



STRATUS CONSULTING

Economic Valuation of Restoration Actions for Salmon and Forests and Associated Wildlife in and along the Elwha River Final

Prepared for:

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National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Response and Restoration
1305 East West Highway, SSMC4
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Contents

List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	xi
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	xv
Chapter 1 Introduction	1-1
1.1 Background on the Elwha River.....	1-1
1.2 Motivation for this Study.....	1-2
1.3 The Research Team.....	1-4
1.4 Organization of the Rest of the Report.....	1-4
References.....	1-5
Chapter 2 Economic Valuation Approach	2-1
2.1 Environmental Goods Defined.....	2-1
2.2 The Valuation Framework.....	2-5
2.3 The Choice Question.....	2-6
References.....	2-9
Chapter 3 Development of the Survey Instrument	3-1
3.1 Focus Groups and Cognitive Interviews.....	3-1
3.2 External Peer Reviews.....	3-2
3.3 Workshop on Ecosystem Services Valuation.....	3-3
3.4 Conclusion.....	3-3
Reference.....	3-3
Chapter 4 Implementation of the Survey	4-1
4.1 Process for Internet Data Collection.....	4-1
4.1.1 Study design.....	4-1
4.1.2 Survey administration period.....	4-2
4.1.3 Respondent correspondence.....	4-2
4.1.4 Sample design.....	4-3
4.1.5 Household selection.....	4-4
4.2 Protocols for Data Processing.....	4-5
4.3 Final Disposition and Response Rates.....	4-5
References.....	4-6

Chapter 5	Summary of Choices	5-1
5.1	Distribution of Choices	5-1
5.2	Evaluation of Scenario Acceptance and Respondents' Beliefs and Attitudes	5-1
5.2.1	Scenario acceptance	5-4
5.2.2	Beliefs and attitudes	5-6
	Reference	5-12
Chapter 6	Model Estimation and Willingness to Pay	6-1
6.1	Full Model.....	6-1
6.2	Combined Models	6-3
6.3	Separate Models.....	6-3
6.4	Conclusion	6-5
Chapter 7	Mode Comparison	7-1
7.1	Review of the Literature	7-1
7.2	Response Rates	7-2
7.3	Familiarity Questions	7-2
7.4	Understanding Questions	7-4
7.5	Choice Questions	7-6
7.6	Debrief Questions	7-7
7.7	Demographic Questions	7-10
7.8	Willingness to Pay.....	7-13
7.9	Item Non-Response.....	7-15
	References	7-16
Chapter 8	Geographic Extent of the Market	8-1
8.1	Review of the Literature	8-1
8.2	Response Rates	8-1
8.3	Familiarity Questions	8-2
8.4	Understanding Questions	8-5
8.5	Choice Questions	8-8
8.6	Debrief Questions	8-10
8.7	Demographic Questions	8-15
8.8	Willingness to Pay.....	8-21
	References	8-25

Chapter 9	Validity Assessment and Lessons Learned	9-1
9.1	Validity of the Value Estimates	9-1
9.1.1	Validity assessment framework	9-1
9.1.2	Content validity.....	9-2
9.1.3	Construct validity assessment	9-3
9.2	Lessons Learned.....	9-7
9.2.1	Lessons from the valuation exercise	9-7
9.2.2	Possibilities for benefits transfer.....	9-8
9.2.3	Mode comparison.....	9-8
9.2.4	Extent of the market.....	9-9
	References.....	9-9

Appendices

A	Final Elwha Survey
B	Bid Design
C	Summary of Qualitative Research
D	Internet Correspondence Materials
E	Mail Correspondence Materials
F	Methodology Summary for the Elwha River Restoration Study
G	Tabulations for All Close-Ended Questions
H	Listing of Open-Ended Responses to Question 10
I	Distribution of Responses by Version

Figures

1.1	Map of the Elwha River	1-2
2.1	Timeline for salmon restoration	2-2
2.2	Potential forests and wildlife recovery prediction	2-3
2.3	Timeline for forest and associated wildlife recovery	2-4

Tables

2.1	Number of returning salmon and the percentage of historical levels in 25, 50, and 100 years after an alternative is selected	2-2
2.2	Percentage of historical levels in 25, 50, 100, and 200 years after an alternative is selected	2-4
2.3	Salmon choice question from the survey instrument	2-7
2.4	Forests and associated wildlife choice question from the survey instrument	2-8
2.5	Program attributes and associated levels	2-8
3.1	Focus group and cognitive interview summary	3-2
4.1	Study design	4-2
4.2	Dates of respondent correspondence	4-3
4.3	Elwha River restoration final sample disposition report by phase	4-5
5.1	Distribution of responses across programs for each choice question	5-2
5.2	Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 1 of the survey	5-3
5.3	How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11)?	5-4
5.4	How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills (Q12)?	5-5
5.5	Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13)?	5-6
5.6	Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River (Q1)?	5-7
5.7	Have you ever visited the Elwha River (Q2)?	5-7
5.8	Have you ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3)?	5-8
5.9	Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4)?	5-8
5.10	Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all (Q14)?	5-9
5.11	Are you male or female (Q16)?	5-10
5.12	What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED?	5-11
5.13	During 2014, what was your total income before taxes (Q20)?	5-11

6.1	Variables used in the conditional logit model	6-2
6.2	Conditional logit estimation results for the full model.....	6-2
6.3	Mean WTP estimates for the full model (N = 948)	6-2
6.4	Conditional logit estimation results for the combined model	6-3
6.5	Mean WTP estimates for the combined model (N = 948)	6-3
6.6	Conditional logit estimation results for the salmon model.....	6-4
6.7	Mean WTP estimates for the salmon model (N = 948).....	6-4
6.8	Conditional logit estimation results for the forests/associated wildlife.....	6-4
6.9	Mean WTP estimates for the forests/associated wildlife model (N = 948)	6-4
7.1	Sample size and response rate by mode.....	7-2
7.2	Comparison of whether respondents had heard of the Elwha River (Q1) by mode.....	7-3
7.3	Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (Q2) by mode.....	7-3
7.4	Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3) by mode	7-4
7.5	Comparison of whether respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4) by mode	7-4
7.6	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the Elwha River ecosystem (Q5) by mode.....	7-5
7.7	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6) by mode.....	7-5
7.8	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7) by mode	7-6
7.9	Respondents that wanted at least limited salmon restoration by mode.....	7-7
7.10	Respondents that wanted at least limited forests/associated wildlife restoration by mode.....	7-7
7.11	Comparison of how likely respondents thought it would be that public officials would use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11) by mode.....	7-8
7.12	Comparison of how certain respondents were that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills (Q12) by mode.....	7-8
7.13	Comparison of how effective respondents thought the restoration projects would be in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13) by mode.....	7-9
7.14	Comparison of environmentalist (Q14) by mode.....	7-9
7.15	Comparison of respondent age by mode.....	7-10
7.16	Comparison of gender by mode	7-11
7.17	Comparison of education by mode	7-11
7.18	Comparison of Hispanic question by mode	7-12
7.19	Comparison of race by mode	7-12

7.20	Comparison of income by mode	7-13
7.21	Conditional logit estimation results for the Internet-only model	7-13
7.22	Mean WTP estimates (N = 752) for the Internet survey	7-14
7.23	Conditional logit estimation results for the mail-only model.....	7-14
7.24	Mean WTP estimates (N = 196) for the mail survey	7-14
7.25	Conditional logit estimation results for the combined mail-only model	7-15
7.26	Mean WTP estimates (N = 196) for the combined mail survey.....	7-15
7.27	Summary of questions with significant differences for item non-response between Internet and mail	7-16
8.1	Sample size and response rate by state	8-1
8.2	Comparison of whether respondents had heard of the Elwha River (Q1) by state	8-2
8.3	Comparison of whether respondents had heard of the Elwha River (Q1) by region	8-2
8.4	Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (Q2) by state.....	8-3
8.5	Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (Q2) by region..	8-3
8.6	Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3) by state.....	8-4
8.7	Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3) by region.....	8-4
8.8	Comparison of whether respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4) by state.....	8-5
8.9	Comparison of whether respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4) by region	8-5
8.10	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5) by state.....	8-6
8.11	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5) by region.....	8-6
8.12	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6) by state	8-7
8.13	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6) by region	8-7
8.14	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7) by state	8-8
8.15	Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7) by region	8-8
8.16	Respondents that wanted at least limited salmon restoration (Q8) by state.....	8-9
8.17	Respondents that wanted at least limited salmon restoration (Q8) by region	8-9
8.18	Respondents that wanted at least limited forest/associated wildlife restoration (Q9) by state.....	8-10
8.19	Respondents that wanted at least limited forest/associated wildlife restoration (Q9) by region.....	8-10

8.20	Comparison of how likely respondents thought it would be that public officials would use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11) by state.....	8-11
8.21	Comparison of how likely respondents thought it would be that public officials would use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11) by region.....	8-12
8.22	Comparison of how certain respondents were that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills (Q12) by state.....	8-12
8.23	Comparison of how certain respondents were that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills (Q12) by region.....	8-13
8.24	Comparison of how effective respondents thought the restoration projects would be in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13) by state.....	8-13
8.25	Comparison of how effective respondents thought the restoration projects would be in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13) by region.....	8-14
8.26	Comparison of environmentalist (Q14) by state.....	8-14
8.27	Comparison of environmentalist (Q14) by region.....	8-15
8.28	Comparison of respondent age (Q15) by state.....	8-15
8.29	Comparison of respondent age (Q15) by region.....	8-16
8.30	Comparison of gender (Q16) by state.....	8-17
8.31	Comparison of gender (Q16) by region.....	8-17
8.32	Comparison of education (Q17) by state.....	8-17
8.33	Comparison of education (Q17) by region.....	8-18
8.34	Comparison of hispanicity (Q18) by state.....	8-18
8.35	Comparison of hispanicity (Q18) by region.....	8-19
8.36	Comparison of race (Q19) by state.....	8-19
8.37	Comparison of race (Q19) by region.....	8-20
8.38	Comparison of income (Q20) by state.....	8-20
8.39	Comparison of income (Q20) by region.....	8-21
8.40	Conditional logit estimation results for the Washington-only model.....	8-22
8.41	Mean WTP estimates (N = 720) for the Washington survey.....	8-22
8.42	Conditional logit estimation results for the Oregon-only model.....	8-22
8.43	Mean WTP estimates (N = 228) for the Oregon survey.....	8-23
8.44	Conditional logit estimation results for the western Washington-only model.....	8-23
8.45	Mean WTP estimates (N = 597) for the western Washington survey.....	8-23
8.46	Conditional logit estimation results for the eastern Washington-only model.....	8-24
8.47	Mean WTP estimates (N = 123) for the eastern Washington survey.....	8-24
8.48	Conditional logit estimation results for the combined eastern Washington-only model.....	8-24
8.49	Mean WTP estimates for the combined eastern Washington survey.....	8-24
9.1	Variables used in the construct validity equation.....	9-4
9.2	Estimation results for the construct validity model.....	9-4

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAPOR	American Association for Public Opinion Research
ABMs	attribute-based methods
AERE	Association of Environmental and Resource Economists
BD1	Bid Design 1
BD2	Bid Design 2
CV	contingent valuation
DSF	Delivery Sequence File
ESV	Ecosystem Services Valuation
ICR	information collection request
IIA	Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives
MSI	Market Strategies International
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OWTGM	Only Way to Get Mail
PO	Post Office
RUM	random utility model
SP	stated-preference
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USPS	United States Postal Service
WTP	willingness to pay

1. Introduction

This chapter provides background information on the Elwha River, the history of its dams, and its restoration; it also introduces the valuation study that this report details and describes the report's organization.

1.1 Background on the Elwha River

The Elwha River is in western Washington State, and lies mostly within Olympic National Park (Figure 1.1). The river flows north, draining into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which connects the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound. The Elwha Dam and the Glines Canyon Dam were built in the 1910s and 1920s, respectfully, to support economic development in the North Olympic Peninsula.

The dams disconnected the upper and lower portions of the watershed, affecting important wildlife and ecosystem processes. The dams had two major effects. First, construction of the two dams without fish passage reduced accessible habitat for anadromous fish by more than 90%, limiting salmon and steelhead access to the river below the dam (DOI, 1996). This affected the ecological function upstream and downstream of the dams. Upstream, the loss of spawning salmon reduced this food source for wildlife species, as well as for people. In addition, there was a decline in nutrients typically provided to freshwater systems by salmon that die after spawning (e.g., carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus). Downstream, the loss of salmon potentially decreased salmon-derived nutrient levels, which affected aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem productivity (Gende et al., 2002). Second, the dams inundated approximately 800 acres of former riverine and forest habitats (Duda et al., 2008). The dams created two reservoirs, Lake Aldwell and Lake Mills, which flooded areas of the forests where wildlife had lived. In addition, the reservoirs trapped sediment and woody debris downstream from the upper watershed, restricted the transport of organic material and dissolved nutrients downstream, and increased downstream water temperatures (Wunderlich et al., 1994).

The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act of 1992 (the "Elwha Act," P.L. 102-495) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and remove two hydroelectric dams on the Elwha River (the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams) and implement restoration actions to restore the Elwha River and its native anadromous fisheries. Removal of the dams was completed in 2014. Scientists predict that removing the dams will allow salmon runs to slowly return to the river, and allow native forests to eventually regrow at the former reservoir sites (Pess et al., 2008).

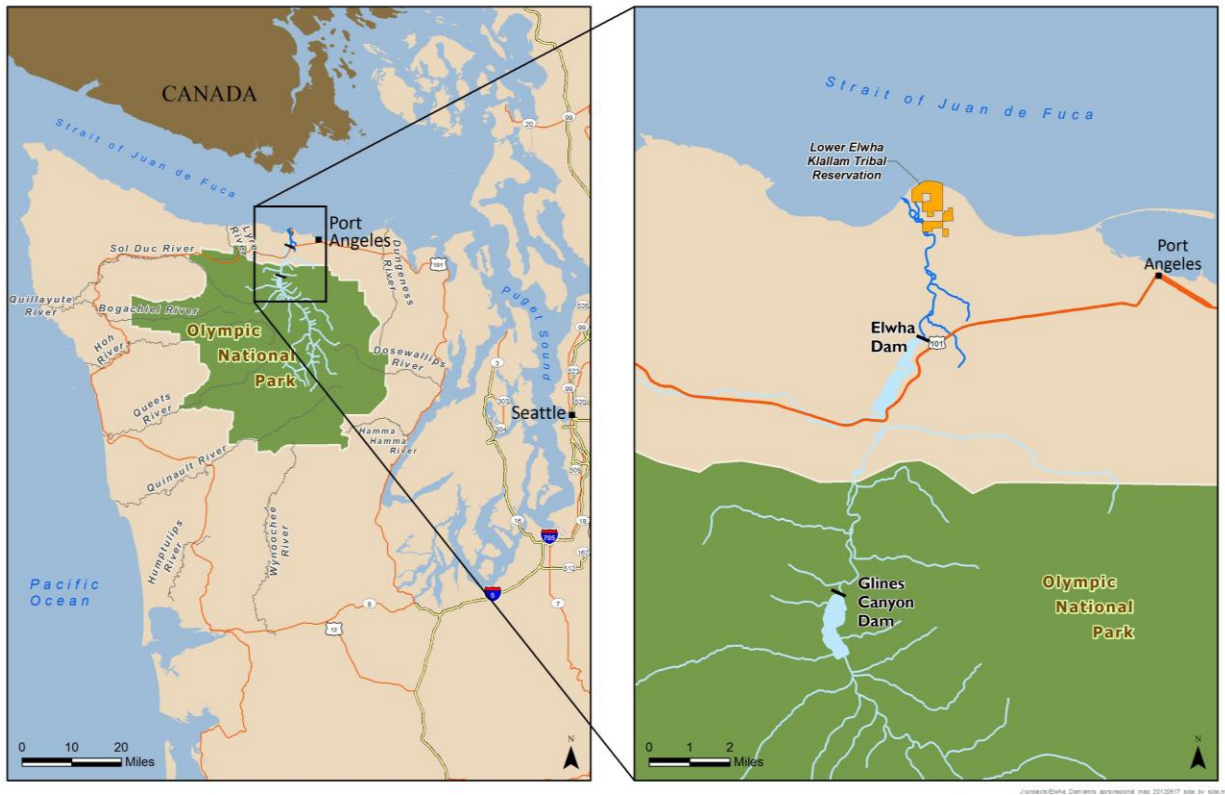


Figure 1.1. Map of the Elwha River.

1.2 Motivation for this Study

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is evaluating the economic benefits arising from restoration activities in coastal wetlands. NOAA is undertaking this pilot project through a joint effort between the National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Habitat Conservation, Restoration Center; and the National Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration. This project responds to the desire to move beyond the basic evaluation of economic impacts and account for the broader range of ecosystem services provided by restoration actions. This study was designed to explore Ecosystem Services Valuation (ESV) by assessing ecosystem service benefits generated from the restoration activities associated with the Elwha River Flood Plain restoration project on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State. The study was originally intended to inform the implementation of a full study; however, implementation of this study is not currently planned. Because of this situation, this report on the pilot study findings may also represent the final phase of the study.

The full objective of the pilot study was to measure the public's willingness to pay (WTP) for salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration in and along the Elwha River following the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams. The study was also designed to conduct several secondary comparisons, including a test of the survey mode (online versus mail) and a test of the geographic region (western Washington versus eastern Washington and Oregon):

- ▶ ***Test of survey mode:*** Survey administration using the Internet has increased rapidly over the last decade (Olsen, 2009; Tourangeau et al., 2013). There are potential benefits associated with Internet survey administration, such as savings in time and money, and enhancements to data quality (Shin et al., 2012). Even so, Internet surveys typically obtain lower response rates than mail surveys (Shin et al., 2012), and there is concern about the representativeness of Internet samples. Research investigating the differences in response rate, item non-response, and respondent socio-demographics between mail and Internet modes is active in the survey research field (Denscombe, 2006; Dillman et al., 2009; Olsen, 2009; Shin et al., 2012). The Elwha pilot study has helped inform the discussion on the use of mail and Internet modes for nonmarket valuation studies. See Chapter 7 for the survey mode analysis.
- ▶ ***Determine the geographic extent of the market:*** Understanding the total economic value of the Elwha River ecosystem restoration requires an understanding of the extent of the market for such environmental goods. Initial survey development work showed that respondents in Portland (Oregon) and Spokane (Washington) indicated preferences and values for the described restoration actions in the Elwha River area. Related research showed that people far from the Elwha River valued removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams and restoration of the river ecosystem (Loomis, 1996). Other studies have shown that the extent of the market for well-known environmental improvements can be quite large (Carson et al., 1991, 1994; Bateman et al., 2005). See Chapter 8 for the geographic extent of the market analysis.

The original study planned to compare two different choice formats: one that allowed respondents to choose among a subset of all possible program packages (the “traditional” format), and one that allowed the respondents to choose from the full range of each of the two restoration programs independently (the “mix and match” approach). Because of the small sample size allocated to this study, this particular experiment was dropped. The choice format used in this study was the mix and match approach, described in Section 2.3, and hereafter referred to as the study's choice experiment.

This study was not designed to evaluate the benefits of removing the Elwha dams because the decision to remove the dams had already been made as this study began. Rather, we used this

opportunity as a case study to better understand the public's values for ecosystem service restoration more generally and to better understand methods to estimate ecosystem values.

1.3 The Research Team

NOAA convened a research team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) with extensive experience in all disciplines necessary to complete an effective study, including the fields of nonmarket valuation, econometrics, and survey research and design. Key Team members include Ms. Colleen Donovan and Ms. Heather Hosterman of Stratus Consulting, Dr. Richard Bishop (Professor Emeritus from the University of Wisconsin), Dr. James Boyd (economist with Resources for the Future), Dr. John Duffield (Professor with the University of Montana), Dr. John Loomis (Professor with Colorado State University), Dr. Roger Tourangeau (statistician and sampling expert at Westat), and Dr. Barbara Kanninen (econometrics expert with BK Econometrics, LLP).

1.4 Organization of the Rest of the Report

This report presents the Team's efforts to use a stated-choice survey to estimate the public's value of accelerating restoration of forest and salmon resources in the Elwha River following removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams. The report also aims to address methodological issues discussed in Section 1.2. The first half of the report – Chapters 2 through 4 – provides background on the methods and survey implementation approach. Chapter 2 defines the environmental “goods” to be valued in this study and explains the theoretical and methodological foundations of the Team's approach. Chapter 3 outlines the steps involved in the survey development process, which included focus groups, one-on-one interviews, design of the survey information, external review, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) clearance, pretesting, and finalizing the survey instrument. Chapter 4 describes the survey implementation process, including sample design and selection and the data collection process.

The second half of the report – Chapters 5 through 9 – provides the findings of the stated-preference survey. Chapter 5 presents the responses to the choice questions and describes the responses to other key questions in the survey, including scenario acceptance and respondents' beliefs and attitudes. Chapter 6 identifies the WTP estimate for accelerating the recovery of salmon and salmon habitat and forests and associated wildlife habitat in and along the Elwha River following removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams. Chapter 7 compares the Internet and mail samples to identify any systematic differences in the two samples. Chapter 8 compares the sample from Washington (including western and eastern Washington) and Oregon to test the geographical extent of the market. Chapter 9 presents an assessment of the validity of the WTP estimates and draws on our experience designing, implementing, and analyzing the Elwha River

Restoration Pilot Study to provide lessons learned, along with recommendations for future studies and potential for benefit transfer.

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2. Economic Valuation Approach

In this chapter, we define the environmental “goods” valued in this study and explain the theoretical and methodological foundations of the Team’s approach, including the benefits of separating choices for the salmon and forests (and associated wildlife) restoration programs in the independent choice question format.

2.1 Environmental Goods Defined

As described in Chapter 1, the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams affected important wildlife and ecosystem processes. Construction of the dams without fish passage reduced accessible habitat for salmon by more than 90% (DOI, 1996) and inundated approximately 800 acres of former riverine and forest habitat to create storage reservoirs (Duda et al., 2008). Scientists predicted that after dam removal, which was completed in 2014, salmon runs would slowly return to the river and native forests would eventually regrow at the former reservoir sites (Pess et al., 2008). Restoration actions can accelerate the speed of salmon numbers that would return to the river each year and the recovery of forests and associated wildlife at the reservoirs.¹

This study, which aimed to understand the value of ecosystem service benefits generated from restoration activities following removal of the dams, focuses on two environmental goods:

- ▶ Accelerating recovery of salmon and salmon habitat in the Elwha River following removal of the dams
- ▶ Accelerating recovery of the forests and associated wildlife habitat along the Elwha River following removal of the dams.

For the **salmon restoration program**, we assumed that 300,000 salmon historically swam up the Elwha River each year to spawn (George Pess, Supervisory Research Fisheries Biologist at NOAA Fisheries, personal communication). However, because of human disturbance in the downstream reaches of the Elwha River and more fishers catching salmon, the salmon numbers are unlikely to reach historical levels. Instead, scientists predict that with salmon restoration efforts, salmon returning to the Elwha River each year to spawn could increase to 60% of historical levels, to 180,000 salmon (George Pess, Supervisory Research Fisheries Biologist at NOAA Fisheries, personal communication). The number of salmon returning to the Elwha River and the speed at which they return will depend on the extent of restoration efforts. Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 provided respondents with the recovery predictions for salmon restoration based on the best available scientific information at the time of survey development.

1. The reservoirs are referred to the “old lake sites” in the survey instrument.

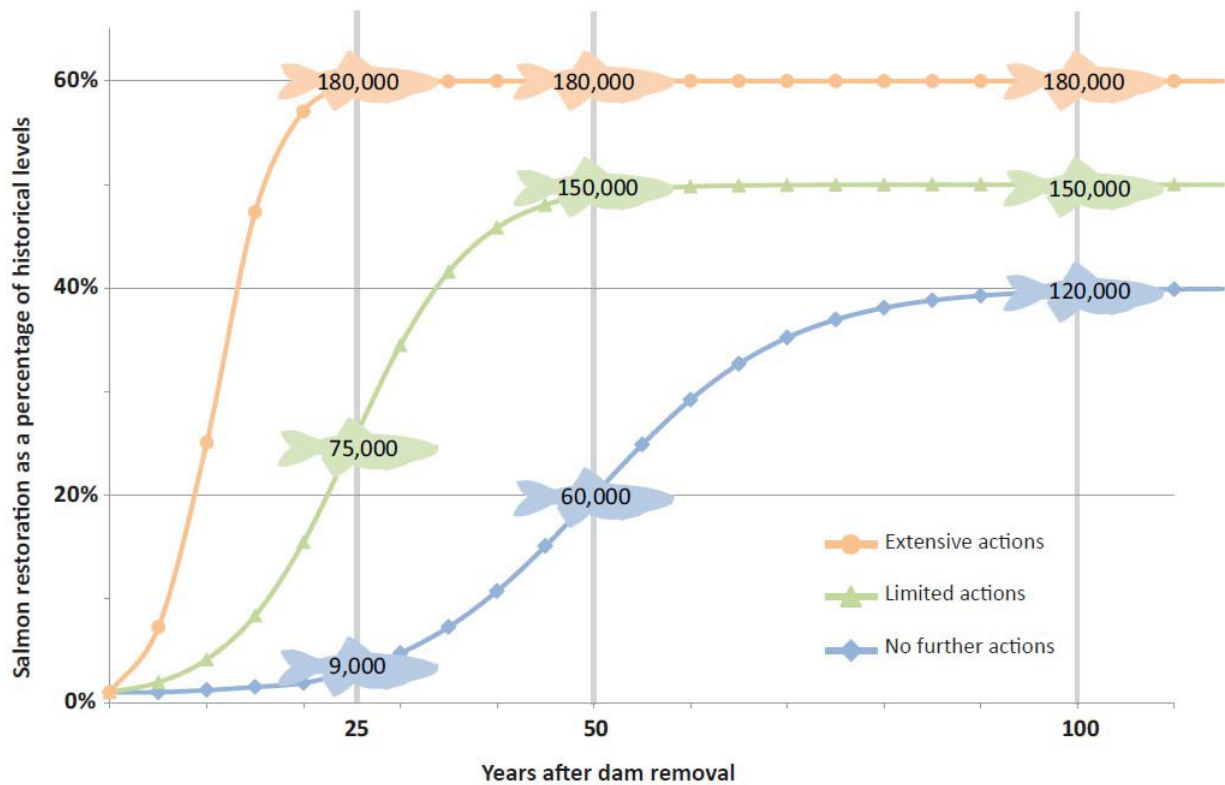


Figure 2.1. Timeline for salmon restoration.

Table 2.1. Number of returning salmon and the percentage of historical levels in 25, 50, and 100 years after an alternative is selected

Years after alternative is selected	Salmon Alternative 1 No further actions	Salmon Alternative 2 Limited actions	Salmon Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	3% of historical levels (9,000 salmon would return each year)	25% of historical levels (75,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
50 years	20% of historical levels (60,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
100 years	40% of historical levels (120,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)

For **forest and associated wildlife restoration program**, we assumed that it would take decades for the forests to regrow and for all the wildlife to return to the old lake sites (Kurt Jenkins, Research Wildlife Biologist at the U.S. Geological Survey Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center, personal communication). Unlike salmon (and associated habitat) recovery, we assumed that 100% of forests and associated wildlife habitat recovery is possible; it is possible for the forests and wildlife to return to what they were like before the dams were built. Figure 2.2 depicts the potential recovery of forests and wildlife over time. The extent of the restoration efforts will drive the speed at which forests and wildlife recover. Figure 2.3 and Table 2.2 provided respondents with the recovery predictions for forest and associated wildlife based on the best available scientific information at the time of survey development.

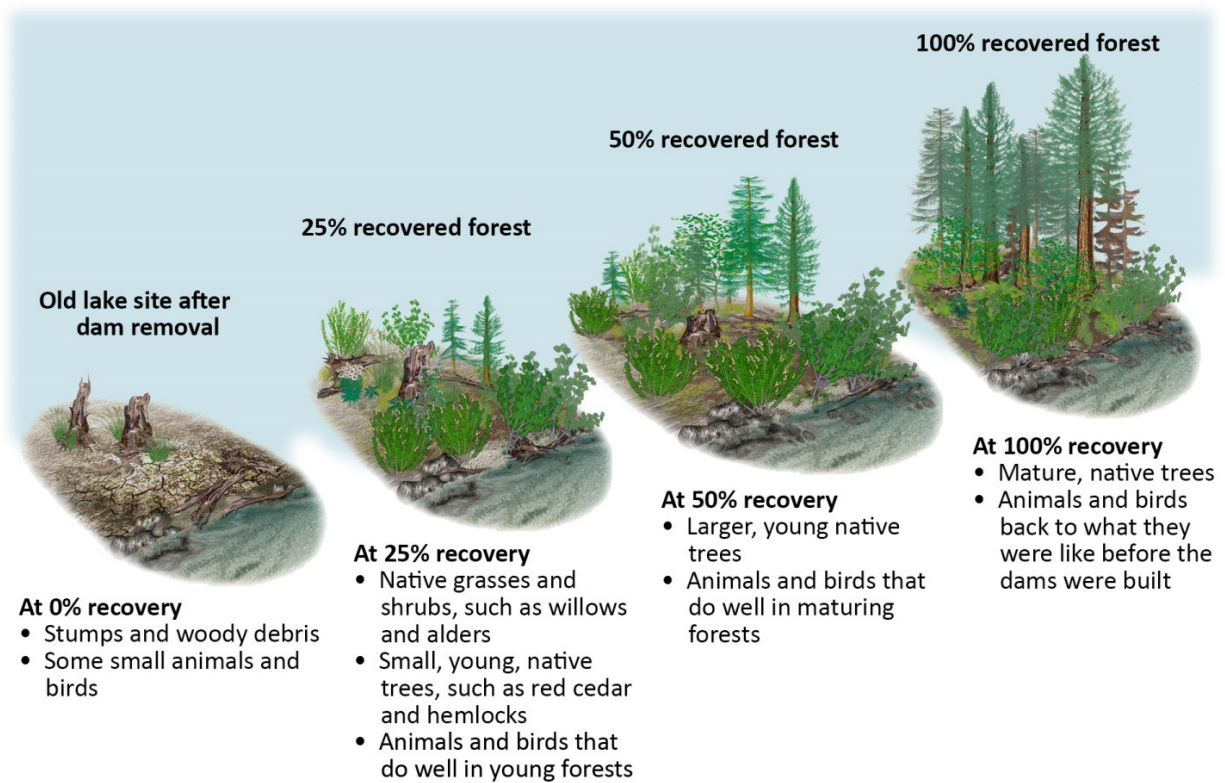


Figure 2.2. Potential forest and wildlife recovery prediction.

