
Yes	24.1%	41.1%	56.1%	61.5%	25.0%	43.8%	77.4%	55.5%	.0%	33.7%	6.7%
No	75.9%	58.9%	43.9%	38.5%	75.0%	56.2%	22.6%	44.5%	100.0%	66.3%	93.3%
Number of nights at this site on this visit											
	5.14	7.41	4.48	5.12	3.25	6.09	5.33	5.18	.	4.30	2.34
Hours at this site on this visit											
less than 1	10.5%	36.3%	23.1%	23.2%	20.0%	3.8%	6.0%	2.9%	21.2%	38.9%	41.8%
1 to 2	15.8%	24.5%	18.3%	18.5%	30.0%	7.6%	8.4%	18.6%	36.4%	27.8%	42.9%
2 to 6	42.1%	31.1%	35.6%	48.4%	50.0%	68.6%	57.8%	62.7%	36.4%	29.2%	13.3%
more than 6	31.6%	8.1%	23.1%	9.8%	.0%	20.0%	27.7%	15.7%	6.1%	4.2%	1.9%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C6w. Visitor Site Experience by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
First visit to this site											
Yes	30.0%	28.9%	33.3%	12.8%	7.7%	14.0%	6.0%	16.5%	16.7%	46.2%	11.4%
No	70.0%	71.1%	66.7%	87.2%	92.3%	86.0%	94.0%	83.5%	83.3%	53.8%	88.6%
N	10	38	9	39	13	50	83	109	12	13	428
Visits to this site before today											
1 to 5	.0%	29.6%	33.3%	20.6%	8.3%	28.6%	13.3%	12.4%	10.0%	28.6%	14.6%
6 to 10	.0%	14.8%	16.7%	11.8%	41.7%	14.3%	17.3%	12.4%	20.0%	14.3%	10.4%
more than 10	100.0%	55.6%	50.0%	67.6%	50.0%	57.1%	69.3%	75.3%	70.0%	57.1%	75.0%
N	7	27	6	34	12	42	75	89	10	7	364
Years visiting this site											
less than 1	.0%	3.6%	.0%	5.9%	.0%	4.7%	1.3%	3.3%	10.0%	.0%	13.4%
1 to 2	28.6%	10.7%	.0%	5.9%	.0%	16.3%	6.4%	8.8%	10.0%	16.7%	21.1%
3 to 5	14.3%	17.9%	50.0%	11.8%	27.3%	20.9%	11.5%	22.0%	10.0%	16.7%	19.3%
5 to 10	28.6%	17.9%	16.7%	26.5%	27.3%	9.3%	19.2%	26.4%	30.0%	16.7%	14.7%
more than 10	28.6%	50.0%	33.3%	50.0%	45.5%	48.8%	61.5%	39.6%	40.0%	50.0%	31.6%
Overnight stay at this site on this visit											
Yes	10.0%	12.8%	33.3%	28.2%	23.1%	22.0%	38.6%	5.5%	.0%	38.5%	1.9%
No	90.0%	87.2%	66.7%	71.8%	76.9%	78.0%	61.4%	94.5%	100.0%	61.5%	98.1%
Number of nights at this site on this visit	2.00	4.20	18.00	5.18	5.67	15.73	6.22	7.00	.	2.80	13.50
Hours at this site on this visit											
less than 1	12.5%	25.0%	.0%	9.1%	25.0%	5.9%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	60.8%
1 to 2	.0%	10.7%	20.0%	13.6%	62.5%	11.8%	2.2%	13.2%	.0%	.0%	32.0%
2 to 6	75.0%	57.1%	60.0%	72.7%	12.5%	64.7%	58.7%	65.9%	100.0%	100.0%	7.0%
more than 6	12.5%	7.1%	20.0%	4.5%	.0%	17.6%	39.1%	13.2%	.0%	.0%	.3%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C7s. Reasons for Choosing This Site by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Close to home	17.2%	19.6%	12.8%	26.9%	25.0%	39.5%	32.8%	39.1%	68.4%	37.5%	48.1%
Easy to get to	24.1%	26.7%	26.3%	38.7%	25.0%	42.7%	37.1%	38.1%	36.8%	40.0%	41.3%
Group facilities	.0%	5.2%	1.4%	4.3%	6.3%	5.9%	8.7%	5.4%	5.3%	6.0%	2.8%
Specific attraction	13.8%	15.3%	9.3%	12.8%	31.3%	17.0%	7.0%	4.8%	5.3%	15.8%	18.8%
Other sites too crowded	6.9%	5.9%	11.7%	10.2%	6.3%	6.7%	6.6%	8.0%	.0%	5.6%	4.6%
Good facilities	13.8%	6.2%	14.2%	19.4%	25.0%	21.3%	35.0%	23.7%	5.3%	22.5%	12.2%
Good fishing	62.1%	38.3%	56.9%	30.5%	12.5%	40.7%	47.1%	52.6%	34.2%	34.4%	2.7%
Scenic beauty	51.7%	45.4%	39.5%	48.3%	56.3%	45.8%	51.2%	30.8%	26.3%	49.8%	49.8%
Been here before	37.9%	36.1%	26.3%	36.4%	31.3%	41.5%	46.8%	48.1%	42.1%	35.1%	36.9%
Try a new area	10.3%	11.2%	10.7%	11.4%	18.8%	6.3%	10.7%	7.1%	18.4%	9.8%	5.5%
Heard about it	6.9%	14.1%	12.5%	10.0%	12.5%	14.2%	10.0%	10.3%	13.2%	11.2%	8.8%
Other reasons you chose this site	10.3%	11.7%	14.6%	15.2%	37.5%	11.5%	12.1%	8.0%	7.9%	9.5%	15.6%
Most important											
Good fishing	47.1%	32.5%	46.2%	16.7%	.0%	25.5%	23.4%	40.3%	.0%	37.6%	.9%
Close to home	5.9%	8.8%	11.5%	15.4%	.0%	15.1%	13.0%	27.4%	53.3%	13.6%	23.7%
Scenic beauty	5.9%	11.9%	8.7%	9.6%	83.3%	28.3%	9.9%	3.2%	20.0%	15.2%	27.5%
Been here before	11.8%	12.9%	3.8%	13.8%	.0%	6.6%	12.0%	7.3%	6.7%	5.6%	6.1%
Specific attraction	5.9%	7.7%	3.8%	9.9%	.0%	4.7%	4.7%	3.2%	6.7%	6.4%	10.8%
Easy to get to	.0%	5.7%	8.7%	10.9%	.0%	4.7%	4.7%	3.2%	.0%	4.8%	9.9%
Other	5.9%	6.7%	2.9%	6.1%	.0%	3.8%	6.8%	2.4%	.0%	3.2%	10.2%
Heard about it	17.6%	3.1%	4.8%	5.4%	.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	6.7%	6.4%	4.1%
Try a new area	.0%	5.2%	1.9%	2.9%	16.7%	1.9%	6.8%	3.2%	6.7%	3.2%	2.0%
Good facilities	.0%	2.1%	1.9%	3.2%	.0%	1.9%	9.9%	3.2%	.0%	.8%	2.9%
Other sites too crowded	.0%	2.6%	4.8%	5.4%	.0%	1.9%	3.1%	.8%	.0%	2.4%	1.2%
Group facilities	.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.6%	.0%	.9%	1.0%	.8%	.0%	.8%	.6%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C7w. Reasons for Choosing This Site by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Close to home	20.0%	21.6%	22.2%	36.8%	46.2%	40.4%	35.8%	63.2%	50.0%	23.1%	41.2%
Easy to get to	.0%	21.6%	33.3%	28.9%	46.2%	46.8%	48.1%	66.0%	60.0%	38.5%	47.1%
Group facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.1%	2.1%	8.6%	.9%	10.0%	.0%	1.0%
Specific attraction	.0%	16.2%	11.1%	10.5%	15.4%	8.5%	4.9%	12.3%	20.0%	.0%	20.0%
Other sites too crowded	10.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	2.5%	.9%	10.0%	.0%	5.6%
Good facilities	10.0%	2.7%	22.2%	10.5%	46.2%	21.3%	29.6%	11.3%	20.0%	30.8%	10.5%
Good fishing	40.0%	56.8%	.0%	36.8%	23.1%	42.6%	38.3%	29.2%	30.0%	38.5%	4.1%
Scenic beauty	20.0%	35.1%	11.1%	39.5%	46.2%	48.9%	42.0%	21.7%	30.0%	38.5%	46.1%
Been here before	20.0%	29.7%	22.2%	47.4%	23.1%	44.7%	51.9%	53.8%	30.0%	30.8%	43.2%
Try a new area	30.0%	8.1%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	8.5%	2.5%	7.5%	30.0%	23.1%	2.4%
Heard about it	20.0%	13.5%	.0%	7.9%	7.7%	6.4%	1.2%	8.5%	20.0%	15.4%	3.9%
Other reasons you chose this site	10.0%	2.7%	33.3%	10.5%	7.7%	8.5%	8.6%	9.4%	20.0%	7.7%	16.6%
Most important											
Good fishing	.0%	54.5%	.0%	57.1%	12.5%	62.5%	62.8%	48.5%	20.0%	60.0%	1.4%
Close to home	.0%	18.2%	.0%	14.3%	12.5%	4.2%	18.6%	23.5%	60.0%	.0%	31.3%
Scenic beauty	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	50.0%	8.3%	2.3%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	30.6%
Easy to get to	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	10.2%
Specific attraction	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	9.5%
Other	.0%	.0%	50.0%	7.1%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	7.5%
Been here before	.0%	9.1%	.0%	7.1%	12.5%	4.2%	2.3%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	6.8%
Heard about it	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	2.3%	8.8%	.0%	20.0%	.7%
Good facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	4.2%	7.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Try a new area	100.0%	18.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	20.0%	20.0%	.0%
Other sites too crowded	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C7.1. Crowded Sites as a Reason for Choosing This Site by ROS Region (summer) *

	REGION								
	Hebgen/Ennis			Helena			Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded modified	Urban
Yellowstone Park	.0%	41.7%	60.0%	60.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Black Sandy SRA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	84.6%	6.7%	42.9%	.0%	.0%
Gibson	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	22.2%	57.1%
Holter	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	26.7%	14.3%	33.3%	.0%
Canyon Ferry	.0%	.0%	13.3%	1.8%	.0%	6.7%	7.1%	.0%	.0%
Madison	.0%	8.3%	6.7%	5.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lonesomehurst Campground	.0%	16.7%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	6.7%	14.3%	.0%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	19.0%
Hauser Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Cherry Creek	.0%	16.7%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
York	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	7.1%	11.1%	.0%
Below Dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.3%	7.1%	.0%	.0%
Spring Creek Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Madison Arm Resort	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.5%
Rivers Edge Trail	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.5%
Gallatin River	.0%	8.3%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Other side of river	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Canyon Ferry East Side	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%
Island Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Madison Junction	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
River Madison	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cabin Creek Campground	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rainbow Point Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those that listed a site being too crowded.

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

(continued)

Table C7.1 Crowded Sites as a Reason for Choosing This Site by ROS Region (continued)

	REGION								
	Hebgen/Ennis			Helena			Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded modified	Urban
Horse Butte Lookout Picnic Site	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Red Mtn Campground, Picnic Area	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Blacks Ford	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Riverside SRA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Log Gulch Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Indian Trail Marina	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Mitchell Pool, Tourist Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Big Hole	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lake Shore	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bighorn River	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Marina resort	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Riverside Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Yosemite	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bakers Hole	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
White Sandy	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%
East bank	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Madison Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Indian Head	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	2	12	15	55	13	15	14	9	21

* Percentages are only for those that listed a site being too crowded.

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C8s. Recreation Activity by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Sightseeing	65.5%	57.2%	48.4%	57.1%	81.3%	57.6%	49.9%	34.9%	38.9%	60.5%	59.9%
Photography	27.6%	39.3%	33.8%	34.3%	43.8%	31.0%	24.0%	14.1%	16.7%	30.9%	23.8%
Auto/RV camping	6.9%	25.8%	26.0%	42.6%	6.3%	24.5%	55.9%	38.8%	.0%	20.3%	2.9%
River floating	6.9%	23.5%	15.7%	23.6%	12.5%	11.0%	4.3%	5.9%	.0%	29.9%	3.7%
Walking/hiking	34.5%	36.7%	36.7%	41.1%	37.5%	25.2%	29.5%	20.7%	22.2%	30.9%	43.5%
Picnicking	17.2%	26.8%	24.6%	33.6%	37.5%	25.5%	32.4%	23.4%	19.4%	27.5%	21.6%
Sunbathing	13.8%	14.4%	6.8%	18.8%	18.8%	16.2%	23.3%	16.1%	11.1%	13.1%	11.0%
Horseback riding	.0%	3.2%	1.1%	1.4%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.7%	2.8%	.7%	.6%
Shooting	.0%	1.8%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	1.7%	.2%	.0%	2.8%	.3%	.1%
Swimming	3.4%	15.6%	4.6%	22.7%	12.5%	22.4%	32.6%	17.8%	2.8%	8.9%	6.4%
Jetskiing	.0%	1.6%	.7%	2.4%	.0%	5.5%	4.6%	.7%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Powerboating	3.4%	7.0%	2.8%	9.2%	31.3%	29.0%	26.6%	16.8%	2.8%	2.1%	4.3%
Nature study	3.4%	11.2%	12.1%	10.9%	12.5%	5.9%	5.8%	4.6%	11.1%	6.9%	11.0%
Tubing	3.4%	8.1%	2.8%	12.3%	6.3%	9.3%	11.5%	5.6%	.0%	2.7%	2.4%
Canoeing	3.4%	5.4%	2.1%	5.9%	6.3%	1.7%	1.7%	2.6%	.0%	4.8%	.8%
Viewing wildlife	31.0%	35.6%	32.7%	38.5%	56.3%	40.3%	39.3%	29.3%	13.9%	22.7%	24.0%
Viewing cultural/historical sites	3.4%	20.0%	10.7%	14.2%	37.5%	15.9%	6.0%	3.6%	8.3%	15.5%	15.4%
Bicycling	.0%	7.0%	4.3%	9.8%	.0%	2.1%	6.5%	3.9%	.0%	1.7%	8.6%
Hunting	.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	.0%	1.4%	.5%	.3%	5.6%	.3%	.4%
Fishing from the boat	3.4%	31.4%	14.6%	21.8%	25.0%	47.6%	56.6%	48.0%	8.3%	26.8%	1.9%
Fishing from the shore	69.0%	34.0%	42.3%	26.1%	6.3%	29.0%	25.4%	40.8%	36.1%	19.9%	3.4%
Wade fishing	41.4%	28.9%	49.5%	19.3%	.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.9%	5.6%	18.6%	.9%
Motorcycling/ATV	.0%	2.1%	1.4%	3.0%	.0%	.7%	.7%	.0%	2.8%	.3%	.6%
Water-skiing	3.4%	6.3%	2.1%	6.1%	6.3%	17.2%	12.0%	6.6%	.0%	.0%	3.2%
Sailing/sailboarding	.0%	.7%	.4%	.6%	.0%	.7%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Other	20.7%	21.1%	27.8%	16.9%	.0%	15.2%	16.3%	17.4%	36.1%	13.1%	20.2%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C8w. Recreation Activity by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		Urban
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	
Site Activities											
Sightseeing	22.2%	51.4%	33.3%	22.9%	46.2%	39.0%	37.5%	45.6%	33.3%	41.7%	43.2%
Photography	22.2%	28.6%	22.2%	22.9%	46.2%	14.6%	19.4%	21.5%	8.3%	8.3%	16.1%
Auto/RV camping	11.1%	5.7%	.0%	11.4%	7.7%	22.0%	20.8%	2.5%	8.3%	8.3%	.5%
River floating	.0%	2.9%	11.1%	5.7%	15.4%	12.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	2.6%
Walking/hiking	33.3%	25.7%	33.3%	25.7%	7.7%	19.5%	16.7%	11.4%	16.7%	16.7%	40.2%
Picnicking	11.1%	5.7%	11.1%	8.6%	30.8%	7.3%	16.7%	17.7%	16.7%	.0%	17.9%
Sunbathing	.0%	2.9%	.0%	5.7%	15.4%	2.4%	4.2%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	5.9%
Horseback riding	11.1%	.0%	11.1%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Shooting	11.1%	2.9%	11.1%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	1.5%
Ice fishing	.0%	31.4%	.0%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	15.3%	7.6%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
X-Country skiing	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Swimming	11.1%	2.9%	11.1%	5.7%	7.7%	2.4%	5.6%	1.3%	8.3%	.0%	3.6%
Jetskiing	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
Powerboating	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	46.2%	4.9%	15.3%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
Nature study	.0%	8.6%	.0%	11.4%	7.7%	7.3%	4.2%	15.2%	8.3%	8.3%	9.5%
Tubing	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.7%	23.1%	2.4%	4.2%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	1.5%
Canoeing	.0%	8.6%	.0%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Viewing wildlife	22.2%	40.0%	11.1%	20.0%	38.5%	29.3%	40.3%	43.0%	16.7%	33.3%	38.1%
Viewing cultural/historical sites	.0%	11.4%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	3.8%	8.3%	8.3%	9.5%
Snowmobiling	11.1%	8.6%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Sledding	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Bicycling	11.1%	5.7%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.8%
Hunting	11.1%	11.4%	55.6%	11.4%	.0%	9.8%	4.2%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	1.5%
Fishing from the boat	11.1%	14.3%	11.1%	20.0%	38.5%	22.0%	38.9%	11.4%	.0%	50.0%	2.6%
Fishing from the shore	77.8%	34.3%	44.4%	40.0%	7.7%	58.5%	33.3%	35.4%	66.7%	41.7%	7.9%
Wade fishing	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Motorcycling/ATV	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Water-skiing	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.7%	15.4%	.0%	6.9%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	1.5%
Sailing/sailboarding	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Snowshoeing	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Other	.0%	2.9%	.0%	2.9%	7.7%	.0%	4.2%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	18.9%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table C9s. Levels of Overall Trip Satisfaction by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
This trip was better than any recreation experience I remember	-.06	-.12	-.13	-.11	-.19	-.13	-.22	-.39	-.62	-.17	-.24
This trip was better than any other trip to this area I remember	-.16	.07	.00	.08	.19	.06	-.04	-.19	-.15	.21	-.02
This trip was so good I would like to take it again	.94	.72	.76	.78	.50	.55	.61	.40	.10	.78	.45
Overall trip satisfaction scale	.24	.22	.21	.25	.17	.16	.12	-.06	-.22	.27	.06
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table C9w. Levels of Overall Trip Satisfaction by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
This trip was better than any recreation experience I remember	.00	-.05	.33	-.46	.31	-.54	-.78	-.96	-.67	-.77	-.27
This trip was better than any other trip to this area I remember	-.10	-.05	.44	-.38	.31	-.30	-.60	-.49	-.33	.00	-.10
This trip was so good I would like to take it again	.70	.57	.89	.26	1.08	.68	.25	.44	.50	1.00	.43
Overall trip satisfaction scale	.20	.16	.56	-.20	.56	-.05	-.38	-.34	-.17	.08	.02
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table C10s. Percent of those who Felt the Site Characteristics was Important by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Campsite & picnic area conditions	18.2%	41.1%	43.1%	51.4%	54.5%	54.9%	66.2%	58.5%	45.5%	48.1%	38.0%
Quality of interpretive info	9.1%	10.4%	6.4%	7.3%	27.3%	10.5%	6.3%	4.3%	9.1%	9.1%	16.4%
Appropriateness of developments	27.3%	15.9%	19.8%	18.0%	.0%	19.1%	13.2%	17.7%	13.6%	19.8%	17.0%
Maintenance of facilities	36.4%	40.8%	45.5%	51.1%	45.5%	61.1%	67.3%	58.5%	59.1%	51.3%	49.1%
Cleanliness of area	54.5%	60.8%	62.9%	69.1%	54.5%	71.6%	78.7%	65.2%	63.6%	70.1%	66.5%
Low development	59.1%	34.8%	39.1%	35.8%	18.2%	27.8%	21.3%	16.5%	40.9%	38.0%	22.2%
Privacy of area	36.4%	42.2%	47.0%	50.1%	45.5%	31.5%	42.3%	40.9%	40.9%	36.4%	36.8%
Condition of natural features	63.6%	35.9%	38.6%	39.3%	54.5%	38.9%	29.0%	24.4%	68.2%	40.6%	46.3%
Low residence visible from water	50.0%	27.4%	34.2%	29.8%	18.2%	21.0%	14.0%	19.5%	50.0%	28.9%	22.4%
Historical information	.0%	11.2%	6.9%	8.1%	27.3%	11.1%	6.3%	6.7%	13.6%	15.5%	22.6%
Behavior of other people	27.3%	30.4%	34.2%	36.9%	18.2%	46.3%	44.1%	47.6%	27.3%	34.2%	34.7%
Little conflict with others	31.8%	31.0%	30.2%	33.2%	36.4%	28.4%	27.2%	30.5%	36.4%	29.9%	26.3%
High degree of naturalness	59.1%	37.0%	46.5%	42.7%	36.4%	31.5%	28.3%	21.3%	50.0%	38.0%	36.8%
Campsites within site or sound	4.5%	18.9%	26.7%	29.2%	.0%	13.0%	26.8%	29.9%	9.1%	17.1%	6.3%
Seeing or hearing others	31.8%	30.4%	30.7%	31.4%	18.2%	17.9%	26.1%	25.6%	13.6%	25.1%	19.4%
Few rules or restrictions	13.6%	22.2%	17.8%	21.1%	36.4%	17.3%	18.4%	24.4%	4.5%	16.6%	13.9%
Number of fish caught	40.9%	30.1%	41.6%	23.1%	27.3%	33.3%	33.5%	38.4%	36.4%	24.6%	8.1%
Viewing wildlife	50.0%	34.5%	27.2%	31.9%	45.5%	37.7%	34.9%	22.6%	31.8%	25.1%	32.3%
Opportunity to hunt	4.5%	6.8%	5.4%	6.4%	9.1%	5.6%	5.5%	7.9%	18.2%	4.8%	4.4%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C10w. Percent of those who Felt the Site Characteristic was Important by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Campsite & picnic area conditions	20.0%	23.8%	16.7%	19.2%	66.7%	51.6%	73.5%	67.8%	20.0%	33.3%	36.2%
Quality of interpretive info	.0%	23.8%	16.7%	3.8%	.0%	16.1%	12.2%	25.4%	.0%	.0%	12.7%
Appropriateness of developments	40.0%	4.8%	16.7%	11.5%	.0%	25.8%	18.4%	22.0%	.0%	33.3%	21.9%
Maintenance of facilities	60.0%	33.3%	66.7%	19.2%	66.7%	61.3%	77.6%	67.8%	30.0%	55.6%	46.9%
Cleanliness of area	60.0%	57.1%	66.7%	42.3%	66.7%	71.0%	83.7%	83.1%	50.0%	66.7%	67.3%
Low development	40.0%	42.9%	50.0%	50.0%	11.1%	38.7%	26.5%	22.0%	20.0%	44.4%	34.2%
Privacy of area	40.0%	33.3%	50.0%	30.8%	33.3%	48.4%	42.9%	50.8%	30.0%	55.6%	41.2%
Condition of natural features	60.0%	61.9%	50.0%	42.3%	66.7%	45.2%	44.9%	44.1%	10.0%	55.6%	48.5%
Low residence visible from water	60.0%	23.8%	50.0%	34.6%	11.1%	32.3%	18.4%	18.6%	.0%	66.7%	26.9%
Historical information	.0%	23.8%	16.7%	3.8%	11.1%	12.9%	10.2%	22.0%	10.0%	.0%	24.2%
Behavior of other people	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	30.8%	33.3%	61.3%	61.2%	67.8%	30.0%	66.7%	39.6%
Little conflict with others	20.0%	38.1%	50.0%	19.2%	33.3%	51.6%	51.0%	45.8%	30.0%	66.7%	38.8%
High degree of naturalness	60.0%	38.1%	50.0%	50.0%	44.4%	48.4%	32.7%	40.7%	10.0%	44.4%	50.8%
Campsites within site or sound	.0%	14.3%	.0%	26.9%	22.2%	32.3%	28.6%	28.8%	.0%	11.1%	11.9%
Seeing or hearing others	.0%	23.8%	83.3%	38.5%	33.3%	45.2%	28.6%	33.9%	10.0%	44.4%	26.5%
Few rules or restrictions	20.0%	14.3%	16.7%	11.5%	33.3%	32.3%	24.5%	61.0%	10.0%	33.3%	20.8%
Number of fish caught	60.0%	57.1%	33.3%	30.8%	22.2%	41.9%	59.2%	59.3%	50.0%	22.2%	9.6%
Viewing wildlife	.0%	9.5%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	19.4%	30.6%	50.8%	10.0%	22.2%	36.2%
Opportunity to hunt	.0%	4.8%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	19.4%	10.2%	18.6%	10.0%	.0%	7.3%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C11s. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Sat with campsite or picnic conditions	.55	.62	.90	.95	1.13	.84	1.05	.79	-.15	.99	.68
Sat with interpretive/educational information	.26	.29	.26	.28	.56	.47	.33	.17	.00	.55	.51
Sat with appropriateness of developments	.35	.50	.60	.65	.63	.59	.58	.45	.21	.79	.67
Sat with facilities maintenance	.77	.63	.96	.96	1.25	1.02	1.07	.86	.54	1.09	.83
Sat with cleanliness of area	1.13	.91	1.17	1.12	1.25	1.03	1.15	.96	.51	1.24	.98
Sat with low amount of development	.97	.79	.76	.84	.63	.69	.36	.35	.44	.66	.53
Sat with privacy of area	1.16	.77	.56	.82	.81	.59	.54	.25	.46	.60	.64
Sat with natural features	1.58	1.04	1.12	1.14	1.44	1.06	.99	.69	.56	1.07	.94
Sat with low amount of development visible from water	1.35	.82	.47	.89	1.00	.77	.50	.53	.74	.84	.67
Sat with historical information	.06	.39	.33	.24	.75	.50	.21	.15	.05	.48	.59
Sat with behavior of other people	1.00	.68	.82	.75	.75	.70	.77	.73	.41	.96	.74
Sat with little conflict with other users	.87	.82	.88	.91	.94	.86	.83	.77	.56	.92	.82
Sat with high degree of naturalness	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.05	1.25	.95	.93	.59	.67	.93	.82