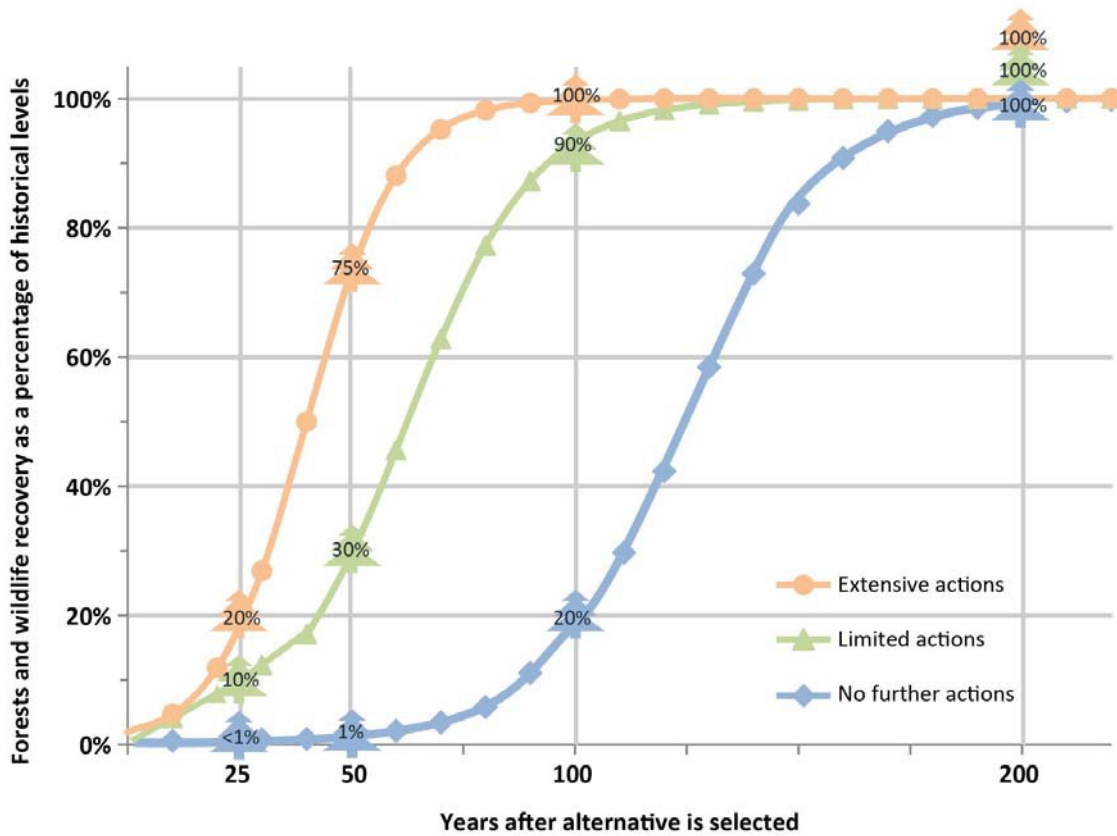


Figure 2.3. Timeline for forest and associated wildlife recovery.

Table 2.2. Percentage of historical levels in 25, 50, 100, and 200 years after an alternative is selected

Years after alternative is selected	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 1 No further actions	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 2 Limited actions	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	< 1% recovered	10% recovered	20% recovered
50 years	1% recovered	30% recovered	75% recovered
100 years	20% recovered	90% recovered	100% recovered
200 years	100% recovered	100% recovered	100% recovered

2.2 The Valuation Framework

This section presents the total valuation framework employed in the study using the specific alternatives for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration presented in Section 2.1:

- ▶ *No further actions, limited actions, or extensive actions* to restore salmon and salmon habitat in the Elwha River following removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams
- ▶ *No further actions, limited actions, or extensive actions* to restore forests and associated wildlife habitat along the Elwha River following removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams.

With both the salmon and forests and associated wildlife alternatives having three potential levels (no further actions, limited actions, and extensive actions), there are, essentially, nine possible combinations of restoration program alternatives that each individual survey respondent was asked to consider in the survey.

The utility function can therefore be expressed as:

$$U_{ij} = \beta_y y_i + \beta_j X_j + \varepsilon_{ij}, \quad (1)$$

where i represents each individual ($i = 1 \dots n$); X_j is a dummy variable representing program alternative package j ($j = 1 \dots 9$); β_j is the coefficient on X_j ; y_i is individual i 's income; and β_y is the marginal utility of money income.

Under the random utility model (RUM) specification, and given individuals' stated responses to the choice questions, parameters β_y and β_j for all j 's can be estimated using the conditional logit model. Once parameter estimates are available, the marginal value of any program j can be estimated as:

$$WTP = - \quad (2)$$

With one program alternative being "no further actions" at zero cost, this utility model required the estimation of eight program alternative coefficients, many of which represented combination packages. To reduce the complexity of WTP estimation, substitution effects are assumed to be zero. This leaves four coefficients to be estimated: coefficients on Forests/associated wildlife limited, Forests/associated wildlife extensive, Salmon limited, and Salmon extensive. This model estimation is presented in Chapter 6 and WTP for each of the four program alternatives was estimated using Equation (2).

2.3 The Choice Question

Because many ecosystem services provided by the Elwha River ecosystem are not valued in markets, measuring the value of accelerating the recovery of forest (and associated wildlife) habitat and salmon resources (and associated habitat) in the Elwha River following the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams requires a nonmarket valuation approach. In our pilot study, we used a stated-preference (SP) approach. SP methods elicit individuals' WTP by directly presenting tradeoffs between obtaining the ecosystem services in question and paying some additional costs – or foregoing the proposed change and not incurring any additional costs. Traditional contingent valuation (CV) methods (Boyle, 2003) and “attribute-based” methods (ABMs; Holmes and Adamowicz, 2003) are also among alternative SP methods. Most often, CV applications focus on a single program to improve the environment. ABMs allow for the valuation of multiple programs within the same survey instrument. Each alternative program (including baseline conditions) is described in terms of a series of attributes that combine to represent a state of the environment. Different alternatives for improving the environment are defined by changing the attribute levels.

Several variants of ABMs appear in the literature. One is what we will call the “traditional” format, which allows respondents to choose among a subset of all possible program packages. In our pilot study, we applied an innovative “mix and match” approach, which allowed the respondents to choose from the full range of each of the two restoration programs independently.² Respondents selected their most-preferred alternatives for the salmon choice question (Table 2.3) and then selected their most-preferred alternatives for the forest and associated wildlife choice question (Table 2.4), thus choosing the combination they most preferred.

The first alternative in Tables 2.3 and 2.4, labeled “No further actions,” indicated no actions would be taken to accelerate the recovery of salmon and associated habitat or forest and associated wildlife habitat. The second alternative, labeled “Limited actions,” indicated that some actions would be taken to accelerate salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife recovery. The third alternative, labeled “Extensive actions,” indicated that additional actions would be taken to further accelerate salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife recovery. For salmon restoration, “Limited actions” was defined as improving salmon habitat downstream of the former Elwha Dam, whereas “Extensive actions” was defined as improving more salmon habitat downstream of the former Elwha Dam and constructing a new salmon nursery to produce more young salmon for release upstream. For forests and associated wildlife restoration, “Limited actions” and “Extensive actions” were defined as planting native grasses, shrubs, and trees at the old lake sites; however, more grasses, shrubs, and trees would be planted under the “Extensive actions” alternative.

2. As described in Section 1.2, the original study planned to compare the two different choice formats – the traditional format versus the mix-and-match approach. Because of the small final sample size allocated to this study, we chose to drop this experiment.

Table 2.3. Salmon choice question from the survey instrument

Salmon restoration			
	Alternative 1 No further actions	Alternative 2 Limited actions	Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	3% of historical levels (9,000 salmon would return each year)	25% of historical levels (75,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
50 years	20% of historical levels (60,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
100 years	40% of historical levels (120,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
Surcharge on your electric bill in 2016	\$0 total (\$0 per month)	\$100 total (\$8.30 per month)	\$140 total (\$11.70 per month)

Please check the alternative that you personally think is the best of the three

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

In the space below, please write the one-year cost for the salmon alternative you chose.

↓

\$ _____

Each alternative was characterized by three attributes: the maximum percentage of anticipated restoration reached, as a percentage of historical levels; the years after the alternative is selected until the maximum percentage of historical levels is reached; and the cost to the respondent’s household, to be assessed as a surcharge on their 2016 electric bill (Table 2.5). Varying the costs to estimate WTP was accomplished by having eight different versions of the survey with different cost structures (see Appendix B). The other two attributes – maximum percentage of restoration reached as a percentage of historical levels, and years after the alternative is selected until the maximum percentage of historical levels is reached – did not vary in different versions of the survey. Through focus groups and cognitive interviews (discussed in Chapter 3), we found that some respondents understood the alternatives and their attributes better in a graphic format (i.e., a timeline), while other respondents preferred a table format. Because of this, we displayed the alternatives and their attribute levels using both formats in the survey instrument (Figures 2.1 and 2.3 and Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Table 2.4. Forests and associated wildlife choice question from the survey instrument

Forests and associated wildlife restoration

	Alternative 1 No further actions	Alternative 2 Limited actions	Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	< 1% recovered	10% recovered	20% recovered
50 years	1% recovered	30% recovered	75% recovered
100 years	20% recovered	90% recovered	100% recovered
200 years	100% recovered	100% recovered	100% recovered
Surcharge on your electric bill in 2016	\$0 total (\$0 per month)	\$75 total (\$6.30 per month)	\$115 total (\$9.60 per month)

In the space below, please write the one-year cost for the forests and associated wildlife alternative you chose.



Please check the alternative that you personally think is the best of the three

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

\$ _____

Your total one-year cost (salmon cost plus the forests and associated wildlife cost)

Table 2.5. Program attributes and associated levels

Attribute	Maximum percentage of restoration reached	Years until maximum restoration percentage reached	Cost (\$/year per household for Bid Design 1 (BD1) and Bid Design 2 (BD2) ^a
Salmon restoration			
No further actions	40%	100	\$0
Limited actions	50%	50	BD1: \$45, \$75 BD2: \$100, \$350
Extensive actions	60%	25	BD1: \$95, \$200 BD2: \$140, \$225, \$390, \$475
Forests and associated wildlife restoration			
No further actions	100%	200	\$0
Limited actions	100%	125	BD1: \$40, \$65 BD2: \$75, \$300
Extensive actions	100%	90	BD1: \$90, \$155 BD2: \$115, \$200, \$340, \$425

a. The bid design refers to the assignment of different costs to each of the restoration programs. In order to estimate WTP for each program, it is necessary to obtain choice responses at a variety of costs. This is done by generating multiple versions of the survey with each version being assigned a different set of program costs. The versions and associated costs are called the bid design. See Chapter 4 for more discussion about the bid design for this study, including an explanation for why we used two bid designs.

References

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Duda, J.J., J.E. Freilich, and E.G. Schreiner. 2008. Baseline studies in the Elwha River ecosystem prior to dam removal: Introduction to the special issue. *Northwest Science* 82(Special Issue):1–12.

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Pess, G.R., M.L. McHenry, T.J. Beechie, and J. Davies. 2008. Biological impacts of the Elwha River dams and potential salmonid responses to dam removal. *Northwest Science* 82(Special Issue):72–90.

3. Development of the Survey Instrument

This chapter describes the steps we took to develop the Elwha Restoration Valuation Study survey instrument. We followed standard survey development practices, including conducting focus groups and cognitive interviews and obtaining external peer reviews before fielding the pilot survey. Additionally, we convened a workshop to solicit feedback from other practitioners in the field of ecosystem service valuation to inform the Elwha River pilot survey. Each of these activities is described below.

Before conducting research during focus groups and the pilot study, we prepared the required materials for NOAA to submit two information collection requests (ICRs) to OMB to conduct (1) several rounds of focus groups and cognitive interviews, and (2) a pretest of the survey instrument using a mixed-mode approach (i.e., mail and Internet surveys). OMB approved both of these requests.¹

3.1 Focus Groups and Cognitive Interviews

Beginning in February 2012, we conducted focus groups and cognitive interviews over 13 evenings with residents of Seattle, Spokane, and Port Angeles in the State of Washington, and Portland, Oregon. We used these focus groups to determine which attributes we should include in our survey and how best to describe them to the general public. We experimented with many graphics and choice question formats to determine which approach communicated concepts the most clearly without putting excess cognitive burden on the respondents. Table 3.1 summarizes the date, location, number of participants, and main goals for each round. See Appendix C for more information on what we learned during this qualitative research phase.

We spent significant effort on developing an effective survey instrument during the qualitative research phase. In this phase, the Team tested the information presented to ensure that key concepts and terms were easy to understand; worked with professional graphic artists to develop figures and graphics, testing these products for proper comprehension and appearance; and evaluated key economic and design issues.

1. OMB Control Number for the qualitative research: 6048-0638; expiration 12/31/2014.
OMB Control Number for the pilot study: 0648-0683; expiration 12/31/2015.

Table 3.1. Focus group and cognitive interview summary

Date	Location	Number of participants	Main goal
February 28, 2012	Seattle, WA	19	Determine which terms and concepts should be used and present two approaches to describe ecosystem restoration
March 22, 2012	Seattle, WA	18	Test the scenario for areas that needed clarification and identify gaps or superfluous material
April 5, 2012	Seattle, WA	14	Test the simplified introductory material and participants' understanding of graphs
April 17, 2012	Seattle, WA	19	Further refine the graphs and scenario and test the payment vehicle and ranking question
May 15, 2012	Seattle, WA	16	Introduce reservoir site revegetation and test a new choice question format
May 29, 2012	Portland, OR	20	Test a reorganized, shortened instrument and a new choice question format
July 10–11, 2012	Spokane, WA	36	Test a description of a keystone species, new graphics, and several versions of the choice question
July 26, 2012	Seattle, WA	20	Test a new version of the choice question and changes to the description of the attributes
August 7–8, 2012	Seattle, WA; Portland, OR	40	Test new formatting and graphics and alternative versions of the choice question
September 5–6, 2012	Seattle, WA; Port Angeles, WA	39	For cognitive interviews, ensure that wording and graphics are clear and that the cognitive burden is not too high, and test alternative versions of the choice question

3.2 External Peer Reviews

Two external reviewers had an opportunity to comment on the draft survey instrument during the qualitative research phase. This peer review helped to ensure that the information reported to the public was accurate, clear, complete, and unbiased.

- ▶ Dr. Richard Carson, professor in the Department of Economics at the University of California San Diego and an expert in the field of nonmarket valuation and survey methods, performed a peer review of the draft Elwha River survey instrument following our final cognitive interviews in Port Angeles, Washington
- ▶ Dr. Adam Domanski performed a peer review during the qualitative research process on the draft survey instrument.

In addition, the Team relied extensively on federal researchers to develop foundational information for the survey and to check specific facts about the restoration actions. Dr. George Pess, Supervisory Research Fisheries Biologist at NOAA Fisheries, checked facts regarding salmon restoration and recovery. Dr. Kurt Jenkins, Research Wildlife Biologist at the U.S. Geological Survey Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center, checked facts regarding the forests and associated wildlife restoration and recovery.

We incorporated comments from all peer reviewers and fact checkers in the final version of the survey instrument (Appendix A).

3.3 Workshop on Ecosystem Services Valuation

In advance of finalizing the Elwha restoration survey, we organized a workshop on June 6–7, 2012, with a small group of key ecosystem valuation researchers. The purpose of the workshop was to (1) discuss past and present challenges involved with developing and conducting ecosystem service valuation studies, and (2) explore information on lessons learned and best practices to developing ecosystem valuation studies. We used the discussions and information that came out of the workshop to inform the development of the Elwha River ecosystem valuation survey. We also published the results of the workshop in an issue of the *Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (AERE) newsletter* (Hosterman et al., 2013).

3.4 Conclusion

Based on our extensive qualitative research, feedback from peer reviewers, and input from workshop participants, we finalized the survey instrument for use in the pilot study survey. In the next chapter, we describe how we administered the mail and Internet surveys.

Reference

Hosterman, H., M. Lawson, C. Donovan, D. Chapman, and R. Bishop. 2013. Valuing ecosystem services using stated preference methods: Challenges and practical solutions. *AERE Newsletter* 33(1):21–30.

4. Implementation of the Survey

In this chapter, we provide an overview of the process for collecting mail and Internet data and describe the protocols for data processing. Market Strategies International (MSI) administered the mail and Internet surveys (see Appendix F for MSI's methodology report).

4.1 Process for Internet Data Collection

NOAA submitted an ICR to the OMB for this study. OMB approved the ICR¹; key elements of the ICR included:

- ▶ **Data collection:** An Internet and mail survey in Washington and Oregon
- ▶ **Target completes:** Up to 1,050 responses from the Internet survey and 250 responses from the mail survey
- ▶ **Target completes by state:** 75% completes in Washington and 25% in Oregon for both the Internet and mail surveys
- ▶ **Target response rates:** A 20% response rate for the Internet survey and a 30% response rate for the mail survey
- ▶ **Estimated time per complete:** No more than 30 minutes per complete.

Based on these OMB-approved assumptions, we worked with NOAA and MSI to develop survey administration processes, including the study design, survey administration period, respondent correspondence, sample design, and household selection. The remainder of this section describes these processes.

4.1.1 Study design

To confirm that both the overall study methodology and survey instrument were working effectively, we divided the Internet portion of the study into two separate phases. In Phase 1, MSI administered the survey to a portion of the Internet sample to test the bid design² (see

1. OMB Control Number: 0648-0683; expiration date: 12/15/2015.

2. The bid design refers to the assignment of different costs to each of the restoration programs. In order to estimate WTP for each program, it is necessary to obtain choice responses at a variety of costs. This is done by generating multiple versions of the survey with each version being assigned a different set of program costs. The versions and associated costs are called the bid design.

Appendix B). We processed and analyzed the Phase 1 Internet survey data to determine the need for any revisions to the instrument or the bid design (BD1). In coordination with NOAA and Drs. Kanninen and Bishop, we modified the bid design for Phase 2 (BD2) to cover higher possible WTP amounts than were covered in BD1; we did not make any other changes to the survey instrument. MSI implemented the change 37 days into the Phase 1 administration period. As a result, Phase 1 respondents who completed the survey before April 17, 2015, received BD1, while respondents who completed the survey on or after April 17, 2015, received BD2.³ We did not change the bid design or make any subsequent changes to the survey instrument between Phases 2 and 3. Table 4.1 summarizes the study design for Phases 1 through 3.

Table 4.1. Study design

Phase	Survey	Target completes	Target response rate ^a
1	Internet (pilot)	300	30%
2	Internet (main)	750	30%
3	Mail (main)	250	40%

a. For more information on response rate calculation, see Section 4.1.4.

4.1.2 Survey administration period

The data collection period for the two-phase Internet survey was March 5 through August 3, 2015; Phase 1 started on March 5, 2015, and Phase 2 started on April 29, 2015. The data collection period for the mail survey was May 22 through August 3, 2015.

4.1.3 Respondent correspondence

With guidance and input from Dr. Tourangeau and NOAA, we designed the correspondence materials to send to sample members following the “Tailored Design Method” (Dillman, 2007). Correspondence materials for the Internet study (see Appendix D) included an advance letter, an initial invite to the Internet survey with a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and a \$2 incentive,⁴ a reminder/thank you postcard, and a second invite to the Internet survey. Correspondence materials for the mail study (see Appendix E) were almost identical to the Internet survey, except the initial invite and the second invite to the mail survey included a hard copy of the mail survey rather than a URL. MSI offered and provided sample members who completed the mail and

3. This was not an issue for Phases 2 or 3 because these phases started after April 17, 2015.

4. MSI mailed sample members a \$2 bill.

Internet survey a \$10 bill as a contingent incentive to participate. Table 4.2 provides the dates of the correspondence materials.

Table 4.2. Dates of respondent correspondence

Phase	Advanced letter		First invite		Thank you/ reminder postcard		Second invite		Field end – cutoff date
	Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date
Phase 1	3/5/2015	1,150	3/12/2015	1,150	3/19/2015	1,150	4/2/2015	907	8/3/2015
Phase 2	4/29/2015	2,875	5/13/2015	2,853	5/20/2015	2,761	6/3/2015	2,281	8/3/2015
Phase 3	5/22/2015	719	6/8/2015	710	6/15/2015	661	6/29/2015	567	8/3/2015

Prior to the start of fielding, MSI set up both a project-specific support email address and phone number. All mail invitation letters included the support phone number and all Internet invitation letters included both the support phone number and email address. If sample members had questions, comments, or technical difficulties, they were informed to either call the phone number or send an email. MSI closely monitored voicemails, emails, and sample member comments, and feedback was triaged to the appropriate point-person.

In total, MSI received 74 communications by phone, email, or letter during the course of fielding. All 74 communications were from sample members selected for the Internet survey. See MSI's methodology report (Appendix F) for more details on the nature of these communications.

4.1.4 Sample design

We estimated response rates for the Internet data collection efforts based in part on the findings from Messer and Dillman (2011) and on input from Dr. Tourangeau and MSI. When selecting the appropriate sample size for the Internet survey, we assumed a 30% response rate⁵ and a 15% vacancy rate.⁶

5. This response rate is higher than what we originally assumed in the ICR that OMB approved because of changes in the study design since OMB's approval.

6. Vacancy rate is the "undeliverable rate." There is not a standard definition of vacancy rate that is applied to all studies. For the purposes of this study, we excluded seasonal/vacant addresses, traditional Post Office (PO) Boxes, and Drop Points. We did, however, include "Only Way to Get Mail" (OWTGM) PO Boxes.

MSI selected the sample of addresses to receive the survey from the United States Postal Service (USPS) Delivery Sequence File (DSF; an address-based sample frame⁷). Parameters for selecting the sample included people who were U.S. citizens, age 18 or older, non-institutionalized, and residents of Washington or Oregon. MSI included OWTGM PO Boxes in the sample but excluded seasonal/vacant addresses, addresses with a drop point, and all other PO Boxes.

4.1.5 Household selection

To randomly select a member of each household to take the survey, MSI implemented the Hagan-Collier approach (Hagan and Collier, 1983). This method relies on a non-probability quota technique to encourage respondent cooperation without asking household composition questions. The outline for this approach is as follows:

- ▶ Two out of seven households in the sample were assigned “youngest male” for the targeted respondent in the household⁸
- ▶ Two out of seven households in the sample were assigned “oldest male” for the targeted respondent in the household
- ▶ Two out of seven households in the sample were assigned “youngest female” for the targeted respondent in the household
- ▶ One out of seven households in the sample were assigned “oldest female” for the targeted respondent in the household.⁹

In the correspondence materials, we included instructions for which household member should complete the survey and what to do if no household member fulfilled the assigned target. For example, if a “youngest male” was not part of the household, then the “youngest female” was asked to complete the survey.¹⁰

7. The sample frame for the Internet and mail surveys was the same. A sample frame is the complete list of the population who can be sampled.

8. While MSI drew the sample based on the criteria described in Section 4.1.4, MSI was not able to ensure that the “youngest male” and the “youngest female” was a U.S. citizen, age 18 or older, non-institutionalized, and a resident of Washington or Oregon.

9. The “oldest female” population received the lowest proportion because this population is generally well-represented in most samples.

10. The “HH_Select” variable in the data file identifies which type of respondent was targeted in each household.

4.2 Protocols for Data Processing

MSI uploaded the data to their website (<https://www.msiclient.net>). For online surveys, this occurred in real time as each sample member completed the survey online. For the mail survey, there was a lag in the time in which a respondent returned the mail survey and when we ultimately received the data. MSI first had to receive the mail survey, track it in its system, send it off-site for data entry, and then prepare the data file to share with us. We received an interim data file and a final data file; MSI uploaded both files on its website. We downloaded the raw data from the website and wrote and performed quality control checks on STATA scripts, which we used to label, format, and save the raw data. We worked with Dr. Kanninen to create analysis variables.

4.3 Final Disposition and Response Rates

In this section, we present the final disposition and response rates for each phase of the study. Table 4.3 displays the final sample disposition by phase. We achieved a 21.95% response rate for the Internet surveys, a 35.04% response rate for the mail surveys, and an overall response rate of 23.92% for the entire study. Although these response rates are lower than we anticipated given the study design, they are still higher than what we estimated in the ICR for OMB.

Table 4.3. Elwha River restoration final sample disposition report by phase

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
All samples	1,150	2,875	719	4,744
Total records used	1,150	2,875	719	4,744
Undeliverable	117	256	74	447
Working records	1,033	2,619	645	4,297
Working rate	89.83%	91.10%	89.71%	90.58%
No response (non-responders)	793	1,958	412	3,163
Contacted respondents	240	661	233	1,134
Contact rate	23.23%	25.24%	36.12%	26.39%
Refusal to screener (Signal300) ^a	5	8	0	13
Unscreened refusals ^b	24	44	7	75
Cooperating respondents	211	609	226	1,046
Cooperating respondents rate	87.92%	92.13%	97.00%	92.24%
Screened ineligible (deceased)	0	3	1	4
Screened ineligible (no Internet access)	2	10	0	12

Table 4.3. Elwha River restoration final sample disposition report by phase (cont.)

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Screened ineligible (only has smartphone)	0	1	0	1
Other ineligible ^c	0	3	0	3
Eligible records	209	592	225	1,026
Effective incidence	99.05%	97.21%	99.56%	98.09%
Break-offs with screened refusals ^d	3	15	0	18
Completes	206	577	225	1,008
Completion rate	98.56%	97.47%	100.00%	98.25%
AAPOR 3 response rate	20.13%	22.66%	35.04%	23.92%

AAPOR: American Association for Public Opinion Research.

- a. When a sample member contacted MSI and said they did not want to participate.
- b. For the Internet survey, this is when a sample member started the survey but did not answer any questions or move past the introductory screen. For the mail survey, this is when a sample member sent back a blank survey or contacted MSI directly about not participating.
- c. Ineligible to participate for reasons other than the ones documented in the sample disposition report. For example, a respondent did not feel qualified to participate, was in poor health, or was not available to participate. MSI coded these cases based off of comments left on the phone support line system or through communications sent back to the mailroom.
- d. When a sample member started the survey and answered at least one question, but then failed to finish the survey.

References

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- Hagan, D.E. and C.M. Collier. 1983. Must respondent selection procedures for telephone surveys be invasive? *Public Opinion Quarterly* 47:547–556.
- Messer, B.L. and D.A. Dillman. 2011. Surveying the general public over the internet using address-based sampling and mail contact procedures. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 75(3):429–457.

5. Summary of Choices

In this chapter, we present the responses to the choice questions; the results were generally consistent with people's beliefs and characteristics going into the survey. We report unweighted data throughout this chapter and the rest of the report.

5.1 Distribution of Choices

This section presents the distribution of choices for the various programs presented in the survey instrument. There were nine program alternatives based on the combination of the three alternatives: no further actions, limited actions, and extensive actions; and two restoration programs: the restoration of salmon, and the restoration of forests and associated wildlife following removal of the dams. Table 5.1 shows the distribution of responses across programs for each combination of possible choices. The majority of respondents selected the same alternative for salmon restoration and for forests and associated wildlife restoration: "No further actions" for both (23.6%), "Limited actions" for both (27.7%), or "Extensive actions" for both (25.4%). In Table 5.2, we present the distribution of responses to the choice question for one of the nine versions of the survey. See Appendix I for a distribution of responses to the choice question for all of the versions.

5.2 Evaluation of Scenario Acceptance and Respondents' Beliefs and Attitudes

In this section, we discuss our evaluation of (1) whether respondents' acceptance of the scenario presented in the survey were consistent with their stated choices, and (2) whether respondents' beliefs and attitudes were consistent with their stated choices. We confined our analysis to respondents who chose either "Limited actions" or "Extensive actions," either for salmon restoration or for forests and associated wildlife restoration (they did not choose "No further actions"). In Appendix G, we provide the tabulations for all close-ended questions for (1) respondents who chose some actions for both salmon restoration or forests/associated wildlife restoration, (2) respondents who chose some actions for salmon restoration, and (3) respondents who chose some actions for forests/associated wildlife restoration.

Table 5.1. Distribution of responses across programs for each choice question

Program alternative	Chosen as most preferred	
	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	224	23.6%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	49	5.2%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	7	0.7%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	47	5.0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	263	27.7%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	38	4.0%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	14	1.5%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	65	6.9%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	241	25.4%
Total	948	100%

Table 5.2. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 1^a of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (2)	\$0 / \$0 (19)	21	18.10%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$40 (1)	\$0 / \$75 (5)	6	5.17%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$90 (0)	\$0 / \$115 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$45 / \$0 (1)	\$100 / \$0 (3)	4	3.44%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$45 / \$40 (8)	\$100 / \$75 (21)	29	25.00%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$45 / \$90 (0)	\$100 / \$115 (2)	2	1.72%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$95 / \$0 (0)	\$140 / \$0 (2)	2	1.72%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$95 / \$40 (2)	\$140 / \$75 (8)	10	8.62%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$95 / \$90 (13)	\$140 / \$115 (29)	42	36.20%
Total			116	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

a See Appendix I for the distribution of choices for the remaining survey versions

5.2.1 Scenario acceptance

In this section, we present responses to questions that evaluated respondents' acceptance of the Elwha River restoration scenarios presented in the survey. We also show how respondents' choices for some actions – either limited or extensive – versus “No further actions,” varied according to their acceptance of the restoration scenarios. We found that a substantial majority of respondents, in general, accepted the various aspects of the scenarios and, as expected, respondents who found the restoration scenarios more credible were also more likely to choose some actions rather than “No further actions.”

Likelihood of using survey results

Question 11 asked, “How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do?” The majority of respondents said public officials were “Somewhat likely” (51.1%) or “Very likely” (11.7%) to use the results of the survey (see Table 5.3). Approximately 29.1% of respondents said “Not very likely” and 8.1% of respondents said “Not likely at all.”

Table 5.3. How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very likely	110	11.71	91	82.73
Somewhat likely	480	51.12	405	84.38
Not very likely	273	29.07	192	70.33
Not likely at all	76	8.09	29	38.16
Total	939	100.00	717	76.36 ^b

a. Total may not sum because of rounding.

b. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Respondents were more likely to choose some actions if they felt that public officials would use the results of the survey when deciding what to do. For example, only 82.7% of respondents who thought officials were “Very likely” to use the results of the survey chose some actions rather than “No further actions”; 38.2% of respondents who thought officials were “Not likely at all” to use the results of the survey chose some actions rather than “No further actions.” The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 86.4898; *Pr* = 0.000].

Certainty about paying for restoration

Question 12 asked, “How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills?” As shown in Table 5.4, the majority of respondents were “Somewhat certain” (40.2%) or “Very certain” (38.8%) that that they would actually have to pay for restoration. Approximately 16.4% of respondents were “Not very certain” and 4.7% of respondents were “Not certain at all” and that they would actually have to pay for restoration.