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

(continued)

Table C11s. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Sat with number of campsites within site/sound	.42	.47	.41	.58	.50	.44	.42	.19	-.05	.40	.16
Sat with seeing hearing others	.81	.62	.52	.61	.44	.46	.35	.22	.38	.63	.53
Sat with few rules restrictions	.74	.65	.68	.86	.63	.66	.66	.41	.18	.78	.57
Sat with number of fish caught	.77	.14	.16	.10	-.56	.04	-.08	-.05	-.36	.23	.05
Sat with the opportunity to view wildlife	1.03	.88	.76	.76	1.00	1.06	.99	.63	.33	.66	.60
Sat with opportunity to hunt	.42	.14	.07	.08	-.31	.07	-.01	-.04	-.08	.13	.04
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table C11w. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Sat with campsite or picnic conditions	1.00	.43	.78	.54	1.31	.62	.98	.58	.08	.92	.62
Sat with interpretive/educational information	.00	.33	.33	.26	1.31	.14	.25	.11	.00	.15	.46
Sat with appropriateness of developments	.40	.43	.67	.49	1.00	.46	.55	.25	-.08	1.00	.65
Sat with facilities maintenance	1.30	.63	.78	.62	1.46	.86	1.08	.86	.33	1.54	.81
Sat with cleanliness of area	1.50	.98	1.22	.85	1.46	1.02	.94	.86	.25	1.62	.95
Sat with low amount of development	.90	.70	.56	.90	.77	.70	.34	.42	.33	1.31	.62
Sat with privacy of area	.70	.98	.67	.74	1.46	.78	.53	.34	.42	.85	.72
Sat with natural features	1.00	1.13	.89	.85	1.54	1.06	.99	.67	1.08	1.38	.93
Sat with low amount of development visible from water	.70	.85	1.00	.87	1.23	.78	.05	.40	.92	1.46	.62
Sat with historical information	.20	.68	.44	.26	1.54	.02	.04	-.01	.33	-.23	.54
Sat with behavior of other people	.70	.70	.22	.46	1.15	.92	.84	.94	.75	1.46	.70
Sat with little conflict with other users	.70	.75	.78	.69	1.31	1.00	.93	.99	.75	1.15	.90
Sat with high degree of naturalness	.60	1.20	.89	.85	1.46	.92	.89	.62	.83	1.08	.78

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

(continued)

Table C11w. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by ROS Region (winter) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Sat with number of campsites within site/sound	.30	.45	.44	.33	.54	.54	.43	.09	.25	.62	.17
Sat with seeing hearing others	.80	.80	.78	.72	1.23	.92	.52	.62	.25	1.00	.64
Sat with few rules restrictions	.20	.75	.78	.59	1.08	.98	.77	.93	.25	1.38	.63
Sat with number of fish caught	.30	.53	-.22	.08	.31	.42	-.01	.46	.25	.54	.03
Sat with the opportunity to view wildlife	.00	.10	.22	.08	.15	.58	.76	.80	.25	.38	.62
Sat with opportunity to hunt	.10	.05	.44	.03	.15	-.06	.04	-.30	-.17	-.15	.00
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table C12s. Additional Facilities and Services by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034
Facilities needed	29.0%	34.2%	30.4%	39.6%	37.5%	36.9%	61.8%	45.3%	30.8%	26.1%	27.1%
Additional facilities/services needed. *											
Better RV facility, dump station	.0%	1.0%	2.3%	17.4%	.0%	10.8%	20.5%	12.2%	.0%	5.2%	.4%
Drinking water	11.1%	12.7%	5.7%	6.2%	.0%	9.9%	8.5%	10.8%	8.3%	13.0%	8.6%
Restroom facilities	.0%	19.3%	14.9%	6.8%	.0%	4.5%	.8%	1.4%	16.7%	5.2%	13.9%
Showers	.0%	3.6%	18.4%	11.5%	.0%	3.6%	10.0%	11.5%	.0%	3.9%	.0%
Running water	.0%	6.6%	12.6%	8.6%	.0%	4.5%	6.9%	4.1%	.0%	2.6%	.7%
Improve Restroom facilities	.0%	6.1%	10.3%	8.3%	.0%	2.7%	6.6%	2.0%	.0%	2.6%	1.4%
Electricity	.0%	2.0%	2.3%	6.2%	.0%	5.4%	10.4%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Overnight camping, campsites	.0%	5.6%	1.1%	2.9%	.0%	4.5%	5.4%	11.5%	.0%	7.8%	1.4%
Trash cans	.0%	5.1%	6.9%	5.0%	16.7%	.0%	1.5%	2.0%	8.3%	16.9%	1.1%
Bathroom maintenance	11.1%	5.1%	3.4%	4.1%	.0%	2.7%	6.2%	2.7%	.0%	1.3%	.7%
Picnic tables, covered	11.1%	4.6%	5.7%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.8%	2.7%	8.3%	7.8%	3.6%
Snack bar	.0%	2.5%	1.1%	.6%	16.7%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	11.8%
Need RV facilities, dump, hookups	.0%	.5%	3.4%	2.1%	.0%	8.1%	4.6%	5.4%	.0%	1.3%	.4%
More restrooms	.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	.0%	4.5%	2.3%	2.0%	.0%	1.3%	4.3%
Add more boat docks	.0%	.5%	.0%	.3%	.0%	6.3%	7.7%	.7%	8.3%	.0%	1.8%
Improve boat ramp	.0%	2.0%	2.3%	3.2%	.0%	7.2%	.8%	2.0%	.0%	1.3%	.4%
Trees	.0%	3.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	2.7%	3.1%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%
Road maintenance	22.2%	4.1%	4.6%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	.4%	1.4%	.0%	1.3%	.4%
Regular maintenance	.0%	2.5%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	4.5%	.8%	.7%	.0%	1.3%	1.8%
More picnic tables near water	.0%	2.5%	3.4%	.6%	16.7%	1.8%	.8%	.7%	.0%	.0%	4.6%
Better parking	11.1%	.5%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	2.7%	2.7%	1.4%	.0%	3.9%	1.4%
Shaded areas	.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	3.9%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Public phone	11.1%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	3.6%	1.5%	3.4%	.0%	1.3%	.7%
Gravel in campsites/level/improved	.0%	.5%	1.1%	.6%	33.3%	.0%	5.0%	1.4%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
Need boat launch	.0%	1.5%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.9%	.4%	2.7%	8.3%	2.6%	.4%
Improved picnic sites	.0%	3.0%	4.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	16.7%	.0%	1.4%
Firepits/more, improved	.0%	1.0%	2.3%	.9%	.0%	1.8%	.8%	1.4%	.0%	3.9%	.7%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

(continued)

Table C12s. Additional Facilities and Services by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
More river access; river byways, roads	11.1%	3.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.9%	.8%	.0%	.0%	5.2%	.7%
Pave roads/oiled	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.8%	1.9%	3.4%	.0%	1.3%	.4%
Stock more fish	.0%	1.0%	3.4%	.9%	.0%	.9%	.4%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Groceries	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.9%	1.5%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.8%
No fee	.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.5%	.0%	1.8%	.8%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
More water pumps	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.4%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Improve boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.9%	1.2%	1.4%	.0%	1.0%	2.5%
Firewood sales	.0%	.5%	3.4%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Need beach area	.0%	.0%	1.1%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%
Night lights	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	1.9%	1.4%	.0%	1.3%	.7%
Swimming area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	1.8%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Preserve naturalness, wilderness	.0%	3.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.4%
Playground	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.3%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	2.5%
More interpretation/visitor center	.0%	2.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.4%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	1.4%
Empty garbage more	.0%	1.5%	1.1%	.6%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
More walking trails	11.1%	.5%	1.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%
Sports equipment	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%
BBQ grills	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	5.2%	1.4%
More road side garbage pick-up	.0%	.5%	1.1%	.9%	.0%	1.8%	.4%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
Water grass more often	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.9%	1.2%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Increase ranger supervision	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Paved walkway/improved/widened	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	2.9%
Fish cleaning station	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	4.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Better fishing	.0%	.5%	.0%	.3%	.0%	1.8%	.4%	.7%	8.3%	1.3%	.4%
Actual tours	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%
Bigger campsites to accommodate modern RVs/campers	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Security	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Parking for boat trailers	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	1.5%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Larger boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.4%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
Need boat dock	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C12w. Additional Facilities and Services by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432
Facilities needed	10.0%	32.5%	22.2%	20.5%	46.2%	44.0%	54.2%	31.5%	58.3%	15.4%	34.3%
Additional facilities/services needed. *											
Restroom facilities	100.0%	46.2%	50.0%	12.5%	.0%	13.6%	4.4%	11.4%	.0%	.0%	18.2%
Drinking water	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	22.7%	8.9%	25.7%	.0%	.0%	6.1%
Snack bar	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	13.5%
Picnic tables, covered	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	2.9%	28.6%	.0%	6.1%
Need RV facilities, dump, hookups	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.6%	22.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Trash cans	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	4.5%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.1%
Overnight camping, campsites	.0%	7.7%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
Improve Restroom facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	4.5%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
Better parking	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Stock more fish	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Restrooms which are not closed	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.7%
Public phone	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
Extend trail	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
Regular maintenance	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%
Widen the road	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Improve boat ramp	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	2.2%	2.9%	.0%	50.0%	.0%
New play area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%
Preserve naturalness, wilderness	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Food facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Running water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enlarge facility	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%
Need boat launch	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	2.2%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Groceries	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Improve boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Trees	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Road maintenance	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Night lights	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
More walking trails	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Electricity	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RV sites	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

(continued)

Table C12w. Additional Facilities and Services by ROS Region (winter) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Larger boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Swimming area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Add more boat docks	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Better RV parking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%
Need boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
More restrooms	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Improve tennis facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Security	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Sports equipment	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Bridge to cross river	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%
164	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	14.3%	.0%	.0%
Firepits/more, improved	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Parking for boat trailers	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Keep lot plowed of snow	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Provide for bird habitat	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Increase ranger supervision	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Fish cleaning station	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Volleyball pits	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Water grass more often	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Need beach area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Protect wildlife habitat	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Widen the road for parking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
More picnic tables near water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Multilingual employees	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Showers	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No bait fishing	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Manage for peace and quiet	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Fishing info	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Shaded areas	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%
Another overlook	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Swimming pool	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Hot springs	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Restrict use during eagle season	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Pond	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Playground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
No fee	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C13s. Disabled Facility Needs by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034
Disabled facilities needed *	6.5%	5.0%	2.8%	4.4%	6.3%	6.6%	8.4%	8.3%	5.1%	3.1%	4.3%
Need handicap bathroom facilities	50.0%	37.9%	25.0%	39.5%	100.0%	5.0%	20.0%	11.1%	50.0%	11.1%	29.5%
Better disabled access to shoreline	.0%	13.8%	.0%	13.2%	.0%	5.0%	14.3%	14.8%	50.0%	22.2%	4.5%
Black top drives and walkways	.0%	10.3%	25.0%	10.5%	.0%	10.0%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.6%
Ramps	.0%	3.4%	.0%	10.5%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	3.7%	.0%	22.2%	9.1%
More disabled access to water	.0%	10.3%	.0%	7.9%	.0%	20.0%	8.6%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	4.5%
Access to tables	.0%	3.4%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	7.4%	.0%	11.1%	6.8%
Need level or hard surface sites	.0%	.0%	12.5%	5.3%	.0%	5.0%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	2.3%
Better handicap boat ramp	.0%	3.4%	12.5%	2.6%	.0%	20.0%	2.9%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
More boat docks/accessible	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.0%	2.9%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Terrain too steep	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
Make it safe for disabled	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Better road/trails	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
Need handicap parking at main picnic area	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%
Rails around the dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	4.5%
Parking closer to water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.7%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Easier access to potable water	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
Steps to aid asthmatics	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Larger docks	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
More hand rails	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Signs in large print	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
Telephone	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
First Aid Center	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%
Braille signs	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
More benches	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%
More parking	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C13w. Disabled Facility Needs by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432
Disabled facilities needed *	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	8.0%	9.6%	8.1%	8.3%	.0%	4.2%
More disabled access to water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	37.5%	22.2%	.0%	.0%	16.7%
Need handicap bathroom facilities	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	22.2%
Better disabled access to shoreline	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	22.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Terrain too steep	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Make it safe for disabled	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Easier access to potable water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Need handicap parking at main picnic area	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
More boat docks/accessible	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Need level or hard surface sites	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Finish restrooms	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Black top drives and walkways	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Better handicap boat ramp	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%
Safety Barriers between wheelchair ramp and boatdock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Maintenance on existing facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Steps to aid asthmatics	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Larger docks	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Access to tables	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Standing water on road/no access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Better road/trails	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Access to viewing pools	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C14s. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (summer)

	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Canoes seen today											
0	82.8%	76.9%	77.7%	68.6%	66.7%	67.5%	78.4%	83.5%	94.3%	64.4%	91.0%
1 to 5	13.8%	20.5%	21.6%	27.6%	33.3%	29.4%	20.1%	16.2%	.0%	29.5%	7.8%
6 to 10	3.4%	1.1%	.7%	2.8%	.0%	2.2%	.5%	.3%	2.9%	3.8%	.8%
11 to 20	.0%	.9%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.9%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.1%
21 to 30	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.1%
31+	.0%	.4%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Enjoyed seeing	66.7%	39.5%	22.2%	37.0%	50.0%	38.9%	30.4%	25.6%	100.0%	34.8%	53.6%
Didn't mind seeing	33.3%	58.8%	74.1%	61.3%	50.0%	58.9%	68.4%	74.4%	.0%	64.0%	44.9%
Disliked seeing	.0%	1.8%	3.7%	1.7%	.0%	2.2%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.4%
Powerboats seen today											
0	82.8%	77.6%	87.1%	69.4%	20.0%	24.5%	28.4%	39.5%	97.1%	66.4%	81.7%
1 to 5	10.3%	16.0%	9.6%	20.0%	20.0%	27.0%	19.7%	26.8%	.0%	28.6%	12.9%
6 to 10	3.4%	4.6%	2.2%	7.8%	13.3%	13.1%	17.5%	10.7%	.0%	3.1%	3.1%
11 to 20	.0%	1.3%	.7%	2.1%	6.7%	11.7%	17.7%	13.7%	2.9%	.8%	1.4%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	13.3%	4.4%	8.6%	2.3%	.0%	.4%	.2%
31+	3.4%	.6%	.4%	.2%	26.7%	19.3%	8.1%	7.0%	.0%	.8%	.7%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	20.4%	8.8%	17.0%	.0%	16.4%	16.3%	16.9%	100.0%	11.0%	37.0%
Didn't mind seeing	75.0%	68.4%	61.8%	63.7%	75.0%	70.8%	70.3%	66.3%	.0%	43.9%	56.3%
Disliked seeing	25.0%	11.2%	29.4%	19.3%	25.0%	12.8%	13.3%	16.9%	.0%	45.1%	6.7%
Waterskiers seen today											
0	89.7%	88.8%	92.6%	81.7%	60.0%	55.1%	56.6%	70.6%	97.1%	95.0%	89.6%
1 to 5	3.4%	8.9%	6.3%	13.8%	20.0%	18.0%	27.6%	19.4%	.0%	3.9%	6.9%
6 to 10	3.4%	1.5%	.7%	2.7%	6.7%	11.0%	10.5%	5.4%	.0%	1.2%	1.7%
11 to 20	.0%	.2%	.4%	1.2%	6.7%	8.1%	2.6%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
21 to 30	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	4.0%	1.3%	1.0%	2.9%	.0%	.2%
31+	.0%	.6%	.0%	.2%	6.7%	3.7%	1.5%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Rate waterskiers encounters											
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	25.5%	5.3%	19.4%	.0%	17.6%	15.4%	13.4%	100.0%	20.0%	39.0%
Didn't mind seeing	66.7%	65.5%	84.2%	54.0%	83.3%	68.1%	73.5%	59.8%	.0%	40.0%	48.1%
Disliked seeing	33.3%	9.1%	10.5%	26.6%	16.7%	14.3%	11.1%	26.8%	.0%	40.0%	13.0%
Jetskis seen today											
0	82.8%	91.3%	91.9%	82.7%	73.3%	55.4%	46.6%	71.8%	97.1%	94.2%	86.9%
1 to 5	10.3%	7.2%	7.0%	11.8%	13.3%	22.1%	35.9%	22.5%	.0%	4.2%	9.1%
6 to 10	6.9%	1.1%	.7%	4.4%	.0%	10.7%	10.6%	4.0%	.0%	.8%	2.1%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.4%	.7%	6.7%	5.5%	4.8%	1.3%	2.9%	.0%	1.7%
21 to 30	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%	.0%	3.7%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%
31+	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	6.7%	2.6%	.8%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	18.2%	15.0%	15.2%	.0%	9.5%	10.1%	8.6%	100.0%	6.3%	32.6%
Didn't mind seeing	50.0%	45.5%	55.0%	44.2%	75.0%	45.7%	50.5%	54.3%	.0%	18.8%	38.2%
Disliked seeing	50.0%	36.4%	30.0%	40.6%	25.0%	44.8%	39.4%	37.0%	.0%	75.0%	29.2%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C14s. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Bank anglers seen today											
0	13.8%	39.7%	32.7%	40.0%	86.7%	42.6%	35.1%	34.7%	40.0%	43.0%	79.7%
1 to 5	44.8%	37.1%	30.9%	39.2%	13.3%	37.9%	38.2%	39.7%	37.1%	36.1%	17.1%
6 to 10	34.5%	15.6%	20.8%	12.9%	.0%	12.1%	15.5%	16.0%	20.0%	14.8%	1.9%
11 to 20	6.9%	4.6%	13.4%	4.6%	.0%	4.0%	7.4%	8.0%	.0%	4.6%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	.0%	1.8%	2.0%	.7%	2.9%	.8%	.4%
31+	.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%	.0%	.8%	.4%
Enjoyed seeing	31.8%	31.3%	28.2%	36.0%	.0%	32.7%	31.7%	35.7%	15.8%	35.0%	36.6%
Didnt mind seeing	63.6%	66.0%	63.5%	61.7%	100.0%	67.3%	65.8%	62.6%	78.9%	62.8%	59.9%
Disliked seeing	4.5%	2.8%	8.2%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	1.8%	5.3%	2.2%	3.5%
Wade anglers seen today											
0	41.4%	44.5%	24.4%	49.3%	86.7%	75.9%	77.4%	88.4%	91.4%	59.4%	92.4%
1 to 5	37.9%	36.1%	30.4%	32.5%	6.7%	17.0%	14.4%	8.5%	5.7%	24.1%	6.1%
6 to 10	17.2%	13.4%	23.0%	10.9%	.0%	5.2%	4.9%	1.7%	.0%	9.6%	.1%
11 to 20	3.4%	3.7%	14.1%	5.2%	.0%	1.5%	1.3%	.7%	.0%	5.4%	.8%
21 to 30	.0%	1.5%	5.9%	1.0%	6.7%	.4%	1.8%	.7%	.0%	.4%	.1%
31+	.0%	.7%	2.2%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	2.9%	1.1%	.5%
Enjoyed seeing	26.7%	31.2%	28.4%	34.6%	.0%	28.1%	26.8%	34.4%	50.0%	34.9%	45.9%
Didnt mind seeing	66.7%	65.8%	63.9%	62.5%	100.0%	71.9%	72.0%	59.4%	50.0%	64.2%	47.5%
Disliked seeing	6.7%	3.0%	7.7%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	6.3%	.0%	.9%	6.6%
Boat anglers seen today											
0	75.9%	44.0%	50.9%	50.4%	57.1%	24.5%	25.5%	35.0%	97.1%	51.9%	92.5%
1 to 5	17.2%	28.6%	24.0%	30.9%	28.6%	26.7%	22.7%	27.3%	2.9%	18.5%	5.2%
6 to 10	.0%	15.2%	12.0%	10.7%	.0%	16.5%	16.6%	12.3%	.0%	11.9%	1.1%
11 to 20	3.4%	7.6%	6.4%	5.6%	7.1%	17.9%	18.6%	10.7%	.0%	11.2%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	2.2%	4.5%	1.5%	7.1%	5.9%	8.9%	5.7%	.0%	3.5%	.0%
31+	3.4%	2.4%	2.2%	.9%	.0%	8.4%	7.7%	9.0%	.0%	3.1%	.6%
Enjoyed seeing	66.7%	24.3%	22.5%	29.8%	33.3%	31.6%	24.5%	29.7%	50.0%	28.4%	34.5%
Didnt mind seeing	33.3%	67.5%	65.1%	67.7%	66.7%	63.7%	72.8%	68.0%	50.0%	66.4%	61.8%
Disliked seeing	.0%	8.2%	12.4%	2.4%	.0%	4.7%	2.7%	2.3%	.0%	5.2%	3.6%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