Table 5.4. How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills (Q12)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very certain	367	38.79	290	79.02
Somewhat certain	380	40.17	309	81.32
Not very certain	155	16.38	113	72.90
Not certain at all	44	4.65	11	25.00
Total	946	100.00	723	76.43 ^b

a. Total may not sum because of rounding.

b. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

In general, the more certain that respondents were that they would have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bill, the more likely they were to choose some actions. For example, 79% of respondents who were “Very certain” chose some actions; however, 25% of respondents who were “Not certain at all” that they would have to help pay for restoration chose some actions. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 72.0694; *Pr* = 0.000].

Program effectiveness

Question 13 asked, “Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem?” As shown in Table 5.5, the majority of respondents said “Very effective” (43.4%) or “Moderately effective” (40.6%). Approximately 12.6% said “Slightly effective” and 3.4% of respondents said “Not effective at all.”

Table 5.5. Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very effective	402	43.41	365	90.80
Moderately effective	376	40.60	305	81.12
Slightly effective	117	12.63	38	32.48
Not effective at all	31	3.35	1	3.23
Total	926	100.00	709	76.57 ^b

a. Total may not sum because of rounding.

b. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

The more effective that respondents thought the restoration programs would be, the more likely they were to choose some actions. For example, whereas 90.8% of respondents who thought restoration would be “Very effective” chose some actions, only 3.2% of respondents who thought restoration would be “Not effective at all” chose some actions. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 269.3847; *Pr* = 0.000]. These results support the view that our results were likely *not* affected substantially by “hypothetical bias.”¹

5.2.2 Beliefs and attitudes

In this section, we present our evaluation of the variables that we expect, based on economic theory, intuition, and experience in past studies, to be associated with respondents’ likelihood of choosing some actions over no further actions. We evaluate several variables that potentially influence respondents’ choices, including respondents’ familiarity with the Elwha River, respondents’ attitudes about the environment, and their characteristics (i.e., demographic variables).

1. The term “hypothetical bias” comes from the CV literature and refers to the tendency for some types of CV questions to overestimate values. For citations of some past studies and counter-arguments, see Carson et al. (2014).

Respondents' familiarity with the Elwha River

Heard about Elwha River

Question 1 asked, "Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River?" Results showed that 56.8% of respondents had heard of the Elwha River before reading the survey instrument (see Table 5.6). The responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions at the 5% level, but was significant at the 10% level [*Pearson chi2* = 2.7311; *Pr* = 0.098].

Table 5.6. Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River (Q1)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	538	56.81	422	78.44
No	409	43.19	302	73.84
Total	947	100.00	724	76.45 ^a

a. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Visited Elwha River

Question 2 asked, "Have you ever visited the Elwha River?" Results show that only 25.7% of respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (see Table 5.7). The responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 0.2169; *Pr* = 0.641].

Table 5.7. Have you ever visited the Elwha River (Q2)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	243	25.71	183	75.31
No	702	74.29	539	76.78
Total	945	100.00	722	76.40 ^a

a. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Visited Olympic National Park

Question 3 asked, “Have you ever visited Olympic National Park?” Results showed that approximately 71.9% of respondents had visited Olympic National Park (see Table 5.8). These respondents were slightly more likely to choose some actions (78.4% versus 71.4%). The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2 = 5.1319; Pr = 0.023*].

Table 5.8. Have you ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	680	71.88	533	78.38
No	266	28.12	190	71.43
Total	946	100.00	723	76.43 ^a

a. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Heard or read about dam removal on Elwha River

Question 4 asked, “Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River?” Only 45.5% of respondents had heard or read about dam removal on the Elwha River (see Table 5.9). The responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2 = 0.9969; Pr = 0.318*].

Table 5.9. Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	431	45.51	336	77.96
No	516	54.49	388	75.19
Total	947	100.00	724	76.45 ^a

a. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Respondent attitudes about the environment

Environmentalist

Question 14 asked, “Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all?” As shown in Table 5.10, the most common responses were “moderate environmentalist” and “strong environmentalist,” at 45.4% and 31.7%, respectively.

Approximately 9.6% of respondents considered themselves a “very strong environmentalist,” 9.7% considered themselves “slightly an environmentalist,” and 3.6% of respondents considered themselves “not an environmentalist at all.”

Table 5.10. Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all (Q14)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
A very strong environmentalist	89	9.60	72	80.90
A strong environmentalist	294	31.72	257	87.41
A moderate environmentalist	421	45.42	312	74.11
Slightly an environmentalist	90	9.71	52	57.78
Not an environmentalist at all	33	3.56	19	57.58
Total	927	100.00	712	76.81 ^b

a. Total may not sum because of rounding.

b. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

In general, the stronger an environmentalist a respondent considers himself or herself to be, the more likely he or she was to choose some actions. For example, 87.4% of respondents who considered themselves a “strong environmentalist” chose some actions, whereas 57.6% of respondents who considered themselves “not an environmentalist at all” chose some actions. Respondents who considered themselves a “very strong environmentalist” were not as likely to choose some actions as respondents who consider themselves a “strong environmentalist,” 80.9% versus 87.4%, perhaps because some of them preferred to leave nature alone. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 46.2742; *Pr* = 0.000].

Respondent demographics

Gender

Question 16 asked, “Are you male or female?” As shown in Table 5.11, 52.9% of respondents were male and 47.1% of respondents were female. Females were slightly more likely to choose some actions (82.1% versus 72.6%); this difference is statistically significant [*Pearson chi2* = 11.6821; *Pr* = 0.001].

Table 5.11. Are you male or female (Q16)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Male	489	52.92	355	72.60
Female	435	47.08	357	82.07
Total	924	100.00	712	77.06 ^a

a. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Education

Question 17 asked, “What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED?” The majority (89.2%) of respondents attained some college education or more, approximately 9.4% of respondents were high school graduates with no further education, and 1.4% of respondents did not complete high school (see Table 5.12).

Overall, respondents with higher education were more likely to choose some actions. Respondents who did not graduate from high school chose some actions 61.5% of the time, high school graduates chose some actions 70.1% of the time, and respondents with more than a high school degree chose some actions 78.0% of the time. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 21.1817; *Pr* = 0.000].

Income

Question 20 asked about family income. As shown in Table 5.13, 30.3% of respondents had a total income greater than \$100,000, 22.2% was between \$70,000 and \$99,999, 23.8% of respondents’ total income was between \$40,000 and \$69,999, 14.1% of respondents’ total income was between \$20,000 and \$39,999, and 9.6% of respondents’ total income was less than \$20,000.

Table 5.12. What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received (Q17).

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Did not finish high school	13	1.41	8	61.54
High school diploma or GED	87	9.42	61	70.11
Some college	312	33.77	220	70.51
Bachelor's degree	262	28.35	213	81.30
Graduate or Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree	250	27.06	210	84.00
Total	924	100.00	712	77.06 ^b

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

b. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

Table 5.13. During 2014, what was your total income before taxes (Q20)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Less than \$20,000	86	9.64	58	67.44
\$20,000 to \$39,999	126	14.13	100	79.37
\$40,000 to \$69,999	212	23.77	160	75.47
\$70,000 to \$99,999	198	22.20	155	78.28
Greater than \$100,000	270	30.27	217	80.37
Total	892	100.00	690	77.35 ^b

a. Total may not sum because of rounding.

b. This is the percent of the total number of respondents who chose some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife divided by the total number of respondents.

In general, as income increases, respondents were more likely to choose some actions. For example, respondents with an income under \$20,000 were 67.4% likely to choose some actions, whereas respondents with an income over \$100,000 were 80.4% likely to choose some actions. The responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents who chose some actions as compared to respondents who chose no further actions [*Pearson chi2* = 7.0431; *Pr* = 0.134].

Reference

Carson, R.T., T. Groves, and J.A. List. 2014. Consequentiality: A theoretical and experimental exploration of a single binary choice. *Journal of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists* 1(1/2):171–207.

6. Model Estimation and Willingness to Pay

As explained at the outset of this report, the overall goal of this project was to estimate the total values that respondents have for accelerated restoration of salmon and salmon habitat in the Elwha River and accelerated recovery of the forests and associated wildlife habitat along the Elwha River following removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams. This, in turn, required scenarios that individuals filling out our survey could understand and find plausible. The salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration scenarios served this purpose. To be realistic, the scenarios were based on current scientific knowledge to the extent possible.

As described in Chapter 2, the Team applied a choice question format in which respondents selected their preferred alternatives for salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration, one of which was “no further actions.” There are several estimation techniques that economists can use to analyze such data. For the final analysis, the Team used a conditional logit model. Details about this model are presented in Section 2.2. The model variables are defined and described in Table 6.1.

This chapter presents the final results of several models: the full model (Section 6.1), the combined model (Section 6.2), and the separate salmon and forests/associated wildlife models (Section 6.2). These sections are followed by a brief results section.

6.1 Full Model

The full model was used to arrive at per household values for salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration along the Elwha River ecosystem. This model estimated WTP for salmon limited and extensive restoration alternatives as well as forests and wildlife limited and extensive restoration alternatives. The coefficient and WTP estimates for this model are presented in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, respectively.

T-tests can be used to test the difference between WTP estimates for the limited and extensive alternatives. The difference between WTP for the salmon limited and salmon extensive alternatives is \$52.83 and the t-test is 1.92, which means that the difference is significant at the 10% level, though not at the 5% level. The difference between the forests/associated wildlife limited and forests/associated wildlife extensive alternatives is -\$21.17 and, with a t-test of 0.69, is not significant.

Table 6.1. Variables used in the conditional logit model

Variable	Variable definition
Salmon limited	Dummy variable indicating that the limited salmon actions were included in the alternative
Salmon extensive	Dummy variable indicating that the extensive salmon actions were included in the alternative
Forests/associated wildlife limited	Dummy variable indicating that the limited forests/associated wildlife actions were included in the alternative
Forests/associated wildlife extensive	Dummy variable indicating that the extensive forests/associated wildlife actions were included in the alternative
Price	Total price for the package of salmon and forests/associated wildlife restoration alternatives

Table 6.2. Conditional logit estimation results for the full model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.796	0.115	6.89	0.000	0.569	1.022
Salmon extensive	0.946	0.140	6.73	0.000	0.670	1.221
Forests/associated wildlife limited	0.760	0.104	7.28	0.000	0.555	0.964
Forests/associated wildlife extensive	0.700	0.128	5.45	0.000	0.448	0.951
Price	-0.003	0.001	-7.37	0.000	-0.004	-0.002

Table 6.3. Mean WTP estimates for the full model (N = 948)

Alternative	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon actions	\$280.07	\$30.01	\$221.26	\$338.89
Extensive salmon actions	\$332.90	\$29.62	\$274.84	\$390.95
Limited forests/associated wildlife actions	\$267.45	\$30.51	\$207.65	\$327.25
Extensive forests/associated wildlife actions	\$246.28	\$29.75	\$187.97	\$304.60

6.2 Combined Models

Because the forests and associated wildlife limited and extensive alternatives do not obtain significantly different WTP estimates, we can combine the two alternatives to improve estimation efficiency. In the following combined model, we estimated the salmon limited and extensive alternatives separately, as in the full model, but we combined the forests and associated wildlife alternatives, which is identified by a single dummy variable. The model and WTP estimates are displayed in Tables 6.4 and 6.5, respectively.

Table 6.4. Conditional logit estimation results for the combined model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.816	0.122	7.28	0.000	0.596	1.036
Salmon extensive	0.974	0.135	7.21	0.000	0.709	0.124
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.754	0.104	7.22	0.000	0.549	0.958
Price	-0.003	0.000	-8.12	0.000	-0.004	-0.002

Table 6.5. Mean WTP estimates for the combined model (N = 948)

Covariate	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	\$277.89	\$28.79	\$221.45	\$334.32
Salmon extensive	\$331.65	\$28.59	\$275.62	\$387.68
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$256.61	\$25.09	\$207.42	\$305.80

With this model, the differences in WTP for the salmon limited and extensive alternatives are significant at the 5% level.

6.3 Separate Models

Another approach to model estimation is to model the choices for the two alternatives separately. Under this approach, we ran two separate conditional logit models to estimate the three-way choices. The coefficient and WTP estimates for these separate models are included in Tables 6.6–6.9.

Table 6.6. Conditional logit estimation results for the salmon model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.741	0.136	5.46	0.000	0.485	1.008
Salmon extensive	0.871	0.172	5.05	0.000	0.532	1.208
Price	-0.003	0.001	-5.01	0.000	-0.004	-0.002

Table 6.7. Mean WTP estimates for the salmon model (N = 948)

Covariate	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	\$286.81	\$34.80	\$218.60	\$355.01
Salmon extensive	\$336.77	\$33.15	\$271.80	\$401.74

Table 6.8. Conditional logit estimation results for the forests/associated wildlife

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Forest/associated wildlife limited	0.816	0.130	6.28	0.000	0.562	1.071
Forest/associated wildlife extensive	0.780	0.169	4.62	0.000	0.449	1.111
Price	-0.003	0.001	-5.46	0.000	-0.004	-0.002

Table 6.9. Mean WTP estimates for the forests/associated wildlife model (N = 948)

Covariate	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Forest/associated wildlife limited	\$258.29	\$29.13	\$201.21	\$315.38
Forest/associated wildlife extensive	\$246.84	\$26.81	\$194.29	\$299.40

Under these models, the difference between WTP for the salmon limited and extensive alternatives is \$49.96 and the t-test is 1.63, which is not significant at the 10% level. The differences between WTP for the forests and associated wildlife limited and extensive alternatives is -\$11.45 with a t-test of -0.39, which is not significant.

6.4 Conclusion

We estimated and presented WTP values using several models in this chapter, and the WTP results were consistent across models. For efficiency purposes, our favored model combined the forests/associated wildlife limited and forests/associated wildlife extensive alternatives. Under this model, WTP for the salmon limited is \$277.89 with a confidence interval of (\$221.45, \$334.32), and WTP for the salmon extensive alternative is \$331.65 with a confidence interval of (\$275.62, \$387.68). These two WTP estimates are significantly different. WTP for the forests/associated wildlife alternative is \$256.61 with a confidence interval of (\$207.42, \$305.80).

7. Mode Comparison

In this chapter, we compare how respondents answered familiarity, attitudinal, understanding, demographic, debrief, and choice questions between the Internet and mail modes of the survey; we also compare response rates, item non-response, and WTP values. Understanding differences across modes will help inform a broader discussion in the field of survey research concerning the use of web panel surveys for nonmarket valuation studies. We provide a summary of our results of the mode test in Chapter 9.

7.1 Review of the Literature

Survey administration using the Internet has increased rapidly over the last decade (Olsen, 2009; Tourangeau et al., 2013). There are potential benefits associated with Internet survey administration, such as savings in time and money, and enhancements to data quality (Shin et al., 2012). However, Internet surveys typically obtain lower response rates than mail mode surveys (Shin et al., 2012), and there is concern about the representativeness of Internet samples. Shin et al. (2012) found that although overall response rates for the Internet mode may be lower, using the Internet for surveys elicits higher data quality in terms of item responses to both closed- and open-ended questions, provides data more quickly and at lower costs than traditional mail mode, and allows researchers to examine complex response-skip patterns that are difficult to implement in mail surveys.

OMB has identified specific concerns with the federal government's use of Internet surveys to measure nonmarket values (Graham, 2006). One concern is that the low overall response rates can lead to non-response bias, which cannot be corrected by standard socioeconomic reweighting procedures. This concern is particularly heightened for nonmarket valuation studies. In nonmarket valuation studies, non-respondents may have different preferences or attitudes that correlate with WTP, and there may be no "observable" variables or benchmarks to employ in making adjustments. The belief is that higher response rates from true random samples are the best way to minimize this potential bias.

Investigation of the differences in response rates, item non-response rates, and respondent sociodemographics between mail and Internet modes is active in the survey research field (Denscombe, 2006; Olsen, 2009; Dillman et al., 2009; Shin et al., 2012). Several studies have examined potential differences in WTP by mode. Grandjean et al. (2009) tested mail, phone, and Internet samples for WTP for air quality in national parks and found differences between the mail and Internet modes on some demographics, such as age, income, and engagement in recreation activities. Even so, Grandjean et al. (2009) found no statistical difference between the mail and Internet samples in terms of respondents' WTP for air-quality improvements. Another

study by Olsen (2009) compared mail and Internet mode surveys to estimate WTP preferences for protecting different types of landscape from road encroachment in Denmark. Olsen (2009) observed differences for some of the criteria evaluated, but no significant differences in the WTP estimates. Windle and Rolfe (2011) conducted a paper/Internet mode comparison for a choice experiment to value improvements in environmental quality of the Great Barrier Reef. They show similar findings to Grandjean et al. (2009): slight differences in demographics and environmental attitudes and no difference in WTP. These studies highlight that mail and Internet samples do sometimes provide similar WTP estimates for nonmarket goods, even if some sample demographics are different.

The Elwha River pilot study provided additional information for the ongoing debate. In the sections below, we describe the differences in demographics, and response and item non-response rates; responses to knowledge and stated choice questions; and estimates of WTP between mail and Internet modes in our study.

7.2 Response Rates

Table 7.1 presents the total sample size, the number of completed surveys, and the overall response rate for both the Internet and mail surveys. The final response rate for the Internet and mail surveys were 22% and 35%, respectively. These response rates are lower than what we expected given the study design (see Section 4.1.1), but more than what OMB approved in the ICR for this pilot study (see Section 4.1). Using a proportion test, we tested the difference in response rates between the modes and found that they are significantly different (p-value of 0.0001).

Table 7.1. Sample size and response rate by mode

Mode of data collection	Sample size	Completed surveys	Overall response rate
Internet	4,025	783	21.95%
Mail	719	225	35.04%

7.3 Familiarity Questions

This section describes our evaluation of the mode-based differences in responses for variables associated with the respondents' familiarity with the Elwha River and Olympic National Park. As shown in Tables 7.2 through 7.5, Internet respondents were generally more familiar with the Elwha River and the Olympic National Park than mail respondents; however, there was a significant difference between Internet and mail respondents for two of the questions: *Heard about the Elwha River* and *Visited the Olympic National Park*.

Heard about the Elwha River

Question 1 asked, “Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River?” As shown in Table 7.2, 57.9% of Internet respondents had heard of the Elwha River, whereas only 49.6% of mail respondents had heard of the Elwha River. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 4.9579; *Pr* = 0.026].

Table 7.2. Comparison of whether respondents had heard of the Elwha River (Q1) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	564	56.06	453	57.93	111	49.55
No	442	43.94	329	42.07	113	50.45
Total	1,006	100.00	782	100.00	224	100.00

Visited the Elwha River

Question 2 asked, “Have you ever visited the Elwha River?” As shown in Table 7.3, responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 0.8669; *Pr* = 0.352].

Table 7.3. Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (Q2) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	255	25.37	204	26.05	51	22.97
No	750	74.63	579	73.95	171	77.03
Total	1,005	100.00	783	100.00	222	100.00

Visited the Olympic National Park

Question 3 asked, “Have you ever visited Olympic National Park?” As shown in Table 7.4, 72% of Internet respondents had visited the Olympic National Park, whereas 64.3% of mail respondents had visited the Olympic National Park. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 4.9041; *Pr* = 0.027].

Table 7.4. Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	706	70.25	562	71.96	144	64.29
No	299	29.75	219	28.04	80	35.71
Total	1,005	100.00	781	100.00	224	100.00

Heard or read about dam removal on Elwha River

Question 4 asked, “Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River?” As shown in Table 7.5, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 3.3897; *Pr* = 0.066].

Table 7.5. Comparison of whether respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	454	45.13	365	46.68	89	39.73
No	552	54.87	417	53.32	135	60.27
Total	1,006	100.00	782	100.00	224	100.00

7.4 Understanding Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the differences in responses to the understanding questions based on mode. These questions asked respondents how well they understood information about what they previously read. As shown in Tables 7.6 through 7.8, more than 90% of all respondents understood the information they read. The responses to these understanding questions were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents; Internet respondents understood the information they read more than mail respondents.

Understood information about the Elwha River ecosystem

Question 5 asked, “How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the Elwha River Ecosystem?” As shown in Table 7.6, most respondents understood the information about the Elwha River Ecosystem. Approximately 92.7% of Internet respondents understood the information very well and 88.3% of mail respondents understood the information very well; however, the responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 7.2734; *Pr* = 0.026].

Table 7.6. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the Elwha River ecosystem (Q5) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	%
I understood it very well	920	91.72	723	92.69	197	88.34
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	76	7.58	54	6.92	22	9.87
I didn't understand it at all	7	0.7	3	0.38	4	1.79
Total	1,003	100.00	780	100.00	223	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Understood information about the salmon restoration alternatives

Question 6 asked, “How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the salmon restoration alternatives?” As shown in Table 7.7, most respondents understood the information about the salmon restoration alternatives. Approximately 92.6% of Internet respondents understood the information very well and 85.7% of mail respondents understood the information very well. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 11.7387; *Pr* = 0.003].

Table 7.7. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	% ^a	N	%	N	% ^a
I understood it very well	914	91.04	722	92.56	192	85.71
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	87	8.67	57	7.31	30	13.39
I didn't understand it at all	3	0.30	1	0.13	2	0.89
Total	1,004	100.00	780	100.00	224	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Understood information about the forest and associated wildlife restoration alternatives

Question 7 asked, “How well do you feel you understood what you just read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives?” As shown in Table 7.8, most respondents understood the information about the forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives. Approximately 93.5% of Internet respondents understood the information very well and 87% of mail respondents understood the information very well. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 13.5350; *Pr* = 0.001].

Table 7.8. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	% ^a
I understood it very well	923	92.02	729	93.46	194	87.00
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	76	7.58	50	6.41	26	11.66
I didn't understand it at all	4	0.40	1	0.13	3	1.35
Total	1,003	100.00	780	100.00	223	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

7.5 Choice Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the mode-based differences in responses to the choice questions. For these questions, we combined preferences for limited and extensive restoration. As shown in Tables 7.9 and 7.10, Internet respondents were more likely to want at least limited salmon restoration and were more likely to want at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration. The responses to these choice questions were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents.

Salmon restoration actions

Question 8 asked respondents to select an alternative for salmon restoration: no further actions, limited actions, and extensive actions. For these questions, we combined preferences for limited and extensive restoration; as such, “No” indicates that that respondent selected no further actions for salmon restoration and “Yes” indicates that the respondent selected limited or extensive salmon restoration actions. As shown in Table 7.9, 72.3% of Internet respondents wanted at least limited salmon restoration, whereas 63.3% of mail respondents wanted at least limited salmon restoration. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 6.1525; *Pr* = 0.013].

Table 7.9. Respondents that wanted at least limited salmon restoration by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	668	70.46%	544	72.34%	124	63.27%
No	280	29.54%	208	27.66%	72	36.73%
Total	948	100.00%	752	100.00%	196	100.00%

Forest and associated wildlife restoration actions

Question 9 asked respondents to select an alternative for forest and associated wildlife restoration: no further actions, limited actions, or extensive actions. For these questions, we combined preferences for limited and extensive restoration; as such, “No” indicates that that respondent selected no further actions for forest and associated wildlife restoration and “Yes” indicates that the respondent selected limited or extensive forest and associated wildlife restoration actions.

As shown in Table 7.10, 72.3% of Internet respondents wanted at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration, whereas 60.71% of mail respondents wanted at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 9.9953; *Pr* = 0.002].

Table 7.10. Respondents that wanted at least limited forests/associated wildlife restoration by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	663	69.94 %	544	72.34%	119	60.71%
No	285	30.06%	208	27.66%	77	39.29%
Total	948	100.00%	752	100.00%	196	100.00%

7.6 Debrief Questions

This section describes our evaluation of the mode-based differences in responses for variables associated with the debrief questions. As shown in Tables 7.11 through 7.14, the responses to these debrief questions were generally not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents. That said, Internet respondents thought it was more likely that public officials

would use the results of the survey when deciding what to do than mail respondents. In addition, Internet respondents were more likely to identify as a very strong or strong environmentalist.

Likelihood of using survey results

Question 11 asked, “How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do?” As shown in Table 7.11, more Internet respondents thought it was very likely or somewhat likely that public officials would use the results of the survey when deciding what to do than mail respondents (66.7% versus 58.6%, respectively). The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 11.0073; *Pr* = 0.012].

Table 7.11. Comparison of how likely respondents thought it would be that public officials would use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very likely	115	11.55	90	11.60	25	11.36
Somewhat likely	508	51.00	404	52.06	104	47.27
Not very likely	291	29.22	230	29.64	61	27.73
Not likely at all	82	8.23	52	6.70	30	13.64
Total	996	100.00	776	100.00	220	100.00

Certainty about paying for restoration

Question 12 asked, “How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills?” As shown in Table 7.12, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 5.5953; *Pr* = 0.133].

Table 7.12. Comparison of how certain respondents were that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills (Q12) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very certain	384	38.21	300	38.36	84	37.67
Somewhat certain	402	40.00	321	41.05	81	36.32
Not very certain	166	16.52	126	16.11	40	17.94
Not certain at all	53	5.27	35	4.48	18	8.07
Total	1,005	100.00	782	100.00	223	100.00

Program effectiveness

Question 13 asked, “Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem?” As shown in Table 7.13, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 3.9541; *Pr* = 0.266].

Table 7.13. Comparison of how effective respondents thought the restoration projects would be in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very effective	427	43.75	350	45.16	77	38.31
Moderately effective	393	40.27	308	39.74	85	42.29
Slightly effective	123	12.60	93	12.00	30	14.93
Not effective at all	33	3.38	24	3.10	9	4.48
Total	976	100.00	775	100.00	201	100.00

Environmentalist

Question 14 asked, “Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all?” As shown in Table 7.14, 42.7% of the Internet respondents considered themselves a very strong or strong environmentalist, whereas 32.2% of mail respondents considered themselves a very strong or strong environmentalist. Almost half of the mail respondents considered themselves to be moderate environmentalists (49.3%), whereas only 44.7% of Internet respondents considered themselves to be moderate environmentalists. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 15.4917; *Pr* = 0.004].

Table 7.14. Comparison of environmentalist (Q14) by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A very strong environmentalist	91	9.27	69	8.88	22	10.73
A strong environmentalist	305	31.06	261	33.59	44	21.46
A moderate environmentalist	448	45.62	347	44.66	101	49.27
Slightly environmentalist	100	10.18	76	9.78	24	11.71
Not an environmentalist at all	38	3.87	24	3.09	14	6.83
Total	982	100.00	777	100.00	205	100.00

7.7 Demographic Questions

This section describes our evaluation of the mode-based differences in responses for variables associated with the demographic questions. In general, Internet and mail respondents' demographics follow similar patterns. That said, the education and income levels for Internet respondents were significantly higher than education and income levels for mail respondents.

Age

Question 15 asked, "In what year were you born?" As shown in Table 7.15, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 8.8152; *Pr* = 0.455].

Table 7.15. Comparison of respondent age by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	% ^a
15 to 19 years	11	1.15	8	1.05	3	1.54
20 to 24 years	31	3.23	24	3.14	7	3.59
25 to 34 years	124	12.92	103	13.46	21	10.77
35 to 44 years	145	15.10	110	14.38	35	17.95
45 to 54 years	165	17.19	132	17.25	33	16.92
55 to 59 years	112	11.67	90	11.76	22	11.28
60 to 64 years	133	13.85	111	14.51	22	11.28
65 to 74 years	164	17.08	134	17.52	30	15.38
75 to 84 years	62	6.46	45	5.88	17	8.72
85 years and over	13	1.35	8	1.05	5	2.56
Total	960	100.00	765	100.00	195	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Gender

Question 16 asked, "Are you male or female?" As shown in Table 7.16, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 1.0360; *Pr* = 0.309].

Table 7.16. Comparison of gender by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	518	52.91	416	53.75	102	49.76
Female	461	47.09	358	46.25	103	50.24
Total	979	100.00	774	100.00	205	100.00

Education

Question 17 asked, “What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?” As shown in Table 7.17, 57.3% of Internet respondents had a bachelor’s degree or higher, whereas 44.6% of mail respondents had a bachelor’s degree or higher. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 11.3020; *Pr* = 0.023].

Table 7.17. Comparison of education by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	%
Did not finish high school	15	1.54	10	1.29	5	2.45
High school diploma or GED	96	9.83	72	9.31	24	11.76
Some college	332	33.98	248	32.08	84	41.18
Bachelor’s degree	271	27.74	227	29.37	44	21.57
Graduate or professional degree beyond a bachelor’s degree	263	26.92	216	27.94	47	23.04
Total	977	100.00	773	100.00	204	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Hispanic

Question 18 asked, “Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?” As shown in Table 7.18, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 1.4599; *Pr* = 0.227].

Table 7.18. Comparison of Hispanic question by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	36	3.57	25	3.19	11	4.89
No	972	96.43	758	96.81	214	95.11
Total	1,008	100.00	783	100.00	225	100.00

Race

Question 19 asked, “Please choose one or more of the races shown here that you consider yourself to be.” As shown in Table 7.19, the responses to this question were not significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 4.6024; *Pr* = 0.466].

Table 7.19. Comparison of race by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
White	822	85.27	651	85.55	171	84.24
Black	19	1.97	16	2.10	3	1.48
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	31	3.22	21	2.76	10	4.93
Asian	40	4.15	33	4.34	7	3.45
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11	1.14	7	0.92	4	1.97
Some other race	41	4.25	33	4.34	8	3.94
Total	964	100.00	761	100.00	203	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Income

Question 20 asked, “During 2014, what was your total income before taxes.” As shown in Table 7.20, Internet respondents reported higher incomes than mail respondents; for example, 52.6% of Internet respondents reported an income over \$70,000, whereas 44.6% of mail respondents reported an income over \$70,000. The responses to this question were significantly different between Internet and mail respondents [*Pearson chi2* = 12.6498; *Pr* = 0.013].

Table 7.20. Comparison of income by mode

Response	Sample		Internet		Mail	
	N	%	N	%	N	% ^a
Less than \$20,000	94	10.00	62	8.30	32	16.58
\$20,000 to \$39,999	137	14.57	110	14.73	27	13.99
\$40,000 to \$69,999	230	24.47	182	24.36	48	24.87
\$70,000 to \$99,999	203	21.6	168	22.49	35	18.13
Greater than \$100,000	276	29.36	225	30.12	51	26.42
Total	940	100.00	747	100.00	193	100.00

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

7.8 Willingness to Pay

This section describes our evaluation of the mode-based differences in WTP values. As in the conclusion of Chapter 6, the models estimated combine the forest-limited and forest-extensive programs. For the mail-only sample, we also combine the salmon-limited and salmon-extensive programs. For all programs, WTP is higher with the Internet sample. A chi-square test is conducted comparing the Internet and mail coefficients and the two models are found to be significantly different with $X^2 = 15.67$.