(continued)

Table C14s. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
River floaters seen today											
0	69.0%	65.7%	65.7%	61.8%	93.3%	81.4%	82.7%	91.9%	97.1%	53.4%	89.3%
1 to 5	17.2%	18.6%	21.3%	18.7%	6.7%	11.3%	9.2%	4.7%	.0%	22.5%	7.7%
6 to 10	6.9%	7.4%	7.8%	8.2%	.0%	4.4%	4.6%	2.4%	2.9%	12.6%	1.7%
11 to 20	6.9%	4.6%	1.9%	5.7%	.0%	1.5%	2.3%	.7%	.0%	5.3%	.8%
21 to 30	.0%	1.5%	3.0%	2.4%	.0%	1.1%	1.0%	.3%	.0%	3.1%	.2%
31+	.0%	2.2%	.4%	3.2%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	.2%
Enjoyed seeing	50.0%	28.9%	19.5%	37.3%	.0%	31.3%	29.9%	23.5%	100.0%	41.6%	45.9%
Didnt mind seeing	37.5%	64.5%	61.0%	57.2%	100.0%	64.6%	68.7%	70.6%	.0%	54.0%	47.3%
Disliked seeing	12.5%	6.6%	19.5%	5.4%	.0%	4.2%	1.5%	5.9%	.0%	4.4%	6.8%
Livestock seen today											
0	75.9%	68.6%	63.6%	75.2%	93.3%	75.4%	78.8%	88.3%	94.1%	75.2%	93.2%
1 to 5	.0%	9.1%	11.5%	10.1%	6.7%	13.2%	7.4%	3.3%	2.9%	9.5%	3.0%
6 to 10	3.4%	5.0%	4.8%	3.5%	.0%	1.8%	4.1%	3.0%	.0%	5.0%	1.3%
11 to 20	6.9%	5.2%	5.2%	2.7%	.0%	4.8%	2.8%	2.3%	.0%	3.4%	.5%
21 to 30	.0%	2.4%	2.6%	1.5%	.0%	.7%	2.6%	1.0%	.0%	3.4%	.5%
31+	13.8%	9.6%	12.3%	7.0%	.0%	4.0%	4.3%	2.0%	2.9%	3.4%	1.5%
Enjoyed seeing	20.0%	27.4%	25.3%	33.3%	.0%	29.0%	36.7%	10.0%	.0%	25.9%	54.7%
Didnt mind seeing	40.0%	57.5%	52.9%	55.0%	100.0%	59.7%	59.5%	86.7%	100.0%	60.3%	39.6%
Disliked seeing	40.0%	15.1%	21.8%	11.7%	.0%	11.3%	3.8%	3.3%	.0%	13.8%	5.7%
Shoreline development seen today											
0	79.3%	69.9%	56.0%	73.1%	80.0%	68.1%	65.2%	74.7%	94.3%	72.6%	84.1%
1 to 5	6.9%	17.6%	22.8%	14.9%	13.3%	18.5%	14.8%	15.2%	5.7%	12.4%	12.4%
6 to 10	6.9%	5.6%	8.2%	5.2%	.0%	3.3%	6.8%	3.0%	.0%	3.9%	1.5%
11 to 20	.0%	3.2%	9.7%	2.9%	.0%	1.9%	2.3%	3.7%	.0%	3.5%	.8%
21 to 30	.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	.0%	3.0%	2.6%	1.0%	.0%	3.9%	.5%
31+	6.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	6.7%	5.2%	8.3%	2.4%	.0%	3.9%	.7%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	7.6%	4.6%	8.3%	.0%	16.0%	11.2%	12.3%	50.0%	9.4%	29.4%
Didnt mind seeing	50.0%	38.9%	36.1%	44.8%	66.7%	52.0%	63.2%	55.4%	50.0%	43.8%	52.0%
Disliked seeing	50.0%	53.4%	59.3%	46.9%	33.3%	32.0%	25.6%	32.3%	.0%	46.9%	18.6%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

(continued)

Table C14s. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Snowmobiles seen today											
0	100.0%	96.3%	80.0%	98.9%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 to 5	.0%	3.7%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Didnt mind seeing	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	100.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ice fishers seen today											
0	100.0%	96.3%	100.0%	96.7%	.0%	96.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%
1 to 5	.0%	3.7%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Didnt mind seeing	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hunters seen today											
0	100.0%	96.3%	100.0%	96.7%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 to 5	.0%	3.7%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Disliked seeing	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

(continued)

Table C14w. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Canoes seen today											
0	88.9%	96.9%	100.0%	87.5%	63.6%	83.3%	89.7%	97.5%	100.0%	77.8%	95.2%
1 to 5	11.1%	3.1%	.0%	12.5%	36.4%	13.9%	10.3%	2.5%	.0%	22.2%	4.3%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Enjoyed seeing											
100.0%	33.3%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	42.9%	33.3%	.0%	33.3%	60.0%	
Didnt mind seeing	.0%	66.7%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	57.1%	66.7%	.0%	33.3%	40.0%	
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	
Powerboats seen today											
0	88.9%	82.9%	100.0%	82.4%	.0%	37.5%	39.0%	91.6%	83.3%	62.5%	95.5%
1 to 5	11.1%	14.3%	.0%	14.7%	7.7%	40.0%	31.2%	4.8%	16.7%	37.5%	3.1%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	15.0%	19.5%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.8%
11 to 20	.0%	2.9%	.0%	2.9%	46.2%	2.5%	9.1%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.8%	5.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing											
.0%	20.0%	.0%	50.0%	36.4%	7.7%	26.8%	22.2%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	31.8%
Didnt mind seeing	100.0%	80.0%	.0%	25.0%	54.5%	57.7%	68.3%	44.4%	.0%	.0%	54.5%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	9.1%	34.6%	4.9%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%	13.6%
Waterskiers seen today											
0	88.9%	100.0%	100.0%	96.9%	30.0%	91.4%	97.0%	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	97.2%
1 to 5	11.1%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	60.0%	5.7%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.6%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing											
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	42.9%	.0%	33.3%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	38.5%
Didnt mind seeing	100.0%	100.0%	.0%	50.0%	57.1%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.8%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%	33.3%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	30.8%
Jetskis seen today											
0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.9%	72.7%	90.9%	79.1%	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	97.7%
1 to 5	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	27.3%	9.1%	20.9%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing											
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	7.7%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	21.4%
Didnt mind seeing	.0%	100.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	46.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	35.7%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	100.0%	75.0%	46.2%	75.0%	.0%	.0%	42.9%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

(continued)

Table C14w. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (winter) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Bank anglers seen today											
0	10.0%	61.1%	60.0%	52.8%	36.4%	15.6%	41.1%	26.5%	66.7%	.0%	80.4%
1 to 5	70.0%	27.8%	40.0%	36.1%	45.5%	57.8%	43.8%	35.7%	33.3%	70.0%	16.8%
6 to 10	.0%	5.6%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	24.4%	6.8%	30.6%	.0%	30.0%	1.7%
11 to 20	20.0%	5.6%	.0%	5.6%	18.2%	2.2%	6.8%	6.1%	.0%	.0%	.8%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Enjoyed seeing	11.1%	41.7%	.0%	33.3%	66.7%	35.1%	48.8%	34.3%	75.0%	25.0%	45.5%
Didnt mind seeing	88.9%	50.0%	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	64.9%	48.8%	64.3%	25.0%	75.0%	54.5%
Disliked seeing	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Wade anglers seen today											
0	44.4%	67.6%	100.0%	57.6%	72.7%	45.2%	77.3%	85.7%	100.0%	.0%	92.9%
1 to 5	33.3%	24.3%	.0%	27.3%	.0%	35.7%	18.2%	14.3%	.0%	72.7%	5.4%
6 to 10	22.2%	5.4%	.0%	9.1%	9.1%	11.9%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	27.3%	1.1%
11 to 20	.0%	2.7%	.0%	3.0%	18.2%	7.1%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	20.0%	33.3%	.0%	25.0%	100.0%	47.8%	69.2%	58.3%	.0%	30.0%	39.3%
Didnt mind seeing	80.0%	55.6%	.0%	75.0%	.0%	52.2%	30.8%	41.7%	.0%	70.0%	60.7%
Disliked seeing	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Boat anglers seen today											
0	66.7%	83.3%	100.0%	69.7%	7.7%	17.1%	35.1%	89.0%	91.7%	27.3%	97.1%
1 to 5	22.2%	13.9%	.0%	21.2%	15.4%	63.4%	25.7%	4.9%	8.3%	54.5%	1.1%
6 to 10	.0%	2.8%	.0%	9.1%	30.8%	7.3%	23.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
11 to 20	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.8%	7.3%	14.9%	1.2%	.0%	18.2%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	2.4%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	50.0%	22.2%	42.9%	30.8%	.0%	42.9%	50.0%
Didnt mind seeing	100.0%	75.0%	.0%	75.0%	50.0%	66.7%	57.1%	46.2%	.0%	28.6%	42.9%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	23.1%	.0%	28.6%	7.1%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

(continued)

Table C14w. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (winter) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
River floaters seen today											
0	77.8%	97.0%	100.0%	96.8%	72.7%	64.1%	88.1%	97.6%	100.0%	36.4%	96.9%
1 to 5	11.1%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	17.9%	7.5%	1.2%	.0%	54.5%	1.7%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	18.2%	12.8%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.9%
11 to 20	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	2.6%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	50.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%	23.1%	44.4%	66.7%	.0%	16.7%	41.2%
Didnt mind seeing	50.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	46.2%	55.6%	33.3%	.0%	83.3%	58.8%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Livestock seen today											
0	66.7%	75.0%	50.0%	75.8%	63.6%	70.6%	76.5%	95.1%	91.7%	.0%	95.5%
1 to 5	11.1%	2.8%	33.3%	9.1%	9.1%	5.9%	4.4%	2.4%	.0%	10.0%	2.0%
6 to 10	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.8%	1.5%	1.2%	.0%	50.0%	.9%
11 to 20	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	2.9%	8.8%	.0%	8.3%	10.0%	.9%
21 to 30	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.3%
31+	22.2%	8.3%	16.7%	15.2%	18.2%	8.8%	5.9%	1.2%	.0%	20.0%	.6%
Enjoyed seeing	33.3%	60.0%	.0%	37.5%	50.0%	12.5%	35.7%	40.0%	.0%	14.3%	50.0%
Didnt mind seeing	66.7%	40.0%	100.0%	50.0%	25.0%	87.5%	50.0%	60.0%	100.0%	57.1%	41.7%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	25.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	28.6%	8.3%
Shoreline development seen today											
0	71.4%	85.3%	75.0%	68.8%	27.3%	66.7%	68.7%	85.2%	91.7%	60.0%	91.5%
1 to 5	14.3%	2.9%	25.0%	18.8%	45.5%	21.2%	10.4%	8.6%	8.3%	30.0%	5.7%
6 to 10	14.3%	2.9%	.0%	3.1%	9.1%	3.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
11 to 20	.0%	5.9%	.0%	3.1%	18.2%	3.0%	6.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	2.5%	.0%	10.0%	.6%
31+	.0%	2.9%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	6.1%	9.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.6%
Enjoyed seeing	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	7.7%	5.6%	27.3%	.0%	.0%	35.7%
Didnt mind seeing	33.3%	50.0%	.0%	33.3%	25.0%	23.1%	55.6%	36.4%	.0%	50.0%	28.6%
Disliked seeing	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%	66.7%	37.5%	69.2%	38.9%	36.4%	.0%	50.0%	35.7%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

(continued)

Table C14w. Encounters and Evaluation by ROS Region (winter) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		Urban
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	
Snowmobiles seen today											
0	100.0%	80.6%	66.7%	96.7%	100.0%	100.0%	85.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.1%
1 to 5	.0%	6.5%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	14.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
6 to 10	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%
11 to 20	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
31+	.0%	6.5%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%
Didn't mind seeing	100.0%	75.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
Disliked seeing	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%
Ice fishers seen today											
0	88.9%	64.5%	66.7%	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%	67.2%	87.8%	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%
1 to 5	11.1%	22.6%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
6 to 10	.0%	12.9%	33.3%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.6%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.5%	4.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.9%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
31+	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.5%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	33.3%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	28.6%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	60.0%
Didn't mind seeing	.0%	66.7%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	71.4%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	40.0%
Disliked seeing	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hunters seen today											
0	100.0%	100.0%	33.3%	95.0%	100.0%	80.0%	86.9%	98.7%	90.9%	100.0%	97.4%
1 to 5	.0%	.0%	66.7%	5.0%	.0%	12.0%	9.8%	1.3%	9.1%	.0%	2.3%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	55.6%
Didn't mind seeing	.0%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%	60.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	22.2%
Disliked seeing	.0%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	22.2%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C15s. Perceptions of Crowding by ROS Region (summer)

Perception of Crowding	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
1 Not at all crowded	48.3%	46.6%	31.1%	49.8%	56.3%	44.2%	41.0%	47.9%	63.2%	53.0%	69.9%
2	20.7%	14.9%	14.3%	18.5%	18.8%	19.3%	16.1%	14.8%	18.4%	16.0%	14.6%
3 Slightly crowded	20.7%	11.9%	13.9%	11.3%	6.3%	7.2%	10.2%	8.4%	10.5%	14.3%	7.5%
4	10.3%	10.1%	11.4%	8.6%	.0%	12.9%	10.5%	8.7%	5.3%	7.0%	4.1%
5	.0%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	.0%	3.2%	2.9%	1.3%	.0%	3.1%	.6%
6 Moderately crowded	.0%	6.6%	12.1%	4.3%	12.5%	6.4%	4.6%	9.0%	2.6%	3.1%	1.3%
7	.0%	2.1%	7.5%	2.1%	.0%	2.0%	6.3%	4.8%	.0%	2.8%	.8%
8	.0%	1.6%	2.5%	1.4%	.0%	2.0%	3.4%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.3%
9 Extremely Crowded	.0%	2.1%	3.6%	.6%	6.3%	2.8%	4.9%	3.2%	.0%	.7%	.8%
Mean	1.93	2.59	3.43	2.29	2.44	2.66	3.04	2.76	1.68	2.16	1.64
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C15w. Perceptions of Crowding by ROS Region (winter)

Perception of Crowding	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
1 Not at all crowded	90.0%	69.2%	55.6%	78.9%	61.5%	68.0%	71.6%	66.4%	83.3%	76.9%	82.1%
2	.0%	17.9%	11.1%	7.9%	23.1%	18.0%	12.3%	12.7%	.0%	7.7%	8.9%
3 Slightly crowded	.0%	5.1%	33.3%	10.5%	.0%	12.0%	9.9%	7.3%	8.3%	.0%	4.2%
4	10.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.5%	.0%	.0%	1.6%
5	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	.9%	8.3%	.0%	1.2%
6 Moderately crowded	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	2.0%	4.9%	6.4%	.0%	7.7%	.9%
7	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
8	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%
9 Extremely Crowded	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Mean	1.30	1.67	1.78	1.37	1.92	1.52	1.64	1.86	1.50	2.00	1.38
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C16s. Where crowding occurred by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Where crowding occurred											
In campsite	12.5%	24.0%	16.3%	27.2%	25.0%	27.3%	41.2%	42.3%	.0%	14.3%	2.8%
On the river	37.5%	14.8%	21.1%	10.8%	.0%	7.8%	1.3%	4.8%	.0%	26.0%	3.8%
Yellowstone Park	.0%	17.5%	14.6%	15.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
On boat ramp	12.5%	3.8%	1.6%	6.8%	25.0%	10.4%	3.9%	8.7%	.0%	10.4%	2.8%
On boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	25.0%	5.2%	13.7%	2.9%	.0%	3.9%	11.3%
Parking areas	25.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%	.0%	3.9%	4.6%	1.0%	.0%	3.9%	11.3%
In fishing areas	.0%	5.5%	7.3%	2.0%	.0%	1.3%	3.9%	3.8%	.0%	5.2%	.0%
All over	.0%	1.6%	5.7%	4.0%	.0%	1.3%	3.3%	3.8%	33.3%	1.3%	3.8%
Madison	.0%	5.5%	9.8%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
On roads	.0%	2.2%	2.4%	3.2%	.0%	1.3%	.7%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	10.4%
On water	.0%	1.6%	2.4%	1.2%	.0%	13.0%	.7%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%
West											
Yellowstone	.0%	3.8%	2.4%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
At the lake	.0%	1.6%	2.4%	.8%	.0%	.0%	5.9%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On beach	.0%	.0%	1.6%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On trail	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	12.3%
Holter Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.2%	4.6%	1.9%	.0%	3.9%	.0%
On shore	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	3.9%	1.9%	50.0%	.0%	.0%
In the park	.0%	2.7%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	2.8%
On the bank	.0%	.5%	.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	2.9%	.0%	3.9%	.0%
Around the bridge	.0%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	5.2%	1.9%
At restaurant	.0%	1.6%	2.4%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.9%
Black Sandy SRA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.7%	4.8%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Weekend											
crowding at											
Holter Dam											
Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.9%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
At the dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	16.7%	2.6%	1.9%
Glacier Park	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	1.9%
Bathroom	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Picnic area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.7%	1.0%	.0%	2.6%	.9%
Viewing area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	2.8%
Hebgen Lake sites	.0%	1.1%	.8%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lonesomehurst											
Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
N	8	183	123	250	4	77	153	104	6	77	106

(continued)

Table C16s. Where crowding occurred by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
On tennis courts	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
RV Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Holter Lake BLM Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%
Shoreline of Madison	.0%	.5%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gibson Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%
Madison between Hebgen and Quake lakes	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hauser Lake Swimming area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.7%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Place we stayed	.0%	.0%	.8%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hebgen Dam Day Use Area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
Spring Creek Campground	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Causeway Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Side of road	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
On Missouri between Wolf Creek and Craig	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
Overlook Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
On walkway	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Shoreline	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
York Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Town pond	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	8	183	123	250	4	77	153	104	6	77	106

(continued)

Table C16s. Where crowding occurred by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Northside	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Between Palisades and MacAtee	.0%	.5%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cherry Creek	.0%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hebgen Lake Interpretive Site	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Trail Creek	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Dispersed East Side Beartrap Road	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hauser Dam Public Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Departure Point Day Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Informal Campsites											
End Of Road Westshore	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lakeside Resort	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rivers Edge Trail	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
100 feet from dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Playground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
Missouri from Holter Dam to Pelican pt	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Entrance/exit	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
At falls	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
Between Dam and Powerhouse	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On asphalt	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MPC campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
West Fork	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	8	183	123	250	4	77	153	104	6	77	106

(continued)

Table C16s. Where crowding occurred by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Red Rock Lakes area	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hellgate Canyon (Canyon Ferry)	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Fairmont RV Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Canyon Ferry E. shore	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	8	183	123	250	4	77	153	104	6	77	106

Table C16w. Where crowding occurred by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Where crowding occurred											
Parking areas	.0%	.0%	66.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	28.2%
On trail	.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.1%
On the river	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	33.3%	25.0%	7.1%	5.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%
On shore	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	15.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Parking, side of road	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	15.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On the bank	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	50.0%	.0%	2.6%
On boat dock	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	66.7%	12.5%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On the ice	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	28.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On roads	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%
In fishing areas	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Around the bridge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Causeway											
Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Boatdock of Broadwater Bay	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Side of road	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
In campsite	.0%	20.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On tennis courts	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Gibson Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Lonesomehurst Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Black Sandy SRA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Wolf Creek	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Departure Point Day Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	1	5	3	5	3	8	14	20	2	2	39

Table C16w. Where crowding occurred by ROS Region (winter) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Shoreline below Hebgen Dam, along Madison	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Shoreline of Madison Weekend	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
crowding at Holter Dam Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On Missouri between Wolf Creek and Craig	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%
Bighorn River	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
On boat ramp	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Mouth of Beaver Creek	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
At the dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
At trailhead	.0%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Overlook Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
Viewing area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
100 feet from dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%
On walkway	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
Playground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
Hebgen Lake sites	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Next to unleashed dogs	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
In Hatchery	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%
Place we stayed	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	1	5	3	5	3	8	14	20	2	2	39

Table C17s. Reasons No Longer Visit Sites by ROS Region (summr)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Any recreation sites no longer visited	12.9%	13.5%	12.2%	14.0%	18.8%	18.6%	19.1%	19.0%	17.9%	10.8%	11.5%
Reasons no longer visit *											
Crowding	100.0%	46.6%	45.5%	49.6%	100.0%	70.7%	61.7%	70.3%	33.3%	51.5%	24.2%
Resource degradation	50.0%	21.6%	30.3%	24.8%	.0%	19.0%	21.0%	23.4%	16.7%	6.1%	10.0%
Conflicts with other users	25.0%	14.8%	12.1%	18.2%	100.0%	20.7%	16.0%	25.0%	.0%	21.2%	8.3%
Overuse	75.0%	28.4%	24.2%	31.4%	100.0%	46.6%	40.7%	37.5%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%
Other reasons	.0%	58.0%	45.5%	51.2%	.0%	46.6%	42.0%	39.1%	66.7%	48.5%	71.7%
Other reasons											
Fees	.0%	10.4%	.0%	16.1%	.0%	22.2%	6.7%	25.0%	50.0%	33.3%	60.5%
Too expensive	.0%	4.2%	.0%	10.7%	.0%	7.4%	3.3%	4.2%	.0%	6.7%	7.4%
Closed	.0%	20.8%	7.1%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Road conditions	.0%	4.2%	7.1%	5.4%	.0%	11.1%	13.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Inadequate facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.9%	.0%	7.4%	10.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Prefer being on Hebgen Lake	.0%	2.1%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	25.0%	13.3%	4.9%
Unsatisfactory	.0%	6.3%	7.1%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	2.5%
Bad fishing	.0%	6.3%	7.1%	1.8%	.0%	3.7%	3.3%	.0%	25.0%	6.7%	.0%
Didnt like caretaker/poor management	.0%	2.1%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	8.3%	.0%	6.7%	.0%
Too much regulation	.0%	6.3%	7.1%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Dirty	.0%	2.1%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Unnatural, commercialized	.0%	6.3%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Noise; lack of quiet	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too far away	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%
Insects	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Privatized	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	1.2%
Dont like improvements made to increase use	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Destroyed	.0%	.0%	7.1%	3.6%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Downgraded to fewer spots (campground)	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.4%	3.3%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No shade	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Closed	.0%	.0%	14.3%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

(continued)

Table C17s. Reasons No Longer Visit Sites by ROS Region (summr) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Bad boat dock	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No camping	.0%	6.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too far from water	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Own cabin	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too many geese	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	2.5%
Drunks	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Reservation system	.0%	4.2%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Wrong species of fish	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hostile locals	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Buried	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Muddy water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
To developed	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Motorized boats	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%
Floaters for pay	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Owner no longer allows access	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too much grass in water to fish	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Age	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Day use only	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Closer to mountains	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too many RVs	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too much water released	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No wake law	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Use of tennis courts	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Water smells	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No trail markers	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Wind	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Catch and release	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No birds	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
MPC selfish	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%
Leaches	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%
Bad fishing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Choppy water	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too crowded	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Public	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C17w. Reasons No Longer Visit Sites by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Any recreation sites no longer visited	10.0%	7.5%	.0%	20.5%	15.4%	26.0%	16.9%	18.9%	50.0%	.0%	13.0%
Reasons no longer visit *											
Crowding	100.0%	66.7%	.0%	85.7%	100.0%	76.9%	69.2%	68.2%	.0%	.0%	30.9%
Resource degradation	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	23.1%	30.8%	13.6%	33.3%	.0%	7.3%
Conflicts with other users	.0%	33.3%	.0%	28.6%	50.0%	23.1%	15.4%	45.5%	.0%	.0%	21.8%
Overuse	.0%	33.3%	.0%	28.6%	100.0%	38.5%	23.1%	59.1%	16.7%	.0%	12.7%
Other reasons	.0%	33.3%	.0%	28.6%	.0%	38.5%	61.5%	45.5%	83.3%	.0%	70.9%
Other reasons											
Fees	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.0%	25.0%	.0%	72.5%
Closed	.0%	100.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%
Unnatural, commercialized	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%
Dirty	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Privatized	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Dont like improvements made to increase use	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Day use only	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Floaters for pay	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Owner no longer allows access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bad toilets	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Traffic	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Prefer being on Hebgen Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not very good campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Dont like taste of fish	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too steep to climb	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No fishing access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%
Too many geese	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Too flat	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Inadequate facilities	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ted Turner	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Flooded	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Noise; lack of quiet	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Wrong species of fish	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too expensive	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Age	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Drunks	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too far away	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Destroyed	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Bikers	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table C18s. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	66.7%	26.9%	67.6%
Black Sandy SRA A	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	53.2%	7.9%	37.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Yellowstone Park	25.0%	9.5%	20.0%	15.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%
Hauser Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	2.1%	20.6%	1.9%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
Holter Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.4%	7.9%	.0%	.0%	23.1%	1.0%
Lonesomehurst Campground	.0%	15.9%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rainbow Point Campground	.0%	3.2%	6.7%	8.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Log Gulch Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Upper Madison	.0%	3.2%	3.3%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	7.7%	.0%
Canyon Ferry	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	3.2%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lower Madison	50.0%	4.8%	6.7%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bear trap	.0%	7.9%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Any fee area	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	2.1%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	1.6%	9.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	1.0%
Holter Lake BLM Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	2.1%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
West Fork on Madison down to Ennis	.0%	1.6%	10.0%	1.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ennis Lake	.0%	3.2%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cherry Creek Campground	.0%	3.2%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
York campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.4%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
Madison arm Resort	.0%	1.6%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Little Wolf Creek	.0%	6.3%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	2.9%
Canyon Ferry	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gibson Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.9%
Camp areas	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Slide Inn	.0%	1.6%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Red Mtn Campground, Picnic Area	.0%	1.6%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Dispersed East Side Beartrap Road	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	.0%	1.6%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Missouri River	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
Smith River	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	2.0%
Bakers Hole	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	4	63	30	101	2	47	63	54	6	26	102

(continued)

Table C18s. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Burnt Tree Hole	.0%	3.2%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Silos	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Day use areas	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
All public facilities	.0%	1.6%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Blacks Ford	.0%	1.6%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Causeway Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Departure Point Day Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Indian Trail Lodge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rivers Edge Trail	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Ryan Island Day Use Area	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	1.0%
West bank of Broadwater Bay	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
The lakes	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Quake Lake	.0%	1.6%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Kims Marina	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lewis and Clark Caverns	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Forest Service	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Island Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hellgate	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Jack Creek	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ruby River	.0%	1.6%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
White Sandy	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Upper Jack Creek	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Spanish Peaks	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Own cabin on lake	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cabin Creek Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bakershole Campground	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Yellowstone Holiday Resort	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
West Shore Public Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
North Shore Boat Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Warm Springs, Dispersed West US84	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Informal Fishing Access											
York Bridge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lakeside Resort	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Morony Dam Public Access	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Carter Ferry	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%
N	4	63	30	101	2	47	63	54	6	26	102

(continued)

Table C18s. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Canyon Ferry Campground, westside	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
End of Bear Trap Road	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Big Hole	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gallatin	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ryan Dam	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Benton Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Social Security Beach	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Sun River	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Craig	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gallatin Canyon	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Seeley Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Cliff Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Wade Lake	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Browns Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
North Side	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Vigalanty campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lava Lake	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Quake campground	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Salmon Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Spring Meadow	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
River walk Central Street Bridge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Cameron Bridge	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Williams Bridge	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Greek Creek	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Burnt Tree Campground	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Below Lyons Warden	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Fort Smith	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Seeley Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Court Sheriff	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Missouri Headwaters	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Virginia City	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hebgen Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Henrys Fork	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Mid Canyon	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	.0%
Beaver Creek	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Museum site of Mtn avalanche	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Non Motorized areas	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Dam sites	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Roberts Roost	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RV Parks with power	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	4	63	30	101	2	47	63	54	6	26	102

(continued)

Table C18s. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by ROS Region (summer) Cont.

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Hyalite	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Those with no water	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ling Rock	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Yellowstone River	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Troll bash	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Loop C	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Juniper Bay	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Pelmoe Lake	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
West Madison	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lions Park	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
N	4	63	30	101	2	47	63	54	6	26	102

Table C19s. Behavioral Response to Displacement by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Ways in which closed site would affect trip											
Choose another site in this area	66.7%	53.3%	61.9%	62.3%	42.9%	45.4%	35.7%	55.5%	30.6%	51.7%	38.6%
Choose another site somewhere else	16.7%	22.8%	20.4%	19.0%	21.4%	21.6%	37.3%	25.2%	33.3%	17.2%	14.5%
Visit at some other time	16.7%	17.8%	9.2%	10.4%	14.3%	21.6%	14.2%	10.9%	25.0%	18.8%	26.1%
Do some other activity	.0%	2.8%	4.2%	3.4%	21.4%	4.8%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	8.8%	13.9%
Stay at home	.0%	3.4%	4.2%	4.9%	.0%	6.6%	10.1%	6.2%	8.3%	3.4%	6.9%
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

Table C19w. Behavioral Response to Displacement by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Ways in which closed site would affect trip											
Choose another site in this area	10.0%	37.9%	66.7%	63.9%	50.0%	53.3%	50.6%	33.6%	25.0%	75.0%	41.9%
Visit at some other time	50.0%	24.1%	.0%	11.1%	33.3%	20.0%	16.9%	30.8%	25.0%	.0%	27.0%
Choose another site somewhere else	20.0%	17.2%	22.2%	19.4%	8.3%	24.4%	23.4%	21.5%	33.3%	16.7%	12.4%
Do some other activity	.0%	3.4%	11.1%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	4.7%	8.3%	8.3%	12.7%
Stay at home	20.0%	17.2%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	2.2%	6.5%	9.3%	8.3%	.0%	6.1%
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

Table C20s. Average Measures of Attachment to Place by ROS Region (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
My life is organized around this place	-.23	-.45	-.59	-.49	-.56	-.10	-.41	-.34	-.67	-.54	-.39
This is the best place for what I like to do	.87	.41	.40	.57	.19	.70	.59	.51	-.23	.52	.42
I feel no commitment to this place	-.42	-.25	-.20	-.28	-.06	-.38	-.16	-.02	.23	-.30	-.17
The time I spend here could just as easily be spent somewhere else	-.10	-.13	.11	-.04	.25	-.19	.14	.18	.54	-.23	-.01
I feel very attached to this place	.65	.35	.27	.35	.19	.28	.36	.19	-.21	.40	.25
I identify strongly with this place	.52	.36	.23	.36	.25	.41	.30	.21	-.23	.28	.20
This place makes me feel like no other place can	.13	.08	-.10	.00	.25	.28	.00	-.14	-.44	.02	-.04
Doing what I do here is more important to me than doing it in any other place	.03	-.10	-.14	-.09	.00	.23	-.05	-.09	-.49	-.12	-.12
N	31	576	286	857	16	301	419	327	39	295	1034

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table C20w. Average Measures of Attachment to Place by ROS Region (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
My life is organized around this place	-.90	-.25	-.44	-.33	-.38	-.44	-.17	-.14	-.33	-.38	-.26
This is the best place for what I like to do	1.00	.50	1.00	.46	.85	.52	.54	.48	.67	.15	.59
I feel no commitment to this place	-.40	-.38	-.78	-.74	-.31	-.24	-.23	-.32	-.17	-.38	-.22
The time I spend here could just as easily be spent somewhere else	-.70	-.15	.00	-.33	-.69	.20	.28	.36	.25	.38	-.02
I feel very attached to this place	.70	.57	1.00	.51	.62	.30	.31	.22	.17	.23	.40
I identify strongly with this place	.60	.35	.89	.59	.62	.20	.19	.03	-.08	.08	.30
This place makes me feel like no other place can	.70	.48	.33	.13	.31	-.08	-.10	.17	-.08	-.46	-.01
Doing what I do here is more important to me than doing it in any other place	.50	.13	.56	-.23	.15	-.04	.07	.32	-.25	-.69	.00
N	10	40	9	39	13	50	83	111	12	13	432

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table C20s. Group Trip Expenditures by Region and ROS Class (summer)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Food, drinks, and refreshments	27.43	57.41	77.38	53.94	12.97	24.41	37.84	24.32	43.20	42.78	14.74
Motels, campgrounds, and etc.	45.80	33.32	53.75	26.68	1.88	7.69	8.07	7.86	.00	18.53	11.14
Gas and other transportation	30.44	37.92	55.11	34.64	17.37	16.65	25.80	19.80	10.67	28.75	9.78
Guide or outfitter	.27	32.69	46.75	9.51	.00	.97	.10	.19	.00	44.72	.59
License or entrance fees	13.32	15.08	20.03	7.71	2.10	6.40	9.68	6.34	4.28	8.86	1.19
Retail goods	11.33	41.30	62.04	31.17	1.74	6.92	10.79	12.73	1.01	20.66	9.00
Other expenditures	6.90	6.91	5.18	6.31	.00	2.39	2.85	3.24	.63	1.75	.73
Total expenditures	135.48	224.63	320.24	169.96	36.05	65.44	95.14	74.49	59.79	166.05	47.17
N	31	576	286	857	16	300	419	327	39	296	1034

Table C20w. Group Trip Expenditures by Region and ROS Class (winter)

	REGION										
	Hebgen/Ennis				Helena				Great Falls		
	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Semi-primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Urban
Food, drinks, and refreshments	72.00	54.20	81.22	11.62	70.25	56.08	35.05	12.37	14.33	49.61	9.46
Motels, campgrounds, and etc.	8.50	43.65	55.67	9.87	42.38	7.59	5.62	1.50	.00	89.50	5.75
Gas and other transportation	47.50	28.73	80.56	7.72	96.83	43.20	46.59	9.16	7.67	57.83	2.73
Guide or outfitter	73.50	.00	.00	1.38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.78	.00
License or entrance fees	20.40	23.33	114.56	7.13	12.62	11.89	2.83	2.50	3.08	15.83	.30
Retail goods	56.50	19.20	55.56	12.26	8.62	33.18	29.15	4.20	.50	26.00	7.19
Other expenditures	11.00	.00	.00	1.28	30.77	24.68	.17	.17	.00	40.00	1.65
Total expenditures	289.40	169.10	387.56	51.26	261.47	176.61	119.41	29.90	25.58	281.56	27.09
N	10	40	9	39	13	45	83	111	12	18	432

Appendix D - Tables for Section 1 - Visitor Survey Results by ROS Class and by Region

Table D1s. Visitor Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Age of respondent	45	51	41	50	47	47	47	40
Sex of respondent								
Male	69.4%	68.2%	55.6%	68.2%	71.7%	68.9%	66.0%	52.1%
Female	30.6%	31.8%	44.4%	31.8%	28.3%	31.1%	34.0%	47.9%
Education of respondent								
Elementary	.7%	2.7%	1.3%	.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%
High school	21.0%	39.3%	28.6%	11.6%	26.0%	27.8%	29.1%	29.1%
College	45.0%	41.0%	45.6%	62.8%	45.2%	40.9%	44.4%	45.7%
Post grad	33.3%	17.0%	24.4%	25.6%	27.3%	29.4%	25.4%	24.0%
Occupation of respondent								
Professional	33.1%	18.2%	26.6%	26.2%	27.8%	29.2%	26.4%	26.2%
Managerial	11.4%	9.3%	9.3%	16.7%	11.1%	10.4%	10.5%	8.5%
Sales	5.0%	2.6%	5.6%	.0%	4.5%	4.4%	3.6%	6.4%
Clerical	3.3%	3.8%	5.2%	.0%	3.6%	2.5%	4.1%	5.9%
Craftsmen	6.8%	8.0%	5.8%	9.5%	7.9%	5.7%	7.3%	6.2%
Operatives	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	.0%	3.0%	1.5%	3.0%	1.9%
Transport	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	.0%	2.2%	1.2%	2.6%	1.3%
Laborers	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.0%	1.3%	.8%	2.1%
Farmers	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	4.8%	1.4%	1.9%	.9%	1.5%
Farm laborers	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%
Service workers	3.6%	4.4%	6.3%	2.4%	4.0%	4.8%	3.6%	6.4%
Student	4.2%	1.7%	3.3%	.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%	3.8%
Housewife	3.1%	3.0%	5.1%	4.8%	2.6%	3.2%	3.7%	5.3%
Retired	21.8%	36.8%	17.7%	33.3%	24.2%	26.8%	28.4%	15.9%
Armed Services	.4%	2.3%	7.5%	.0%	1.5%	3.7%	.5%	7.4%
Unemployed, disabled	.4%	1.8%	.8%	.0%	1.1%	.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Household income before taxes								
less than \$10,000	6.1%	5.3%	7.9%	.0%	6.5%	5.2%	6.4%	8.2%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	7.2%	15.9%	14.5%	7.9%	9.0%	11.7%	10.4%	15.7%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	12.6%	19.2%	19.9%	15.8%	14.7%	15.4%	16.0%	20.0%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	16.5%	21.4%	16.5%	23.7%	19.1%	17.2%	18.2%	16.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%	10.5%	12.4%	14.8%	16.9%	12.7%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10.7%	8.4%	11.0%	5.3%	11.0%	9.0%	10.7%	10.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	7.6%	7.0%	4.2%	18.4%	7.1%	7.1%	6.7%	4.1%
\$70,000 or more	23.6%	8.3%	13.5%	18.4%	20.3%	19.5%	14.9%	12.7%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D1w. Visitor Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Age of respondent	46	52	42	44	51	52	49	42
Sex of respondent								
Male	85.7%	85.7%	62.6%	72.7%	85.6%	87.0%	88.6%	60.6%
Female	14.3%	14.3%	37.4%	27.3%	14.4%	13.0%	11.4%	39.4%
Education of respondent								
Elementary	.0%	2.4%	1.9%	4.8%	.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
High school	28.7%	43.1%	31.6%	42.9%	35.4%	44.0%	38.5%	30.9%
College	43.6%	37.8%	50.6%	28.6%	38.4%	35.0%	44.8%	51.2%
Post grad	27.7%	16.7%	16.0%	23.8%	26.3%	19.0%	14.7%	15.9%
Occupation of respondent								
Professional	26.7%	17.6%	21.0%	21.1%	18.6%	15.2%	22.1%	21.9%
Managerial	12.2%	9.2%	9.7%	21.1%	11.3%	8.1%	8.1%	9.9%
Sales	5.6%	4.2%	5.1%	5.3%	3.1%	4.0%	5.1%	5.4%
Clerical	3.3%	3.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	4.0%	2.9%	4.8%
Craftsmen	14.4%	11.3%	8.2%	10.5%	14.4%	12.1%	11.0%	7.9%
Operatives	.0%	1.3%	.5%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.5%	.5%
Transport	1.1%	2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	1.0%	4.0%	2.2%	2.6%
Laborers	4.4%	5.0%	2.4%	.0%	2.1%	4.0%	8.1%	2.3%
Farmers	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	.0%	1.0%	3.0%	.0%	1.0%
Service workers	5.6%	7.5%	8.2%	10.5%	6.2%	5.1%	7.4%	8.7%
Student	2.2%	.8%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	3.8%
Housewife	1.1%	2.5%	6.3%	.0%	3.1%	1.0%	2.2%	6.6%
Retired	21.1%	32.2%	19.3%	21.1%	30.9%	37.4%	24.3%	18.4%
Armed Services	1.1%	.4%	5.3%	.0%	2.1%	1.0%	1.5%	4.8%
Unemployed, disabled	.0%	.4%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.7%	1.3%
Household income before taxes								
less than \$10,000	8.1%	3.7%	9.7%	9.5%	3.3%	7.8%	5.1%	9.4%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	18.6%	15.4%	17.2%	14.3%	15.4%	15.6%	18.6%	17.0%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9.3%	26.6%	22.6%	19.0%	20.9%	17.8%	26.3%	22.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	10.5%	19.6%	18.9%	4.8%	18.7%	24.4%	11.0%	19.4%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	18.6%	12.1%	8.0%	9.5%	16.5%	8.9%	14.4%	8.4%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7.0%	10.3%	7.7%	14.3%	8.8%	10.0%	8.5%	7.6%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	10.5%	6.5%	5.7%	9.5%	6.6%	6.7%	8.5%	5.8%
\$70,000 or more	17.4%	5.6%	10.2%	19.0%	9.9%	8.9%	7.6%	9.9%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D2s. Visitor State of Residence by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
MONTANA	40.1%	78.1%	76.3%	50.0%	48.9%	60.4%	57.1%	78.4%
CALIFORNIA	7.7%	2.1%	2.6%	4.5%	5.3%	4.8%	6.4%	2.1%
IDAHO	7.5%	3.6%	.7%	.0%	8.4%	2.4%	6.5%	.4%
WASHINGTON	4.2%	4.0%	2.5%	4.5%	3.8%	4.7%	3.6%	2.4%
UTAH	7.7%	.4%	.3%	.0%	7.7%	2.8%	4.0%	.2%
COLORADO	3.1%	.3%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.4%	1.9%	.7%
OREGON	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	.7%
MINNESOTA	1.6%	.5%	1.1%	2.3%	1.5%	1.1%	.9%	1.2%
FLORIDA	2.2%	.0%	.7%	4.5%	1.4%	.7%	1.7%	.4%
TEXAS	1.4%	.4%	1.2%	2.3%	1.0%	.4%	1.4%	1.5%
ARIZONA	1.4%	1.5%	.4%	.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	.4%
NEW YORK	1.4%	.6%	.6%	.0%	1.3%	.9%	1.2%	.4%
WISCONSIN	1.4%	.3%	.7%	2.3%	1.0%	1.3%	.7%	.5%
CANADA	.9%	.6%	1.1%	.0%	.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
NEVADA	1.4%	.5%	.5%	.0%	1.4%	.7%	1.1%	.3%
MICHIGAN	.8%	.5%	1.1%	4.5%	.6%	1.3%	.5%	.8%
WYOMING	1.6%	.1%	.1%	.0%	1.3%	.9%	.9%	.0%
GEORGIA	1.0%	.3%	.5%	4.5%	.5%	.6%	.9%	.3%
ILLINOIS	.9%	.2%	.4%	.0%	1.0%	.3%	.5%	.5%
NEW JERSEY	1.0%	.1%	.2%	2.3%	.5%	.7%	.6%	.2%
OHIO	.7%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.9%	.7%	.4%	.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	.7%	.1%	.4%	6.8%	.9%	.3%	.1%	.4%
IOWA	.7%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.8%	.4%	.4%	.3%
MISSOURI	.4%	.2%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.4%	.3%	.4%
OKLAHOMA	.6%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.5%	.3%
NEBRASKA	.2%	.3%	.5%	.0%	.6%	.2%	.1%	.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	.5%	.3%	.1%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.6%	.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	.2%	.4%	.3%	.0%	.1%	.5%	.3%	.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	.4%	.3%	.1%	2.3%	.3%	.6%	.2%	.0%
NEW MEXICO	.4%	.4%	.1%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.4%	.1%
VIRGINIA	.5%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.1%	.3%
ALABAMA	.4%	.1%	.2%	2.3%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.2%
MARYLAND	.3%	.2%	.2%	.0%	.3%	.4%	.2%	.1%
TENNESSEE	.4%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.1%	.2%
CONNECTICUT	.4%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.4%	.2%	.1%
KANSAS	.4%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.3%	.2%	.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	.3%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.1%	.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	.2%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.3%
ALASKA	.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.2%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.2%
HAWAII	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.2%
INDIANA	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.2%
MAINE	.2%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.2%	.0%
RHODE ISLAND	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.0%
ARKANSAS	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
DELAWARE	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.1%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D2w. Visitor State of Residence by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
MONTANA	55.1%	93.8%	91.1%	80.0%	65.9%	91.2%	89.2%	91.6%
IDAHO	12.4%	.4%	.2%	.0%	8.8%	.0%	2.9%	.2%
CANADA	.0%	1.7%	1.9%	.0%	1.1%	2.9%	.0%	2.0%
CALIFORNIA	5.6%	.4%	.9%	.0%	3.3%	1.0%	2.2%	.7%
COLORADO	2.2%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.1%	1.0%	.7%	.7%
TEXAS	2.2%	.0%	.9%	5.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
MINNESOTA	1.1%	.8%	.5%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.7%	.5%
UTAH	3.4%	.4%	.2%	5.0%	2.2%	.0%	.7%	.2%
WASHINGTON	3.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.7%	.0%
FLORIDA	1.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.5%
IOWA	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	1.1%	.4%	.2%	.0%	1.1%	1.0%	.7%	.0%
NEVADA	1.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.5%
ARIZONA	1.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	1.1%	.4%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%
WISCONSIN	1.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.2%
WYOMING	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ALASKA	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
GEORGIA	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ILLINOIS	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%
KANSAS	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MICHIGAN	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MISSOURI	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%
NEBRASKA	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
OHIO	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
OREGON	.0%	.4%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
TENNESSEE	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
VIRGINIA	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D3s. Montana County of Residence by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
CASCADE	3.4%	31.2%	83.9%	4.5%	16.2%	55.6%	4.3%	87.7%
GALLATIN	58.9%	3.7%	.8%	31.8%	28.2%	8.3%	40.0%	.4%
LEWIS AND CLARK	3.2%	30.9%	4.5%	22.7%	23.1%	8.2%	21.0%	2.4%
MISSOULA	1.1%	10.2%	1.2%	.0%	4.9%	6.4%	5.0%	1.0%
YELLOWSTONE	10.5%	2.4%	.8%	.0%	6.2%	2.7%	7.5%	1.0%
SILVER BOW	4.0%	4.2%	.7%	13.6%	3.1%	1.8%	5.8%	.3%
MADISON	8.8%	.4%	.0%	13.6%	6.4%	1.2%	4.0%	.0%
RAVALLI	.8%	3.7%	.3%	9.1%	2.1%	2.7%	1.3%	.3%
TETON	.0%	1.4%	2.1%	.0%	.5%	2.8%	.2%	1.4%
JEFFERSON	1.2%	1.2%	.8%	.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.8%	.1%
FLATHEAD	.8%	1.2%	.4%	.0%	.5%	1.2%	1.1%	.3%
PARK	1.5%	.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.2%	1.3%	.0%
POWELL	.3%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.9%	.6%	.0%
PONDERA	.2%	.5%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.2%	.7%
CHOUTEAU	.0%	.7%	.5%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.4%
FERGUS	.2%	.7%	.3%	.0%	.5%	.7%	.0%	.4%
LAKE	.0%	.7%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.5%	.4%
STILLWATER	1.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.5%	.2%	.8%	.1%
TOOLE	.0%	.5%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.7%
BEAVERHEAD	.9%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%	.6%	.0%
CARBON	.6%	.3%	.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.6%	.1%
HILL	.2%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.7%
BROADWATER	.2%	.4%	.1%	.0%	.5%	.2%	.3%	.0%
CUSTER	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.5%	.0%
JUDITH BASIN	.0%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.3%
SWEET GRASS	.5%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.3%	.1%
GLACIER	.0%	.1%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.4%
DEER LODGE	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.3%	.0%
LINCOLN	.3%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%
MINERAL	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.3%	.0%
RICHLAND	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.0%
ROSEBUD	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.1%
SANDERS	.3%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.2%	.0%	.0%
VALLEY	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%
GRANITE	.0%	.3%	.0%	4.5%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
PRAIRIE	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%
ROOSEVELT	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%
BLAINE	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%
DAWSON	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%
N	653	738	930	22	390	568	628	713