Internet-only sample

Tables 7.21 and 7.22 show the coefficient and WTP estimates for the Internet-only sample. As shown in Table 7.22, estimated mean WTP for limited salmon actions is \$305.73 with a 95% confidence interval of \$228.75 to \$382.71, estimated mean WTP for extensive salmon actions is \$379.73 with a 95% confidence interval of \$303.33 to \$456.13, and estimated mean WTP for combined forests/associated wildlife actions is \$302.96 with a 95% confidence interval of \$233.21 to \$372.72 (Table 7.22). The difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is \$74.00 and the difference is significant at the 5% level ($t = 2.22$).

Table 7.21. Conditional logit estimation results for the Internet-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.787	0.125	6.29	0.000	0.542	1.032
Salmon extensive	0.978	0.150	6.52	0.000	0.684	1.271
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.780	0.117	6.68	0.000	0.551	1.009
Price	-0.003	0.000	-6.34	0.000	-0.003	-0.002

Table 7.22. Mean WTP estimates (N = 752) for the Internet survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon restoration	\$305.73	\$39.27	\$228.75	\$382.71
Extensive salmon restoration	\$379.73	\$38.98	\$303.33	\$456.13
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$302.96	\$35.59	\$233.21	\$372.72

Mail-only sample

Tables 7.23 and 7.24 show the coefficient and WTP estimates for the mail-only sample. As shown in Table 7.24, estimated mean WTP for limited salmon actions is \$229.55 with a 95% confidence interval of \$145.09 to \$314.01, estimated mean WTP for extensive salmon actions is \$220.28 with a 95% confidence interval of \$119.92 to \$320.64, and estimated mean WTP for combined forests/associated wildlife actions is \$161.85 with a 95% confidence interval of \$82.62 to \$241.09. The difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is -\$9.27 and the difference is not significant ($t = -0.19$); because this difference is insignificant and negative, we combine limited and extensive salmon actions in Tables 7.25 and 7.26.

Table 7.23. Conditional logit estimation results for the mail-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.905	0.256	3.54	0.000	0.404	1.406
Salmon extensive	0.868	0.318	2.73	0.006	0.245	1.492
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.638	0.240	2.66	0.008	0.168	1.108
Price	-0.004	0.001	-4.81	0.000	-0.006	-0.002

Table 7.24. Mean WTP estimates (N = 196) for the mail survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon restoration	\$229.55	\$43.09	\$145.09	\$314.01
Extensive salmon restoration	\$220.28	\$51.21	\$119.92	\$320.64
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$161.85	\$40.43	\$82.62	\$241.09

As described above, because the difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is -\$9.27 and is not significant ($t = -0.19$), we combine limited and extensive salmon actions. Table 7.25 and 7.26 show the coefficient and WTP estimates for the combined mail-only sample. As shown in Table 7.26, estimated mean WTP for combined salmon actions is \$226.25 with a 95% confidence interval of \$149.86 to \$302.64 and estimated mean WTP for combined forests/associated wildlife actions is \$162.74 with a 95% confidence interval of \$85.15 to \$240.33.

Table 7.25. Conditional logit estimation results for the combined mail-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon combined	0.904	0.256	3.53	0.000	0.401	1.406
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.650	0.231	2.81	0.005	0.197	1.103
Price	-0.004	0.001	-5.19	0.000	-0.006	-0.002

Table 7.26. Mean WTP estimates (N = 196) for the combined mail survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Salmon combined	\$226.25	\$38.98	\$149.86	\$302.64
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$162.74	\$39.59	\$85.15	\$240.33

7.9 Item Non-Response

This section describes our evaluation of the mode-based differences in item non-response.

Table 7.27 presents a summary of questions with a significant mode-based difference in item non-response. All of the questions in this table except Q2 occurred after the survey presented all of the information required for respondents to answer the choices questions (Q8 and Q9).

For the salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration choice questions (Q8 and Q9), 3.96% of Internet respondents did not provide an answer and 12.89% of mail respondents did not provide an answer; the difference between item non-response for Internet and mail is significant. It should be noted, however, that the same respondents who did not respond to the salmon restoration choice question (Q8) also did not respond to the forests and associated wildlife restoration choice questions (Q9).

Seventeen respondents terminated the survey after Question 13. All of these respondents were assigned to the mail mode. Most of these respondents were located in Washington (13 of the 17), with most of the Washington respondents in western Washington (12 of the 13 respondents). Because these respondents did not provide demographic information, we cannot conclude anything about their age, gender, education level, Hispanicity, race, or income.

Table 7.27. Summary of questions with significant differences for item non-response between Internet and mail

Question	% of missing values for Internet (N)	% missing values for mail (N)	Pearson chi2
Visited Elwha River (Q2)	0.00 (0)	1.33 (3)	Pearson chi2 = 10.4712; Pr = 0.001
Salmon restoration actions (Q8)	3.96 (31)	12.89 (29)	Pearson chi2 = 24.8957; Pr = 0.000
Forests and associated wildlife restoration actions (Q9)	3.96 (31)	12.89 (29)	Pearson chi2 = 24.8957; Pr = 0.000
Program effectiveness (Q13)	1.02 (8)	10.67 (24)	Pearson chi2 = 52.8939; Pr = 0.000
Environmentalist (Q14)	0.77 (6)	8.89 (20)	Pearson chi2 = 45.8892; Pr = 0.000
Age (Q15)	2.30 (18)	13.33 (30)	Pearson chi2 = 46.9241; Pr = 0.000
Gender (Q16)	1.15 (9)	8.89 (20)	Pearson chi2 = 37.4667; Pr = 0.000
Education (Q17)	1.28 (10)	9.33 (21)	Pearson chi2 = 38.0547; Pr = 0.000
Hispanic (Q18)	3.58 (28)	9.33 (21)	Pearson chi2 = 12.5266; Pr = 0.000
Race (Q19)	2.81 (22)	9.78 (22)	Pearson chi2 = 20.3283; Pr = 0.000
Income (Q 20)	4.60 (36)	14.22 (32)	Pearson chi2 = 25.7351; Pr = 0.000

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8. Geographic Extent of the Market

In this chapter, we compare on how responses to attitudinal, demographic, and choice questions vary by location. We evaluate responses from the state of Washington versus the state of Oregon as well as responses from western Washington versus eastern Washington. We present our conclusions from this chapter in Chapter 9.

8.1 Review of the Literature

Understanding the total economic value of the Elwha River ecosystem restoration requires an understanding of the extent of the market for such environmental goods. Initial survey development work showed that respondents in Portland, Oregon and Spokane, Washington indicated preferences and values for the described restoration actions in the Elwha River area. Related research showed that people far from the Elwha River valued removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams and restoration of the river ecosystem (Loomis, 1996). Other studies have shown that the extent of the market for well-known environmental improvements can be quite large (Carson et al., 1991, 1994; Bateman et al., 2005).

8.2 Response Rates

In Table 8.1, we provide presents the total sample size, the number of completed surveys, and the overall response rate by state. As described in Chapter 4, we targeted 75% completes for Washington and 25% completes for Oregon for both mail and internet surveys; the target completes is similar to the actual completes. In addition, overall response rate is similar across states. This data is not broken into region for western and eastern Washington. Using a proportion test, we tested the difference in response rates between the sample states and found no significant difference (p-value of 0.12).

Table 8.1. Sample size and response rate by state

Mode of data collection	Sample size	Completed surveys	Overall response rate
Washington	3,558	766	24.34%
Oregon	1,186	242	22.65%

8.3 Familiarity Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the differences in responses, based on geographic region, for variables associated with the respondents' familiarity with the Elwha River and the Olympic National Park. As shown in Tables 8.2 through 8.9, respondents in Washington, particularly western Washington, were more familiar with the Elwha River and the Olympic National Park. All responses to the familiarity questions were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon, as well as respondents in western and eastern Washington.

Heard about Elwha River

Question 1 asked, "Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River?" As shown in Table 8.2, 64.6% of Washington respondents had heard of the Elwha River, whereas only 29.1% of Oregon respondents had heard of the Elwha River. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 93.9191; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.2. Comparison of whether respondents had heard of the Elwha River (Q1) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	564	56.06	494	64.58	70	29.05
No	442	43.94	271	35.42	171	70.95
Total	1,006	100.00	765	100.00	241	100.00

Of the Washington respondents, more western Washington respondents had heard of the Elwha River than eastern Washington respondents (68.8% versus 45.3%, respectfully; Table 8.3). The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 27.2301; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.3. Comparison of whether respondents had heard of the Elwha River (Q1) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	494	64.58	432	68.79	62	45.26
No	271	35.42	196	31.21	75	54.74
Total	765	100.00	628	100.00	137	100.00

Visited Elwha River

Question 2 asked, “Have you ever visited the Elwha River?” As shown in Table 8.4, 29.7% of Washington respondents had visited the Elwha River, whereas only 11.6% of Oregon respondents had visited the Elwha River. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 31.6763; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.4. Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (Q2) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	255	25.37	227	29.71	28	11.62
No	750	74.63	537	70.29	213	88.38
Total	1,005	100.00	764	100.00	241	100.00

Of the Washington respondents, more western Washington respondents had visited the Elwha River than eastern Washington respondents (32.5% versus 16.8%, respectfully; Table 8.5). The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 13.3508; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.5. Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited the Elwha River (Q2) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	227	29.71	204	32.54	23	16.79
No	537	70.29	423	67.46	114	83.21
Total	764	100.00	627	100.00	137	100.00

Visited Olympic National Park

Question 3 asked, “Have you ever visited Olympic National Park?” As shown in Table 8.6, 76.1% of Washington respondents had visited the Olympic National Park, whereas 51.7% of Oregon respondents had visited the Olympic National Park. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 52.0908; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.6. Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	706	70.25	582	76.08	124	51.67
No	299	29.75	183	23.92	116	48.33
Total	1,005	100.00	765	100.00	240	100.00

Of the Washington respondents, more western Washington respondents had visited the Olympic National Park than eastern Washington respondents (79.3% versus 61.3%, respectfully; Table 8.7). The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 19.9900; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.7. Comparison of whether respondents had ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	582	76.08	498	79.30	84	61.31
No	183	23.92	130	20.70	53	38.69
Total	765	100.00	628	100.00	137	100.00

Heard or read about dam removal on Elwha River

Question 4 asked, “Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River?” As shown in Table 8.8, 52% of Washington respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River, whereas only 23.24% of Oregon respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 61.3414; *Pr* = 0.000].

Table 8.8. Comparison of whether respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	454	45.13	398	52.03	56	23.24
No	552	54.87	367	47.97	185	76.76
Total	1,006	100.00	765	100.00	241	100.00

Of the Washington respondents, more western Washington respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River than eastern Washington respondents (55.4% versus 36.5%, respectfully; Table 8.9). The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2 = 16.1260; Pr = 0.000*].

Table 8.9. Comparison of whether respondents had heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	398	52.03	348	55.41	50	36.50
No	367	47.97	280	44.59	87	63.50
Total	765	100.00	628	100.00	137	100.00

8.4 Understanding Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the differences in responses to the understanding questions based on geographic region. These questions asked respondents how well they understood information about what they previously read. As shown in Tables 8.10 through 8.15, more than 90% of respondents understood the information they read. The responses to these understanding questions were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon; these responses were also not significantly different in western and eastern Washington.

Understood information about the Elwha River ecosystem

Question 5 asked, “How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the Elwha River Ecosystem?” As shown in Table 8.10, most respondents understood the information about the Elwha River Ecosystem; the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 1.3961; *Pr* = 0.498].

Table 8.10. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	920	91.72	700	91.98	220	90.91
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	76	7.58	57	7.49	19	7.85
I didn't understand it at all	7	0.70	4	0.53	3	1.24
Total	1,003	100.00	761	100.00	242	100.00

As shown in Table 8.11, responses to this question were also not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 0.2075; *Pr* = 0.901].

Table 8.11. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	700	91.98	575	92.15	125	91.24
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	57	7.49	46	7.37	11	8.03
I didn't understand it at all	4	0.53	3	0.48	1	0.73
Total	761	100.00	624	100.00	137	100.00

Understood information about the salmon restoration alternatives

Question 6 asked, “How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the salmon restoration alternatives?” As shown in Table 8.12, most respondents understood the information about the salmon restoration alternatives; the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 3.0434; *Pr* = 0.218].

Table 8.12. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	914	91.04	695	91.09	219	90.87
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	87	8.67	67	8.78	20	8.30
I didn't understand it at all	3	0.30	1	0.13	2	0.83
Total	1,004	100.00	763	100.00	241	100.00

As shown in Table 8.13, responses to this question were also not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 0.2171; *Pr* = 0.897].

Table 8.13. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	695	91.09	572	91.08	123	91.11
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	67	8.78	55	8.76	12	8.89
I didn't understand it at all	1	0.13	1	0.16	0	0.00
Total	763	100.00	628	100.00	135	100.00

Understood information about the forest and associated wildlife restoration alternatives

Question 7 asked, “How well do you feel you understood what you just read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives?” As shown in Table 8.14, most respondents understood the information about the forest restoration alternatives; the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 4.4657; *Pr* = 0.107].

Table 8.14. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	923	92.02	696	91.34	227	94.19
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	76	7.58	64	8.40	12	4.98
I didn't understand it at all	4	0.4	2	0.26	2	0.83
Total	1,003	100.00	762	100.00	241	100.00

As shown in Table 8.15, responses to this question were also not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 2.7341; *Pr* = 0.255].

Table 8.15. Comparison of how well respondents felt they understood what they read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	696	91.34	569	90.89	127	93.38
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	64	8.40	56	8.95	8	5.88
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.26	1	0.16	1	0.74
Total	762	100.00	626	100.00	136	100.00

8.5 Choice Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the differences in responses to the choice questions based on geographic region. For these questions, we combined preferences for limited and extensive restoration. As shown in Tables 8.16 through 8.19, respondents in Washington,

particularly western Washington, were more likely to want at least limited salmon restoration, whereas respondents in Oregon were more likely to want at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration. The responses to these choice questions were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon; these responses were also not significantly different in western and eastern Washington.

Salmon restoration actions

Question 8 asked respondents to select an alternative for salmon restoration: no further actions, limited actions, and extensive actions. For these questions, we combined preferences for limited and extensive restoration; as such, “No” indicates that that respondent selected no further actions for salmon restoration and “Yes” indicates that the respondent selected limited or extensive salmon restoration actions.

As shown in Table 8.16, 71.4% of Washington respondents wanted at least limited salmon restoration, whereas 67.5% of Oregon respondents wanted at least limited salmon restoration. The responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 1.2301; *Pr* = 0.267].

Table 8.16. Respondents that wanted at least limited salmon restoration (Q8) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	668	70.46	514	71.39	154	67.54
No	280	29.54	206	28.61	74	32.46
Total	948	100.00	720	100.00	228	100.00

Of the Washington respondents, more western Washington respondents wanted at least limited salmon restoration than eastern Washington respondents (Table 8.17); however, the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 2.9269; *Pr* = 0.087].

Table 8.17. Respondents that wanted at least limited salmon restoration (Q8) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	514	71.39	434	72.70	80	65.04
No	206	28.61	163	27.30	43	34.96
Total	720	100.00	597	100.00	123	100.00

Forests and associated wildlife restoration actions

Question 9 asked respondents to select an alternative for forest and associated wildlife restoration: no further actions, limited actions, and extensive actions. For these questions, we also combined preferences for limited and extensive restoration; as such, “No” indicates that that respondent selected no further actions for forest and associated wildlife restoration and “Yes” indicates that the respondent selected limited or extensive forest and associated wildlife restoration actions.

These responses differed from Question 8, the salmon restoration actions; more respondents in Oregon wanted at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration than respondents in Washington. As shown in Table 8.18, 72.4% of Oregon respondents wanted at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration, whereas 69.2% of Washington respondents wanted at least limited forest and associated wildlife; however, the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 0.8443; *Pr* = 0.358].

Table 8.18. Respondents that wanted at least limited forest/associated wildlife restoration (Q9) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	663	69.94	498	69.17	165	72.37
No	285	30.06	222	30.83	63	27.63
Total	948	100.00	720	100.00	228	100.00

Of the Washington respondents, more western Washington respondents wanted at least limited forest and associated wildlife restoration than eastern Washington respondents (Table 8.19); however, the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 0.7635; *Pr* = 0.382].

Table 8.19. Respondents that wanted at least limited forest/associated wildlife restoration (Q9) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	498	69.17	417	69.85	81	65.85
No	222	30.83	180	30.15	42	34.15
Total	720	100.00	597	100.00	123	100.00

8.6 Debrief Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the differences in responses to the debrief questions based on geographic region. As shown in Tables 8.20 through 8.27, the responses to these debrief questions were generally not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon. That said, respondents in Washington were more certain that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills than respondents in Oregon. In addition, responses to these debrief questions were also generally not significantly different in western and eastern Washington; however, respondents in western Washington tend to consider themselves as stronger environmentalists than respondents in eastern Washington.

Survey use by public officials

Question 11 asked, “How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do?” As shown in Table 8.20, responses about the likelihood that public officials would use the results of the survey to make decisions did not vary significantly between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 0.3814; *Pr* = 0.944].

Table 8.20. Comparison of how likely respondents thought it would be that public officials would use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	%
Very likely	115	11.55	88	11.59	27	11.39
Somewhat likely	508	51.00	390	51.38	118	49.79
Not very likely	291	29.22	218	28.72	73	30.80
Not likely at all	82	8.23	63	8.30	19	8.02
Total	996	100.00	759	100.00	237	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

As shown in Table 8.21, responses to this question were also not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 4.5278; *Pr* = 0.210].

Table 8.21. Comparison of how likely respondents thought it would be that public officials would use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	% ^a	N	%	N	% ^a
Very likely	88	11.59	68	10.90	20	14.81
Somewhat likely	390	51.38	331	53.04	59	43.70
Not very likely	218	28.72	176	28.21	42	31.11
Not likely at all	63	8.30	49	7.85	14	10.37
Total	759	100.00	624	100.00	135	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Certainty

Question 12 asked, “How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills?” As shown in Table 8.22, respondents in Washington were generally more certain that they would have to help pay for restoration than respondents in Oregon. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 11.6983; *Pr* = 0.008].

Table 8.22. Comparison of how certain respondents were that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills (Q12) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very certain	384	38.21	299	39.14	85	35.27
Somewhat certain	402	40.00	317	41.49	85	35.27
Not very certain	166	16.52	110	14.40	56	23.24
Not certain at all	53	5.27	38	4.97	15	6.22
Total	1,005	100.00	764	100.00	241	100.00

As shown in Table 8.23, the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 1.1905; *Pr* = 0.755].

Table 8.23. Comparison of how certain respondents were that they would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of their 2016 electricity bills (Q12) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very certain	299	39.14	245	39.01	54	39.71
Somewhat certain	317	41.49	257	40.92	60	44.12
Not very certain	110	14.40	94	14.97	16	11.76
Not certain at all	38	4.97	32	5.10	6	4.41
Total	764	100.00	628	100.00	136	100.00

Program effectiveness

Question 13 asked, “Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem?” As shown in Table 8.24, responses about the effectiveness of restoration project did not vary significantly between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 1.5950; *Pr* = 0.661].

Table 8.24. Comparison of how effective respondents thought the restoration projects would be in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very effective	427	43.75	327	44.01	100	42.92
Moderately effective	393	40.27	303	40.78	90	38.63
Slightly effective	123	12.60	90	12.11	33	14.16
Not effective at all	33	3.38	23	3.10	10	4.29
Total	976	100.00	743	100.00	233	100.00

As shown in Table 8.25, the responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 9.1187; *Pr* = 0.028].

Table 8.25. Comparison of how effective respondents thought the restoration projects would be in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
Very effective	327	44.01	269	43.95	58	44.27
Moderately effective	303	40.78	260	42.48	43	32.82
Slightly effective	90	12.11	65	10.62	25	19.08
Not effective at all	23	3.10	18	2.94	5	3.82
Total	743	100.00	612	100.00	131	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Environmentalist

Question 14 asked, “Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all?” As shown in Table 8.26, respondents identification as an environmentalist did not vary significantly between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 9.1066; *Pr* = 0.058].

Table 8.26. Comparison of environmentalist (Q14) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	% ^a
A very strong environmentalist	91	9.27	67	9.01	24	10.08
A strong environmentalist	305	31.06	234	31.45	71	29.83
A moderate environmentalist	448	45.62	339	45.56	109	45.80
Slightly environmentalist	100	10.18	82	11.02	18	7.56
Not an environmentalist at all	38	3.87	22	2.96	16	6.72
Total	982	100.00	744	100.00	238	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

As shown in Table 8.27, more respondents in western Washington identified as very strong or strong environmentalists, while more respondents in eastern Washington identified as a moderate environmentalists; however, the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 9.3306; *Pr* = 0.053].

Table 8.27. Comparison of environmentalist (Q14) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
A very strong environmentalist	67	9.01	58	9.52	9	6.67
A strong environmentalist	234	31.45	195	32.02	39	28.89
A moderate environmentalist	339	45.56	270	44.33	69	51.11
Slightly environmentalist	82	11.02	72	11.82	10	7.41
Not an environmentalist at all	22	2.96	14	2.30	8	5.93
Total	744	100.00	609	100.00	135	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

8.7 Demographic Questions

In this section, we present our evaluation of the differences in responses to the demographic questions based on geographic region. In general, respondent's demographics followed similar patterns across Washington and Oregon and across western and eastern Washington. That said, the education levels in western Washington were significantly higher than education levels in eastern Washington and race was slightly different across the states and across western and eastern Washington.

Age

Question 15 asked, "In what year were you born?" As shown in Table 8.28, respondent's age follow similar patterns across Washington and Oregon. Differences between states were not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 7.9861; *Pr* = 0.536].

Table 8.28. Comparison of respondent age (Q15) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
15 to 19 years	11	1.15	10	1.38	1	0.43
20 to 24 years	31	3.23	25	3.44	6	2.58
25 to 34 years	124	12.92	91	12.52	33	14.16
35 to 44 years	145	15.1	103	14.17	42	18.03
45 to 54 years	165	17.19	129	17.74	36	15.45
55 to 59 years	112	11.67	86	11.83	26	11.16
60 to 64 years	133	13.85	103	14.17	30	12.88

Table 8.28. Comparison of respondent age (Q15) by state (cont.)

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
65 to 74 years	164	17.08	118	16.23	46	19.74
75 to 84 years	62	6.46	51	7.02	11	4.72
85 years and over	13	1.35	11	1.51	2	0.86
Total	960	100.00	727	100.00	233	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

As shown in Table 8.29, differences in age between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington were also not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 3.5364; *Pr* = 0.939].

Table 8.29. Comparison of respondent age (Q15) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	%
15 to 19 years	10	1.38	8	1.34	2	1.52
20 to 24 years	25	3.44	18	3.03	7	5.30
25 to 34 years	91	12.52	74	12.44	17	12.88
35 to 44 years	103	14.17	87	14.62	16	12.12
45 to 54 years	129	17.74	110	18.49	19	14.39
55 to 59 years	86	11.83	69	11.60	17	12.88
60 to 64 years	103	14.17	84	14.12	19	14.39
65 to 74 years	118	16.23	95	15.97	23	17.42
75 to 84 years	51	7.02	41	6.89	10	7.58
85 years and over	11	1.51	9	1.51	2	1.52
Total	727	100.00	595	100.00	132	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Gender

Question 16 asked, “Are you male or female?” As shown in Table 8.30, respondent’s gender follows similar patterns across Washington and Oregon. Differences between states were not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 0.0286; *Pr* = 0.866].

Table 8.30. Comparison of gender (Q16) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	518	52.91	392	52.76	126	53.39
Female	461	47.09	351	47.24	110	46.61
Total	979	100.00	743	100.00	236	100.00

As shown in Table 8.31, differences in gender between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington were also not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 0.0218; *Pr* = 0.883].

Table 8.31. Comparison of gender (Q16) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	392	52.76	320	52.63	72	53.33
No	351	47.24	288	47.37	63	46.67
Total	743	100.00	608	100.00	135	100.00

Education

Question 17 asked, “What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?” As shown in Table 8.32, respondent’s levels of education follows similar patterns across Washington and Oregon. Differences between states were not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 2.0507; *Pr* = 0.726].

Table 8.32. Comparison of education (Q17) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	% ^a	N	% ^a	N	% ^a
Did not finish high school	15	1.54	10	1.35	5	2.12
High school diploma or GED	96	9.83	74	9.99	22	9.32
Some college	332	33.98	256	34.55	76	32.20
Bachelor’s degree	271	27.74	208	28.07	63	26.69
Graduate or Professional degree beyond a bachelor’s degree	263	26.92	193	26.05	70	29.66
Total	977	100.00	741	100.00	236	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

As shown in Table 8.33, respondents in western Washington generally had higher education levels than respondents in eastern Washington. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 16.0290; *Pr* = 0.003].

Table 8.33. Comparison of education (Q17) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	% ^a	N	%	N	%
Did not finish high school	10	1.35	6	0.99	4	2.96
High school diploma or GED	74	9.99	53	8.75	21	15.56
Some college	256	34.55	201	33.17	55	40.74
Bachelor's degree	208	28.07	182	30.03	26	19.26
Graduate or Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree	193	26.05	164	27.06	29	21.48
Total	741	100.00	606	100.00	135	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Hispanic

Question 18 asked, "Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" As shown in Table 8.34, respondent's hispanicity follows similar patterns across Washington and Oregon. Differences between states were not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 0.2908; *Pr* = 0.590].

Table 8.34. Comparison of hispanicity (Q18) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	36	3.57	26	3.39	10	4.13
No	972	96.43	740	96.61	232	95.87
Total	1,008	100.00	766	100.00	242	100.00

As shown in Table 8.35, differences in hispanicity between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington were also not significant [*Pearson chi2* = 0.1146; *Pr* = 0.735].

Table 8.35. Comparison of hispanicity (Q18) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	26	3.39	22	3.50	4	2.92
No	740	96.61	607	96.50	133	97.08
Total	766	100.00	629	100.00	137	100.00

Race

Question 19 asked, “Please choose one or more of the races shown here that you consider yourself to be.” As shown in Table 8.36, in Washington, more respondent’s identified as Black, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; whereas, in Oregon, more respondent’s identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native and Some Other Race. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 13.5959; *Pr* = 0.018].

Table 8.36. Comparison of race (Q19) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	822	85.27	626	85.17	196	85.59
Black	19	1.97	17	2.31	2	0.87
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31	3.22	19	2.59	12	5.24
Asian	40	4.15	36	4.90	4	1.75
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11	1.14	10	1.36	1	0.44
Some other race	41	4.25	27	3.67	14	6.11
Total	964	100.00	735	100.00	229	100.00

As shown in Table 8.37, in western Washington, more respondent’s identified as Black and Asian; whereas, in eastern Washington, more respondent’s identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native. The responses to this question were significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 14.9479; *Pr* = 0.011].

Table 8.37. Comparison of race (Q19) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	%
White	626	85.17	512	85.19	114	85.07
Black	17	2.31	16	2.66	1	0.75
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	2.59	10	1.66	9	6.72
Asian	36	4.9	33	5.49	3	2.24
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	10	1.36	8	1.33	2	1.49
Some other race	27	3.67	22	3.66	5	3.73
Total	735	100.00	601	100.00	134	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

Income

Question 20 asked, “During 2014, what was your total income before taxes.” As shown in Table 8.38, in Washington, more respondents reported an income of greater than \$100,000 and fewer respondents reported an income of less than \$20,000 than respondents in Oregon. However, the responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in Washington and respondents in Oregon [*Pearson chi2* = 5.4975; *Pr* = 0.240].

Table 8.38. Comparison of income (Q20) by state

Response	Sample		Washington State		Oregon State	
	N	%	N	%	N	% ^a
Less than \$20,000	94	10.00	63	8.82	31	13.72
\$20,000 to \$39,999	137	14.57	102	14.29	35	15.49
\$40,000 to \$69,999	230	24.47	177	24.79	53	23.45
\$70,000 to \$99,999	203	21.6	155	21.71	48	21.24
Greater than \$100,000	276	29.36	217	30.39	59	26.11
Total	940	100.00	714	100.00	226	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

As shown in Table 8.39, respondents in western Washington reported a higher income than respondents in eastern Washington; however, responses to this question were not significantly different between respondents in western Washington and respondents in eastern Washington [*Pearson chi2* = 6.5767; *Pr* = 0.160].

Table 8.39. Comparison of income (Q20) by region

Response	Sample		Western Washington		Eastern Washington	
	N	%	N	% ^a	N	%
Less than \$20,000	63	8.82	48	8.18	15	11.81
\$20,000 to \$39,999	102	14.29	77	13.12	25	19.69
\$40,000 to \$69,999	177	24.79	147	25.04	30	23.62
\$70,000 to \$99,999	155	21.71	133	22.66	22	17.32
Greater than \$100,000	217	30.39	182	31.01	35	27.56
Total	714	100.00	587	100.00	127	100.00

a. Total may not sum due to rounding.

8.8 Willingness to Pay

This section describes our evaluation of the geographical-based differences in WTP values. Tables 8.40 and 8.41 show the coefficient and WTP estimates for the State of Washington and Tables 8.42 and 8.43 show the coefficient and WTP estimates for the State of Oregon. Tables 8.44 and 8.45 provide estimates for the western Washington region and Tables 8.46 through 8.49 provide estimates for the eastern Washington region. As in the conclusion of Chapter 6, the models estimated combine the forest-limited and forest-extensive programs. For the eastern Washington region sample, we also combine the salmon-limited and salmon-extensive programs, as described in more detail below.

A chi-square test was conducted comparing the Washington and Oregon coefficients and the two models are not significantly different with $X^2 = 6.31$. A chi-square test was also conducted comparing the western Washington and eastern Washington coefficients and the two models are significantly different with $X^2 = 14.64$.

Washington State

For Washington State, estimated mean WTP for limited salmon actions is \$283.31 with a 95% confidence interval of \$225.89 to \$340.72, and estimated mean WTP for extensive salmon actions is \$332.22 with a 95% confidence interval of \$275.24 to \$389.20. Estimated mean WTP for combined forest/associated wildlife actions is \$239.55 with a 95% confidence interval of \$191.15 to \$287.95. The difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is \$48.91 and the difference is significant at the 10% level ($t = 1.84$).