Table D3w. Montana County of Residence by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
CASCADE	2.4%	24.3%	87.4%	21.4%	26.0%	44.9%	4.1%	88.5%
LEWIS AND CLARK	.0%	49.2%	2.4%	14.3%	32.0%	21.8%	59.8%	1.4%
GALLATIN	73.8%	4.4%	.8%	21.4%	20.0%	10.3%	18.6%	.8%
MISSOULA	2.4%	3.3%	1.0%	7.1%	4.0%	6.4%	1.0%	.5%
SILVER BOW	2.4%	3.3%	.3%	.0%	4.0%	1.3%	4.1%	.3%
YELLOWSTONE	.0%	2.8%	.8%	.0%	8.0%	.0%	1.0%	.8%
JEFFERSON	.0%	3.9%	.0%	7.1%	2.0%	1.3%	4.1%	.0%
TETON	.0%	1.1%	1.0%	7.1%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.1%
HILL	.0%	.6%	1.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
MADISON	9.5%	.0%	.3%	7.1%	.0%	1.3%	2.1%	.3%
BROADWATER	4.8%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	3.1%	.0%
RAVALLI	.0%	1.1%	.5%	7.1%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.5%
CHOUTEAU	.0%	.6%	.5%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.5%
TOOLE	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
FERGUS	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
JUDITH BASIN	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
PONDERA	.0%	.6%	.3%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
BEAVERHEAD	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
CARBON	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
CUSTER	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
DAWSON	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
DEER LODGE	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%
FLATHEAD	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
GLACIER	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
GRANITE	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%
MEAGHER	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
MUSSELSHELL	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%
PARK	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
ROOSEVELT	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
SANDERS	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%
SWEET GRASS	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
VALLEY	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
WHEATLAND	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
N	49	226	389	16	60	93	124	371

Table D4s. Group Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Type of group with on this trip								
Alone	11.3%	10.6%	20.6%	11.1%	11.7%	9.3%	11.3%	24.5%
Family	49.9%	49.1%	48.3%	40.0%	48.6%	49.6%	50.6%	48.0%
Friends	21.3%	17.8%	20.0%	20.0%	20.2%	20.4%	20.9%	18.6%
Family and Friends	15.8%	22.4%	10.1%	26.7%	17.7%	19.1%	16.8%	8.3%
Outfitted guest	1.6%	.2%	1.0%	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	.4%	.6%
Group size	4.36	4.21	3.17	5.11	4.39	4.15	4.25	2.91
Number of males	1.94	1.82	1.34	2.19	1.95	1.88	1.83	1.19
Number of females	1.47	1.47	1.17	1.98	1.45	1.39	1.48	1.13
Number of children	.95	.93	.67	.94	.99	.89	.93	.59
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D4w. Group Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Type of group with on this trip								
Alone	23.4%	26.6%	43.3%	.0%	31.0%	12.7%	37.6%	43.3%
Family	35.1%	35.5%	36.1%	54.5%	36.0%	39.2%	26.8%	37.1%
Friends	33.0%	28.9%	16.5%	13.6%	27.0%	39.2%	29.5%	15.2%
Family and Friends	7.4%	9.0%	4.1%	31.8%	6.0%	7.8%	6.0%	4.3%
Outfitted guest	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%
Group size	2.60	2.58	1.89	3.91	2.32	3.16	2.02	1.89
Number of males	1.89	1.58	.89	2.00	1.72	2.03	1.30	.85
Number of females	.43	.66	.63	1.48	.41	.71	.43	.66
Number of children	.29	.34	.38	.43	.20	.42	.29	.39
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D5s. Group Disabilities by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034
Indicates person in group with disability								
No	93.0%	83.4%	92.2%	87.2%	90.1%	89.4%	89.2%	92.8%
Yes	7.0%	16.6%	7.8%	12.8%	9.9%	10.6%	10.8%	7.2%
Specify disability *								
Difficulty walking	15.7%	17.9%	16.3%	33.3%	23.4%	17.0%	10.7%	18.9%
Back condition	12.4%	11.7%	13.8%	.0%	9.4%	12.5%	14.6%	13.2%
Heart condition	6.7%	13.1%	2.5%	.0%	10.9%	10.2%	8.7%	3.8%
Arthritis	7.9%	6.2%	7.5%	16.7%	4.7%	5.7%	6.8%	11.3%
Hearing	6.7%	5.5%	3.8%	16.7%	3.1%	8.0%	4.9%	3.8%
Legs	5.6%	4.1%	6.3%	.0%	4.7%	3.4%	6.8%	5.7%
Asthma	2.2%	6.2%	6.3%	.0%	4.7%	5.7%	4.9%	5.7%
Mentally retarded	3.4%	1.4%	7.5%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	3.9%	9.4%
Old age	3.4%	4.8%	1.3%	16.7%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%	.0%
Bad knee	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	.0%	4.7%	3.4%	1.9%	1.9%
Blindness	4.5%	2.1%	2.5%	.0%	4.7%	3.4%	1.9%	1.9%
Wheelchair confinement	2.2%	3.4%	2.5%	.0%	1.6%	2.3%	3.9%	3.8%
Amputee	2.2%	2.8%	3.8%	.0%	1.6%	2.3%	3.9%	3.8%
COPD	1.1%	2.8%	2.5%	.0%	3.1%	2.3%	2.9%	.0%
Chronic hip	4.5%	.7%	2.5%	.0%	1.6%	3.4%	2.9%	.0%
Partial paralysis	.0%	2.8%	2.5%	.0%	1.6%	3.4%	1.0%	1.9%
Learning	1.1%	1.4%	3.8%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Replacements, hip, shoulder	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	1.0%	1.9%
Downs Syndrome	2.2%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.9%	.0%
Polio	1.1%	.7%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.9%
RA	.0%	1.4%	1.3%	.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	.0%
Diabetes	.0%	1.4%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Foot	1.1%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.0%	.0%
Agent orange	2.2%	.7%	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Stroke	1.1%	.7%	1.3%	.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	.0%
Parkinsons disease	1.1%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
MS	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
Surgical	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Cancer	1.1%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Muscular dystrophy	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
No fingers	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
Shoulder	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Cerebral Palsy	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
Speech impaired	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
Epilepsy	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
Muscle disorder	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
Head injury	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D5w. Group Disabilities by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432
Indicates person in group with disability								
No	93.9%	86.4%	94.1%	95.7%	84.3%	90.5%	89.3%	94.2%
Yes	6.1%	13.6%	5.9%	4.3%	15.7%	9.5%	10.7%	5.8%
Specify disability *								
Back condition	.0%	16.1%	31.8%	.0%	26.7%	9.1%	8.3%	30.0%
Replacements, hip, shoulder	.0%	12.9%	.0%	.0%	13.3%	9.1%	8.3%	.0%
Difficulty walking	.0%	6.5%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	8.3%	10.0%
Hearing	.0%	6.5%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	8.3%	5.0%
Polio	.0%	9.7%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	9.1%	8.3%	.0%
Bad knee	16.7%	3.2%	4.5%	.0%	6.7%	9.1%	.0%	5.0%
Heart condition	.0%	6.5%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	5.0%
Asthma	16.7%	3.2%	4.5%	.0%	6.7%	9.1%	.0%	5.0%
Legs	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	13.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Parkinsons disease	.0%	6.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	8.3%	.0%
COPD	.0%	3.2%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	5.0%
Muscular dystrophy	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%
Wheelchair confinement	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%
MS	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%
Burn residual	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
RA	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Surgical	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cancer	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Partial paralysis	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%
Arthritis	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Blindness	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Handicapped child	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Chronic hip	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Learning	.0%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Foot	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%
Mentally retarded	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D6s. Visitor Site Experience by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
First visit to this site								
Yes	40.6%	23.1%	26.9%	37.8%	32.7%	32.9%	35.7%	25.2%
No	59.4%	76.9%	73.1%	62.2%	67.3%	67.1%	64.3%	74.8%
N	1722	996	1340	45	857	989	1156	1011
Visits to this site before today								
1 to 5	35.9%	26.8%	25.4%	42.9%	37.3%	33.1%	28.6%	21.4%
6 to 10	15.0%	14.3%	16.0%	17.9%	12.7%	18.1%	15.1%	14.5%
more than 10	49.0%	58.9%	58.5%	39.3%	50.0%	48.8%	56.3%	64.1%
N	991	734	948	28	566	640	709	730
Years visiting this site								
less than 1	7.0%	6.0%	11.2%	7.1%	6.6%	6.8%	7.4%	11.6%
1 to 2	11.3%	10.6%	18.6%	21.4%	10.2%	11.7%	11.0%	20.3%
3 to 5	21.1%	20.2%	22.4%	35.7%	20.0%	21.0%	21.3%	22.2%
5 to 10	17.7%	22.1%	13.1%	10.7%	17.8%	21.4%	20.1%	11.1%
more than 10	42.9%	41.1%	34.7%	25.0%	45.4%	39.1%	40.2%	34.7%
Overnight stay at this site on this visit								
Yes	53.2%	61.2%	12.5%	24.4%	40.0%	58.6%	59.9%	6.7%
No	46.8%	38.8%	87.5%	75.6%	60.0%	41.4%	40.1%	93.3%
Number of nights at this site on this visit								
	5.6	5.4	3.5	4.5	7.0	4.9	5.1	2.3
Hours at this site on this visit								
less than 1	28.3%	4.7%	40.4%	13.8%	26.8%	25.7%	17.4%	41.8%
1 to 2	20.9%	12.3%	39.9%	20.7%	21.2%	19.9%	18.5%	42.9%
2 to 6	38.9%	63.0%	17.1%	44.8%	41.1%	38.4%	52.5%	13.3%
more than 6	11.8%	20.0%	2.5%	20.7%	10.9%	16.0%	11.5%	1.9%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D6w. Visitor Site Experience by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
First visit to this site								
Yes	22.9%	12.2%	12.6%	17.4%	20.0%	13.3%	15.5%	11.4%
No	77.1%	87.8%	87.4%	82.6%	80.0%	86.7%	84.5%	88.6%
N	96	255	453	23	100	105	148	428
Visits to this site before today								
1 to 5	23.0%	15.6%	14.7%	5.3%	26.6%	15.9%	14.6%	14.6%
6 to 10	12.2%	16.1%	10.8%	26.3%	15.2%	17.0%	12.2%	10.4%
more than 10	64.9%	68.3%	74.5%	68.4%	58.2%	67.0%	73.2%	75.0%
N	74	218	381	19	79	88	123	364
Years visiting this site								
less than 1	4.0%	2.7%	13.1%	.0%	4.9%	1.1%	4.0%	13.4%
1 to 2	9.3%	9.0%	20.8%	11.1%	13.6%	6.7%	8.0%	21.1%
3 to 5	17.3%	18.4%	19.0%	22.2%	18.5%	14.4%	19.2%	19.3%
5 to 10	22.7%	20.6%	15.1%	27.8%	14.8%	18.9%	26.4%	14.7%
more than 10	46.7%	49.3%	32.1%	38.9%	48.1%	58.9%	42.4%	31.6%
Overnight stay at this site on this visit								
Yes	20.6%	20.3%	2.9%	17.4%	15.8%	38.1%	11.4%	1.9%
No	79.4%	79.7%	97.1%	82.6%	84.2%	61.9%	88.6%	98.1%
Number of nights at this site on this visit								
	6.7	8.3	9.4	4.8	12.1	6.7	5.8	13.5
Hours at this site on this visit								
less than 1	15.9%	6.1%	58.4%	18.8%	13.0%	.0%	8.0%	60.8%
1 to 2	11.1%	12.3%	30.7%	31.3%	10.1%	3.5%	13.3%	32.0%
2 to 6	65.1%	61.5%	10.6%	43.8%	65.2%	63.2%	67.3%	7.0%
more than 6	7.9%	20.1%	.3%	6.3%	11.6%	33.3%	11.5%	.3%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D7s. Reasons for Choosing This Site by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Reasons why site chosen								
Close to home	22.0%	36.4%	46.4%	20.0%	27.7%	28.4%	30.2%	48.1%
Easy to get to	32.4%	38.7%	40.9%	24.4%	31.9%	34.9%	38.5%	41.3%
Group facilities	4.0%	6.9%	3.6%	2.2%	5.4%	5.8%	4.6%	2.8%
Specific attraction	13.1%	9.3%	17.8%	20.0%	15.4%	10.2%	10.7%	18.8%
Other sites too crowded	9.0%	7.0%	4.7%	6.7%	5.9%	7.8%	9.6%	4.6%
Good facilities	14.1%	27.8%	14.2%	17.8%	10.7%	25.4%	20.6%	12.2%
Good fishing	37.9%	46.6%	10.4%	44.4%	38.8%	46.2%	36.5%	2.7%
Scenic beauty	45.9%	43.5%	49.1%	53.3%	44.7%	47.4%	43.5%	49.8%
Been here before	34.7%	45.6%	36.7%	35.6%	38.0%	37.5%	39.6%	36.9%
Try a new area	11.2%	8.6%	6.8%	13.3%	10.1%	10.4%	10.2%	5.5%
Heard about it	11.7%	11.2%	9.4%	8.9%	14.1%	11.0%	10.0%	8.8%
Other reasons you chose this site	13.9%	11.1%	14.1%	20.0%	11.5%	12.1%	13.3%	15.6%
Most important reason you chose this site								
Good fishing	27.3%	28.5%	10.4%	34.8%	28.6%	33.3%	23.4%	.9%
Close to home	12.4%	17.5%	22.0%	4.3%	13.0%	12.8%	18.8%	23.7%
Scenic beauty	10.0%	13.6%	24.1%	26.1%	17.8%	11.2%	7.8%	27.5%
Been here before	11.8%	9.1%	6.0%	8.7%	10.5%	8.1%	11.9%	6.1%
Specific attraction	8.1%	4.2%	9.5%	4.3%	6.7%	5.0%	8.0%	10.8%
Easy to get to	8.6%	4.2%	8.3%	.0%	5.1%	5.7%	8.7%	9.9%
Other	5.7%	4.7%	8.1%	4.3%	5.4%	4.8%	5.0%	10.2%
Heard about it	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	13.0%	3.8%	5.2%	5.3%	4.1%
Try a new area	3.3%	4.7%	2.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.5%	3.0%	2.0%
Good facilities	2.6%	5.8%	2.3%	.0%	1.9%	5.2%	3.2%	2.9%
Other sites too crowded	4.3%	2.1%	1.5%	.0%	2.2%	3.3%	4.1%	1.2%
Group facilities	.8%	.9%	.6%	.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.6%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D7w. Reasons for Choosing This Site by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Reasons why site chosen								
Close to home	27.7%	49.0%	40.9%	34.8%	34.0%	33.0%	56.3%	41.2%
Easy to get to	23.4%	55.5%	47.1%	26.1%	38.3%	45.6%	56.3%	47.1%
Group facilities	.0%	4.9%	1.2%	13.0%	2.1%	6.8%	.7%	1.0%
Specific attraction	11.7%	9.3%	19.4%	8.7%	12.8%	4.9%	11.8%	20.0%
Other sites too crowded	2.1%	2.0%	5.5%	4.3%	4.3%	1.9%	.7%	5.6%
Good facilities	8.5%	21.1%	11.3%	30.4%	13.8%	29.1%	11.1%	10.5%
Good fishing	41.5%	34.4%	5.8%	30.4%	46.8%	35.0%	31.3%	4.1%
Scenic beauty	33.0%	34.8%	45.5%	34.8%	41.5%	38.8%	26.4%	46.1%
Been here before	35.1%	49.8%	42.5%	21.7%	37.2%	46.6%	52.1%	43.2%
Try a new area	7.4%	5.7%	3.7%	13.0%	10.6%	4.9%	6.3%	2.4%
Heard about it	10.6%	5.7%	4.6%	13.0%	10.6%	2.9%	8.3%	3.9%
Other reasons you chose this site	9.6%	8.9%	16.4%	8.7%	7.4%	10.7%	9.7%	16.6%
Most important reason you chose this site								
Good fishing	50.0%	53.1%	3.8%	11.1%	55.0%	60.0%	50.0%	1.4%
Close to home	14.3%	18.2%	31.2%	11.1%	15.0%	16.0%	22.0%	31.3%
Scenic beauty	3.6%	7.0%	28.7%	44.4%	5.0%	2.0%	4.9%	30.6%
Easy to get to	3.6%	1.4%	9.6%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	2.4%	10.2%
Specific attraction	3.6%	2.1%	8.9%	.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.4%	9.5%
Other	7.1%	2.8%	7.0%	.0%	2.5%	2.0%	4.9%	7.5%
Been here before	7.1%	3.5%	6.4%	11.1%	5.0%	2.0%	3.7%	6.8%
Heard about it	.0%	5.6%	1.3%	.0%	2.5%	4.0%	7.3%	.7%
Good facilities	.0%	4.2%	1.3%	11.1%	2.5%	6.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Try a new area	10.7%	.7%	1.3%	11.1%	7.5%	2.0%	1.2%	.0%
Other sites too crowded	.0%	1.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.7%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D7.1s. Other Crowded Sites as a Reason for Choosing This Site by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sites crowded *								
Yellowstone Park	56.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	20.0%	23.1%	47.8%	.0%
Black Sandy SRA	.0%	42.9%	.0%	.0%	44.0%	2.6%	8.7%	.0%
Gibson	.0%	.0%	46.7%	.0%	.0%	5.1%	.0%	57.1%
Holter	.0%	14.3%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	17.9%	2.9%	.0%
Canyon Ferry	3.6%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	2.9%	.0%
Madison	6.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	2.6%	4.3%	.0%
Lonesomehurst Campground	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	.0%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	2.6%	2.9%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	.0%	.0%	13.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	19.0%
Hauser Lake	.0%	7.1%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	10.3%	.0%	.0%
Cherry Creek	3.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
York	.0%	4.8%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	5.1%	1.4%	.0%
Below Dam	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%	1.4%	.0%
Spring Creek Campground	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%
Madison Arm Resort	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.5%
Rivers Edge Trail	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.5%
Gallatin River	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Other side of river	1.2%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	4.8%
Canyon Ferry East Side	1.2%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%
Island Park	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%
Madison Junction	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	.0%
River Madison	2.4%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Cabin Creek Campground	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Rainbow Point Campground	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

(continued)

Table D7.1s. Other Crowded Sites as a Reason for Choosing This Site by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Horse Butte Lookout Picnic Site	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Red Mtn Campground, Picnic Area	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Blacks Ford	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Riverside SRA	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Log Gulch Campground	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Indian Trail Marina	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Mitchell Pool, Tourist Park	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Big Hole	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Lake Shore	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Bighorn River	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Marina resort	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Riverside Campground	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Yosemite	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Bakers Hole	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
White Sandy	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
East bank	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.8%
Madison Campground	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Indian Head	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
N	84	42	30	2	25	39	69	21

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D7.1w. Other Crowded Sites as a Reason for Choosing This Site by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sites crowded *								
Gibson	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%
Giant Springs								
Heritage								
State Park	.0%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%
Hebgen Lake								
Interpretive								
Site	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
Canyon Ferry	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%
River access	.0%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%
Gallatin River	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Big Hole	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Lake Shore	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%
N	2	3	14	1	2	1	1	14

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D8s. Recreation Activity by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sightseeing	55.8%	48.1%	59.5%	71.1%	56.6%	52.6%	51.1%	59.9%
Photography	35.8%	23.4%	25.2%	33.3%	35.7%	28.8%	28.9%	23.8%
Auto/RV camping	33.7%	41.2%	6.7%	6.7%	24.3%	36.9%	41.6%	2.9%
River floating	22.0%	6.8%	9.4%	8.9%	18.5%	15.1%	18.9%	3.7%
Walking/hiking	38.8%	25.8%	40.1%	35.6%	32.4%	32.0%	35.7%	43.5%
Picnicking	29.6%	27.8%	22.8%	24.4%	26.1%	28.7%	30.9%	21.6%
Sunbathing	15.3%	19.1%	11.5%	15.6%	14.8%	15.6%	18.1%	11.0%
Horseback riding	1.9%	.4%	.7%	.0%	2.2%	.6%	1.2%	.6%
Shooting	1.3%	.6%	.2%	.0%	1.8%	.2%	1.1%	.1%
Ice fishing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
X-Country skiing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Swimming	17.1%	25.0%	6.9%	6.7%	17.3%	17.7%	21.4%	6.4%
Jetskiing	1.8%	3.6%	1.8%	.0%	2.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.5%
Powerboating	7.3%	24.4%	3.8%	13.3%	14.0%	12.6%	11.2%	4.3%
Nature study	11.1%	5.6%	10.1%	6.7%	9.5%	7.9%	9.2%	11.0%
Tubing	9.2%	9.1%	2.4%	4.4%	8.1%	6.5%	10.5%	2.4%
Canoeing	5.1%	2.0%	1.7%	4.4%	4.0%	2.7%	5.0%	.8%
Viewing wildlife	36.5%	36.9%	23.4%	40.0%	36.3%	32.6%	36.1%	24.0%
Viewing cultural/ historical sites	15.4%	8.6%	15.2%	15.6%	18.2%	10.1%	11.4%	15.4%
Snowmobiling	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Sledding	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bicycling	7.8%	4.4%	6.8%	.0%	5.1%	4.4%	8.2%	8.6%
Hunting	1.4%	.7%	.5%	.0%	1.6%	.6%	1.2%	.4%
Fishing from the boat	23.5%	51.0%	7.7%	11.1%	35.7%	35.9%	28.8%	1.9%
Fishing from the shore	32.1%	30.7%	8.0%	46.7%	32.5%	28.6%	30.0%	3.4%
Wade fishing	27.8%	5.1%	5.0%	26.7%	20.1%	21.6%	15.7%	.9%
Motorcycling/ ATV	2.4%	.5%	.6%	.0%	1.7%	.8%	2.2%	.6%
Water-skiing	5.5%	11.8%	2.4%	4.4%	9.6%	5.7%	6.2%	3.2%
Sailing/ sailboarding	.6%	.4%	.2%	.0%	.7%	.2%	.5%	.3%
Snowshoeing	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Other activities	20.1%	16.1%	19.1%	13.3%	19.8%	18.6%	17.0%	20.2%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D8w. Recreation Activity by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sightseeing	35.2%	41.5%	42.9%	36.4%	43.2%	37.6%	38.6%	43.2%
Photography	25.0%	21.0%	15.7%	36.4%	19.3%	18.3%	21.9%	16.1%
Auto/RV camping	8.0%	13.2%	1.0%	9.1%	13.6%	17.2%	5.3%	.5%
River floating	4.5%	3.4%	2.9%	9.1%	6.8%	3.2%	1.8%	2.6%
Walking/hiking	27.3%	14.6%	38.8%	18.2%	21.6%	18.3%	15.8%	40.2%
Picnicking	8.0%	16.1%	17.3%	22.7%	8.0%	14.0%	14.9%	17.9%
Sunbathing	3.4%	3.9%	5.5%	9.1%	2.3%	3.2%	3.5%	5.9%
Horseback riding	3.4%	.0%	.2%	4.5%	.0%	1.1%	.9%	.3%
Shooting	4.5%	.0%	1.7%	4.5%	2.3%	1.1%	.9%	1.5%
Ice fishing	14.8%	8.3%	1.0%	.0%	12.5%	11.8%	7.0%	1.0%
X-Country skiing	1.1%	.0%	1.9%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Swimming	5.7%	3.4%	3.6%	9.1%	3.4%	5.4%	2.6%	3.6%
Jetskiing	1.1%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.8%
Powerboating	1.1%	10.2%	2.4%	27.3%	2.3%	11.8%	2.6%	2.6%
Nature study	8.0%	9.3%	9.4%	4.5%	8.0%	4.3%	14.0%	9.5%
Tubing	2.3%	3.4%	1.7%	13.6%	2.3%	3.2%	1.8%	1.5%
Canoeing	5.7%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Viewing wildlife	27.3%	39.0%	37.3%	31.8%	31.8%	36.6%	36.0%	38.1%
Viewing cultural/ historical sites	5.7%	2.0%	9.4%	.0%	5.7%	2.2%	3.5%	9.5%
Snowmobiling	5.7%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	3.4%	.0%	.9%	.0%
Sledding	1.1%	.0%	1.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Bicycling	4.5%	.5%	13.0%	4.5%	2.3%	1.1%	.9%	13.8%
Hunting	15.9%	4.9%	1.4%	4.5%	9.1%	8.6%	6.1%	1.5%
Fishing from the boat	15.9%	24.9%	3.9%	27.3%	15.9%	37.6%	14.0%	2.6%
Fishing from the shore	42.0%	37.6%	10.6%	36.4%	50.0%	35.5%	36.8%	7.9%
Wade fishing	1.1%	.5%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Motorcycling/ ATV	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Water-skiing	2.3%	4.4%	1.4%	9.1%	.0%	5.4%	3.5%	1.5%
Sailing/ sailboarding	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Snowshoeing	1.1%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Other activities	2.3%	2.4%	17.8%	4.5%	1.1%	3.2%	1.8%	18.9%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D9s. Levels of Overall Trip Satisfaction by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
This trip was better than any recreation experience I remember	-.11	-.25	-.23	-.11	-.14	-.18	-.18	-.24
This trip was better than any other trip to this area I remember	.06	-.06	.03	-.04	.05	.04	.01	-.02
This trip was so good I would like to take it again	.76	.53	.51	.79	.64	.70	.68	.45
Overall trip satisfaction	.24	.07	.10	.21	.18	.19	.17	.06
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D9w. Levels of Overall Trip Satisfaction by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
This trip was better than any recreation experience I remember	-.17	-.76	-.30	.17	-.36	-.69	-.83	-.27
This trip was better than any other trip to this area I remember	-.14	-.45	-.10	.13	-.21	-.44	-.46	-.10
This trip was so good I would like to take it again	.49	.46	.45	.91	.62	.40	.39	.43
Overall trip satisfaction	.06	-.25	.02	.41	.02	-.24	-.30	.02
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table D10s. Percent of those who Felt the Site Characteristic was Important by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Campsite & picnic area conditions	46.2%	60.9%	40.9%	30.3%	45.4%	54.0%	53.0%	38.0%
Quality of interpretive info	8.1%	7.2%	14.2%	15.2%	10.4%	7.1%	6.6%	16.4%
Appropriateness of developments	17.9%	15.8%	17.6%	18.2%	16.8%	17.1%	18.0%	17.0%
Maintenance of facilities	46.7%	62.9%	50.0%	39.4%	47.5%	56.1%	52.7%	49.1%
Cleanliness of area	65.2%	72.7%	67.3%	54.5%	64.1%	71.4%	68.3%	66.5%
Low development	36.5%	21.7%	27.0%	45.5%	33.0%	31.5%	31.6%	22.2%
Privacy of area	46.9%	39.1%	36.8%	39.4%	39.0%	42.1%	48.1%	36.8%
Condition of natural features	38.6%	30.9%	45.5%	60.6%	38.1%	35.2%	36.1%	46.3%
Low residence visible from water	30.2%	17.4%	25.0%	39.4%	26.4%	24.4%	27.6%	22.4%
Historical information	8.7%	8.0%	20.5%	9.1%	11.3%	9.1%	7.8%	22.6%
Behavior of other people	34.3%	45.2%	34.4%	24.2%	35.0%	38.3%	39.2%	34.7%
Little conflict with others	32.0%	28.6%	27.6%	33.3%	30.4%	28.9%	32.6%	26.3%
High degree of naturalness	41.9%	27.4%	37.5%	51.5%	35.9%	36.6%	38.0%	36.8%
Campsites within site or sound	25.1%	23.5%	9.2%	3.0%	16.8%	24.1%	29.3%	6.3%
Seeing or hearing others	31.0%	23.6%	20.7%	27.3%	26.0%	27.2%	30.1%	19.4%
Few rules or restrictions	20.7%	20.0%	14.3%	21.2%	20.0%	17.7%	21.8%	13.9%
Number of fish caught	28.8%	34.6%	13.4%	36.4%	31.3%	33.4%	26.4%	8.1%
Viewing wildlife	32.2%	32.5%	30.4%	48.5%	35.3%	29.8%	29.9%	32.3%
Opportunity to hunt	6.3%	6.2%	5.0%	6.1%	6.9%	5.3%	6.7%	4.4%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D10w. Percent of those who Felt the Site Characteristic was Important by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Campsite & picnic area conditions	20.7%	66.2%	35.5%	50.0%	37.1%	62.5%	52.9%	36.2%
Quality of interpretive info	12.1%	17.6%	11.8%	.0%	16.1%	10.9%	18.8%	12.7%
Appropriateness of developments	12.1%	20.3%	21.5%	14.3%	14.5%	20.3%	18.8%	21.9%
Maintenance of facilities	32.8%	69.6%	46.6%	64.3%	46.8%	73.4%	52.9%	46.9%
Cleanliness of area	51.7%	79.7%	66.7%	64.3%	62.9%	79.7%	70.6%	67.3%
Low development	46.6%	26.4%	34.1%	21.4%	37.1%	31.3%	30.6%	34.2%
Privacy of area	34.5%	46.6%	41.2%	35.7%	40.3%	45.3%	44.7%	41.2%
Condition of natural features	51.7%	45.9%	47.3%	64.3%	45.2%	46.9%	43.5%	48.5%
Low residence visible from water	34.5%	20.9%	27.2%	28.6%	24.2%	28.1%	23.5%	26.9%
Historical information	12.1%	15.5%	22.9%	7.1%	16.1%	9.4%	16.5%	24.2%
Behavior of other people	31.0%	62.2%	40.1%	28.6%	46.8%	59.4%	56.5%	39.6%
Little conflict with others	29.3%	48.0%	39.4%	28.6%	43.5%	53.1%	37.6%	38.8%
High degree of naturalness	46.6%	39.9%	49.1%	50.0%	38.7%	35.9%	43.5%	50.8%
Campsites within site or sound	17.2%	29.1%	11.5%	14.3%	21.0%	23.4%	28.2%	11.9%
Seeing or hearing others	34.5%	34.5%	26.5%	21.4%	32.3%	35.9%	35.3%	26.5%
Few rules or restrictions	13.8%	41.2%	20.8%	28.6%	22.6%	25.0%	45.9%	20.8%
Number of fish caught	43.1%	53.4%	11.5%	35.7%	48.4%	51.6%	50.6%	9.6%
Viewing wildlife	5.2%	34.5%	34.8%	.0%	14.5%	28.1%	35.3%	36.2%
Opportunity to hunt	3.4%	14.9%	7.2%	.0%	12.9%	9.4%	12.9%	7.3%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Note: totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Table D11s. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sat with campsite or picnic conditions	.82	.91	.73	.74	.66	.99	.90	.68
Sat with interpretive/educational information	.28	.32	.50	.36	.33	.38	.25	.51
Sat with appropriateness of developments	.59	.54	.68	.45	.52	.65	.60	.67
Sat with facilities maintenance	.85	1.00	.88	.94	.75	1.05	.93	.83
Sat with cleanliness of area	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.17	.93	1.18	1.08	.98
Sat with low amount of development	.81	.45	.56	.85	.74	.56	.70	.53
Sat with privacy of area	.77	.47	.63	1.04	.70	.56	.66	.64
Sat with natural features	1.11	.93	.96	1.53	1.03	1.05	1.02	.94
Sat with low amount of development visible from water	.80	.59	.71	1.23	.80	.59	.79	.67
Sat with historical information	.30	.28	.55	.30	.41	.33	.22	.59
Sat with behavior of other people	.74	.74	.78	.91	.67	.84	.75	.74
Sat with little conflict with other users	.88	.82	.84	.89	.82	.87	.87	.82
Sat with high degree of naturalness	1.03	.84	.84	1.15	.97	.95	.92	.82
Sat with number of campsites within site/sound	.51	.36	.21	.45	.44	.41	.47	.16

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

(continued)

Table D11s. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sat with seeing hearing others	.60	.34	.54	.68	.56	.48	.51	.53
Sat with few rules restrictions	.76	.58	.60	.70	.63	.70	.74	.57
Sat with number of fish caught	.14	-.04	.08	.32	.09	.08	.06	.05
Sat with the opportunity to view wildlife	.80	.90	.61	1.02	.91	.83	.72	.60
Sat with opportunity to hunt	.10	.00	.06	.17	.11	.06	.05	.04
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table D11w. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sat with campsite or picnic conditions	.56	.75	.61	1.17	.48	.95	.57	.62
Sat with interpretive/educational information	.27	.22	.44	.74	.20	.25	.15	.46
Sat with appropriateness of developments	.47	.43	.64	.74	.38	.62	.31	.65
Sat with facilities maintenance	.70	.96	.82	1.39	.71	1.11	.79	.81
Sat with cleanliness of area	1.00	.95	.95	1.48	.91	1.05	.86	.95
Sat with low amount of development	.79	.47	.63	.83	.66	.48	.55	.62
Sat with privacy of area	.83	.54	.71	1.13	.81	.58	.45	.72
Sat with natural features	.98	.89	.94	1.30	1.09	1.03	.71	.93
Sat with low amount of development visible from water	.86	.40	.65	1.00	.82	.30	.52	.62
Sat with historical information	.44	.09	.51	.96	.31	.04	.06	.54
Sat with behavior of other people	.56	.91	.73	.96	.81	.87	.81	.70
Sat with little conflict with other users	.72	.99	.90	1.04	.87	.94	.91	.90
Sat with high degree of naturalness	.97	.81	.79	1.09	1.02	.91	.68	.78
Sat with number of campsites within site/sound	.39	.31	.18	.43	.47	.46	.15	.17

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

(continued)

Table D11w. Mean Satisfaction of Site Characteristics by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Sat with seeing hearing others	.77	.68	.64	1.04	.79	.60	.65	.64
Sat with few rules restrictions	.63	.89	.64	.70	.80	.85	.84	.63
Sat with number of fish caught	.26	.29	.05	.30	.44	.04	.36	.03
Sat with the opportunity to view wildlife	.09	.71	.61	.09	.35	.67	.61	.62
Sat with opportunity to hunt	.08	-.12	-.01	.13	-.03	.05	-.21	.00
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table D12s. Additional Facilities and Services by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034
No facilities needed	63.9%	50.7%	73.0%	68.1%	65.1%	57.7%	58.9%	72.9%
Facilities needed	36.1%	49.3%	27.0%	31.9%	34.9%	42.3%	41.1%	27.1%
Additional facilities/services needed. *								
Better RV facility, dump station	10.0%	15.8%	1.4%	.0%	4.4%	13.9%	15.8%	.4%
Drinking water	8.2%	9.4%	9.5%	6.7%	11.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.6%
Restroom facilities	11.7%	1.7%	12.2%	.0%	14.1%	4.5%	5.1%	13.9%
Showers	9.8%	9.0%	.8%	.0%	3.4%	10.6%	11.5%	.0%
Running water	8.4%	5.5%	1.1%	.0%	5.6%	7.3%	7.2%	.7%
Improve Restroom facilities	7.8%	4.4%	1.6%	.0%	4.7%	6.6%	6.4%	1.4%
Electricity	4.3%	7.6%	.5%	.0%	3.1%	6.9%	5.7%	.7%
Overnight camping, campsites	3.5%	6.9%	2.7%	.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	1.4%
Trash cans	5.2%	1.5%	4.6%	6.7%	3.4%	5.4%	4.1%	1.1%
Bathroom maintenance	4.4%	4.4%	.8%	6.7%	4.1%	4.7%	3.7%	.7%
Picnic tables, covered	4.0%	1.1%	4.6%	6.7%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	3.6%
Snack bar	1.3%	.4%	9.5%	6.7%	1.6%	.9%	.4%	11.8%
Need RV facilities, dump, hookups	1.7%	5.5%	.5%	.0%	3.1%	3.8%	3.1%	.4%
More restrooms	2.2%	2.7%	3.5%	.0%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%	4.3%
Add more boat docks	.3%	5.3%	1.6%	.0%	2.8%	4.7%	.4%	1.8%
Improve boat ramp	2.7%	2.5%	.5%	.0%	3.8%	1.2%	2.9%	.4%
Trees	1.9%	2.7%	1.6%	.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%
Road maintenance	4.3%	.6%	.5%	13.3%	2.5%	1.4%	3.1%	.4%
Regular maintenance	2.4%	1.5%	1.6%	.0%	3.1%	.7%	2.3%	1.8%
More picnic tables near water	1.6%	1.1%	3.5%	6.7%	2.2%	1.2%	.6%	4.6%
Better parking	1.3%	2.3%	1.9%	6.7%	1.3%	2.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Shaded areas	1.7%	2.3%	1.1%	.0%	1.3%	2.6%	1.6%	1.4%
Public phone	1.1%	2.5%	.8%	6.7%	1.3%	1.2%	2.3%	.7%
Gravel in campsites/level/improved	.6%	3.2%	.5%	13.3%	.3%	3.8%	.8%	.0%
Need boat launch	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	.0%	1.6%	.7%	2.1%	.4%
Improved picnic sites	1.9%	.2%	1.6%	.0%	2.5%	.9%	.6%	1.4%
Firepits/more, improved	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	.7%
More river access; river byways, roads	1.4%	.6%	1.6%	6.7%	2.2%	1.4%	.4%	.7%
Pave roads/oiled	.5%	2.3%	.5%	.0%	.6%	1.4%	1.6%	.4%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D12s. Additional Facilities and Services by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Add more boat docks	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.7%
Better RV parking	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.0%	4.1%	.0%	.0%
Need boat dock	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	2.3%	.0%
More restrooms	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Improve tennis facilities	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Security	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Sports equipment	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Bridge to cross river	4.2%	.0%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	2.3%	.0%
Benches	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	2.3%	.0%
Firepits/more, improved	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	2.3%	.0%
Parking for boat trailers	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	2.3%	.0%
Keep lot plowed of snow	4.2%	.0%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Provide for bird habitat	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Increase ranger supervision	4.2%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%
Fish cleaning station	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	2.0%	.0%	.0%
Volleyball pits	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Water grass more often	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%
Need beach area	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Protect wildlife habitat	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%
Widen the road for parking	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%
More picnic tables near water	.0%	.9%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Multilingual employees	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Showers	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
No bait fishing	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%
Manage for peace and quiet	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Fishing info	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Shaded areas	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Another overlook	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Swimming pool	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Hot springs	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Restrict use during eagle season	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Pond	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Playground	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
No fee	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Extend walkway to water	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Allow pets	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%
Overnight boatdocks	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%
No boat fee	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D12w. Additional Facilities and Services by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432
No facilities needed	75.5%	58.0%	65.6%	69.6%	58.8%	53.3%	71.3%	65.7%
Facilities needed	24.5%	42.0%	34.4%	30.4%	41.2%	46.7%	28.7%	34.3%
Additional facilities/services needed. *								
Restroom facilities	37.5%	8.3%	17.2%	14.3%	21.4%	6.1%	11.6%	18.2%
Drinking water	4.2%	16.7%	5.7%	.0%	11.9%	10.2%	20.9%	6.1%
Snack bar	.0%	.9%	12.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	13.5%
Picnic tables, covered	4.2%	2.8%	7.0%	.0%	7.1%	4.1%	2.3%	6.1%
Need RV facilities, dump, hookups	.0%	12.0%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	20.4%	.0%	.0%
Trash cans	8.3%	1.9%	3.8%	.0%	2.4%	2.0%	4.7%	4.1%
Overnight camping, campsites	8.3%	1.9%	3.2%	.0%	4.8%	.0%	4.7%	3.4%
Improve Restroom facilities	.0%	3.7%	3.2%	14.3%	2.4%	4.1%	.0%	3.4%
Better parking	4.2%	4.6%	1.3%	.0%	7.1%	.0%	7.0%	1.4%
Stock more fish	4.2%	5.6%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	6.1%	7.0%	.7%
Restrooms which are not closed	4.2%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	4.7%
Public phone	.0%	.9%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	3.4%
Extend trail	.0%	.9%	3.2%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
Regular maintenance	.0%	.9%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	2.7%
Widen the road	.0%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.3%	.0%
Improve boat ramp	.0%	2.8%	.6%	14.3%	.0%	4.1%	2.3%	.0%
New play area	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%
Preserve naturalness, wilderness	4.2%	.9%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%
Food facilities	.0%	.9%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Running water	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	4.1%	.0%	.0%
Enlarge facility	.0%	1.9%	.6%	.0%	2.4%	4.1%	.0%	.0%
Need boat launch	.0%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.3%	.0%
Groceries	.0%	2.8%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	4.1%	.0%	.0%
Improve boat dock	.0%	1.9%	.6%	14.3%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.7%
Trees	.0%	.9%	1.3%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	1.4%
Road maintenance	.0%	.9%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	1.4%
Night lights	.0%	.9%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.4%
More walking trails	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Electricity	.0%	1.9%	.0%	14.3%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%
RV sites	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.7%
Larger boat dock	.0%	.9%	.6%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.7%
Swimming area	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

(continued)

Table D13s. Disabled Facility Needs by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034
No disabled facilities needed	72.2%	70.4%	75.5%	74.5%	70.6%	72.5%	71.4%	76.6%
Disabled facilities needed	27.8%	29.6%	24.5%	25.5%	29.4%	27.5%	28.6%	23.4%
Any needs at site to accomodate disability *								
Fine as is	84.2%	73.7%	83.6%	75.0%	81.0%	81.1%	80.8%	81.8%
Need handicap bathroom facilities	6.0%	3.8%	4.5%	16.7%	4.8%	3.6%	5.3%	5.4%
Better disabled access to shoreline	1.8%	3.2%	1.5%	.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	.8%
Black top drives and walkways	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%	2.5%
Ramps	1.0%	2.5%	1.8%	.0%	.4%	3.3%	1.5%	1.7%
More disabled access, water, disabilities	1.2%	3.2%	.6%	.0%	2.6%	1.1%	1.8%	.8%
Access to tables	.6%	1.0%	1.2%	.0%	.4%	1.5%	.6%	1.2%
Need level or hard surface sites	.6%	1.3%	.6%	.0%	.4%	1.8%	.6%	.4%
Better handicap boat ramp	.6%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.7%	.6%	.0%
More boat docks/accessible	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.4%	.6%	.0%
Terrain too steep	.2%	1.0%	.3%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.6%	.4%
Make it safe for disabled	.4%	.6%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.4%	.9%	.0%
Better road/trails	.2%	.6%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.4%	.3%	.4%
Need handicap parking at main picnic area	.2%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.8%
Rails around the dock	.0%	.3%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.8%
Parking closer to water	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.3%	.0%
Easier access to potable water	.2%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Steps to aid asthmatics	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%
Larger docks	.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%
More hand rails	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%
Signs in large print	.2%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.4%
Telephone	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%
First Aid Center	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%
Braille signs	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
More benches	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%
More parking	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D13w. Disabled Facility Needs by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432
No disabled facilities needed	95.9%	91.4%	95.8%	95.7%	91.2%	92.4%	94.0%	95.8%
Disabled facilities needed	4.1%	8.6%	4.2%	4.3%	8.8%	7.6%	6.0%	4.2%
Any needs at site to accomodate disability *								
More disabled access, water, disabilities	.0%	31.8%	15.8%	.0%	22.2%	37.5%	22.2%	16.7%
Need handicap bathroom facilities	25.0%	9.1%	21.1%	.0%	11.1%	12.5%	11.1%	22.2%
Better disabled access to shoreline	.0%	13.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	22.2%	.0%
Terrain too steep	25.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Make it safe for disabled	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Easier access to potable water	.0%	4.5%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	5.6%
Need handicap parking at main picnic area	25.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
More boat docks/accessible	.0%	9.1%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	11.1%	.0%
Need level or hard surface sites	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%
Finish restrooms	.0%	4.5%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Black top drives and walkways	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%
Better handicap boat ramp	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Safety Barriers between wheelchair ramp and boatdock	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Maintenance on existing facilities	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Steps to aid asthmatics	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Larger docks	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Access to tables	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Standing water on road/no access	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Better road/trails	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%
Access to viewing pools	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.6%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D14s. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Canoes seen today								
0	73.0%	77.2%	85.0%	77.3%	74.9%	74.2%	72.6%	91.0%
1 to 5	24.1%	21.3%	12.5%	20.5%	22.2%	23.2%	24.5%	7.8%
6 to 10	1.9%	.9%	1.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	.8%
11 to 20	.7%	.6%	.6%	.0%	.9%	1.1%	.6%	.1%
21 to 30	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%
31+	.2%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.1%
Rate canoe encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	35.9%	33.3%	43.4%	57.1%	39.5%	30.2%	35.2%	53.6%
Didnt mind seeing	62.1%	65.3%	55.3%	42.9%	58.5%	68.0%	63.3%	44.9%
Disliked seeing	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Powerboats seen today								
0	75.2%	30.5%	78.7%	61.4%	61.2%	56.3%	61.4%	81.7%
1 to 5	16.8%	23.9%	16.1%	13.6%	18.9%	19.3%	21.8%	12.9%
6 to 10	5.8%	14.1%	3.0%	6.8%	7.2%	8.9%	8.6%	3.1%
11 to 20	1.6%	14.6%	1.3%	2.3%	4.7%	8.0%	5.2%	1.4%
21 to 30	.2%	5.6%	.3%	4.5%	1.4%	3.8%	1.0%	.2%
31+	.4%	11.2%	.7%	11.4%	6.6%	3.8%	2.1%	.7%
Rate powerboats encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	17.0%	16.2%	27.5%	.0%	18.0%	14.5%	17.0%	37.0%
Didnt mind seeing	64.9%	69.5%	51.4%	75.0%	69.7%	63.9%	64.8%	56.3%
Disliked seeing	18.1%	14.3%	21.1%	25.0%	12.2%	21.6%	18.3%	6.7%
Waterskiers seen today								
0	86.0%	60.5%	91.0%	79.5%	78.3%	77.9%	78.7%	89.6%
1 to 5	10.8%	22.3%	6.0%	9.1%	11.5%	14.7%	15.3%	6.9%
6 to 10	2.0%	9.0%	1.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	3.4%	1.7%
11 to 20	.7%	4.4%	.9%	2.3%	2.7%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%
21 to 30	.2%	1.9%	.3%	2.3%	1.4%	.5%	.5%	.2%
31+	.3%	1.8%	.4%	2.3%	1.5%	.7%	.3%	.5%
Rate waterskiers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	19.4%	15.4%	36.6%	.0%	20.6%	14.8%	17.2%	39.0%
Didnt mind seeing	59.7%	68.8%	46.2%	77.8%	66.9%	71.9%	56.1%	48.1%
Disliked seeing	20.8%	15.7%	17.2%	22.2%	12.6%	13.3%	26.7%	13.0%
Jetskis seen today								
0	87.0%	57.1%	88.8%	79.5%	80.0%	73.2%	79.8%	86.9%
1 to 5	9.5%	27.7%	7.7%	11.4%	11.7%	18.6%	14.7%	9.1%
6 to 10	2.7%	8.5%	1.8%	4.5%	4.1%	5.0%	4.3%	2.1%
11 to 20	.4%	4.0%	1.3%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	.9%	1.7%
21 to 30	.2%	1.5%	.2%	.0%	1.3%	.8%	.2%	.0%
31+	.1%	1.2%	.2%	2.3%	.9%	.3%	.2%	.2%