Table 8.40. Conditional logit estimation results for the Washington-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.952	0.129	7.36	0.000	0.698	1.206
Salmon extensive	1.116	0.156	7.16	0.000	0.811	1.422
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.805	0.120	6.69	0.000	0.569	1.041
Price	-0.003	0.000	-8.04	0.000	-0.004	-0.003

Table 8.41. Mean WTP estimates (N = 720) for the Washington survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon restoration	\$283.31	\$29.29	\$225.89	\$340.72
Extensive salmon restoration	\$332.22	\$29.07	\$275.24	\$389.20
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$239.55	\$24.69	\$191.15	\$287.95

Oregon State

For Oregon State, estimated mean WTP for limited salmon actions is \$235.92 with a 95% confidence interval of \$36.44 to \$435.41, and estimated mean WTP for extensive salmon actions is \$321.05 with a 95% confidence interval of \$121.54 to \$520.56. Estimated mean WTP for combined forest/associated wildlife actions is \$371.08 with a 95% confidence interval of \$139.53 to \$602.63. The difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is \$85.13 and the difference is not significant ($t = 0.85$). Given the large magnitude of the difference, the insignificance is probably due to the small sample size.

Table 8.42. Conditional logit estimation results for the Oregon-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.380	0.226	1.68	0.093	-0.063	0.824
Salmon extensive	0.518	0.273	1.90	0.058	-0.017	1.052
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.598	0.211	2.83	0.005	0.184	1.012
Price	-0.002	0.001	-2.22	0.026	-0.003	-0.000

Table 8.43. Mean WTP estimates (N = 228) for the Oregon survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon restoration	\$235.92	\$101.78	\$36.44	\$435.41
Extensive salmon restoration	\$321.05	\$101.79	\$121.54	\$520.56
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$371.08	\$118.14	\$139.53	\$602.63

Western Washington region

For the western Washington region, estimated mean WTP for limited salmon actions is \$290.16 with a 95% confidence interval of \$219.40 to \$360.91, and estimated mean WTP for extensive salmon actions is \$376.67 with a 95% confidence interval of \$305.41 to \$447.94. Estimated mean WTP for combined forests/associated wildlife actions is \$252.89 with a 95% confidence interval of \$194.03 to \$311.75. The difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is \$86.51 and the difference is significant at the 1% level ($t = 2.77$).

Table 8.44. Conditional logit estimation results for the western Washington-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	0.894	0.143	6.24	0.000	0.614	1.175
Salmon extensive	1.161	0.170	6.82	0.000	0.827	1.494
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.779	0.132	5.89	0.000	0.520	1.039
Price	-0.003	0.000	-6.70	0.000	-0.004	-0.002

Table 8.45. Mean WTP estimates (N = 597) for the western Washington survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon restoration	\$290.16	\$36.10	\$219.40	\$360.91
Extensive salmon restoration	\$376.67	\$36.36	\$305.41	\$447.94
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$252.89	\$30.03	\$194.03	\$311.75

Eastern Washington region

For the eastern Washington region, estimated mean WTP for limited salmon actions is \$264.03 with a 95% confidence interval of \$171.60 to \$356.46, and estimated mean WTP for extensive salmon actions is \$163.88 with a 95% confidence interval of \$37.39 to \$290.37. Estimated mean WTP for combined forests/associated wildlife actions is \$197.58 with a 95% confidence interval of \$113.19 to \$281.98. The difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is -\$100.15 and the difference is insignificant ($t = -1.49$). Because this difference is insignificant and negative, we combine limited and extensive salmon actions in Table 8.48.

Table 8.46. Conditional logit estimation results for the eastern Washington-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon limited	1.208	0.304	3.97	0.000	0.6118116	1.803
Salmon extensive	0.750	0.400	1.87	0.061	-0.0349384	1.534
Forests/associated wildlife combined	0.904	0.290	3.12	0.002	0.3353686	1.472
Price	-0.005	0.001	-4.52	0.000	-0.0065584	-0.003

Table 8.47. Mean WTP estimates (N = 123) for the eastern Washington survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Limited salmon restoration	\$264.03	\$47.16	\$171.60	\$356.46
Extensive salmon restoration	\$163.88	\$64.54	\$37.39	\$290.37
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$197.58	\$43.06	\$113.19	\$281.98

As described above and shown in Table 8.47, the difference between the salmon limited and extensive programs is -\$100.15 and the difference is insignificant ($t = -1.49$). Because this difference is insignificant and negative, we combine limited and extensive salmon actions in Tables 8.48 and 8.49. In this combined model, estimated mean WTP for combined salmon actions is \$231.69 with a 95% confidence interval of \$156.07 to \$307.31, and estimated mean WTP for combined forest/associated wildlife actions is \$199.22 with a 95% confidence interval of \$124.26 to \$274.17.

Table 8.48. Conditional logit estimation results for the combined eastern Washington-only model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Salmon combined	1.204	0.313	3.85	0.000	0.591	1.817
Forests/associated wildlife combined	1.035	0.284	3.65	0.000	0.479	1.591
Price	-0.005	0.001	-5.43	0.000	-0.007	-0.003

Table 8.49. Mean WTP estimates for the combined eastern Washington survey

Program	Estimated WTP	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
Salmon combined	\$231.69	\$38.58	\$156.07	\$307.31
Forests/associated wildlife combined	\$199.22	\$38.24	\$124.26	\$274.17

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9. Validity Assessment and Lessons Learned

9.1 Validity of the Value Estimates

Having considered the results, presented in Chapters 5 through 8, this chapter discusses the accuracy of the WTP estimates. We first outline a framework by which we consider accuracy (Section 9.1.1), and then we apply the framework to assess the validity of the results (Sections 9.1.2 and 9.1.3). We summarize what we learned from the Elwha River pilot study in Section 9.2.

9.1.1 Validity assessment framework

From a conceptual point of view, it can be challenging to assess the accuracy of WTP values because true WTP values cannot be known directly.¹ As economists, we would like to know the WTP of Washington and Oregon residents for salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration. However, we must use evidence from the real world to infer what we can about the magnitude of true WTP for salmon restoration and forests and associated wildlife restoration. This challenge is not limited to nonmarket valuation. In market valuation, for example, economists use evidence from trades in the marketplace to make inferences about true WTP. In nonmarket valuation, economists often apply survey methods like those employed in this study.

So, the question for economists is how to evaluate the accuracy of indirect, real-world evidence about true WTP.² In evaluating individual studies like ours, the evidence that economists consider falls into two categories: evidence about “content validity” and “construct validity.” Content validity assessment explores whether the procedures followed in collecting and analyzing the data were fully conducive to estimating the true value or values. Construct validity

1. This discussion draws heavily on Bishop (2003) and Bishop and Boyle (forthcoming), which offer much more detailed expositions. See also Mitchell and Carson (1989).

2. Traditionally, social scientists have considered both the reliability and validity of their methods. Reliability has to do with the consistency of the valuation tools, if they were repeatedly applied to the same problem; stated less precisely, reliability has to do with how “noisy” the value estimates are. Validity has to do with possible biases. The two are related: noisy results make it difficult to find biases that may exist in the data. In this report, we do not attempt to address the reliability of our results; we assume that they are sufficiently reliable to evaluate validity.

assessment examines results, exploring whether they conform to expectations based on theory, intuition, and past experience in other, comparable studies.³

9.1.2 Content validity

We believe that our study has high content validity and that it employed procedures that are conducive to valid estimation of the values of the salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration for the Elwha River ecosystem.

The stated-preference (SP) methods that we used in our study borrowed heavily from contingent valuation (CV), a heavily scrutinized approach to nonmarket valuation.⁴ Although we did not do a CV study per se, the approach we took is a close relative and much from the CV debate applies to this study. The ongoing scrutiny and debate concerns whether surveys administered to the public can be conducted in ways that lead to valid estimates of values for environmental amenities. Many experts have concluded that *if they are properly designed and executed*, SP studies can yield valid measures of nonmarket values. We believe that our study was properly designed and executed for several reasons:

- ▶ The study was firmly rooted in the economic theory of value.
- ▶ The survey was designed in close collaboration with scientists and resource managers who were knowledgeable about the Elwha River ecosystem.
- ▶ A team of economists with decades of experience in stated preference methods, the econometrics of value estimation, ecosystem valuation, and relevant past studies oversaw the survey design and execution.
- ▶ As the survey instrument evolved, we repeatedly subjected it to focus groups and cognitive interviews to ensure the material was clearly and concisely presented.
- ▶ A reputable company, MSI, conducted the surveys using standard procedures.

3. A third type of evidence falls under the heading of “criterion validity.” It involves comparing the results from application of a method with results from a second method that is widely considered to be accurate. An example is the now large number of studies that compare contingent values for a given good, service, or amenity with results from actual cash transactions involving the same item. See, for example, Carson et al. (2014). Criterion validity is most important in assessing the accuracy of various methods, such as the contingent valuation method, across several experiments. In our case, where we are exploring a single study, criterion validity research provides a basis for part of the content validity assessment, in which we asked whether the method or methods applied in the study were sound.

4. For recent views on this topic, see the symposium in the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 26(4) Fall 2012.

- ▶ We applied state-of-the-art econometrics to the survey results.
- ▶ Peer review by economists outside the team was an integral part of our process.

However, one issue of content validity does arise. We know of no previous studies that applied the mix-and-match approach that we used to frame the valuation questions. This approach required respondents to choose two different, if related, programs – one for salmon, and one for forests and associated wildlife. Respondents chose from nine combinations of restoration program alternatives, which included the option of “no further actions” to speed recovery of salmon and forests and associated wildlife habitat; respondents then weighed the cost of each combination to themselves. Indeed, as the study developed in collaboration with NOAA economists, testing whether this design would work became one of the study goals. To learn how well this question format worked, we turned to the survey results to construct validity testing.

9.1.3 Construct validity assessment

Construct validity equation

SP studies often use regression equations to test hypotheses about the relationships between expressions of WTP and variables that might be related to WTP, based on expectations. The construct validity equation is:

$$P_i(\text{Take Action}) = \beta_j x_{ij} + \varepsilon_i,$$

where $P_i(\text{Take Action})$ is the probability that individual i will choose at least one program over no-action, x_{ij} is one of J survey variables that are expected to be correlated with taking action ($j = 1 \dots J$), β_j is the coefficient associated with the j^{th} survey variable, and ε_i is an individual-specific error term. When this equation is estimated using ordinary least squares with the dependent variable being either 0 for the respondent not taking action, or 1 for taking action, this model becomes the linear probability model (Wooldridge, 2010).

Table 9.1 describes the survey variables used in the construct validity equation and Table 9.2 provides estimation results.

Table 9.1. Variables used in the construct validity equation

Variable	Variable definition
Internet survey	Dummy variable indicating that the survey was web-based
Washington State	Dummy variable indicating that the respondent was from Washington
Environmentalists	A scale variable from 5 down to 1, indicating whether the respondents considered themselves a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all, respectively
Survey use	Dummy variable indicating whether the respondent thought that public officials would use the results of the survey to make restoration decisions
Certainty	Dummy variable indicating whether respondent was certain that the restoration cost would be part of his or her 2016 electric bills
Program effectiveness	Dummy variable indicating whether the respondent believed the restoration projects would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem
Gender	Dummy variable indicating that the gender of the respondent was male
Income	Respondents income before taxes: less than \$20,000, \$20,000 to \$39,999, \$40,000 to \$69,999, \$70,000 to \$99,999, or greater than \$100,000

Table 9.2. Estimation results for the construct validity model

Covariate	Coefficient	Standard error	Z	P > z	95% confidence interval	
Internet survey	0.072	0.030	2.39	0.017	0.013	0.131
Washington State	-0.008	0.028	-0.29	0.769	-0.062	0.046
Environmentalists	0.031	0.013	2.39	0.017	0.006	0.057
Survey use	0.067	0.025	2.65	0.008	0.017	0.117
Certainty	0.105	0.029	3.58	0.000	0.047	0.162
Program effectiveness	0.543	0.035	15.74	0.000	0.476	0.611
Gender	-0.076	0.024	-3.19	0.001	-0.122	-0.029
Income	0.019	0.009	2.13	0.033	0.002	0.037
_cons	0.007	0.066	0.11	0.916	-0.123	0.137

Table 9.2 shows several statistically significant variables with signs that met our expectations:

- ▶ The environmentalist scale was positively related to WTP.
- ▶ The belief that the study results would influence decision-making had a positive sign, which supported validity. This may have represented attitudes about government. A negative sign would have indicated the potential for hypothetical bias.
- ▶ The likelihood that respondents believed they would actually have to pay for restoration had a positive sign. Again, this indicated a lack of hypothetical bias.
- ▶ Respondents' perceptions about the effectiveness of the program had a positive effect on WTP, as we expected.
- ▶ Income had a positive effect on WTP, as we expected based on economic theory.

We had no expectations about whether the Internet survey would yield a larger or smaller value of WTP, but the Internet WTP values turned out to be larger and significant. However, whether respondents were from Washington or Oregon did not have a significant effect on WTP. Our expectation was that WTP in Washington would be higher, based on distance from the Elwha River; however, this did not appear to be the case.

A closer look at estimated values

Our study confirmed that people placed substantial values, easily in the hundreds of dollars per household, for ecosystem restoration projects they felt were worthwhile. In our case, using results from our preferred model, the “combined” model (Tables 6.4 and 6.5), the limited salmon restoration alternative was worth \$278 per household and the extensive salmon alternative was worth \$332; the value associated with limited salmon restoration alternative is significantly larger than the value associated with the extensive salmon restoration alternative. Even the combined limited and extensive forest and associated wildlife restoration alternatives had a value of \$257, although this result merits further discussion.

We were not particularly surprised by the magnitude of the salmon values, given the widely publicized decline of salmon across the Pacific Northwest. As we confirmed in the focus groups and cognitive interviews, salmon are an iconic species in this region. However, that the value estimate for the combined forest and associated wildlife restoration alternative came so close to the salmon value surprised us. The scope of reservoir site restoration seemed much smaller than the scope of a project to restore native salmon runs with associated ecosystem benefits on a major river in a national park.

Admittedly, if we already knew what forest/wildlife restoration was worth to people, we would not have needed to do the study. However, the forests and associated wildlife values were well within the confidence interval for the limited salmon program. We questioned whether their true values could really be that close; we had less confidence in the validity of the forests and associated wildlife restoration values.

In parts of the analysis where the limited and extensive forests and associated wildlife values were treated separately, including the models in Chapter 6 (Tables 6.7 and 6.9), the extensive alternative persistently had a smaller value, although the difference was not significant. Although we lack proof, a few possible reasons for the lower value of extensive forest and associated wildlife restoration seemed plausible: Perhaps forests and associated wildlife restoration was not more valuable than limited forest and associated wildlife restoration; if so, a larger sample size would bring the two values closer together, erasing this apparent anomaly. Alternatively, perhaps extensive forest and associated wildlife restoration were actually worth less to some respondents; this could have been true for those who viewed limited forest and associated wildlife restoration favorably, but felt that extensive forest and associated wildlife restoration would involve too much human interference with nature or would be objectionable for other reasons. However, we received no indications of such problems in the focus groups or cognitive interviews.

Another possible reason for the anomalies of possibly lower values for the extensive forest and associated wildlife alternative, and the relatively high values for the combined forest and associated wildlife alternative, is that the mix-and-match formatting of the valuation exercise may have been problematic; however, we did not anticipate such difficulties in our qualitative work during the survey design. The focus groups and cognitive interviewees clearly demonstrated understanding of the scenarios. Participants not only claimed to understand the scenarios, but were able to repeat them back to us in their own words. The survey provided additional evidence: more than 90% of the respondents said they understood the material very well (Chapter 5). Respondents also apparently paid attention to the dollar cost of the alternatives, as evidenced by the strong performance of the cost variable in the valuation models. Furthermore, as noted above, there is good evidence that hypothetical bias had minimal influence on the results.

However, the focus groups and cognitive interviews may have been misleading. While subjects who were in the spotlight of the focus groups and cognitive interviews may have responded well, when respondents were confronted with the valuation exercise in the Internet or mail surveys, perhaps respondents just did not take the time and make the effort to explore the nuances of the limited and extensive programs and trade them off against dollar costs in ways that led to choices that would meet our expectations. It could be that most of the respondents had enough background in salmon issues in the Pacific Northwest to deal with the salmon scenarios, but they had not confronted reservoir site restoration. Most respondents to the Internet survey finished in 30 minutes or less. Perhaps the task was just too complex for many respondents to manage well

in that length of time. This may have led to noisy data, lack of significant differences between the forest/wildlife values, and an unexpected relationship between values.

The mix-and-match approach allowed respondents to choose from a total of nine packages of programs. This is a large number of alternatives to include in a conditional logit model, especially when sample sizes are not particularly large. In addition, the logit model has well-known rigidities, such as the Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives (IIA) property and zero correlation in error terms across alternatives. These issues may be responsible for some of the counter-intuitive results seen in Chapters 6–8.⁵

Summary of the validity assessment

We argue that our study has a strong case for content validity. Furthermore, several of our expectations were met in the construct validity equation. We are fairly confident in the validity of the salmon values, but we remain somewhat skeptical of the forests/wildlife values.

9.2 Lessons Learned

In this section, we will draw on our experience to explore some lessons learned, along with recommendations for future studies and the potential for benefits transfer.

9.2.1 Lessons from the valuation exercise

We used this pilot study to see whether or not the mix-and-match format would work, and we gained valuable insight on that point. Although we concluded that the validity of the mix-and-match approach has yet to be demonstrated, particularly for unfamiliar ecosystem restoration, its validity has not been disproven, either. Even if the ambiguous values we discuss, above, stemmed from the mix-and-max approach, a simpler version of the approach might work. We believe that the mix-and-max approach deserves more research; in the meantime, the approach may not be ready for use in full-scale studies designed to support public decisions.

5. To address these econometric concerns, the multinomial probit model was also estimated. This model accommodates heteroskedasticity, as well as correlation across error terms in different alternatives. Unfortunately, when more variance terms were estimated, information about the coefficients became diffuse. We concluded that the conditional logit model provided the most reliable estimates.

9.2.2 Possibilities for benefits transfer

In considering whether the WTP values from our survey were good enough to use in benefits transfer, we underscore that our sample was not a probability sample of households in Washington State. For research purposes, we oversampled in Washington. Time and budget constraints did not allow us to do weighted estimates to compensate for this or other possible issues, such as the low response rate. The low response rate, particularly for the Internet survey, may have led to over-representation of better-educated, higher-income respondents, which in turn could have led to overestimating WTP values. In addition, the ambiguous forests/wildlife value suggested it may not be valid for use in benefits transfer. However, if a suitable weighting scheme were applied to the salmon values, the salmon values might be helpful in a benefits-transfer application.

9.2.3 Mode comparison

In comparing the response rate for the Internet and mail surveys, we found that it was higher for the mail surveys. Despite this fact, there were several similarities across modes. Statistically speaking, the Internet and mail survey respondents:

- ▶ Seemed to share the same views on the likelihood that decision-makers would use the results
- ▶ Had similar views about whether they would actually have to pay
- ▶ Shared roughly the same opinions about the effectiveness of the restoration proposals
- ▶ Did not differ much, if at all, in age structure
- ▶ Had the same gender balance
- ▶ Had a similar racial composition, as well as a similar balance of Hispanics.

On the other hand, there were several statistically significant differences with mail survey respondents:

- ▶ Were somewhat less familiar with the Elwha River situation
- ▶ Reported having a slightly lower understanding of the scenarios
- ▶ Were somewhat less inclined to choose some salmon and/or forest restoration alternatives
- ▶ Rated themselves somewhat lower on the environmentalist scale
- ▶ Were somewhat less educated
- ▶ Had somewhat lower incomes.

Not surprisingly, given these differences, the mail survey participant responses led to lower-value estimates. Thus, we conclude that the mail and Internet surveys were not comparable. It seems likely the larger response rate in the mail survey brought in a broader cross-section of the population.

9.2.4 Extent of the market

Our research clearly shows that the people far beyond western Washington value restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem. No clear effects of distance from the Elwha River on estimated values were apparent from our data. Studies to estimate total values of ecosystem services comparable to those addressed in this study will need to account for parts of the “market” that are far beyond the local area. A full-scale effort to value Elwha River ecosystem services from a national perspective, for example, should consider surveying the western states, and perhaps beyond. See Loomis (1996) for further support for this conclusion.

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A. Final Elwha Survey

ELWHA RIVER RESTORATION



**What do YOU think
should be done?**

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other suggestions for reducing this burden to Adam Domanski, NOAA NOS, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

The identity of individuals will be protected throughout the data acquisition and analysis process through the use of administrative controls on access to individual identification information, and individual responses will not be disclosed to the public. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subjected to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

Elwha River Restoration Survey

Background and Purpose

Two dams have recently been removed on the Elwha River in northwestern Washington State. Opportunities exist to help the environment recover from the effects of the dams, but doing so will cost money. The purpose of this survey is to get your views on what, if anything, should be done.

Please take a few minutes to fill out this survey. Even if you are not familiar with the area, the next few pages will provide you with all the information you need to answer our questions. Public officials will use the results of this survey to help them decide what to do. Some of the options being considered would cost your household money.

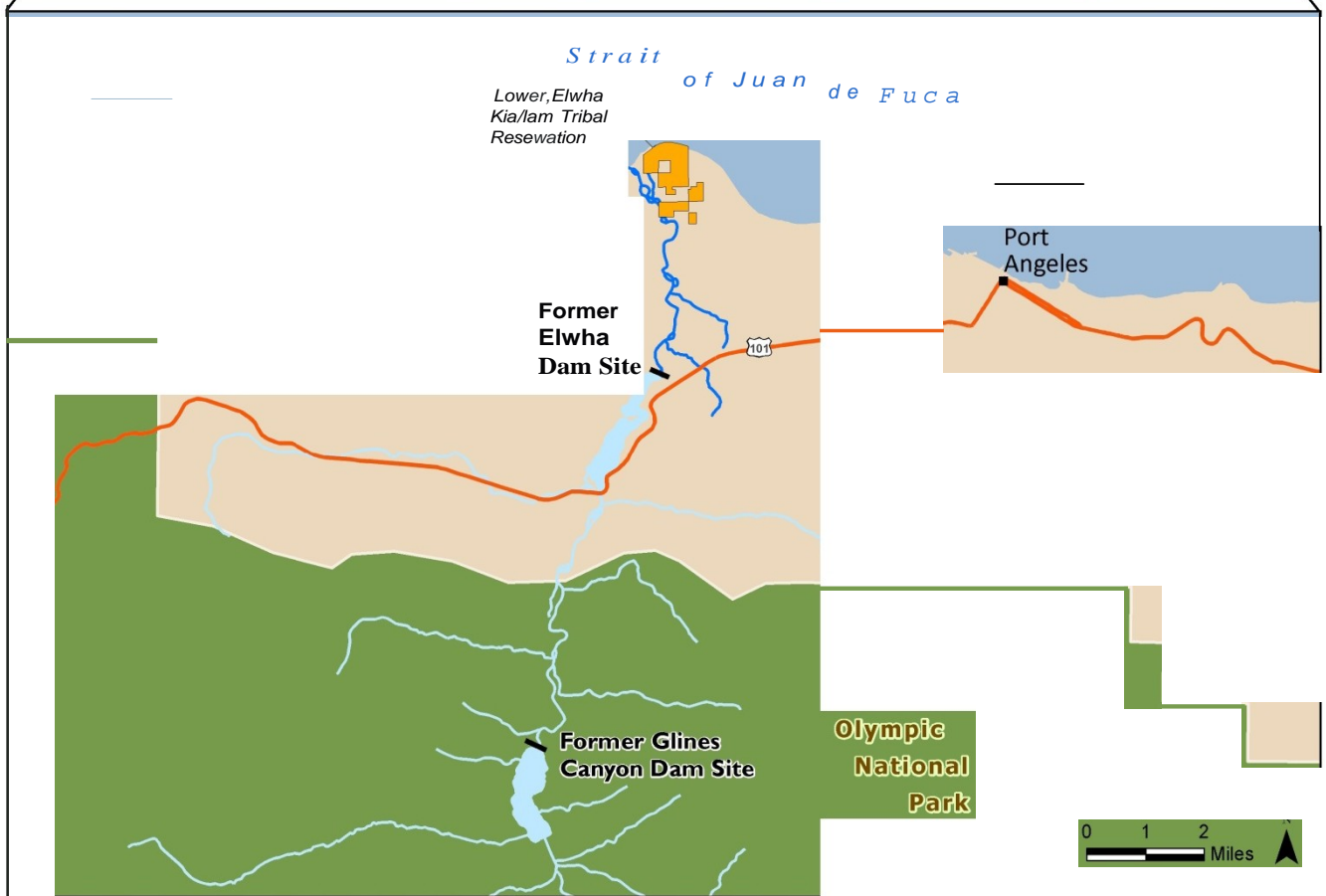
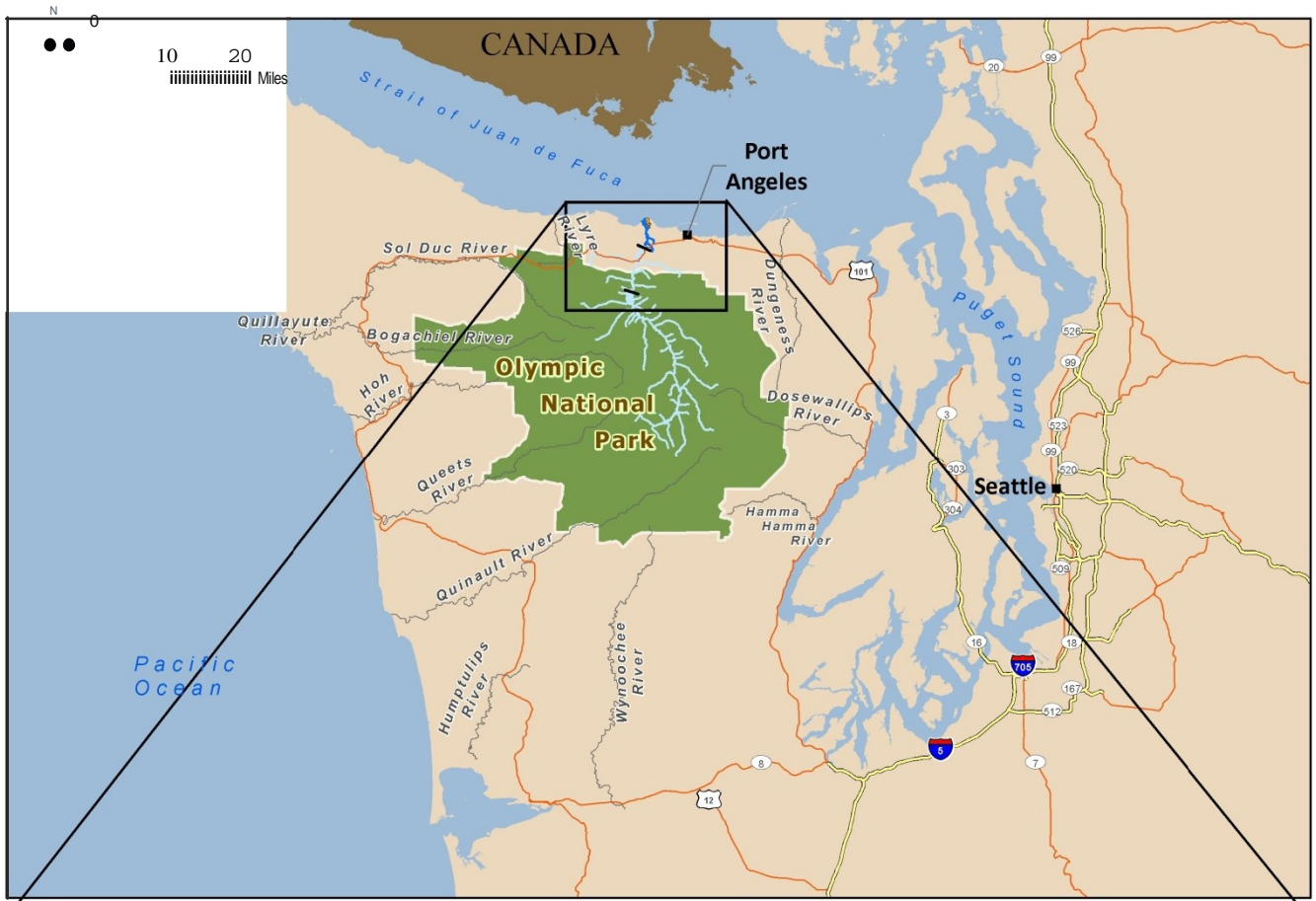
The maps on the next page show the Elwha River and the streams flowing into it.

- The Elwha River flows mainly from south to north for more than 70 miles before it empties into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which connects the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound.
- The top map shows other rivers that, like the Elwha River, have salmon. Several of them flow through Olympic National Park, including the Hoh River and the Quinault River.
- The bottom map shows the former Elwha and Glines Canyon Dam sites.
- The largest city near the river is Port Angeles, WA, six miles away, with a population of about 20,000.
- The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribal Reservation is also close to the Elwha River.



Before the river reaches the former Elwha Dam site, it runs through steep, narrow valleys and canyons as shown in the picture to the left.

Most of the Elwha River is in Olympic National Park, in remote areas with limited or no access by road.



J:\projects\Elwha_Dam\amis_apr\regional_map_20141231_8de_by_side.mxd

The two dams on the Elwha River have been removed.

The Elwha Dam was built in 1910. The Glines Canyon Dam was built in 1920, in what became the Olympic National Park. The dams were completely removed by 2014, because it was less expensive to take them down than to bring them up to modern standards.

1. Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River? Please check one box.