(continued)

Table D14s. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Rate jetskiers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	15.5%	9.5%	29.2%	.0%	12.4%	10.3%	12.8%	32.6%
Didnt mind seeing	45.6%	50.1%	34.9%	62.5%	45.3%	48.7%	47.9%	38.2%
Disliked seeing	38.8%	40.4%	35.8%	37.5%	42.2%	41.0%	39.3%	29.2%
Bank anglers seen today								
0	38.3%	37.9%	70.0%	38.6%	40.7%	36.6%	38.6%	79.7%
1 to 5	37.2%	38.2%	22.1%	34.1%	37.4%	35.5%	39.3%	17.1%
6 to 10	15.4%	14.5%	5.4%	22.7%	14.7%	16.9%	13.7%	1.9%
11 to 20	6.1%	6.5%	1.5%	4.5%	4.3%	8.3%	5.5%	.6%
21 to 30	1.8%	1.5%	.5%	.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%	.4%
31+	1.2%	1.4%	.4%	.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	.4%
Rate bank anglers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	33.0%	33.0%	34.6%	29.2%	31.1%	31.4%	35.9%	36.6%
Didnt mind seeing	63.4%	65.4%	62.4%	66.7%	67.0%	64.4%	62.0%	59.9%
Disliked seeing	3.6%	1.6%	3.0%	4.2%	2.0%	4.2%	2.1%	3.5%
Wade anglers seen today								
0	43.5%	80.5%	84.8%	56.8%	56.5%	56.8%	59.8%	92.4%
1 to 5	33.5%	13.2%	10.2%	27.3%	28.7%	21.8%	26.1%	6.1%
6 to 10	13.8%	3.9%	2.3%	11.4%	10.2%	11.5%	8.5%	.1%
11 to 20	6.2%	1.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	6.2%	4.0%	.8%
21 to 30	2.0%	1.1%	.2%	2.3%	1.1%	2.6%	.9%	.1%
31+	1.1%	.1%	.7%	.0%	.6%	1.1%	.7%	.5%
Rate wade anglers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	32.0%	28.3%	39.1%	23.5%	30.8%	29.8%	34.6%	45.9%
Didnt mind seeing	63.9%	69.9%	58.0%	70.6%	66.8%	65.7%	62.3%	47.5%
Disliked seeing	4.1%	1.7%	3.0%	5.9%	2.5%	4.5%	3.1%	6.6%
Boat anglers seen today								
0	48.8%	28.6%	83.4%	69.8%	39.9%	40.4%	46.2%	92.5%
1 to 5	28.8%	25.3%	8.2%	20.9%	26.9%	21.9%	29.9%	5.2%
6 to 10	12.2%	15.0%	3.5%	.0%	15.0%	13.9%	11.2%	1.1%
11 to 20	6.4%	15.8%	3.0%	4.7%	10.6%	12.9%	7.0%	.6%
21 to 30	2.2%	7.0%	.8%	2.3%	3.3%	6.1%	2.6%	.0%
31+	1.6%	8.2%	1.1%	2.3%	4.3%	4.8%	3.1%	.6%

(continued)

Table D14s. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Rate boat anglers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	27.0%	28.1%	30.6%	50.0%	27.4%	24.9%	29.8%	34.5%
Didnt mind seeing	67.0%	68.7%	64.7%	50.0%	65.9%	69.4%	67.8%	61.8%
Disliked seeing	6.1%	3.2%	4.6%	.0%	6.7%	5.7%	2.4%	3.6%
River floaters seen today								
0	63.8%	85.3%	81.3%	77.3%	72.1%	69.4%	69.9%	89.3%
1 to 5	19.1%	8.4%	10.9%	13.6%	15.4%	16.5%	14.9%	7.7%
6 to 10	7.9%	3.8%	4.2%	4.5%	6.3%	7.8%	6.6%	1.7%
11 to 20	4.7%	1.5%	1.8%	4.5%	3.4%	3.0%	4.3%	.8%
21 to 30	2.1%	.8%	.9%	.0%	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	.2%
31+	2.4%	.2%	.9%	.0%	1.5%	1.1%	2.4%	.2%
Rate river floater encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	32.2%	29.1%	43.6%	40.0%	29.9%	31.7%	36.5%	45.9%
Didnt mind seeing	59.7%	67.9%	51.1%	50.0%	64.2%	59.9%	58.0%	47.3%
Disliked seeing	8.1%	3.0%	5.3%	10.0%	6.0%	8.4%	5.5%	6.8%
Livestock seen today								
0	71.2%	81.0%	89.1%	81.8%	71.8%	73.3%	78.8%	93.2%
1 to 5	9.8%	7.8%	4.5%	2.3%	10.2%	9.2%	8.3%	3.0%
6 to 10	4.2%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	3.8%	4.6%	3.4%	1.3%
11 to 20	4.0%	3.2%	1.1%	4.5%	4.9%	3.7%	2.6%	.5%
21 to 30	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	.0%	1.8%	2.8%	1.4%	.5%
31+	8.8%	3.5%	2.0%	9.1%	7.6%	6.4%	5.6%	1.5%
Rate livestock encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	29.4%	29.1%	38.6%	16.7%	27.5%	29.5%	30.0%	54.7%
Didnt mind seeing	55.3%	64.5%	51.8%	50.0%	58.8%	57.1%	59.5%	39.6%
Disliked seeing	15.3%	6.4%	9.6%	33.3%	13.7%	13.4%	10.5%	5.7%
Shoreline development seen today								
0	69.4%	69.2%	81.8%	79.5%	70.4%	64.6%	73.5%	84.1%
1 to 5	16.9%	15.9%	12.1%	9.1%	17.4%	16.4%	15.0%	12.4%
6 to 10	5.9%	4.6%	2.0%	4.5%	4.6%	6.4%	4.6%	1.5%
11 to 20	4.0%	2.6%	1.4%	.0%	2.6%	4.8%	3.1%	.8%
21 to 30	1.4%	2.2%	1.2%	.0%	1.8%	2.5%	1.5%	.5%
31+	2.4%	5.6%	1.4%	6.8%	3.2%	5.3%	2.3%	.7%

(continued)

Table D14s. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Rate shoreline development encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	7.1%	12.7%	22.0%	.0%	11.1%	8.4%	9.3%	29.4%
Didnt mind seeing	41.0%	58.2%	48.8%	55.6%	43.8%	49.2%	47.5%	52.0%
Disliked seeing	51.9%	29.1%	29.2%	44.4%	45.2%	42.4%	43.2%	18.6%
Snowmobiles seen today								
0	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%	98.6%	99.3%	100.0%
1 to 5	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.4%	.0%	.0%
11 to 20	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%
Rate snowmobiles encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	25.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	66.7%	.0%
Didnt mind seeing	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Disliked seeing	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	33.3%	.0%
Ice fishers seen today								
0	96.8%	99.2%	99.5%	100.0%	96.9%	100.0%	97.9%	99.4%
1 to 5	1.6%	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.7%	.6%
11 to 20	1.6%	.8%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	1.4%	.0%
Rate ice fishing encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	75.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Didnt mind seeing	25.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hunters seen today								
0	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%	100.0%	97.9%	100.0%
1 to 5	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.7%	.0%
11 to 20	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%
31+	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%
Rate hunting encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	80.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Disliked seeing	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D14w. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Canoes seen today								
0	92.2%	90.3%	94.9%	75.0%	91.3%	88.9%	94.7%	95.2%
1 to 5	7.8%	9.2%	4.6%	25.0%	7.5%	11.1%	5.3%	4.3%
6 to 10	.0%	.5%	.3%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.3%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Rate canoe encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	50.0%	40.0%	56.5%	60.0%	33.3%	40.0%	42.9%	60.0%
Didnt mind seeing	50.0%	55.0%	39.1%	40.0%	55.6%	50.0%	57.1%	40.0%
Disliked seeing	.0%	5.0%	4.3%	.0%	11.1%	10.0%	.0%	.0%
Powerboats seen today								
0	84.1%	56.8%	94.4%	36.4%	62.1%	43.8%	88.9%	95.5%
1 to 5	13.4%	21.1%	4.3%	9.1%	26.4%	30.3%	7.7%	3.1%
6 to 10	.0%	11.3%	.8%	4.5%	6.9%	16.9%	1.7%	.8%
11 to 20	2.4%	7.0%	.5%	27.3%	2.3%	7.9%	1.7%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	3.3%	.0%	18.2%	2.3%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
31+	.0%	.5%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rate powerboats encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	30.0%	21.8%	30.8%	33.3%	12.5%	25.0%	30.8%	31.8%
Didnt mind seeing	60.0%	60.9%	46.2%	58.3%	59.4%	63.6%	38.5%	54.5%
Disliked seeing	10.0%	17.2%	23.1%	8.3%	28.1%	11.4%	30.8%	13.6%
Waterskiers seen today								
0	97.4%	92.7%	97.3%	57.9%	96.3%	97.4%	97.3%	97.2%
1 to 5	2.6%	5.2%	1.9%	36.8%	2.5%	2.6%	.9%	2.0%
6 to 10	.0%	1.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	.6%
11 to 20	.0%	.5%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
31+	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rate waterskiers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	33.3%	38.5%	37.5%	.0%	33.3%	16.7%	38.5%
Didnt mind seeing	75.0%	33.3%	30.8%	62.5%	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	30.8%
Disliked seeing	25.0%	33.3%	30.8%	.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	30.8%
Jetskis seen today								
0	98.7%	88.5%	97.8%	85.0%	96.2%	82.3%	97.3%	97.7%
1 to 5	1.3%	10.9%	1.1%	15.0%	3.8%	17.7%	1.8%	1.1%
6 to 10	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%
11 to 20	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%
31+	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%

(continued)

Table D14w. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Rate jetskiers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	12.5%	21.4%	.0%	20.0%	7.7%	16.7%	21.4%
Didnt mind seeing	66.7%	25.0%	35.7%	.0%	20.0%	46.2%	16.7%	35.7%
Disliked seeing	33.3%	62.5%	42.9%	100.0%	60.0%	46.2%	66.7%	42.9%
Bank anglers seen today								
0	51.7%	29.5%	77.8%	23.8%	39.8%	37.5%	33.6%	80.4%
1 to 5	36.8%	43.2%	18.7%	57.1%	43.0%	46.6%	35.8%	16.8%
6 to 10	3.4%	20.3%	2.4%	.0%	14.0%	9.1%	23.1%	1.7%
11 to 20	6.9%	6.2%	.8%	19.0%	3.2%	5.7%	6.0%	.8%
21 to 30	1.1%	.9%	.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	.3%
Rate bank anglers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	28.9%	39.7%	44.9%	33.3%	39.6%	43.4%	34.1%	45.5%
Didnt mind seeing	68.4%	59.0%	55.1%	66.7%	58.5%	54.7%	64.7%	54.5%
Disliked seeing	2.6%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%	.0%
Wade anglers seen today								
0	62.7%	73.9%	90.4%	60.0%	61.5%	67.9%	77.8%	92.9%
1 to 5	25.3%	19.2%	7.2%	15.0%	26.4%	24.7%	17.9%	5.4%
6 to 10	8.4%	3.9%	1.9%	15.0%	7.7%	6.2%	2.6%	1.1%
11 to 20	2.4%	3.0%	.5%	10.0%	4.4%	1.2%	.9%	.6%
21 to 30	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%
Rate wade anglers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	26.7%	58.0%	36.8%	42.9%	43.8%	52.2%	39.3%	39.3%
Didnt mind seeing	70.0%	42.0%	63.2%	57.1%	53.1%	47.8%	60.7%	60.7%
Disliked seeing	3.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Boat anglers seen today								
0	76.8%	51.0%	94.9%	31.8%	53.9%	37.1%	83.5%	97.1%
1 to 5	17.1%	24.3%	2.9%	18.2%	36.0%	28.1%	9.6%	1.1%
6 to 10	4.9%	12.4%	1.1%	18.2%	4.5%	19.1%	4.3%	1.1%
11 to 20	1.2%	9.0%	1.1%	22.7%	3.4%	14.6%	.9%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	1.9%	.0%	4.5%	1.1%	1.1%	.9%	.0%
31+	.0%	1.4%	.0%	4.5%	1.1%	.0%	.9%	.0%
Rate boat anglers encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	20.0%	35.2%	47.6%	38.5%	22.5%	42.9%	28.6%	50.0%
Didnt mind seeing	80.0%	58.3%	38.1%	61.5%	67.5%	53.6%	57.1%	42.9%
Disliked seeing	.0%	6.5%	14.3%	.0%	10.0%	3.6%	14.3%	7.1%

(continued)

Table D14w. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
River floaters seen today								
0	94.8%	86.4%	95.2%	75.0%	82.1%	81.7%	97.3%	96.9%
1 to 5	2.6%	6.5%	3.2%	5.0%	9.5%	13.4%	.9%	1.7%
6 to 10	.0%	5.0%	1.1%	10.0%	6.0%	4.9%	.0%	.9%
11 to 20	1.3%	.5%	.5%	5.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.6%
21 to 30	.0%	1.5%	.0%	5.0%	1.2%	.0%	.9%	.0%
31+	1.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%
Rate river floater encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	40.0%	40.7%	34.8%	75.0%	20.0%	33.3%	75.0%	41.2%
Didnt mind seeing	60.0%	44.4%	65.2%	25.0%	53.3%	66.7%	25.0%	58.8%
Disliked seeing	.0%	14.8%	.0%	.0%	26.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Livestock seen today								
0	72.6%	82.6%	92.8%	65.0%	75.6%	65.5%	89.6%	95.5%
1 to 5	8.3%	4.1%	2.1%	10.0%	3.7%	7.1%	4.3%	2.0%
6 to 10	1.2%	2.6%	2.1%	.0%	4.9%	7.1%	.9%	.9%
11 to 20	2.4%	4.1%	1.3%	5.0%	4.9%	8.3%	.0%	.9%
21 to 30	2.4%	1.5%	.5%	.0%	3.7%	3.6%	.0%	.3%
31+	13.1%	5.1%	1.1%	20.0%	7.3%	8.3%	5.2%	.6%
Rate livestock encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	38.9%	32.3%	35.0%	42.9%	28.6%	26.1%	38.5%	50.0%
Didnt mind seeing	55.6%	58.1%	50.0%	42.9%	71.4%	56.5%	53.8%	41.7%
Disliked seeing	5.6%	9.7%	15.0%	14.3%	.0%	17.4%	7.7%	8.3%
Shoreline development seen today								
0	76.6%	72.9%	90.6%	44.4%	78.5%	67.9%	80.5%	91.5%
1 to 5	11.7%	13.5%	6.4%	33.3%	11.4%	13.6%	11.5%	5.7%
6 to 10	3.9%	2.1%	1.6%	11.1%	2.5%	2.5%	.9%	1.7%
11 to 20	3.9%	4.2%	.0%	11.1%	3.8%	4.9%	1.8%	.0%
21 to 30	1.3%	2.1%	.8%	.0%	.0%	3.7%	2.7%	.6%
31+	2.6%	5.2%	.5%	.0%	3.8%	7.4%	2.7%	.6%
Rate shoreline development encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	5.0%	16.0%	31.3%	36.4%	5.9%	4.3%	13.0%	35.7%
Didnt mind seeing	35.0%	38.0%	31.3%	27.3%	29.4%	52.2%	34.8%	28.6%
Disliked seeing	60.0%	46.0%	37.5%	36.4%	64.7%	43.5%	52.2%	35.7%

(continued)

Table D14w. Number of Encounters and Their Evaluation by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Snowmobiles seen today								
0	88.9%	94.8%	99.2%	100.0%	91.9%	86.1%	99.1%	99.1%
1 to 5	4.2%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	12.7%	.9%	.0%
6 to 10	1.4%	.0%	.5%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.6%
11 to 20	1.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.3%
31+	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.7%	1.3%	.0%	.0%
Rate snowmobiles encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	10.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	50.0%
Didnt mind seeing	80.0%	83.3%	25.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	33.3%	25.0%
Disliked seeing	10.0%	16.7%	25.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	66.7%	25.0%
Ice fishers seen today								
0	78.1%	83.2%	98.6%	94.7%	85.1%	70.9%	88.4%	98.6%
1 to 5	13.7%	1.6%	.8%	5.3%	9.5%	3.8%	1.8%	.9%
6 to 10	8.2%	1.6%	.5%	.0%	5.4%	2.5%	2.7%	.6%
11 to 20	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	3.6%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	5.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.1%	2.7%	.0%
31+	.0%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	.9%	.0%
Rate ice fishing encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	33.3%	30.0%	60.0%	.0%	33.3%	28.6%	36.4%	60.0%
Didnt mind seeing	60.0%	70.0%	40.0%	.0%	66.7%	71.4%	63.6%	40.0%
Disliked seeing	6.7%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hunters seen today								
0	94.1%	91.8%	97.2%	100.0%	89.5%	85.5%	98.0%	97.4%
1 to 5	5.9%	5.9%	2.5%	.0%	7.0%	11.6%	2.0%	2.3%
6 to 10	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%
11 to 20	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%
21 to 30	.0%	.6%	.3%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.3%
Rate hunting encounters								
Enjoyed seeing	.0%	25.0%	55.6%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	33.3%	55.6%
Didnt mind seeing	50.0%	68.8%	22.2%	.0%	100.0%	58.3%	33.3%	22.2%
Disliked seeing	50.0%	6.3%	22.2%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	33.3%	22.2%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D15s. Perceptions of Crowding by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Perception of Crowding								
1 Not at all crowded	45.6%	44.2%	66.0%	51.1%	46.7%	41.7%	49.3%	69.9%
2	16.7%	16.5%	15.1%	20.0%	16.3%	15.6%	17.5%	14.6%
3 Slightly	12.1%	8.8%	9.0%	15.6%	10.5%	12.5%	10.5%	7.5%
4 crowded	9.6%	10.3%	4.8%	6.7%	10.7%	9.7%	8.6%	4.1%
5	3.6%	2.4%	1.1%	.0%	3.6%	3.2%	2.8%	.6%
6 Moderately	6.3%	6.6%	1.7%	4.4%	6.3%	6.3%	5.6%	1.3%
7 crowded	3.0%	4.7%	1.2%	.0%	2.0%	5.6%	2.9%	.8%
8	1.6%	2.5%	.2%	.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.6%	.3%
9 Extremely Crowded	1.6%	3.9%	.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.3%	1.3%	.8%
Mean	2.57	2.84	1.76	2.11	2.57	2.89	2.42	1.64
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D15w. Perceptions of Crowding by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Perception of Crowding								
1 Not at all crowded	74.0%	68.1%	82.0%	73.9%	70.3%	70.9%	69.6%	82.1%
2	11.5%	14.2%	8.7%	13.0%	15.8%	11.7%	11.5%	8.9%
3 Slightly	9.4%	8.7%	4.2%	.0%	8.9%	10.7%	8.1%	4.2%
4 crowded	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	4.7%	1.6%
5	.0%	.8%	1.3%	4.3%	1.0%	.0%	.7%	1.2%
6 Moderately	3.1%	5.1%	1.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%	.9%
7 crowded	.0%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.5%
8	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%
9 Extremely Crowded	.0%	.4%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.5%
Mean	1.52	1.73	1.40	1.65	1.57	1.70	1.74	1.38
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D16s. Where crowding occurred by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Where crowding occured								
In campsite	23.6%	38.2%	7.4%	16.7%	24.4%	26.6%	31.6%	2.8%
On the river	14.7%	3.8%	12.7%	25.0%	12.4%	13.6%	9.0%	3.8%
Yellowstone Park	15.6%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	12.0%	5.1%	10.7%	3.8%
On boat ramp	4.8%	7.1%	5.8%	16.7%	5.6%	4.5%	7.3%	2.8%
On boat dock	.4%	8.6%	7.9%	8.3%	1.5%	6.8%	1.4%	11.3%
Parking areas	3.4%	3.3%	7.9%	16.7%	3.0%	4.0%	2.5%	11.3%
In fishing areas	4.3%	3.3%	2.1%	.0%	4.1%	5.4%	2.5%	.0%
All over	3.5%	3.0%	3.7%	.0%	2.3%	3.7%	4.0%	3.8%
Madison	5.1%	.0%	.5%	.0%	3.8%	3.7%	2.0%	.0%
On roads	2.7%	.9%	5.8%	.0%	1.9%	1.1%	2.5%	10.4%
On water	1.6%	4.1%	.5%	.0%	4.9%	1.1%	1.7%	.9%
West Yellowstone	3.2%	.3%	.0%	.0%	2.6%	.8%	2.5%	.0%
At the lake	1.4%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	3.4%	.8%	.0%
On beach	2.7%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	4.2%	.0%
On trail	.4%	.0%	7.4%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.6%	12.3%
Holter Lake	.0%	3.8%	1.6%	.0%	1.5%	2.8%	.6%	.0%
On shore	.7%	2.4%	1.6%	.0%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	.0%
In the park	1.6%	.6%	2.1%	.0%	2.6%	.3%	1.1%	2.8%
On the bank	.7%	1.5%	1.6%	.0%	.4%	1.7%	1.4%	.0%
Around the bridge	.4%	.6%	3.2%	.0%	.8%	1.1%	.6%	1.9%
At restaurant	1.4%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	1.1%	1.1%	.6%	.9%
Black Sandy SRA	.0%	2.1%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.6%	1.4%	.0%
Weekend crowding at								
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	1.5%	1.1%	.0%	1.1%	1.1%	.0%	.0%
At the dam	.0%	.6%	2.6%	.0%	.4%	.6%	.6%	1.9%
Glacier Park	.5%	.3%	1.6%	.0%	1.1%	.3%	.3%	1.9%
Bathroom	.7%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	1.1%	.0%
Picnic area	.0%	.9%	1.6%	.0%	.4%	.8%	.3%	.9%
Viewing area	.2%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.3%	2.8%
Hebgen Lake sites	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.3%	.6%	.0%
Lonesomehurst Campground	.5%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.8%	.0%
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%

(continued)

Table D16s. Where crowding occurred by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
On tennis courts	.0%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
RV Park	.2%	.6%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.8%	.0%
Holter Lake BLM Campground	.0%	.9%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%
Shoreline of Madison	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%
Gibson Park	.0%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.8%
Madison between Hebgen and Quake lakes	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Hauser Lake	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.3%	.0%
Swimming area	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Place we stayed	.4%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.3%	.0%
Hebgen Dam Day Use Area	.0%	.3%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.9%
Spring Creek Campground	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Causeway Fishing Access	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Side of road	.2%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.9%
On Missouri between Wolf Creek and Craig	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%
Overlook Park	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
On walkway	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Shoreline	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%
York Campground	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%
Town pond	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Northside	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Between Palisades and MacAtee	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.3%	.0%	.0%
Cherry Creek	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.0%

Table D16w. Where crowding occurred by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Where crowding occured								
Parking areas	14.3%	4.4%	25.6%	.0%	.0%	15.8%	4.0%	28.2%
On trail	14.3%	.0%	20.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	23.1%
On the river	7.1%	11.1%	2.3%	25.0%	13.3%	10.5%	8.0%	.0%
On shore	.0%	8.9%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	12.0%	5.1%
Parking, side of road	.0%	8.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	12.0%	.0%
On the bank	.0%	4.4%	4.7%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	8.0%	2.6%
On boat dock	.0%	8.9%	.0%	50.0%	6.7%	5.3%	.0%	.0%
On the ice	.0%	8.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	21.1%	.0%	.0%
On roads	.0%	.0%	7.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%
In fishing areas	7.1%	4.4%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	10.5%	.0%	.0%
Around the bridge	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.0%	.0%
Causeway Fishing Access	.0%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	.0%
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Boatdock of Broadwater Bay	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Side of road	.0%	2.2%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	2.6%
In campsite	14.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	4.0%	.0%
On tennis courts	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Gibson Park	.0%	.0%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%
Lonesomehurst Campground	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%
Black Sandy SRA	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%
Wolf Creek	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Departure Point Day Campground	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Table D17s. Reasons No Longer Visit Sites by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Any recreation sites no longer visited								
No	86.5%	81.1%	88.5%	85.1%	84.6%	85.3%	84.6%	88.5%
Yes	13.5%	18.9%	11.5%	14.9%	15.4%	14.7%	15.4%	11.5%
Reasons no longer visit sites *								
Crowding	48.8%	67.2%	30.2%	100.0%	55.3%	55.8%	56.8%	24.2%
Resource degradation	24.8%	21.1%	9.4%	40.0%	20.4%	19.7%	24.3%	10.0%
Conflicts with other users	16.3%	20.6%	10.7%	40.0%	16.4%	16.3%	20.5%	8.3%
Overuse	30.1%	41.7%	20.1%	80.0%	34.9%	35.4%	33.5%	16.7%
Other reasons	52.0%	42.2%	66.7%	.0%	53.9%	44.2%	47.0%	71.7%
Other reasons no longer visit								
Fees	11.9%	17.3%	56.0%	.0%	16.5%	11.9%	18.8%	60.5%
Too expensive	6.8%	4.9%	7.0%	.0%	5.1%	3.4%	8.8%	7.4%
Closed	11.9%	3.7%	1.0%	.0%	12.7%	6.8%	3.8%	1.2%
Road conditions	5.1%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	8.5%	3.8%	.0%
Inadequate facilities	4.2%	8.6%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	5.1%	8.8%	.0%
Prefer being on Hebgen Lake	2.5%	1.2%	7.0%	.0%	2.5%	3.4%	3.8%	4.9%
Unsatisfactory	5.9%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	3.8%	3.4%	3.8%	2.5%
Bad fishing	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	.0%	6.3%	5.1%	1.3%	.0%
Didn't like caretaker/poor management	1.7%	3.7%	1.0%	.0%	1.3%	5.1%	2.5%	.0%
Too much regulation	5.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	1.7%	2.5%	.0%
Dirty	2.5%	1.2%	1.0%	.0%	1.3%	1.7%	2.5%	1.2%
Unnatural, commercialized	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	3.4%	.0%	.0%
Noise; lack of quiet	1.7%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	5.0%	.0%
Too far away	.8%	1.2%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.3%	3.7%
Insects	.0%	3.7%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	2.5%	2.5%
Privatized	1.7%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	5.1%	.0%	1.2%
Dont like improvements made to increase use	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	2.5%	1.2%
Destroyed	2.5%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	1.7%	2.5%	.0%
Downgraded to fewer spots (campground)	.0%	4.9%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	1.7%	1.3%	.0%
No shade	.8%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	3.4%	1.3%	.0%
Closed	2.5%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	2.5%	.0%
Bad boat dock	.8%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	3.4%	.0%	.0%
No camping	2.5%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	1.7%	.0%	.0%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D17w. Reasons No Longer Visit Sites by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Any recreation sites no longer visited								
No	87.8%	80.5%	86.4%	87.0%	78.4%	86.7%	80.7%	87.0%
Yes	12.2%	19.5%	13.6%	13.0%	21.6%	13.3%	19.3%	13.0%
Reasons no longer visit sites *								
Crowding	81.8%	72.0%	27.9%	100.0%	54.5%	69.2%	72.4%	30.9%
Resource degradation	9.1%	20.0%	9.8%	.0%	22.7%	30.8%	13.8%	7.3%
Conflicts with other users	27.3%	32.0%	19.7%	33.3%	18.2%	15.4%	41.4%	21.8%
Overuse	27.3%	46.0%	13.1%	66.7%	31.8%	23.1%	51.7%	12.7%
Other reasons	27.3%	46.0%	72.1%	.0%	50.0%	61.5%	41.4%	70.9%
Other reasons no longer visit								
Fees	.0%	13.0%	68.2%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	25.0%	72.5%
Closed	66.7%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Unnatural, commercialized	.0%	8.7%	2.3%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	16.7%	.0%
Dirty	.0%	4.3%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	2.5%
Privatized	.0%	8.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%
Dont like improvements made to increase use	.0%	8.7%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%
Day use only	.0%	8.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%
Floaters for pay	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Owner no longer allows access	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Bad toilets	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Traffic	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Prefer being on Hebgen Lake	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Not very good campground	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Dont like taste of fish	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%
Too steep to climb	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
No fishing access	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too many geese	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Too flat	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Inadequate facilities	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ted Turner	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Flooded	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Noise; lack of quiet	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Wrong species of fish	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	12.5%	.0%	.0%
Too expensive	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.3%	.0%
Age	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%

* Percentages are only for those with the characteristic.

Table D18s. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Which sites no longer visit								
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.6%	59.7%	.0%	3.4%	6.7%	.0%	67.6%
Black Sandy SRA A	.0%	30.1%	.0%	.0%	21.6%	4.2%	12.9%	.0%
Yellowstone Park	14.6%	.0%	2.2%	16.7%	5.2%	5.0%	10.3%	2.9%
Hauser Lake	.0%	9.6%	.7%	16.7%	.9%	11.8%	.6%	.0%
Holter Lake	.0%	4.8%	5.2%	.0%	2.6%	9.2%	.0%	1.0%
Lonesomehurst Campground	7.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.6%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
Rainbow Point Campground	6.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.7%	5.8%	.0%
Log Gulch Campground	.0%	6.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	7.6%	.0%	.0%
Upper Madison Canyon Ferry	3.5%	.6%	1.5%	.0%	1.7%	2.5%	3.2%	.0%
Lower Madison	.5%	5.4%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.7%	3.9%	.0%
Bear trap	4.5%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	2.6%	1.7%	1.3%	.0%
Any fee area	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.3%	.0%	1.9%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	2.0%	1.8%	.7%	.0%	.9%	2.5%	2.6%	.0%
99	.0%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.8%	3.2%	.0%
Holter Dam	1.0%	.6%	3.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.3%	3.9%
Holter Lake BLM Campground	.0%	3.0%	1.5%	.0%	1.7%	3.4%	.0%	1.0%
West Fork on Madison down to Ennis	.0%	3.0%	.7%	16.7%	.9%	3.4%	.0%	.0%
Ennis Lake	2.5%	.6%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	2.5%	.6%	.0%
Cherry Creek Campground	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
York campground	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	1.9%	.0%
Madison arm Resort	.0%	2.4%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.8%	2.6%	.0%
Little Wolf Creek	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	2.6%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	2.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Canyon Ferry	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	2.9%
Gibson Park	.0%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.8%	1.3%	.0%
Camp areas	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.9%
Slide Inn	.5%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	.6%	.0%
Red Mtn Campground, Picnic Area	2.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	2.5%	.0%	.0%
Dispersed East Side Beartrap Road	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Rainbow and Lewis and Clark Overlooks	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%
Missouri River	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Smith River	.0%	1.2%	.7%	.0%	.9%	1.7%	.0%	.0%
Bakers Hole	.0%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	2.0%
Burnt Tree Mole	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	.0%
Silos	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.6%	.0%
	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	1.3%	.0%

(continued)

Table D18s. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Day use areas	1.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	1.0%
All public facilities	1.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Blacks Ford	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Causeway Fishing Access	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Departure Point Day Campground	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Indian Trail Lodge	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%
Rivers Edge Trail	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Ryan Island Day Use Area	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	1.0%
West bank of Broadwater Bay	.5%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	1.0%
The lakes	.0%	.6%	.7%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Quake Lake	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Kims Marina	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.6%	.0%
Lewis and Clark Caverns	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Forest Service	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Island Park	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Hellgate	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.6%	.0%
Jack Creek	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Ruby River	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.6%	.0%
White Sandy	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.6%	.0%
Upper Jack Creek	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%
Spanish Peaks	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	.0%
Own cabin on lake	.5%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Cabin Creek Campground	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Bakershole Campground	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Yellowstone Holiday Resort	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
West Shore Public Access	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
North Shore Boat Access	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Warm Springs, Dispersed West US84	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Informal Fishing Access York Bridge	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Holter Dam Campground	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
Lakeside Resort	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Morony Dam Public Access	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Carter Ferry	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Canyon Ferry Campground, westside	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.0%
End of Bear Trap Road	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%
Big Hole	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Table D18w. Recreation Sites No Longer Visited by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Which sites no longer visit								
Giant Springs Heritage State Park	.0%	.0%	62.1%	.0%	15.8%	.0%	.0%	62.3%
Black Sandy SRA A	.0%	23.4%	.0%	.0%	26.3%	7.7%	17.2%	.0%
Hauser Lake	.0%	10.6%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	30.8%	.0%	.0%
Hauser Dam Public Access	.0%	6.4%	.0%	33.3%	5.3%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
York Bridge Fishing Access	.0%	6.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.3%	.0%
Broadwater Bay Park	.0%	.0%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.7%
Canyon Ferry	.0%	6.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	6.9%	.0%
Bakershole Campground	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Causeway Fishing Access	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.9%	.0%
Rivers Edge Trail 99	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
Below Hauser Dam	.0%	2.1%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	1.9%
West bank of Broadwater Bay	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.4%	.0%	.0%
Holter Dam	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
End of Bear Trap Road	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	7.7%	.0%	.0%
Ryan Dam	16.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.9%	.0%
Ulm Pishkun	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Holter Lake	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%
Juniper Bay	.0%	2.1%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	1.9%
Lonesomehurst Campground	.0%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	15.4%	.0%	.0%
Disp.-West US84	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Informal Fishing Access	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
York Bridge	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Riverside SRA	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Beaver Creek Fishing Access	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Lakeside Resort	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Yellowstone Park	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Private property	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Missouri River	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Black Beach	.0%	2.1%	.0%	33.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Mountain Palace	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Canyon Ferry Campground, westside	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%
Big Hole	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	.0%	.0%
Big Hole	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gallatin	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Gibson Park	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Smith River	.0%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%
Upper Madison	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.4%	.0%

Table D19s. Behavioral Response to Displacement by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Ways in which closed site would affect trip								
Choose another site in this area	59.4%	44.4%	41.3%	57.9%	49.9%	48.1%	60.5%	38.6%
Choose another site somewhere else	20.4%	29.3%	15.7%	18.4%	22.9%	26.5%	20.6%	14.5%
Visit at some other time	12.7%	15.1%	24.4%	15.8%	19.3%	14.1%	10.6%	26.1%
Do some other activity	3.3%	3.4%	12.4%	7.9%	3.4%	5.0%	3.1%	13.9%
Stay at home	4.2%	7.8%	6.2%	.0%	4.6%	6.4%	5.2%	6.9%
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

Table D19w. Behavioral Response to Displacement by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Ways in which closed site would affect trip								
Choose another site in this area	48.8%	43.6%	42.4%	31.8%	44.2%	55.1%	41.3%	41.9%
Visit at some other time	19.0%	24.5%	26.1%	40.9%	22.1%	13.3%	25.9%	27.0%
Choose another site somewhere else	19.0%	22.0%	13.2%	13.6%	23.3%	22.4%	21.0%	12.4%
Do some other activity	4.8%	2.9%	12.4%	.0%	2.3%	4.1%	4.9%	12.7%
Stay at home	8.3%	7.1%	5.9%	13.6%	8.1%	5.1%	7.0%	6.1%
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

Table D20s. Average Measures of Attachment to Place by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
My life is organized around this place	-.49	-.30	-.43	-.34	-.34	-.50	-.45	-.39
This is the best place for what I like to do	.49	.59	.42	.64	.48	.52	.55	.42
I feel no commitment to this place	-.26	-.18	-.19	-.30	-.27	-.21	-.21	-.17
The time I spend here could just as easily be spent somewhere else	-.05	.06	-.05	.02	-.12	.02	.02	-.01
I feel very attached to this place	.34	.28	.27	.49	.30	.35	.31	.25
I identify strongly with this place	.34	.30	.21	.43	.35	.27	.32	.20
This place makes me feel like no other place can	.01	.04	-.04	.17	.12	-.03	-.04	-.04
Doing what I do here is more important to me than doing it in any other place	-.10	.02	-.13	.02	-.01	-.09	-.09	-.12
N	1750	1063	1368	47	916	1000	1184	1034

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table D20w. Average Measures of Attachment to Place by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS Class			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
My life is organized around this place	-.37	-.22	-.26	-.61	-.35	-.22	-.19	-.26
This is the best place for what I like to do	.58	.53	.58	.91	.53	.53	.47	.59
I feel no commitment to this place	-.56	-.28	-.22	-.35	-.28	-.30	-.43	-.22
The time I spend here could just as easily be spent somewhere else	-.27	.25	.00	-.70	.07	.27	.18	-.02
I feel very attached to this place	.60	.28	.39	.65	.39	.36	.29	.40
I identify strongly with this place	.52	.14	.29	.61	.23	.24	.17	.30
This place makes me feel like no other place can	.35	.04	-.03	.48	.14	-.10	.16	-.01
Doing what I do here is more important to me than doing it in any other place	.06	.16	-.03	.30	.00	.02	.17	.00
N	98	257	457	23	102	105	150	432

-2=Strongly disagree 0=Neutral/no opinion 2=Strongly agree

Table D21s. Group Trip Expenditures by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Food, drinks, and refreshments	58.44	29.51	21.61	22.51	45.98	50.60	45.76	14.74
Motels, campgrounds, and etc.	33.63	7.80	12.42	30.85	23.50	24.21	21.48	11.14
Gas and other transportation	38.99	21.24	13.91	25.99	29.78	35.05	30.54	9.78
Guide or outfitter	23.06	.37	10.12	.18	20.89	26.62	6.94	.59
License or entrance fees	12.25	7.61	2.94	9.50	11.78	12.40	7.33	1.19
Retail goods	39.20	10.16	11.29	8.06	28.31	28.35	26.08	9.00
Other expenditures	6.33	2.80	.95	4.55	5.16	3.19	5.46	.73
Total expenditures	211.90	79.50	73.23	101.63	165.41	180.42	143.59	47.17
N	1750	1062	1369	47	915	1001	1184	1034

Table D21w. Group Trip Expenditures by Region and ROS Class

	REGION				ROS			
	Hebgen/ Ennis	Helena	Great Falls	Semi- primitive motorized	Roaded natural	Roaded modified	Rural	Urban
Food, drinks, and refreshments	41.55	30.63	11.15	71.01	50.14	41.21	12.18	9.46
Motels, campgrounds, and etc.	27.72	6.05	8.87	27.65	21.52	23.44	3.68	5.75
Gas and other transportation	27.04	32.09	5.01	75.38	32.84	51.21	8.78	2.73
Guide or outfitter	8.05	.00	.11	31.96	.00	.45	.36	.00
License or entrance fees	24.96	4.81	.98	16.00	15.52	14.10	3.70	.30
Retail goods	23.58	17.82	7.75	29.43	23.37	30.80	6.29	7.19
Other expenditures	1.63	6.13	3.10	22.17	11.45	6.67	.46	1.65
Total expenditures	154.54	97.52	36.97	273.61	154.83	167.88	35.45	27.09
N	98	252	462	23	97	110	150	432

Appendix E - Indicators and Standards by ROS Class and Region

Table E1. Non-motorized uses encountering motorized uses.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	Non-motorized Visitors
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	6.7%	96.8%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	18.8%	12.5%	37.5%	25.0%	6.3%	3.1%	90.3%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.3%	4.4%	94.8%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	18.3%	23.3%	28.3%	20.0%	10.0%	8.1%	86.5%
Helena-SPM	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	27.3%	68.8%
Helena-RN	18.6%	16.3%	16.3%	9.3%	39.5%	21.4%	66.8%
Helena-RM	13.8%	12.3%	18.5%	9.2%	46.2%	22.9%	67.8%
Helena-R	17.5%	12.5%	15.0%	17.5%	37.5%	14.8%	82.9%
Great Falls-RM	66.7%	15.4%	5.1%	2.6%	10.3%	13.5%	98.0%
Great Falls-U	20.0%	13.3%	6.7%	20.0%	40.0%	1.6%	93.4%

Table E2. Non-motor boats encountering motor boats.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	Non-mtr boats prop of use
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	9.7%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	2.7%	26.0%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	8.2%	17.1%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	0.0%	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	0.0%	3.1%	26.5%
Helena-RN	23.1%	7.7%	7.7%	15.4%	46.2%	34.2%	12.6%
Helena-RM	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	22.7%	5.3%
Helena-R	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	12.0%	7.6%
Great Falls-RM	72.7%	18.2%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	24.2%	30.8%
Great Falls-U	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	77.8%	23.1%	3.8%

Table E3. Motor boats encountering non-motor boats.

	Number of Encounters			Percent with Conflict	Motor Boat prop of use
	1 to 5	11 to 20	31+		
Helena-RN	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	32.2%
Helena-RM	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	31.5%
Helena-R	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	1.8%	17.1%
Great Falls-U	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	3.1%	6.3%

Table E4. Motorboat anglers encountering motor boats.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	Motorboat Anglers
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.0%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%	57.1%	18.4%	6.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%	19.5%	4.8%
Helena-RN	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	91.3%	39.7%	19.3%
Helena-RM	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	22.7%	72.7%	24.4%	21.5%
Helena-R	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%	16.7%	12.8%
Great Falls-RM	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1.7%
Great Falls-U	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	28.6%	0.7%

Table E5. Non-angling motor boats encountering motor boats.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	Non-angling Motorboats
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	18.2%	3.8%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	9.1%	0.0%	27.3%	9.1%	54.5%	11.5%	11.2%
Helena-RN	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	7.2%	32.2%
Helena-RM	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	12.5%	75.0%	6.1%	31.5%
Helena-R	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3.6%	17.1%
Great Falls-U	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	72.7%	16.9%	6.3%

Table E6. All boats encountering bank anglers.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	All Boats prop of use
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	1.6%	42.9%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	42.9%	9.7%	25.2%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	1.0%	44.6%
Helena-RM	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	1.7%	68.5%
Great Falls-RM	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	2.6%	39.7%
Great Falls-U	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	2.2%	8.6%

Table E7. Bank anglers encountering motorboats.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	Bank Anglers prop of use
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	74.2%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.0%	7.1%	50.0%	21.4%	21.4%	5.6%	43.8%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	5.1%	62.2%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	19.4%	25.8%	16.1%	25.8%	12.9%	11.2%	32.3%
Helena-RN	15.4%	19.2%	11.5%	3.8%	50.0%	29.9%	28.9%
Helena-RM	3.8%	15.4%	3.8%	7.7%	69.2%	22.6%	27.4%
Helena-R	25.0%	16.7%	8.3%	16.7%	33.3%	9.3%	39.4%
Great Falls-RM	76.9%	11.5%	7.7%	0.0%	3.8%	29.2%	30.2%
Great Falls-U	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	21.6%	3.6%

Table E8. Wade anglers encountering wade anglers.

	Number of Encounters				Percent with Conflict	Wade Anglers prop of use
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30		
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	38.7%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.6%	28.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	12.5%	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	5.8%	48.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	37.5%	37.5%	25.0%	0.0%	5.0%	18.8%
Helena-R	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.5%
Great Falls-U	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.9%

Table E9. River floaters encountering anglers.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	River Floaters prop of use
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	21.0%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	11.1%	15.7%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	2.1%	22.2%
Great Falls-RM	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	3.3%	30.8%

Table E10. Anglers encountering river floaters.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict	Anglers prop of use
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+		
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	41.9%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	27.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	42.9%	35.7%	7.1%	14.3%	0.0%	11.8%	41.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	16.7%	16.7%	4.4%	15.9%
Great Falls-RM	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	5.3%	5.4%

Table E11. Encounters with livestock.

	Number of Encounters					Percent with Conflict
	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31+	
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	6.5%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	23.8%	9.5%	23.8%	9.5%	33.3%	3.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	21.1%	15.8%	26.3%	10.5%	26.3%	6.6%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	35.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%	45.0%	2.3%
Helena-RN	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	14.3%	2.3%
Helena-RM	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.7%
Helena-R	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Great Falls-RM	50.0%	12.5%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	2.7%
Great Falls-U	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Table E12. Satisfaction with the number of fish caught.

	Mean Satisfaction	
	Summer	Winter
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	1.00	0.71
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.20	0.73
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	0.21	0.00
Hebgen/Ennis-R	0.17	0.06
Helena-SPM	-1.25	1.20
Helena-RN	0.03	0.52
Helena-RM	-0.07	0.07
Helena-R	-0.13	0.44
Great Falls-RN	0.00	0.25
Great Falls-RM	0.34	1.00
Great Falls-U	0.14	0.21

Table E13. Satisfaction with the number of campsites within sight.

	Mean Satisfaction
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	0.42
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	0.47
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	0.41
Hebgen/Ennis-R	0.58
Helena-SPM	0.50
Helena-RN	0.44
Helena-RM	0.42
Helena-R	0.19
Great Falls-RN	-0.05
Great Falls-RM	0.40
Great Falls-U	0.16

(-2 Very Dissatisfied to 2 Very Satisfied)

Table E14. Perceived crowding.

	Mean Crowding	
	Summer	Winter
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	1.93	1.30
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	2.59	1.67
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	3.43	1.78
Hebgen/Ennis-R	2.29	1.37
Helena-SPM	2.44	1.92
Helena-RN	2.63	1.49
Helena-RM	3.04	1.64
Helena-R	2.76	1.86
Great Falls-RN	1.68	1.50
Great Falls-RM	2.18	1.94
Great Falls-U	1.64	1.38

(1-Not at all crowded to 9-Extremely crowded)

Table E15. Adequacy of existing facilities.

	Percent reporting facilities needed
Hebgen/Ennis-SPM	29.0%
Hebgen/Ennis-RN	34.2%
Hebgen/Ennis-RM	30.4%
Hebgen/Ennis-R	39.6%
Helena-SPM	37.5%
Helena-RN	36.7%
Helena-RM	61.8%
Helena-R	45.3%
Great Falls-RN	30.8%
Great Falls-RM	26.4%
Great Falls-U	27.1%