Yes

No

2. Have you ever visited the Elwha River? Please check one box.

Yes

No

3. Have you ever visited Olympic National Park? Please check one box.

Yes

No

**4. Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River?
Please check one box.**

Yes

No

Salmon and the Elwha River Ecosystem

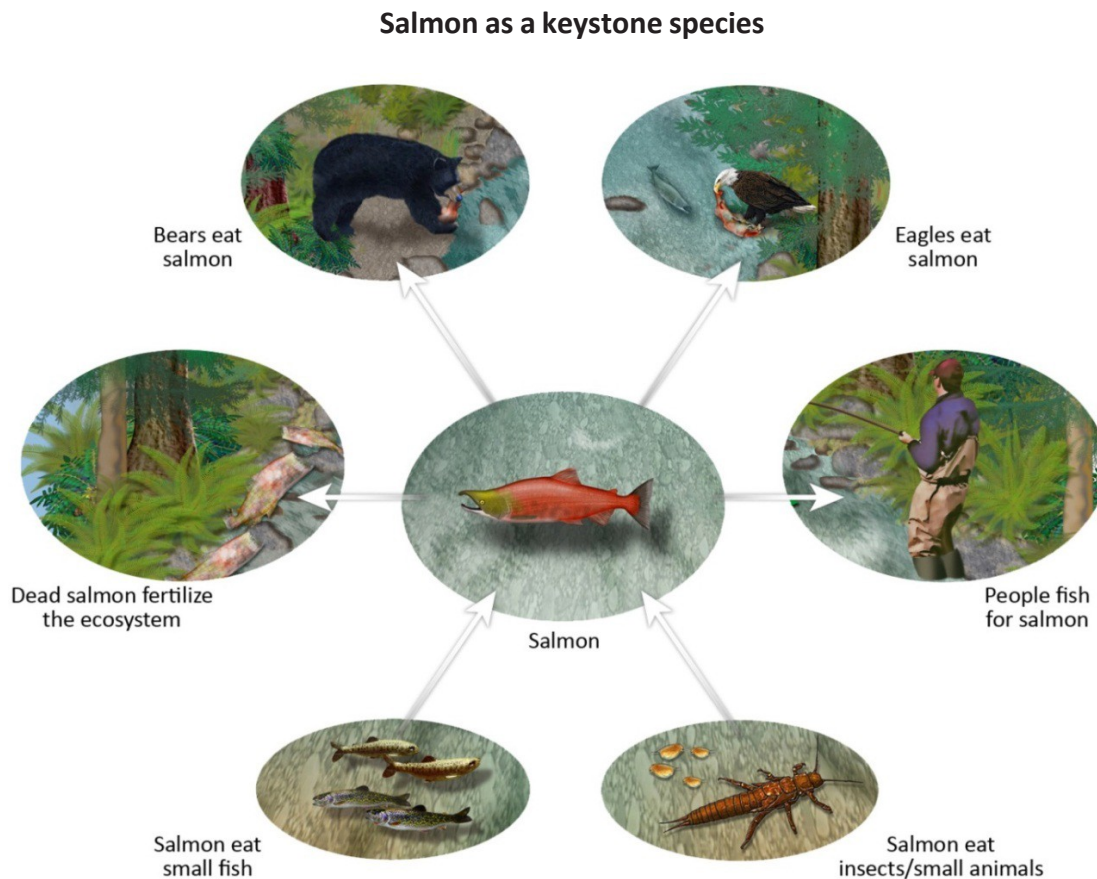
Elwha River salmon were important to the people, plants, and animals before the dams were built.

- The Elwha River supported many kinds of plants and animals. The Elwha River *ecosystem* included these plants and animals and nearby forests, mountains, and valleys.
- Young salmon swam down the Elwha River and into the ocean. The salmon that survived to adulthood swam back up the Elwha River, spawned and died, beginning the life cycle again.
- People also depended on the salmon. Visitors and people living by the river, including members of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, fished for Elwha River salmon.
- In addition, the Elwha River salmon contributed to the much larger ocean ecosystem. Orcas, sea lions, and other sea animals ate salmon from the many rivers in the Northwest, including the Elwha River.

According to scientists, salmon were a *keystone species* for the Elwha River ecosystem.

- This means they were important in holding the ecosystem together.

The diagram below shows how important the salmon were to the people plants and animals living along the Elwha River.



Forests and the Elwha River Ecosystem

Forests along the Elwha River were important to people, plants, and animals before the dams were built.

- These areas contained more types of trees and other plants than other forests.
- The forests along the Elwha River were home to many types of wildlife, including:
 - Large animals, such as elk and deer.
 - Small animals, such as raccoons, mink, mice, chipmunks, squirrels, frogs, turtles, and salamanders.
 - Many birds, such as songbirds, wood ducks, ospreys, and woodpeckers.

The diagram below shows how important the forests were to the people, plants, and animals living along the Elwha River.



5. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the Elwha River Ecosystem? Please check one box.

I understood it very well

I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand

I didn't understand it at all

Effects of the Dams on the Elwha River Ecosystem

The dams prevented salmon from swimming upstream. This had three effects on the Elwha River ecosystem.

- First, salmon numbers in the Elwha River fell by more than 90%. Only parts of the river downstream from the Elwha Dam still had salmon.
- Second, the river upstream from the Elwha Dam lost salmon, its keystone species, which changed the ecosystem.
- Third, the lakes formed by the dams flooded some areas of the forests where wildlife had lived.

Animals living in the ocean were also affected. Orcas, sea lions, and other sea animals had fewer salmon to eat.

Elwha River Salmon Restoration

Historic and Future Salmon Numbers

Before the dams were built, an average of **300,000 salmon** swam up the Elwha River each year to spawn. Unfortunately, Elwha River salmon will never return in these numbers.

One reason is that people have changed the river downstream of the Elwha Dam; some of it can never be restored to its previous condition. Also, there are more fishermen to catch Elwha River salmon.

Scientists predict that if steps are taken to help salmon recover, the numbers of salmon returning to the Elwha River each year to spawn could reach as much as 60% of historical levels (**180,000 salmon** returning each year). This estimate is based on more than 100 years of research on Pacific salmon, including Elwha River salmon.

Taking Action

Scientists think steps could be taken to increase the number of salmon faster and allow more salmon to return each year to spawn. Three alternatives have been proposed.

In Salmon Alternative 1, no salmon restoration actions would be taken. Salmon recovery would be slower than under the other alternatives and fewer salmon would return to the river each year to spawn.

In Salmon Alternatives 2 and 3, salmon habitat would be improved downstream of the former Elwha Dam site. The more salmon habitat is improved, the faster salmon will increase in number and the more salmon will return each year to spawn.

Salmon Alternative 3 would involve additional habitat improvements and a new salmon nursery to produce more young salmon for release upstream. This would help salmon numbers increase at a faster rate and result in more salmon returning each year to spawn.

The salmon nursery would be different from conventional fish hatcheries:

- Salmon native to the Elwha River would be used for reproduction. Young fish from these adults have the best chances of survival in the Elwha River since their ancestors have always lived there.
- Once Elwha River salmon are reestablished throughout the river, the nursery would close.

Salmon Alternative 1 No further actions	Salmon Alternative 2 Limited actions	Salmon Alternative 3 Extensive actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No habitat improvements• No salmon nursery• The number of salmon would level off at about 40% of historical levels in about 100 years (120,000 salmon would return each year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some habitat improvements• No salmon nursery• The number of salmon would level off at about 50% of historical levels in about 50 years (150,000 salmon would return each year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full habitat improvement• New salmon nursery• The number of salmon would level off at about 60% of historical levels in about 25 years (180,000 salmon would return each year).

Figure 1 below shows how quickly salmon numbers are expected to increase for each alternative.

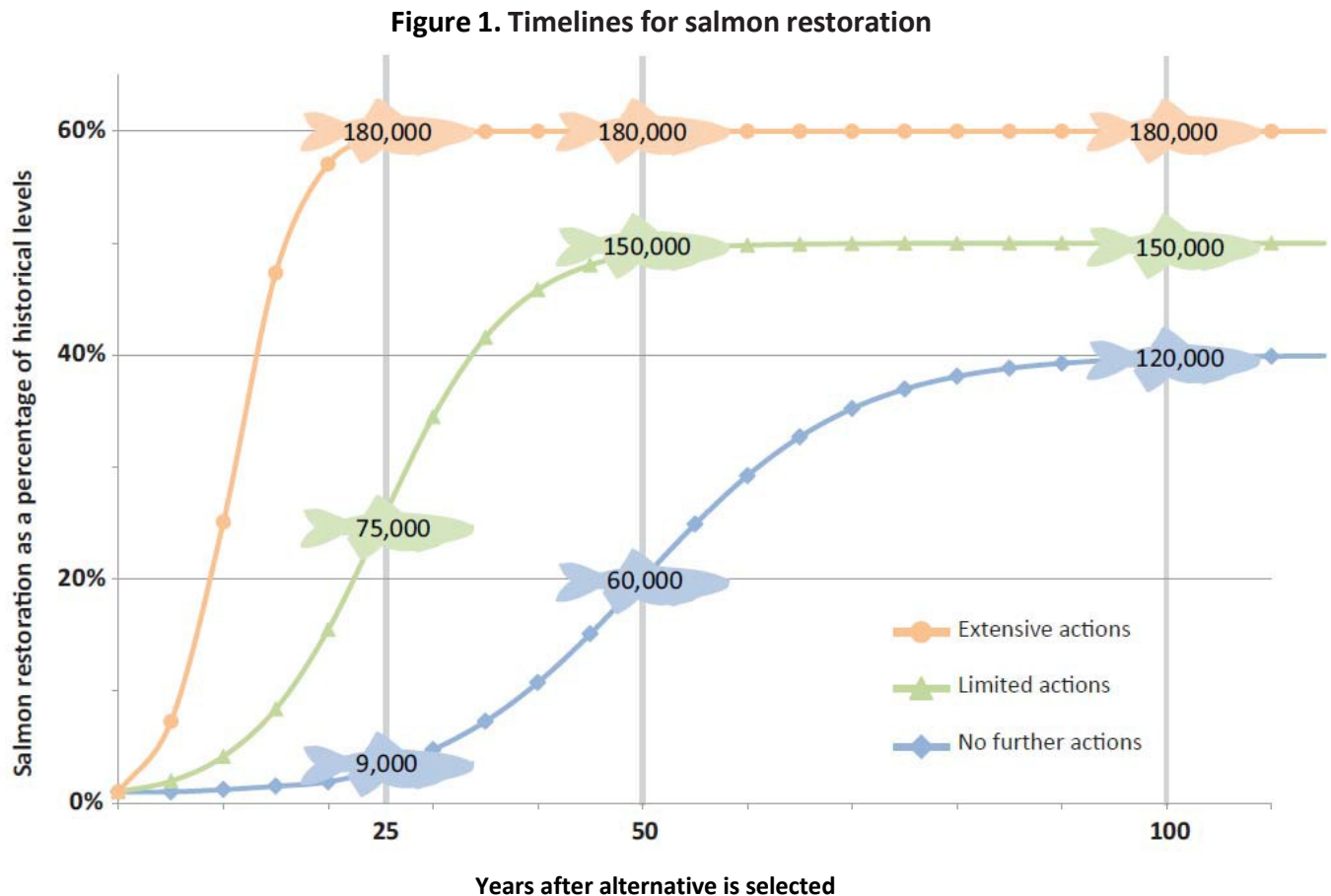


Table 1 below shows the number of returning salmon and the percentage of historical levels in 25, 50 and 100 years after an alternative is selected.

Table 1. Salmon restoration alternatives

Years after alternative is selected	Salmon Alternative 1 No further actions	Salmon Alternative 2 Limited actions	Salmon Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	3% of historical levels (9,000 salmon would return each year)	25% of historical levels (75,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
50 years	20% of historical levels (60,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
100 years	40% of historical levels (120,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)

6. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the salmon restoration alternatives?

Please check one box.

I understood it very well

I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand

I didn't understand it at all

In a moment we will ask you for your opinions on the salmon alternatives. First, we want to tell you about some steps that would improve forests and wildlife at the old lake sites and how this will be paid for.

Forests and Wildlife Restoration at the Old Lake Sites

Historic and Future Forests and Associated Wildlife Recovery

When the dams were completed, about 5 of the 70 miles of forests along the Elwha River were covered with water to make two lakes. The lakes covered a total of 800 acres of forests, which is equal to about 600 football fields. The lakes have disappeared now that the dams have been removed.

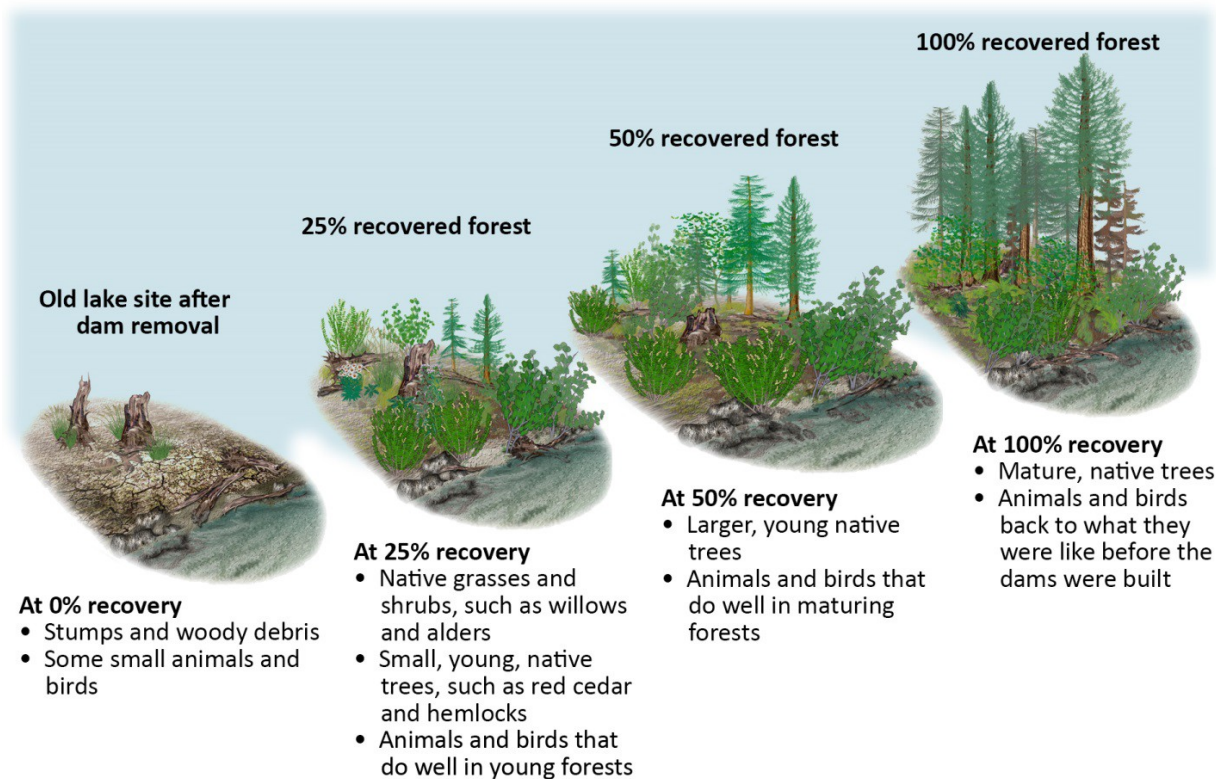
It would take decades for the forests to regrow and for all the wildlife to return to the old lake sites.

- After several years, the soils would begin to support weeds that grow faster than native plants and trees.
- It would take about 50 years for native grasses, trees, and shrubs to become established.
- It would take about 200 years for the forests to grow enough to support the types of birds and other wildlife that need big trees.

Scientists predict that 100% recovery of the forests and associated wildlife is possible, which means that the forests and wildlife would return to what they were like before the dams were built. This estimate is based on many years of research on how forests grow after lakes are drained.

Progress toward recovery will be described as percentages of full recovery, as illustrated in this diagram.

Forests and associated wildlife recovery



Taking Action

Scientists think steps could be taken to restore the forests and associated wildlife at the old lake sites more quickly. Three alternatives have been proposed that involve different levels of forests and associated wildlife recovery.

In Forests and Wildlife Alternative 1, no restoration actions would be taken. Forests and associated wildlife recovery would be slower than under the other alternatives.

In Forests and Wildlife Alternatives 2 and 3, native grasses, shrubs, and trees would be planted at the old lake sites. This would eventually do three things:

- Reduce erosion and prevent weeds from taking over.
- Give native plants a much earlier start than they would get with natural seeding.
- Allow new plants to spread to neighboring areas without the help of people.

The speed of the forests and associated wildlife recovery at the old lake sites would be faster the more areas that are planted with native grasses, shrubs and trees.

Forests and Wildlife Alternative 1 No further actions	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 2 Limited actions	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 3 Extensive actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No native grasses, shrubs, or trees would be planted.• 100% recovery of forests and associated wildlife would be achieved in about 200 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Native grasses, shrubs, and trees would be planted in some areas.• 100% recovery of forests and associated wildlife would be achieved in about 125 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Native grasses, shrubs, and trees would be planted in as many areas as possible.• 100% recovery of the forests and associated wildlife would be achieved in about 90 years.

Figure 2 below shows how quickly forests and associated wildlife are expected to recover for each alternative.

Figure 2. Timelines for the forests and associated wildlife recovery

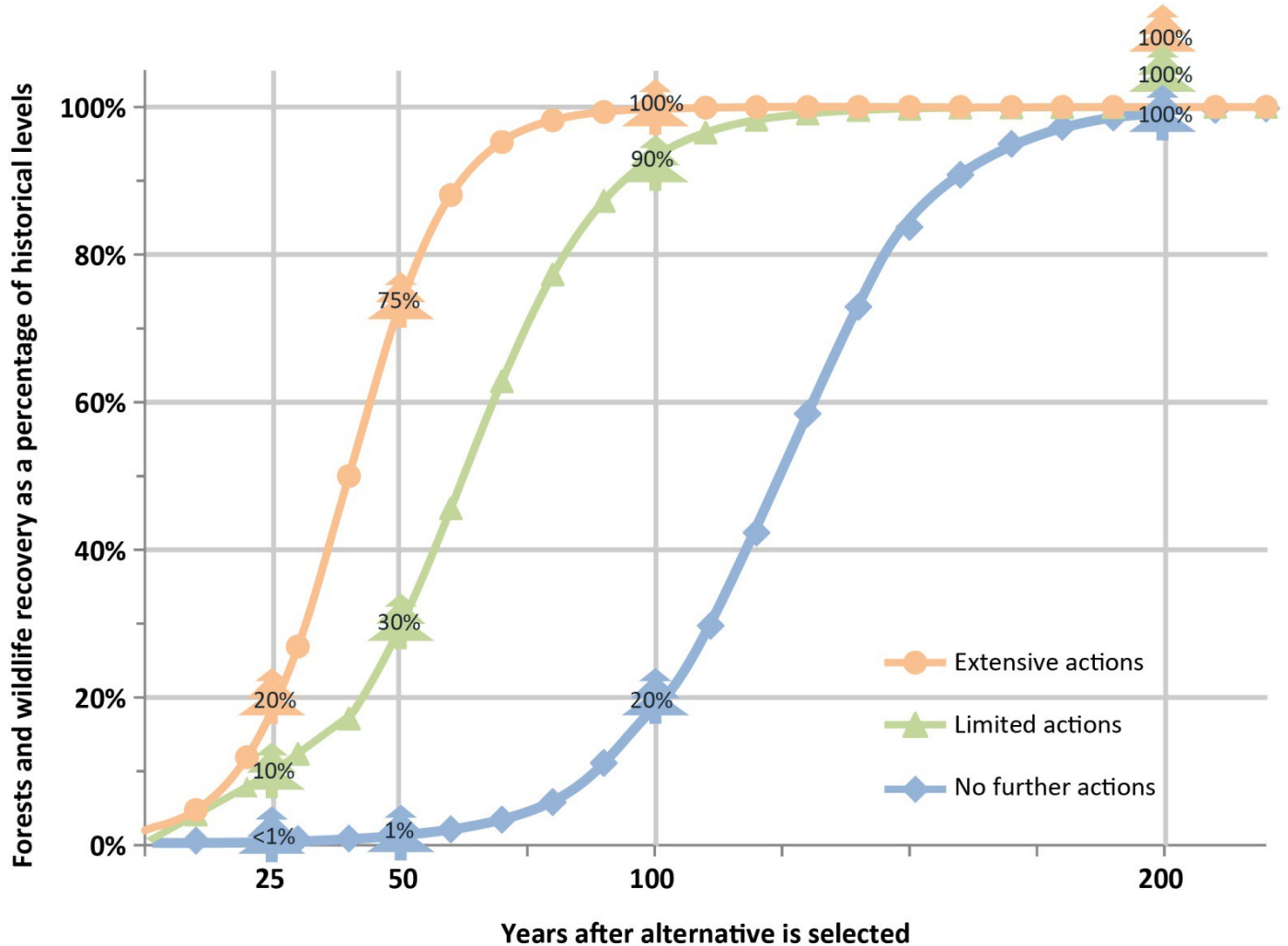


Table 2 below shows the percentage of historic levels in 25, 50, 100 and 200 years after an alternative is selected.

Table 2. Forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives

Years after alternative is selected	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 1 No further actions	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 2 Limited actions	Forests and Wildlife Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	< 1% recovered	10% recovered	20% recovered
50 years	1% recovered	30% recovered	75% recovered
100 years	20% recovered	90% recovered	100% recovered
200 years	100% recovered	100% recovered	100% recovered

7. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives? Please check one box.

I understood it very well

I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand

I didn't understand it at all

Who would benefit from restoring the Elwha River ecosystem?

Restoring the Elwha River ecosystem would benefit people in the following ways.

- Some people would like knowing that natural ecosystems are being restored, even if they do not personally visit them.
- People visiting the river would eventually see thousands more salmon returning to the river to spawn and be able to enjoy forests, birds, and other wildlife at the old lake sites much sooner than without restoration.
- Members of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe would benefit from restoration efforts because they would eventually be able to catch many more salmon, and restored forests and associated wildlife at the old lake sites would have cultural and religious significance.

Restoring the Elwha River ecosystem would also have some negative impacts.

- As the number of young salmon using the river increases, they would compete with local trout for food and habitat.
- Improving salmon habitat and planting native grasses, shrubs, and trees could also disturb local wildlife until the activities are completed in about five years.
- Doing more would involve costs to the public and those funds could not be spent on other things.

Who would pay for restoring the Elwha River ecosystem?

If no further actions are taken now that the dams have been removed, there will be no additional cost to the public.

If additional restoration actions are taken, the costs would be shared across various groups:

- Sport and commercial fishermen and Olympic National Park visitors would pay a share of the costs from existing fishing license and entrance fees to pay for Elwha River ecosystem restoration.
- The rest of the costs would be paid for by the general public in Washington and Oregon.

The general public's share of the costs would be collected by adding surcharges to 2016 electricity bills.

The surcharge on your electricity bill would last for only one year, 2016. These charges would be enough to complete the work. By law, no surcharges would be added in 2017 or thereafter.

All the money would go into the Elwha River Restoration Trust Fund, and an independent nonprofit organization would be formed to manage the trust fund. By law, this trust fund could be spent only on Elwha River ecosystem restoration activities.

What do you think should be done now that the dam has been removed?

In a moment, you will be asked about which alternatives you think are the best. Here are some things to consider:

- Public officials will take the results of this survey into account when they choose what to do.
- The cost to your household, if any, would be added to your 2016 electricity bill.
- By law, no money collected for Elwha River ecosystem restoration could be spent on other things.

You might decide that no further actions should be taken or you might choose other alternatives. The choice is yours. Our job is to learn what you think and report the results to the public officials who will decide.

Which alternatives do you think should be implemented and what will it cost?

Please complete the four steps in the table below.

1. First, review all of the alternatives and their costs.
2. Second, check the box of the salmon alternative you would like to see implemented (Question 8).
3. Third, check the box of the forests and wildlife alternative you would like to see implemented (Question 9).
4. Fourth, add the one-year costs from the alternatives you circled and fill in the sum your household would pay on the right side of the table.

8. Salmon restoration

	Alternative 1 No further actions	Alternative 2 Limited actions	Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	3% of historical levels (9,000 salmon would return each year)	25% of historical levels (75,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
50 years	20% of historical levels (60,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
100 years	40% of historical levels (120,000 salmon would return each year)	50% of historical levels (150,000 salmon would return each year)	60% of historical levels (180,000 salmon would return each year)
Surcharge on your electric bill in 2016	\$0 total (\$0 per month)	\$100 total (\$8.30 per month)	\$140 total (\$11.70 per month)

Please check the alternative that you personally think is the best of the three

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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In the space below, please write the one-year cost for the salmon alternative you chose.



\$ _____

9. Forests and associated wildlife restoration

	Alternative 1 No further actions	Alternative 2 Limited actions	Alternative 3 Extensive actions
25 years	< 1% recovered	10% recovered	20% recovered
50 years	1% recovered	30% recovered	75% recovered
100 years	20% recovered	90% recovered	100% recovered
200 years	100% recovered	100% recovered	100% recovered
Surcharge on your electric bill in 2016	\$0 total (\$0 per month)	\$75 total (\$6.30 per month)	\$115 total (\$9.60 per month)

Please check the alternative that you personally think is the best of the three

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

In the space below, please write the one-year cost for the forests and associated wildlife alternative you chose.



\$ _____

Your total one-year cost (salmon cost plus the forests and associated wildlife cost)

Following are some questions about what you were thinking when you chose your preferred alternatives.

10. You just chose a combination of alternatives for salmon restoration and the forests and associated wildlife recovery. In the space provided below, please tell us your reasons for choosing that combination.

11. How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do?

Please check one box.

- Very likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not very likely
- Not likely at all

12. How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills? Please check one box.

- Very certain
- Somewhat certain
- Not very certain
- Not certain at all

13. Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem? Please check one box.

- I think they would be very effective
- I think they would be moderately effective
- I think they would be slightly effective
- I do not think they would be effective at all

14. Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all? Please check one box.

- A very strong environmentalist
- A strong environmentalist
- A moderate environmentalist
- Slightly an environmentalist
- Not an environmentalist at all

Now we have some questions about your background.

15. In what year were you born?

16. Are you male or female?

- Male
- Female

17. What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received. Please check one box.

- Did not finish high school
- High school diploma or GED
- Some college
- Bachelor's degree
- Graduate or Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree

18. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? Please check one box.

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

19. Please choose one or more of the races shown here that you consider yourself to be. Please check all boxes that apply.

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

Other:

The next question is about your family income. This includes income from jobs, pensions, social security, interest, child support, dividends, profits from businesses or farms, or any other sources of income.

If you live alone, your family income is just your income.

If you live with other family members, your family income includes your total income plus the incomes of any of the family members who live with you.

20. During 2014, what was your total income before taxes? Please check one box.

- Less than \$20,000
- \$20,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$69,999
- \$70,000 to \$99,999
- Greater than \$100,000



B. Bid Design

For each phase of the survey, there were eight versions of choice questions Q8 and Q9. Each version corresponds to specific bid values for Q8/Q9. MSI randomly assigned sample members in equal numbers to each of the eight different Q8/Q9 versions. Table B.1 shows the original bid design for Phase 1 (BD1); Table B.2 shows the updated bid design for Phase 2 (BD2).

Table B.1. Original bid design for Phase 1 (monthly numbers rounded)

Version	Alternative	Salmon		Forests and associated wildlife	
		Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)	Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)
1	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	45	3.80	40	3.30
	Extensive actions	95	7.90	90	7.50
2	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	45	3.80	65	5.40
	Extensive actions	95	7.90	155	12.90
3	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	45	3.80	40	3.30
	Extensive actions	200	16.70	155	12.90
4	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	45	3.80	65	5.40
	Extensive actions	200	16.70	90	7.50
5	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	75	6.30	40	3.30
	Extensive actions	95	7.90	155	12.90
6	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	75	6.30	65	5.40
	Extensive actions	95	7.90	90	7.50
7	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	75	6.30	40	3.30
	Extensive actions	200	16.70	90	7.50
8	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	75	6.30	65	5.40
	Extensive actions	200	16.70	155	12.90

Table B.2. Revised bid design for Phase 2 (monthly numbers rounded)

Version	Alternative	Salmon		Forests and associated wildlife	
		Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)	Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)
1	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	100	8.30	75	6.30
	Extensive actions	140	11.70	115	9.60
2	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	100	8.30	300	25.00
	Extensive actions	140	11.70	425	35.40
3	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	100	8.30	75	6.30
	Extensive actions	225	18.80	200	16.70
4	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	100	8.30	300	25.00
	Extensive actions	225	18.80	340	28.30
5	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	350	29.20	75	6.30
	Extensive actions	390	32.50	200	16.70
6	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	350	29.20	300	25.00
	Extensive actions	390	32.50	340	28.30
7	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	350	29.20	75	6.30
	Extensive actions	475	39.60	115	9.60
8	No further actions	0	0	0	0
	Limited actions	350	29.20	300	25.00
	Extensive actions	475	39.60	425	35.40

C. Summary of Qualitative Research

Beginning in February 2012, we conducted focus groups and cognitive interviews over 13 evenings with residents of Seattle, Spokane, and Port Angeles (Washington) and Portland (Oregon). We used these focus groups to determine which attributes we should include in our survey and how best to describe them to the general public. We experimented with many graphics and choice question formats to determine which approach communicated concepts the most clearly without putting excess cognitive burden on respondents. Table C.1 summarizes the date, location, number of participants, and main goals for each round.

C.1 Qualitative Research Topics

Several themes evolved during the qualitative research phase of this study, including:

- ▶ The role of dams in the survey
- ▶ The best way to communicate ecological concepts
- ▶ The attributes we included and excluded
- ▶ The levels and measure of the attributes
- ▶ Whether graphs were helpful or detrimental to respondents' understanding
- ▶ The payment vehicle
- ▶ The format for the choice question.

C.1.1 The role of the dams in this survey

When we began conducting focus groups in February 2012, the removal of the dams on the Elwha River was well underway and well publicized, particularly in the Pacific Northwest, where we expected this survey to be administered. Given the likelihood that a significant proportion of respondents had heard about dam removal activities on the Elwha River, we did not want to risk developing an unrealistic baseline scenario in which the dams would not be removed. We expected that many respondents who were aware of the dam removal might find the survey confusing or untrustworthy if we told them that the dams might not be removed. To avoid this potential scenario rejection, we told participants that the dams were being removed, but that they could help to decide how quickly the ecosystem would recover after they were removed.

Table C.1. Focus group and cognitive interview summary

Date	Location	Number of participants	Main goal
February 28, 2012	Seattle, WA	19	Determine what terms and concepts should be used and present two approaches for describing ecosystem restoration
March 22, 2012	Seattle, WA	18	Test the scenario for areas needing clarification and identify gaps or superfluous material
April 5, 2012	Seattle, WA	14	Test simplified introductory material and participant understanding of graphs
April 17, 2012	Seattle, WA	19	Further refine graphs and scenario, and test payment vehicle and ranking question
May 15, 2012	Seattle, WA	16	Introduce reservoir site revegetation and test a new choice question format
May 29, 2012	Portland, OR	20	Test a reorganized, shortened instrument and new choice question format
July 10–11, 2012	Spokane, WA	36	Test a description of a keystone species, new graphics, and several versions of the choice question
July 26, 2012	Seattle, WA	20	Test a new version of the choice question and changes to the description of the attributes
August 7–8, 2012	Seattle, WA and Portland, OR	40	Test new formatting and graphics and alternative versions of the choice question
September 5–6, 2012	Seattle, WA and Port Angeles, WA	39	In cognitive interviews, ensure that wording and graphics are clear and that the cognitive burden is not too high; test alternative versions of the choice question

The subject of the dams had to be managed carefully. In early versions of the instrument, we presented considerable detail about when and why the dams were constructed and why they were now being torn down. We found that this placed too much emphasis on the dams themselves, leaving participants focused on questions related to the dams, when our goal was for them to consider restoration after dam removal. We also found, however, that too little information (e.g., simply stating, “The dams are being torn down”) left respondents with too many lingering questions. A short section of roughly one quarter-page seemed to give most respondents enough information without overemphasizing the dams.

C.1.2 Communicating ecological concepts

Our goal for this survey was to elicit respondent preferences for restored ecological services. To accomplish this, we had to communicate the roles that returning fish and trees play in the ecosystem. In the current version of the survey, we accomplished this by introducing and defining terms and creating informative, non-technical diagrams.

Through the qualitative research process, we learned that participants are more familiar with the concept of an ecosystem and its interconnected components than we anticipated. We did not encounter any participants who were unfamiliar with the term “ecosystem” or did not understand the concept once we defined it. Similarly, we introduced readers to the term “keystone species.” While very few participants were familiar with this term before reading the survey, all participants questioned were able to define it accurately, in their own words, after reading the survey.

We supported the notion of salmon as a keystone species using an illustration of a food web, with salmon at the center and arrows connecting it to plants and animals that depend on it for food and fertilization. Participants in the focus groups and cognitive interviews informed us that this diagram, displayed following the introduction of the term “keystone species,” helped them to consider salmon restoration for its effects on the ecosystem, rather than just on species numbers.

Although the revegetation of reservoir sites does not have as many direct linkages to other ecosystem components as do salmon, it will affect many bird and animal species. We describe this verbally and provide a supporting diagram showing the vegetation and types of animals associated with a mature forest.

C.1.3 Identifying relevant attributes

One of the first questions we had to address was which ecosystem services to include in the survey. Given the ecological importance of returning anadromous fish, we planned to include salmon and steelhead restoration as one of the survey’s attributes. Initially we hoped to include the restoration of important ecological processes such as nearshore estuary and beach nourishment, but the first focus groups revealed that participants’ prior understanding was so limited that it was not feasible to include these processes in this survey.

The earliest versions of the instrument thus included only salmon and steelhead restoration, and a description of their role in the ecosystem. In the initial phase, two restoration programs – fish stocking and habitat improvements – were the attributes being considered. Respondents were given the choice of doing nothing, doing one of the restoration programs, or doing both programs.

Although this approach worked well, it resulted in a survey focused only on ecosystem services related to the restoration of anadromous fish. To expand participants' areas of consideration into different components of the ecosystem, we included revegetation of the former reservoir sites as another possible activity.

In the early focus groups, we used the individual restoration activities, alone or bundled together, as the attributes among which participants could choose. To make it more realistic and interesting, however, we changed our approach to ask respondents to identify the recovery time path they preferred for the restoration of salmon and the restoration of forests and wildlife. Some participants preferred to have more ecosystem services in the long-run, while others focused more on the most restoration in the shortest time period. We used this approach for the pilot survey.

Ultimately, this allowed us to estimate a participant's WTP for a range of recovery paths for salmon as a keystone species and forests as wildlife habitat.

C.1.4 Measuring the attributes

Using feedback from focus group participants, we identified the most effective way to measure the attributes. For both salmon and forest and wildlife restoration, we found that comparing restored levels to historical levels was the most meaningful for participants.

For salmon restoration, we began with the annual number of spawning fish, but participants wanted to have a sense of whether this was relatively few or many fish. We then measured restoration as the percentage of the river's current carrying capacity for salmon, but found this concept difficult to convey. We thus settled on the percentage of historical levels of fish. Because of pressure from commercial and recreational fishing, and environmental factors beyond the scope of restoration efforts, the percentage of returning fish would not reach 100%. Focus group participants seemed to accept this fact, but we tested the effect of the maximum achievable level on participants' preferences by varying it during the pretest survey.

We measured forest and wildlife restoration as the percentage of forests and wildlife that are restored to their previous condition (i.e., as they were before the dams were built). The survey states that 100% recovery means that the forests and wildlife at the old reservoir sites will return to their previous state (i.e., before the dams were built).

C.1.5 Using graphs

Graphs can be helpful in summarizing information, particularly restoration levels over time. However, we were concerned that graphs can be confusing for some respondents and may result

in them reading the survey less carefully. Over the course of several focus groups, we found ways to make the graphs clearer and more intuitive, and to provide information to those who do not like to use graphs.

More people found the graphs helpful once we limited the information in them. To do this, we reduced the number of curves, limiting them to those that did not cross. In other words, the program with the smallest increase in salmon at five years also had the smallest increase in salmon at 100 years. We also limited the vertical lines to signposts at the particular time intervals we had discussed in the text. These steps allowed the graphs to convey the information more quickly.

To further increase the accessibility of the graphs, we added icons (i.e., a fish for salmon restoration and a tree for forests and wildlife) where each line crossed the highlighted time interval. Inside the icon we showed the number of salmon or the percentage of forest restoration in that year. This helped to make the graphs less intimidating and quickly understandable for more respondents.

Even with these refined graphs, we still found participants who were reluctant to use them. To summarize information for them, we included a table below the graph that used the same colors and time intervals. This table has a similar format to the choice question, which helped to familiarize participants with the layout.

C.1.6 Payment vehicle

We used a surcharge on electricity bills as the payment vehicle in this survey. With some refinement of the description of why and how participants would pay, we found that most found it reasonable that they would be asked to pay, and that a surcharge on their electric bill was acceptable.

We did not experiment with a sales or income tax because we hoped to implement the survey in Washington, which has no income tax, and Oregon, which has no sales tax. Previous stated preference research has demonstrated that respondents may not believe they would pay for programs through higher consumer goods prices, as they could simply buy fewer or different products.

C.1.7 Choice question formats

The qualitative research phase helped us to develop a choice question format that presents a sufficient amount of information and a sufficient number of choices to make the question useful without overwhelming respondents. We used this alternative version in the pilot survey.

With two service categories (i.e., salmon restoration and forests and wildlife restoration) and three alternatives for each (i.e., no further actions, limited actions, and extensive actions), we had nine possible combinations of programs from which participants could choose. In the first focus groups when we tested choice question formats, we tried presenting respondents with all nine combinations and asked them to identify their most and least preferred. While some gave us well-reasoned explanations for their choices, for many this seemed to be an overwhelming task. This made us concerned that survey respondents would not carefully consider their answers. Alternatively, we presented participants with a subset of three or four alternatives, always including the “do nothing more” option and varying the combinations of “limited” and “extensive” alternatives. While the cognitive burden was much lower using this approach, many participants objected when the alternative that they preferred was not offered.

To allow participants the most flexibility, we split the choice question into two parts: one for salmon restoration and one for forests and wildlife restoration. The total cost to participants was the sum of their two selections. By experimenting with different formats, we were able to have participants make their selection independently but understand that they would have to pay for the sum of the two selections. This approach is novel in the stated preference literature.

We also experimented with the appropriate level of information to include in the choice questions. Too little information may lead to participants not taking the question seriously, or accurately remembering what their choices implied. Too much information may lead to participants being overwhelmed and not carefully reading the table. In several focus groups, we presented participants with different versions of the choice question, containing different amounts of information. Some had only the costs associated with each alternative; others had the number of years until the maximum level would be achieved; and others presented the levels of restoration at three or four time intervals. We found that most participants preferred having the time path summarized for them so that they did not have to reference earlier parts of the survey. We therefore used that approach in the pretest instrument.

To reduce the amount of information in the choice question, we experimented with showing percentages or levels of salmon. We found that participants were divided as to which approach they preferred. In response to participant feedback and suggestions from other researchers in the field, we chose to include both numbers in the table.

D. Internet Correspondence Materials

Advance Letter (will be on NOAA letterhead)

[DATE]

[name]

[address1]

[address2]

[city], [state] [zipcode]

Dear [name],

In the next few days, we will mail you a request to take part in an important survey we are conducting. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is considering different ways to restore the Elwha River in Olympic National Park in western Washington. Two dams have been removed from the river and NOAA is interested in your views about how to restore the area. The answers to this survey will help NOAA understand the public's views and will help policy makers decide what to do on the Elwha River.

The survey should be completed by the (RESTORE HH_SELECT_LABEL) in your household who is 18 years of age or older. If no one in your household fits this criteria, then the (RESTORE HH_OPPOSITE_LABEL) who is 18 years of age or older should complete this survey.

We will keep answers to the survey strictly confidential and we will never reveal the names of the people who take part. Participation is completely voluntary and those who fill out the survey can skip any question they do not want to answer.

When we send your household the invitation to take part, we will enclose \$2 as a token of our appreciation. Thank you for your time and consideration!

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Domanski
Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[DATE]
[name]
[address1]
[address2]
[city], [state] [zipcode]

Dear [name],

Recently, I wrote you about an important survey we are conducting. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is looking at different ways to restore the Elwha River in Olympic National Park in western Washington. Two dams have been removed from the river and NOAA is interested in your views about how to restore the area. Answers to this survey will help NOAA understand the public's views and will help policy makers decide what to do on the Elwha River.

The survey should be completed by the [RESTORE HH_Select_Label] in your household who is 18 years of age or older. If no one in your household fits this criteria, then the [RESTORE HH_OPPOSITE_label] who is 18 years of age or older should complete this survey.

We will keep answers to the survey strictly confidential and we will never reveal the names of those taking part. Participation is completely voluntary and people completing the survey can skip any questions they do not want to answer.

We have included \$2 as a token of our appreciation. Once a member of your household completes a survey, we will mail an additional \$10 to thank you.

To participate in the survey online:

1. Take note of your unique **survey ID: {RESTORE ID}**
2. Visit <http://www.msisurvey.com/E15094> and enter your survey ID in the space provided.

Type the address in the field at the top of the web browser exactly as it appears above and do not use a search engine to access the survey website.

For technical assistance, please email Elwha@msisurvey.com or visit <http://www.msisurvey.com/faq> to view frequently asked questions.

If you have any questions or comments about this study, please call us toll-free at 1-888-279-4834.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Domanski, Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[DATE]

Last week, we mailed you a letter with information on how to participate in an online survey about restoring the Elwha River in western Washington.

If someone there has already completed the survey, please accept our sincere thanks. If no one there has completed the survey, we would very much like to hear from your household today.

It is very important that we hear from your household. It is one of a small number of households across the area selected to give opinions on this matter. The responses from your household will help inform policy makers about what the public thinks.

Thank you for your help.

Dr. Adam Domanski, Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[DATE]

[name]

[address1]

[address2]

[city], [state] [zipcode]

Dear [name],

Over the last month, we have sent several mailings about an important research project being done by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The purpose of the project is to find out what should be done to restore the Elwha River now that dams on the river have been removed.

Although participation is completely voluntary, everyone's opinions matter to us. Hearing from everyone will help ensure that our results are accurate.

The survey should be completed by the [RESTORE HH_Select_Label] in your household who is 18 years of age or older. If no one in your household fits this criteria, then the [RESTORE HH_OPPOSITE_label] who is 18 years of age or older should complete this survey.

Those completing the survey can skip any questions they do not want to answer.

To participate in the survey online:

1. Take note of your unique **survey ID: {RESTORE ID}**
2. Visit <http://www.msisurvey.com/E15094> and enter your survey ID in the space provided.
Type the address in the field at the top of the web browser exactly as it appears above and do not use a search engine to access the survey website.

For technical assistance, please email Elwha@msisurvey.com or visit <http://www.msisurvey.com/faq> to view frequently asked questions.

Our study is coming to an end soon. The answers will be most helpful to us if we receive them in the next two weeks. Remember, once we get the completed survey from your household, we will mail you \$10 to thank you.

If you have any questions or comments about this study, please call us toll-free at 1-888-279-4834.

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Domanski, Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

E. Mail Correspondence Materials

Advance Letter (will be on NOAA letterhead)

[DATE]

[name]

[address1]

[address2]

[city], [state] [zipcode]

Dear [name],

In the next few days, we will mail you a request to take part in an important survey we are conducting. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is considering different ways to restore the Elwha River in Olympic National Park in western Washington. Two dams have been removed from the river and NOAA is interested in your views about how to restore the area. The answers to this survey will help NOAA understand the public's views and will help policy makers decide what to do on the Elwha River.

The survey should be completed by the (RESTORE HH_SELECT_LABEL) in your household who is 18 years of age or older. If no one in your household fits this criteria, then the (RESTORE HH_OPPOSITE_LABEL) who is 18 years of age or older should complete this survey.

We will keep answers to the survey strictly confidential and we will never reveal the names of the people who take part. Participation is completely voluntary and those who fill out the survey can skip any question they do not want to answer.

When we send your household the invitation to take part, we will enclose \$2 as a token of our appreciation. Thank you for your time and consideration!

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Domanski
Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[DATE]

[name]

[address1]

[address2]

[city], [state] [zipcode]

Dear [name],

Recently, I wrote you about an important survey we are conducting. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is looking at different ways to restore the Elwha River in Olympic National Park in western Washington. Two dams have been removed from the river and NOAA is interested in your views about how to restore the area. Answers to this survey will help NOAA understand the public's views and will help policy makers decide what to do on the Elwha River.

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We will keep answers to the survey strictly confidential and we will never reveal the names of those taking part. Participation is completely voluntary and people completing the survey can skip any questions they do not want to answer.

We have included \$2 as a token of our appreciation. Once we receive a survey from your household, we will mail an additional \$10 to thank you. Please return the completed survey in the enclosed envelope.

If you have any questions or comments about this study, please call us toll-free at 1-888-279-4834.

Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Domanski
Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[DATE]

Last week, we mailed you a letter with information on how to participate in an online survey about restoring the Elwha River in western Washington.

If someone there has already completed the survey, please accept our sincere thanks. If no one there has completed the survey, we would very much like to hear from your household today.

It is very important that we hear from your household. It is one of a small number of households across the area selected to give opinions on this matter. The responses from your household will help inform policy makers about what the public thinks.

Thank you for your help.

Dr. Adam Domanski, Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[DATE]

[name]

[address1]

[address2]

[city], [state] [zipcode]

Dear <Name>,

Over the last month, we have sent several mailings about an important research project being done by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The purpose of the project is to find out what should be done to restore the Elwha River now that dams on the river have been removed.

Although participation is completely voluntary, everyone's opinions matter to us. Hearing from everyone will help ensure that our results are accurate.

The survey should be completed by the [RESTORE HH_Select_Label] in your household who is 18 years of age or older. If no one in your household fits this criteria, then the [RESTORE HH_OPPOSITE_label] who is 18 years of age or older should complete this survey.

Those completing the survey can skip any questions they do not want to answer.

Our study is coming to an end soon. The answers will be most helpful to us if we receive them in the next two weeks. Remember, once we get the completed survey from your household, we will mail you \$10 to thank you.

If you have any questions or comments about this study, please call us toll-free at 1-888-279-4834.

Sincerely,

Dr. Adam Domanski
Project Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

F. Methodology Summary for the Elwha River Restoration Study

METHODOLOGY SUMMARY FOR THE ELWHA RIVER RESTORATION STUDY

August 26, 2015

1. STUDY PURPOSE

Recently, two dams were removed on the Elwha River in northwestern Washington State. Various alternatives are currently being explored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on how to restore the river. The purpose of this study was to provide NOAA with key information about the public’s views on restoring the area. Data from the study will help inform policy makers on what to do on the Elwha River.

2. STUDY DESIGN

During the study design phase, it was determined that it would be best to divide the study into phases to confirm that both the overall study methodology and survey instrument were effectively working. At the start of fielding a two-phase approach was implemented. As data were collected and analyzed during Phase 1, the decision was made to ultimately change the study design to a three-phase approach. Table 1 summarizes the differences between the original and updated study design, including number of phases and survey modality for each phase.

Original Study Design		Updated Study Design	
Phase	Survey Modality	Phase	Survey Modality
1	Web pilot	1	Web pilot
2	Main Web and Mail	2	Main Web
		3	Mail

During Phases 1 and 2, data were analyzed by team members at Stratus Consulting and NOAA to determine whether revisions would need to be made to the survey instrument prior to fielding each subsequent phase of the study. As a result of the review process, the bid design for questions 8 and 9 was revised 37 days after the Phase 1 web survey invites were dropped in the mail. Phase 1 respondents who completed the survey before April 17, 2015 received the initial bid design while Phase 1 respondents who completed the survey on or after April 17, 2015, Phase 2 respondents, and Phase 3 respondents received the revised bid design for questions 8 and 9.

3. STUDY DATES

The study was conducted by Market Strategies International. The overall data collection period for this study was March 5, 2015 through August 3, 2015. Survey start dates were staggered across the phases:

- Phase 1 – March 5, 2015
- Phase 2 – April 29, 2015
- Phase 3 – May 22, 2015

See Appendix A for the Survey Administration Timeline.

3. SAMPLE

Sample was pulled using a USPS Delivery Sequence File (address based sample frame). Taking into account both the targeted response rate (30% web/40% mail) as well as an assumed 15% vacancy rate, the total number of sample lines pulled for the study was 4,744. Parameters for selecting sample included the following: U.S. citizens; age 18 or older; non-institutionalized; and residents of Washington State (75% of sample) or Oregon (25% of sample). “Only Way to Get Mail” (OWTGM) P.O. Boxes were included in the sample while seasonal/vacant addresses, addresses with a drop point, and all other P.O. Boxes were excluded.

Applying the 75% (Washington State) and 25% (Oregon) split, 1,150 sample members were randomly selected for Phase 1 of the study (web survey participation only) and 3,594 sample members were randomly selected for the subsequent phases of the study (in which 2,875 were flagged as web survey participants and 719 were flagged as mail survey participants).

Within Phase 1 and Phase 2 (which was divided into Phase 2 and Phase 3 after fielding began):

- Sample members were randomly assigned in equal numbers to each of the eight different Q8/Q9 versions that were developed (“SAMPLE_VERSION” variable in datafile identifies which version was assigned to each participant).
- The Hagen-Collier approach was implemented in which:
 - 2/7 of sample was assigned “youngest male” for targeted respondent in household
 - 2/7 of sample was assigned “oldest male” for targeted respondent in household
 - 2/7 of sample was assigned “youngest female” for targeted respondent in household
 - 1/7 of sample was assigned “oldest female” for targeted respondent in household

If the assigned targeted respondent was not part of the household, then the opposite gender was asked to complete the survey (e.g., if a “youngest male” was not part of the household, then the “youngest female” was asked to complete the survey). (“HH_Select” variable in datafile identifies which type of respondent was targeted in each household).

See the sample summaries in Appendix B for a sample breakdown for each phase.

4. RESPONDENT CORRESPONDENCE

In Phases 1 and 2, sample members were first sent advance letters, followed by an invite to the web survey with a \$2 bill prepaid incentive, and then a reminder/thank you postcard. Non-responders were sent a second invite to the web survey. Sample members who completed the survey were sent a \$10 bill as a contingent incentive.

In Phase 3, sample members were first sent advance letters, followed by a mailing packet which included an invite to participate, mail survey, business reply envelope, \$2 bill prepaid incentive, and then a reminder/thank you postcard. Nonresponders were sent a second mailing packet which included an invite to participate, mail survey, and business reply envelope. Sample members who completed the survey were sent a \$10 bill as a contingent incentive.

5. BID DESIGNS (Q8 AND Q9) AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The original and updated bid designs for Q8 and Q9 are displayed in Appendix C. The MSIClient location of the questionnaire that was used for programming the web survey as well as the eight mail survey versions (which vary based on Q8/Q9 bid design) is displayed in Appendix D.

6. SAMPLE DISPOSITION TABLES

The final sample disposition by mode is shown below:

Elwha River Restoration Final Sample Disposition Report by Mode			
	Web	Mail	Total
All Sample	4,025	719	4,744
Total Records Used	4,025	719	4,744
Undeliverable	373	74	447
Working Records	3,652	645	4,297
Working Rate	90.73%	89.71%	90.58%
No Response (non-responders)	2,751	412	3,163
Contacted Respondents	901	233	1,134
Contact Rate	24.67%	36.12%	26.39%
Refusal to Screener (Signal300)	13	0	13
Unscreened Refusals	68	7	75
Cooperating Respondents	820	226	1,046
Cooperating Respondents Rate	91.01%	97.00%	92.24%
Screened Ineligible (Deceased)	3	1	4
Screened Ineligible (No internet access)	12	0	12
Screened Ineligible (Only has smartphone)	1	0	1
Other Ineligible	3	0	3
Eligible Records	801	225	1,026
Effective Incidence	97.68%	99.56%	98.09%
Break-Offs with Screened Refusals	18	0	18
Completes	783	225	1,008
Completion Rate	97.75%	100.00%	98.25%
AAPOR 3 Response Rate	21.95%	35.04%	23.92%

The final sample disposition by phase is shown below:

Elwha River Restoration Final Sample Disposition Report by Phase				
	1	2	3	Total
All Sample	1,150	2,875	719	4,744
Total Records Used	1,150	2,875	719	4,744
Undeliverable	117	256	74	447
Working Records	1,033	2,619	645	4,297
Working Rate	89.83%	91.10%	89.71%	90.58%
No Response (non-responders)	793	1,958	412	3,163
Contacted Respondents	240	661	233	1,134
Contact Rate	23.23%	25.24%	36.12%	26.39%
Refusal to Screener (Signal300)	5	8	0	13
Unscreened Refusals	24	44	7	75
Cooperating Respondents	211	609	226	1,046
Cooperating Respondents Rate	87.92%	92.13%	97.00%	92.24%
Screened Ineligible (Deceased)	0	3	1	4
Screened Ineligible (No internet access)	2	10	0	12
Screened Ineligible (Only has smartphone)	0	1	0	1
Other Ineligible	0	3	0	3
Eligible Records	209	592	225	1,026
Effective Incidence	99.05%	97.21%	99.56%	98.09%
Break-Offs with Screened Refusals	3	15	0	18
Completes	206	577	225	1008
Completion Rate	98.56%	97.47%	100.00%	98.25%
AAPOR 3 Response Rate	20.13%	22.66%	35.04%	23.92%

The final sample disposition by state is shown below:

Elwha River Restoration Final Sample Disposition Report by State			
	Washington	Oregon	Total
All Sample	3,558	1186	4,744
Total Records Used	3,558	1186	4,744
Undeliverable	351	96	447
Working Records	3,207	1,090	4,297
Working Rate	90.13%	91.91%	90.58%
No Response (non-responders)	2,340	823	3,163
Contacted Respondents	867	267	1,134
Contact Rate	27.03%	24.50%	26.39%
Refusal to Screener (Signal300)	11	2	13
Unscreened Refusals	60	15	75
Cooperating Respondents	796	250	1,046
Cooperating Respondents Rate	91.81%	93.63%	92.24%
Screened Ineligible (Deceased)	2	2	4
Screened Ineligible (No internet access)	9	3	12
Screened Ineligible (Only has smartphone)	1	0	1
Other Ineligible	3	0	3
Eligible Records	781	245	1,026
Effective Incidence	98.12%	98.00%	98.09%
Break-Offs with Screened Refusals	15	3	18
Completes	766	242	1,008
Completion Rate	98.08%	98.78%	98.25%
AAPOR 3 Response Rate	24.34%	22.65%	23.92%

7. CORRESPONDENCE FROM SAMPLE MEMBERS

Prior to the start of fielding, both a support email address and phone number were set-up by Market Strategies International exclusively for the study. All mail survey invitations included the support phone number and all web survey invitations included both the support phone number and email address. If sample members had questions, comments, or technical difficulties they were informed to either call the phone number or send an email. Voicemails and emails were closely monitored by the team at Market Strategies International and sample member comments and feedback were triaged to the appropriate point-person.

In total, 74 communications were received by phone, email or letter during the course of fielding. All 74 communications were from sample members selected for web survey participation. The table below breaks out these communications by: Reason for Contact, Mode of Communication, and Resolution.

Reason for Contact	Mode of Communication	Resolution
Change of Address	Phone (n=1)	Changed address in sample file
Difficulty Accessing Web Survey	Phone (n=16) Email (n=4)	Called back with instructions/Sent clickable web link
Refusal	Phone (n=14) Email (n=1) Letter (n=2)	Removed sample member from contact list
Ineligible (no internet access/ only has smartphone/deceased)	Phone (n=16)	Code as ineligible and remove sample member from contact list
General questions about survey	Phone (n=9)	Returned phone call
Survey completion confirmation	Phone (n=4)	Confirmed receipt of survey and informed respondent
Provide information on who was completing survey in household	Phone (n=3)	N/A
Concerns about validity of study	Phone (n=1)	Forwarded contact information and concerns to NOAA
Comments about Elwha River	Phone (n=3)	Notated comments

Sample member comments provided about the Elwha River Restoration Study include the following:

- All the rivers in Washington need to be dredged deeper – I don't think you would want to take a bath in one-inch of water in the tub. And I am sure that the fish would want to be able to go 8-10 feet down if they could. They would be warmer in the winter. And also that would stop the flooding of all of these homes and everything.

- I would assume that when they took the dams out that there would be vegetation and more trees planted in that area.
- Close the river to salmon and steelhead fish for two years in order to give a chance to build back up again.
- I think that you should replant the areas that were killed off to give vegetation and trees a start. Mother nature usually takes care of itself – find some trout, steelhead, silver salmon, and then back off, leave it alone and let mother nature take its course.
- I would suggest that they replant native vegetation where the dams have taken it out.
- I haven't been over in the area for quite a while but it would be interesting to see if they could get fish ladders in there so the fish have a way to move back and forth, up and down the river.

APPENDIX A

Survey Administration Timeline – Phase 1*

Advanced Letter		First Invite w/ \$2 Bill		Postcard Reminder/ Thank You		Second Invite		Field End - Cutoff Web Returns
Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date
3/5/2015	1,150	3/12/2015	1,150	3/19/2015	1,150	4/2/2015	907	8/3/2015

We received 117 mailings that were returned as undeliverable.

Survey Administration Timeline – Phase 2*

Advanced Letter		First Invite w/ \$2 Bill		Postcard Reminder/ Thank You		Second Invite		Field End - Cutoff Web Returns
Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date
4/29/2015	2,875	5/13/2015	2,853	5/20/2015	2,761	6/3/2015	2,281	8/3/2015

We received 256 mailings that were returned as undeliverable.

Survey Administration Timeline – Phase 3*

Advanced Letter		First Invite w/ \$2 Bill		Postcard Reminder/ Thank You		Second Invite		Field End - Cutoff Mail Returns
Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date	N	Date
5/22/2015	719	6/8/2015	710	6/15/2015	661	6/29/2015	567	8/3/2015

We received 74 mailings that were returned as undeliverable.

*The survey mailing administration followed the Dillman method.

A \$2 bill was included in the first invite as a prepaid incentive. At the end of fielding respondents who completed the survey received a \$10 bill contingent incentive.

APPENDIX B

Sample Summary – Phase 1

(n=1,150)

State		Sample_Version								HH_Select			
Washington	Oregon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Youngest Male	Oldest Male	Youngest Female	Oldest Female
863	287	144	144	144	143	144	144	144	143	329	329	329	163

Phase 1 was a subset of sample identified to receive invitation to participate in web version of the survey.

Sample Summary – Phase 2*

(n=2,875)

State		Sample_Version								HH_Select			
Washington	Oregon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Youngest Male	Oldest Male	Youngest Female	Oldest Female
2132	743	377	355	347	337	363	351	367	378	816	813	844	402

Phase 2 was remainder of sample identified to receive invitation to participate in web version of the survey.

Sample Summary – Phase 3*

(n=719)

State		Sample_Version								HH_Select			
Washington	Oregon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Youngest Male	Oldest Male	Youngest Female	Oldest Female
563	156	72	94	102	113	86	98	82	72	211	214	183	111

Phase 3 was sample identified to receive invitation to participate in mail version of the survey.

*3,594 sample members were randomly assigned to Phase 2 at the start of the study (2,875 were flagged as web survey participants and 719 were flagged as mail survey participants). Once fielding began, it was decided to split Phase 2 sample into Phase 2 (2,875 web survey participants) and Phase 3 (719 mail survey participants). Summing together the Phase 2 and Phase 3 counts will show a 75%/25% split by “state”; equal numbers randomly assigned to “sample_version”; and the implementation of the Hagen-Collier approach for “hh_select”.

APPENDIX C

Original Bid Design for Q8 and Q9

(Utilized in web survey before April 17, 2015)

Version	Alternative	Salmon		Forests and Wildlife	
		Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)	Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)
1	1	0	0	0	0
1	2	45	3.80	40	3.30
1	3	95	7.90	90	7.50
2	1	0	0	0	0
2	2	45	3.80	65	5.40
2	3	95	7.90	155	12.90
3	1	0	0	0	0
3	2	45	3.80	40	3.30
3	3	200	16.70	155	12.90
4	1	0	0	0	0
4	2	45	3.80	65	5.40
4	3	200	16.70	90	7.50
5	1	0	0	0	0
5	2	75	6.30	40	3.30
5	3	95	7.90	155	12.90
6	1	0	0	0	0
6	2	75	6.30	65	5.40
6	3	95	7.90	90	7.50
7	1	0	0	0	0
7	2	75	6.30	40	3.30
7	3	200	16.70	90	7.50
8	1	0	0	0	0
8	2	75	6.30	65	5.40
8	3	200	16.70	155	12.90

APPENDIX C

Updated Bid Design for Q8 and Q9

(Utilized in web and mail surveys April 17, 2015 – August 3, 2015)

Version	Alternative	Salmon		Forests and Wildlife	
		Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)	Cost (\$/year)	Cost (\$/month)
1	1	0	0	0	0
1	2	100	8.30	75	6.30
1	3	140	11.70	115	9.60
2	1	0	0	0	0
2	2	100	8.30	300	25.00
2	3	140	11.70	425	35.40
3	1	0	0	0	0
3	2	100	8.30	75	6.30
3	3	225	18.80	200	16.70
4	1	0	0	0	0
4	2	100	8.30	300	25.00
4	3	225	18.80	340	28.30
5	1	0	0	0	0
5	2	350	29.20	75	6.30
5	3	390	32.50	200	16.70
6	1	0	0	0	0
6	2	350	29.20	300	25.00
6	3	390	32.50	340	28.30
7	1	0	0	0	0
7	2	350	29.20	75	6.30
7	3	475	39.60	115	9.60
8	1	0	0	0	0
8	2	350	29.20	300	25.00
8	3	475	39.60	425	35.40

APPENDIX D

Questionnaire that was used for programming the web survey and the eight mail survey versions (which vary based on Q8/Q9 bid design) have been uploaded to MSIClient (see location below).

Location: E15094 – Elwha River Restoration\Questionnaire\Final Questionnaires

Document Names: E15094 Final Questionnaire for Web Programming with Screen numbers

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V1

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V2

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V3

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V4

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V5

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V6

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V7

E15094 Mail Survey F1_V8

G. Tabulations for All Close-Ended Questions

In this appendix, we provide the tabulations for all close-ended questions: (1) combined action tabs, or respondents who chose some actions (limited or extensive) for salmon restoration or forests and associated wildlife restoration; (2) salmon tabs, or respondents who chose some actions (limited or extensive) for salmon restoration; and (3) forests and associated wildlife tabs, or respondents who chose some actions (limited or extensive) for forests and wildlife restoration. In addition, each table provides the chi2 statistics, which tests the relationship between the two categorical variables: the response to the close-ended question and the response to choosing some actions (limited or extensive).

G.1 Combined Action Tabs

Table G.1. Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River (Q1)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	538	56.81	422	78.44
No	409	43.19	302	73.84
Total	947	100.00	724	76.45

Pearson chi2 = 2.7311; Pr = 0.098.

Table G.2. Have you ever visited the Elwha River (Q2)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	243	25.71	183	75.31
No	702	74.29	539	76.78
Total	945	100.00	722	76.40

Pearson chi2 = 0.2169; Pr = 0.641.

Table G.3. Have you ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	680	71.88	533	78.38
No	266	28.12	190	71.43
Total	946	100.00	723	76.43

Pearson chi2 = 5.1319; Pr = 0.023.

Table G.4. Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	431	45.51	336	77.96
No	516	54.49	388	75.19
Total	947	100.00	724	76.45

Pearson chi2 = 0.9969; Pr = 0.318.

Table G.5. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	877	92.80	677	77.19
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	65	6.88	43	66.15
I didn't understand it at all	3	0.32	2	66.67
Total	945	100.00	722	76.40

Pearson chi2 = 4.2500; Pr = 0.119.

Table G.6. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	876	92.50	676	77.17
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	69	7.29	46	66.67
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.21	1	50.00
Total	947	100.00	723	76.35

Pearson chi2 = 4.6770; Pr = 0.096.

Table G.7. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	878	92.91	678	77.22
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	65	6.88	43	66.15
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.21	1	50.00
Total	945	100.00	722	76.40

Pearson chi2 = 4.8863; Pr = 0.087.

Table G.8. How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very likely	110	11.71	91	82.73
Somewhat likely	480	51.12	405	84.38
Not very likely	273	29.07	192	70.33
Not likely at all	76	8.09	29	38.16
Total	939	100.00	717	76.36

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 86.4898; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.9. How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills (Q12)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very certain	367	38.79	290	79.02
Somewhat certain	380	40.17	309	81.32
Not very certain	155	16.38	113	72.90
Not certain at all	44	4.65	11	25.00
Total	946	100.00	723	76.43

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 72.0694; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.10. Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very effective	402	43.41	365	90.80
Moderately effective	376	40.60	305	81.12
Slightly effective	117	12.63	38	32.48
Not effective at all	31	3.35	1	3.23
Total	926	100.00	709	76.57

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 269.3847; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.11. Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all (Q14)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
A very strong environmentalist	89	9.60	72	80.90
A strong environmentalist	294	31.72	257	87.41
A moderate environmentalist	421	45.42	312	74.11
Slightly environmentalist	90	9.71	52	57.78
Not an environmentalist at all	33	3.56	19	57.58
Total	927	100.00	712	76.81

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 46.2742; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.12. Age category (Q15)

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
15 to 19 years	11	1.21	7	63.64
20 to 24 years	30	3.30	21	70.00
25 to 34 years	123	13.53	99	80.49
35 to 44 years	141	15.51	105	74.47
45 to 54 years	154	16.94	115	74.68
55 to 59 years	105	11.55	83	79.05
60 to 64 years	128	14.08	103	80.47
65 to 74 years	149	16.39	115	77.18
75 to 84 years	56	6.16	45	80.36
85 years and over	12	1.32	11	91.67
Total	909	100.00	704	77.45

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 6.6885; Pr = 0.670.

Table G.13. Are you male or female (Q16)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Male	489	52.92	355	72.60
Female	435	47.08	357	82.07
Total	924	100.00	712	77.06

Pearson chi2 = 11.6821; Pr = 0.001.

Table G.14. What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received (Q17).

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Did not finish high school	13	1.41	8	61.54
High school diploma or GED	87	9.42	61	70.11
Some college	312	33.77	220	70.51
Bachelor's degree	262	28.35	213	81.30
Graduate or Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree	250	27.06	210	84.00
Total	924	100.00	712	77.06

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 21.1817; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.15. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (Q18)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	33	3.48	24	72.73
No	915	96.52	700	76.50
Total	948	100.00	724	76.37

Pearson chi2 = 0.2516; Pr = 0.616.

Table G.16. Respondent's race (Q19)

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
White	783	85.86	606	77.39
Black	13	1.43	12	92.31
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29	3.18	22	75.86
Asian	35	3.84	27	77.14
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11	1.21	8	72.73
Some other race	41	4.50	28	68.29
Total	912	100.00	703	77.08

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 3.6849; Pr = 0.596.

Table G.17. During 2014, what was your total income before taxes (Q20)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing some actions for salmon or forests/associated wildlife	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Less than \$20,000	86	9.64	58	67.44
\$20,000 to \$39,999	126	14.13	100	79.37
\$40,000 to \$69,999	212	23.77	160	75.47
\$70,000 to \$99,999	198	22.20	155	78.28
Greater than \$100,000	270	30.27	217	80.37
Total	892	100.00	690	77.35

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 7.0431; Pr = 0.134.

G.2 Salmon Action

Table G.18. Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River (Q1)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	538	56.81	400	74.35
No	409	43.19	268	65.53
Total	947	100.00	668	70.54

Pearson chi2 = 8.7053; Pr = 0.003.

Table G.19. Have you ever visited the Elwha River (Q2)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	243	25.71	174	71.60
No	702	74.29	493	70.23
Total	945	100.00	667	70.58

Pearson chi2 = 0.1648; Pr = 0.685.

Table G.20. Have you ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	680	71.88	497	73.09
No	266	28.12	170	63.91
Total	946	100.00	667	70.51

Pearson chi2 = 7.7462; Pr = 0.005.

Table G.21. Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	431	45.51	320	74.25
No	516	54.49	348	67.44
Total	947	100.00	668	70.54

Pearson chi2 = 5.2316; Pr = 0.022.

Table G.22. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	877	92.80	625	71.27
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	65	6.88	40	61.54
I didn't understand it at all	3	0.32	1	33.33
Total	945	100.00	666	70.48

Pearson chi2 = 4.7473; Pr = 0.093.

Table G.23. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	876	92.50	627	71.58
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	69	7.29	40	57.97
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.21	0	0.00
Total	947	100.00	667	70.43

Pearson chi2 = 10.4589; Pr = 0.005.

Table G.24. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	878	92.91	627	71.41
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	65	6.88	38	58.46
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.21	1	50.00
Total	945	100.00	666	70.48

Pearson chi2 = 5.2822; Pr = 0.071.

Table G.25. How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very likely	110	11.71	86	78.18
Somewhat likely	480	51.12	372	77.50
Not very likely	273	29.07	176	64.47
Not likely at all	76	8.09	28	36.84
Total	939	100.00	662	70.50

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Pearson chi2 = 60.6033; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.26. How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills (Q12)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very certain	367	38.79	272	74.11
Somewhat certain	380	40.17	282	74.21
Not very certain	155	16.38	104	67.10
Not certain at all	44	4.65	9	20.45
Total	946	100.00	667	70.51

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 58.6799; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.27. Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very effective	402	43.41	350	87.06
Moderately effective	376	40.6	275	73.14
Slightly effective	117	12.63	27	23.08
Not effective at all	31	3.35	1	3.23
Total	926	100.00	653	70.52

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 248.3642; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.28. Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all (Q14)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
A very strong environmentalist	89	9.60	69	77.53
A strong environmentalist	294	31.72	243	82.65
A moderate environmentalist	421	45.42	282	66.98
Slightly environmentalist	90	9.71	44	48.89
Not an environmentalist at all	33	3.56	18	54.55
Total	927	100.00	656	70.77

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 49.9781; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.29. Age category (Q15)

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
15 to 19 years	11	1.21	6	54.55
20 to 24 years	30	3.30	20	66.67
25 to 34 years	123	13.53	87	70.73
35 to 44 years	141	15.51	94	66.67
45 to 54 years	154	16.94	106	68.83
55 to 59 years	105	11.55	79	75.24
60 to 64 years	128	14.08	93	72.66
65 to 74 years	149	16.39	110	73.83
75 to 84 years	56	6.16	43	76.79
85 years and over	12	1.32	11	91.67
Total	909	100.00	649	71.40

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 8.4252; Pr = 0.492.

Table G.30. Are you male or female (Q16)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
Male	489	52.92	327	66.87
Female	435	47.08	329	75.63
Total	924	100.00	656	71.00

Pearson chi2 = 8.5811; Pr = 0.003.

Table G.31. What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received (Q17).

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Did not finish high school	13	1.41	8	61.54
High school diploma or GED	87	9.42	55	63.22
Some college	312	33.77	202	64.74
Bachelor's degree	262	28.35	196	74.81
Graduate or professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree	250	27.06	195	78.00
Total	924	100.00	656	71.00

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 16.8494; Pr = 0.002.

Table G.32. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (Q18)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	33	3.48	23	69.70
No	915	96.52	645	70.49
Total	948	100.00	668	70.46

Pearson chi2 = 0.0097; Pr = 0.922.

Table G.33. Respondent's race (Q19)

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
	N	% ^a	N	%
White	783	85.86	560	71.52
Black	13	1.43	11	84.62
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29	3.18	19	65.52
Asian	35	3.84	25	71.43
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11	1.21	8	72.73
Some other race	41	4.50	26	63.41
Total	912	100.00	649	71.16

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 2.8592; Pr = 0.722.

Table G.34. During 2014, what was your total income before taxes (Q20)?

Response	N	Sample %	Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for salmon	
			N	%
Less than \$20,000	86	9.64	54	62.79
\$20,000 to \$39,999	126	14.13	89	70.63
\$40,000 to \$69,999	212	23.77	148	69.81
\$70,000 to \$99,999	198	22.20	142	71.72
Greater than \$100,000	270	30.27	201	74.44
Total	892	100.00	634	71.08

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 4.5783; Pr = 0.333.

G.3 Forest Action

Table G.35. Before today, had you heard of the Elwha River (Q1)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	538	56.81	386	71.75
No	409	43.19	277	67.73
Total	947	100.00	663	70.01

Pearson chi2 = 1.7894; Pr = 0.181.

Table G.36. Have you ever visited the Elwha River (Q2)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	243	25.71	174	71.60
No	702	74.29	487	69.37
Total	945	100.00	661	69.95

Pearson chi2 = 0.4277; Pr = 0.513.

Table G.37. Have you ever visited Olympic National Park (Q3)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	680	71.88	488	71.76
No	266	28.12	174	65.41
Total	946	100.00	662	69.98

Pearson chi2 = 3.6712; Pr = 0.055.

Table G.38. Before today, had you heard or read about the dams being removed on the Elwha River (Q4)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	431	45.51	313	72.62
No	516	54.49	350	67.83
Total	947	100.00	663	70.01

Pearson chi2 = 2.5689; Pr = 0.109.

Table G.39. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the Elwha River Ecosystem (Q5)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	877	92.80	626	71.38
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	65	6.88	35	53.85
I didn't understand it at all	3	0.32	2	66.67
Total	945	100.00	663	70.16

Pearson chi2 = 8.9035; Pr = 0.012.

Table G.40. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about the salmon restoration alternatives (Q6)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	876	92.50	620	70.78
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	69	7.29	41	59.42
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.21	1	50.00
Total	947	100.00	662	69.90

Pearson chi2 = 4.2982; Pr = 0.117.

Table G.41. How well do you feel you understood what you just read about forests and associated wildlife restoration alternatives (Q7)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
I understood it very well	878	92.91	623	70.96
I have gained some understanding, but some parts were hard to understand	65	6.88	37	56.92
I didn't understand it at all	2	0.21	1	50.00
Total	945	100.00	661	69.95

Pearson chi2 = 6.0493; Pr = 0.049.

Table G.42. How likely is it that public officials will use the results of this survey when they decide what to do (Q11)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very likely	110	11.71	85	77.27
Somewhat likely	480	51.12	372	77.50
Not very likely	273	29.07	175	64.10
Not likely at all	76	8.09	24	31.58
Total	939	100.00	656	69.86

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
Pearson chi2 = 73.3712; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.43. How certain are you that you would actually have to help pay for restoration as part of your 2016 electricity bills (Q12)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very certain	367	38.79	264	71.93
Somewhat certain	380	40.17	290	76.32
Not very certain	155	16.38	98	63.23
Not certain at all	44	4.65	10	22.73
Total	946	100.00	662	69.98

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 58.0582; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.44. Do you think that the restoration projects described in this survey would be effective in restoring the Elwha River ecosystem (Q13)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Very effective	402	43.41	347	86.32
Moderately effective	376	40.60	275	73.14
Slightly effective	117	12.63	28	23.93
Not effective at all	31	3.35	1	3.23
Total	926	100.00	651	70.30

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 238.1431; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.45. Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all (Q14)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
A very strong environmentalist	89	9.60	67	75.28
A strong environmentalist	294	31.72	245	83.33
A moderate environmentalist	421	45.42	283	67.22
Slightly an environmentalist	90	9.71	44	48.89
Not an environmentalist at all	33	3.56	14	42.42
Total	927	100.00	653	70.44

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 59.0861; Pr = 0.000.

Table G.46. Age category (Q15)

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
15 to 19 years	11	1.21	6	54.55
20 to 24 years	30	3.30	20	66.67
25 to 34 years	123	13.53	94	76.42
35 to 44 years	141	15.51	99	70.21
45 to 54 years	154	16.94	102	66.23
55 to 59 years	105	11.55	79	75.24
60 to 64 years	128	14.08	93	72.66
65 to 74 years	149	16.39	105	70.47
75 to 84 years	56	6.16	38	67.86
85 years and over	12	1.32	11	91.67
Total	909	100.00	647	71.18

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 9.1021; Pr = 0.428.

Table G.47. Are you male or female (Q16)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
Male	489	52.92	330	67.48
Female	435	47.08	323	74.25
Total	924	100.00	653	70.67

Pearson chi2 = 5.0879; Pr = 0.024.

Table G.48. What is the highest degree or level of school you have COMPLETED? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received (Q17).

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
Did not finish high school	13	1.41	7	53.85
High school diploma or GED	87	9.42	56	64.37
Some college	312	33.77	202	64.74
Bachelor's degree	262	28.35	190	72.52
Graduate or Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree	250	27.06	198	79.20
Total	924	100.00	653	70.67

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 17.9375; Pr = 0.001.

Table G.49. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? (Q18)?

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	%	N	%
Yes	33	3.48	23	69.70
No	915	96.52	640	69.95
Total	948	100.00	663	69.94

Pearson chi2 = 0.0009; Pr = 0.976.

Table G.50. Respondent's race (Q19)

Response	Sample		Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
	N	% ^a	N	%
White	783	85.86	557	71.14
Black	13	1.43	8	61.54
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29	3.18	21	72.41
Asian	35	3.84	25	71.43
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11	1.21	8	72.73
Some other race	41	4.50	26	63.41
Total	912	100.00	645	70.72

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 1.7218; Pr = 0.886.

Table G.51. During 2014, what was your total income before taxes (Q20)?

Response	N	Sample %	Respondents choosing an alternative to no action for forest	
			N	%
Less than \$20,000	86	9.64	48	55.81
\$20,000 to \$39,999	126	14.13	94	74.60
\$40,000 to \$69,999	212	23.77	153	72.17
\$70,000 to \$99,999	198	22.20	144	72.73
Greater than \$100,000	270	30.27	197	72.96
Total	892	100.00	636	71.30

a. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Pearson chi2 = 11.3911; Pr = 0.023.

H. Listing of Open-Ended Responses to Question 10

Appendix H lists the open-ended responses for Q10, which asked respondents, “You just chose a combination of alternatives for salmon restoration and the forests and associated wildlife recovery. In the space provided below, please tell us your reasons for choosing that combination.” Q8 first asked respondents to, “Check the box of the salmon alternative you would like to see implemented.” Q9 asked respondents to, “Check the box of the forests and wildlife alternative you would like to see implemented.” In Tables H.1 through H.10 we provide a listing of the open-ended responses based on what alternatives respondents selected for salmon and forests/associated wildlife.

- ▶ No further actions for salmon and forests/associated wildlife (Table H.1)
- ▶ No further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.2)
- ▶ No further actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.3)
- ▶ Limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.4)
- ▶ Limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.5)
- ▶ Limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.6)
- ▶ Extensive actions for salmon and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.7)
- ▶ Extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.8)
- ▶ Extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.9)
- ▶ Respondents not choosing any action for salmon or forests and associated wildlife restoration (Table H.10)

In these tables, we have included an indicator for the bid respondents selected for salmon and forests and associated wildlife, as well as the mode – Internet or mail. Also note that responses are presented as they were typed by the respondents.

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
56	Cost effective for PGE customers	0	0	Internet
61	People's electricity bills are high enough. We don't need additional charges added onto it. Sorry.	0	0	Internet
64	let nature carry on. or the dam owners should foot the bill	0	0	Internet
72	The area should be restored with funds from the Superfund site restoration.	0	0	Internet
83	Historically if you look at projects that money has been extracted from the public to pay for projects. After they get your money, the government has come behind and changed their decisions and moved forward with other options, destroying what the public paid for. I think it is a lack of trust in what is said will be done and what will actually be done. Take a look historically at the Land Reclamations that have happened in the past and what the people that paid for those reclamations faced when the government decided to change their minds. They did not get their money back.	0	0	Internet
84	I THINK RESTORATION SHOULD OCCURE AT A NATURAL RATE.	0	0	Internet
89	Nature has a way of balancing and restoring itself. By putting in 'corrective measures' we think that Eco system will restore in 125-90 years, but that is considering all other factors remain constant. Can you say all factors will be constant for 125- 90 years?? Nature Will find its way and restore it. Better not to intervene too much. Putting the dam was a mistake, and dis balanced the Eco system, now removing has dis balanced it again. We should give time to Nature to Heal itself. Also increasing the electricity bill is added pressure!!	0	0	Internet
90	I would let nature do it's own thing.	0	0	Internet
101	cost. what did the dams do? no explanation of what they did or what replaced the reason they were there put there for. Most of the group selected for this would not be paying for this or have not started paying their own bills.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
102	Restoration of this area, if done, should be done through volunteer efforts and private voluntary contributions. Taxes in this country, and in Oregon in particular, are out of control already. It would be nice for restoration to happen, but there is already too much wasteful spending to ask the taxpayer to pour more money in. 800 acres is really a small area in relation to the greater area, so if nothing is done and it is allowed to come back naturally, it isn't a bad decision. Making people pay for it, especially those that have never been in the area or don't plan on it is an unfair solution. If the majority decide some public funds should be commandeered, I hope it is limited to Washington state.	0	0	Internet
104	Restoration will be accomplished over time whether or not we spend the money.	0	0	Internet
135	Humans already screwed up the river. Back off and leave it alone. Let nature do what nature does. Humans are smart but that's natural too. Face reality and quit while ahead. Dumping a mass of money into a failed project with no guarantee of success is just plain stupid.	0	0	Internet
154	Although I see the advantage of the plans to restore the salmon and forests I feel that further taxes and surcharges are more than people can afford. If this were the only project being considered I would be all for it but unfortunately we are being asked to pay more by both the federal and state in gas taxes. We are being asked to pay more for smaller class sizes and there are proposed increases for utilities and school levies. The Dept. Of Ecology has put more restrictions on private property and businesses in our area which has affected the job market in this area. I'm not sure as a retired person on a fixed income we can continue to say yes to these projects even though we can see the need.	0	0	Internet
161	broke, no money, lost job, government wastes money	0	0	Internet
165	I would like to see control of invasive plant species in lake restoration areas, but allow a natural succession. Your alternatives did not describe adequately what restoration would be included in alternative 2 for salmon recovery. I think riparian restoration would be important - but not a great deal of in stream work.	0	0	Internet
172	cost and return isn't worth percent paid out	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
178	The cost of living in this area is high enough as it is. We try to cut corners on our electric bill by shutting the heat off and just utilizing the wood stove. It's already difficult for families trying to make it, adding additional costs makes it even more of a challenge. Olympic National Park can pay for the improvements.	0	0	Internet
179	1. Higher fees for fishing and hunting licenses. 2. Effects on the current Eco-system.	0	0	Internet
183	In time, the recoveries will be moderately successful. The extra funds required to accelerate this process are not readily available without mortgaging future generations of our citizens. My experience with other Natives on other reservations is they don't care about their own environment --- just having control. If we have the necessary funds, they can be deployed on other social issues with better results.	0	0	Internet
185	we are low income,just the low amount monthly would take away from other bills such as food and gas.i would love to visit the area but when i can afford it and find the time is unknown.	0	0	Internet
195	While I agree it is a worthy cause I don't believe all residents of Washington should have to shoulder the bill. Maybe the counties that are surrounding the area should have a small increase but the costs proposed are incredible. \$250 per washington resident. That is something over 1.5 billion dollars with 7 million residents. I don't think it is worth that amount of money when nature can do the job for free.	0	0	Internet
205	Prefer to allow a natural recovery with no additional costs.	0	0	Internet
212	restoration of nature should take place in a natural way, without human intervention. certain services should only monitor the process.	0	0	Internet
220	I feel that if habitat restoration and further efforts of building salmon numbers to where they once were, then the tribes and people/agencies that are being affected should pay if they are costs. I don't see why I need to pay over \$6 dollars per month on my electric bill in Eastern Washington to help fund this project.	0	0	Internet
221	I didn't screw it up, so why should I pay for somebody else's mistake?	0	0	Internet
239	I choose that combination because allowing residents of the area to pay 60+ dollars is absurd because in 200 years the majority of us making these decisions will not be alive.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
243	You have not made it clear that all residents in Washington and Oregon would pay a surcharge or just a geographically selected number. I definitely do not believe Oregon residents should pay for a Washington restoration. It would also be unfair to Eastern Washington residents. It is also not clear that other funding methods have been explored. A surcharge on electric bills is a bad idea and should be presented only when we can be convinced that there are no other alternative financing methods. PS-I changed my answers and you are still asking me why I chose a combination when I did not finally choose a combination.	0	0	Internet
246	Every time man plays around with nature it is made worse	0	0	Internet
248	let it recover naturally. right now leave spending of more money alone.	0	0	Internet
254	1. I believe that the timelines estimated by scientists are largely irrelevant to the geological timeline of the planet. 2. We would be adding a burden on everyone, effecting the poorest the most, who, unable to pay the additional burden, would tax the entire infrastructure.	0	0	Internet
256	I think natural recovery is the best recovery method.	0	0	Internet
257	The citizens of our state are already overburdened with high taxes and more on the way to support all the illegals coming here. My husband is a sport fisherman and is already complaining of the added charges each year and going up and up. I wish we could do more to help this area thrive but it all costs money -- bottom line. Thanks for the opportunity to take this survey - hope it helps.	0	0	Internet
261	Our family is very much in favor of choice #3 in both cases. However, the method of payment we are very much NOT in favor of. There are so many other sources to obtain these funds from contributions to addressing all the fraud and abuses in social services. Hard working, honest people are getting tired of our funds going to encourage the current hand out you owe me attitudes, which makes it by the time a worthwhile cause as this comes along, we are tapped out.	0	0	Internet
277	I was all for alternative #3 until I saw the cost increase in electric bills. I am on disability and a widow, therefore, it would be very difficult to pay the increased amount	0	0	Internet
285	Due to my income my family would have to go without food or even power if this surcharge was added to my monthly budget.	0	0	Internet
290	No Cost To poor Tax payers	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
297	You "people" already receive WAY too much money, and cannot manage the money that you do receive! You piss MY hard earned money away. What you are asking for, for even alternative #2 is a RIDICULOUS amount money for ONE household! The "tribes" already receive federal funding! "Saving the salmon" will not increase the tribes survival or lifestyle! I say let mother nature run her course.WITHOUT man's assistance!!!	0	0	Internet
302	there is already a cost of removing the dams lets just see nature take its course	0	0	Internet
319	Let nature take its course	0	0	Internet
320	The whole dam removal was and is a political/environmental scam! Even this survey is to deceive people, your statements on the history make it seem like there were no more animals, or fish, or birds, and no one visited because it was a desolate waste land after the dams were installed. If you are going to have people take a survey, than be non-biased!! SAVE THE FISH, ABORT THE BABIES, Open your eyes this is a joke!	0	0	Internet
321	Over time nature can take care of itself. Frankly I would rather spend money from additional fees on problems that won't solve themselves like public education or police funding. And by paying for restoration that area would essentially be removed from any options to rebuild the dams or other constructions.	0	0	Internet
323	I believe letting Nature recover on it's own is the best solution. It would be a slower process, but less disruptive the plants and animals that are now habitants of these areas.	0	0	Internet
328	Adding the cost to our electric bill would not be a good idea. We pay to much already. It's only for one year but many family's could not afford it for recreational purposes and enjoyed by so few Washington residences. Letting nature do the job of recovery, all tho longer, is still the best way for nature to recover her own. All Washington residents would have their electrical rates go up and never use this area or even see it.	0	0	Internet
338	\$445.00/Household would be a tremendous amount of money collected. Why would it cost that much to restore this area. As usual I can see much waste in this project.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
339	While I agree that restoration to the Elwah River system is a good and noble venture, I think the costs of restoration should be included in the Congressional Budget. The Bureau of Land Management, The Interior Department and the National Park System, among others, should bear the costs. An increase in user/admission fees would be a good start. If treaty agreements permit, fees should also be charged if the Lower Elwah tribes if salmon caught are for commercial purposes.	0	0	Internet
342	We already pay enough taxes, there has to be money somewhere in the system right?	0	0	Internet
351	Let nature takes its course. It's been established over the past 100 years that nature has come accustomed to the current changes.	0	0	Internet
353	cost. also, the eco system is different now and needs to adapt to the dams being removed, forcing the reclamation could do more harm than good and end up costing more in the future	0	0	Internet
359	Nature has many ways to surprise us, let Nature do its work.	0	0	Internet
365	Our electric bill has gone up already mostly because of the Enron debacle. Make those people pay for this! Let nature take it's course. I also don't believe your time line is accurate. Look at the recovery around Mt. St. Helens and that area was basically sterilized.	0	0	Internet
370	TO SAVE ME MONEY, MY WAGES DONT GO UP TO ACCOUNT FOR THE EXTRA SPENDING.	0	0	Internet
371	The costs are projected due to the removal of two dams because there wasn't enough funding to modernize them. Your assumption is that as an environmental issue the space that is now without these dams must be returned to a state that hasn't been around for over 100 years. Your projections show that in 200 years of doing nothing additional that the area will recover and that that number will never equal the past level due to human interaction (fishing, hunting, etc.). With intervention a higher rate of return will occur, but overall that return is a matter of time if left alone. This again is a salmon run that was gone for 100 years and was a non-issue during that time.	0	0	Internet
372	Any additional actions would effect negatively to the national park and Elwha river, so stop any human intervention, let the nature heal its wounds.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
373	I chose the options I did only because of the proposed cost increase to my power bill each month. I struggle now to pay my power bill so to have an increase to it is just not feasible. I would love to see the area restored quickly and the salmon to be restored faster but I simply can't afford to pay for it each month.	0	0	Internet
376	Washington State sport fishing has been mismanaged for decades. I will not support any new restoration projects in this state until Tribal gillnetting is stopped in our rivers and the Puget Sound. Tribal gillnetting has destroyed the salmon, steelhead, sea-run cutthroat, and dolly varden in this state. Until Tribal gillnetting is stopped, there's no point in wasting resources on an accelerated recovery. Any additional fees on electric bills should be strictly opt-in.	0	0	Internet
384	i think nature does allot better of coming back then we give it credit.	0	0	Internet
386	Recovery of both salmon and forest will occur much faster than the estimates provided, especially in the very wet environment. Limit fishing on that river until salmon recovery is well on its way. Mother Nature will do the rest. It is very wrong to raise the electricity rate on people who cannot afford it and will never go there just so that a relative few will more quickly have a place to play. Lets not go for perfect, just settle for "good enough".	0	0	Internet
399	We are living on a fixed retirement income. We don't need new taxes or surcharges on our electric bill. The environment will repair itself at no cost.	0	0	Internet
402	Nature has a way of restoring itself on its own and a rush to make these improvements shouldn't be necessary.	0	0	Internet
410	1. I think that we should just let nature take its course. 2. I'm not interested in having any surcharge added to my electric bill.	0	0	Internet
431	It is a project worth continuing. I would be willing to participate if it would affect only one of my two electricity accounts. It appears I would have to pay twice. No!	0	0	Internet
436	Although I'm very passionate about the environment, I'm not a fan of having an additional expense. I simply don't want to pay more money to the government.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
440	No one thought of the consequences when the dams were installed. Now you all figure to restore it with only one year's revenue to span up to 200 years of recovery. Let nature be! Mt. St. Helens recovered much faster than anyone expected, to everyone's surprise.	0	0	Internet
452	I appreciate NOAA and what you are trying to do. Clean, truly renewable power for the residents of Western Washington should be the goal. There's only one of these; hydroelectric. I understand that salmon habitat is important and the existing dams were obsolete. They should have been re-built with fish ladders. Not all salmon can be saved but the majority can. Clean, inexpensive electricity is the ideal and end goal in my opinion.	0	0	Internet
457	I believe a hundred years isn't a lot of time for a forest & it's not worth spending time & money rushing something inevitable.	0	0	Internet
464	Personally I would love to see forests full and salmon jumping. We created this problem I think humans now need to stay out and let nature decide what to do. Awesome idea but isn't now changing an eco system to what we think it should be the same as destroying it in the first place?	0	0	Internet
471	I don't want to pay extra for some place that I will never visit, plus I think these restoration efforts are best left up to mother nature. I would rather see money spent on more pressing needs in our troubled society	0	0	Internet
475	Although the fees are only for 2016, most households can't afford to pay more than they currently do. Salmon and forest are both very important. Cost to the people is also very important. I think it's a good thing that the dams were removed. Restoration will take place naturally, although at a much slower rate.	0	0	Internet
481	Nature has a way of recovering on it's own. Yes it would be nice to help it along, however, in today's economy and on a fixed income I personally cannot afford the monthly increase even if it is only for one year. It is so hard to even feed myself and take care of basic needs at this point. I love the Olympic National Forest but at this time I cannot afford to even go visit it. There could be other ways to fund this project and I think other ways should be explored.	0	0	Internet
483	Government needs to stop adding fees/taxes to pay for things-work within the budget.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
485	I have never visited the park nor have many people from Oregon. It makes sense to charge people who use the park or at least live nearby in order to aid in some restoration, but I live month to month and can't afford an increased energy bill in order to aid in the restoration of a park I will likely never even go to.	0	0	Internet
488	there has to be a cheaper method to involve the public. just seems too steep. someone has to speak for the trout, too. I would have to think many people would help through simple donations, too.	0	0	Internet
490	The options for recovery of the ecosystem appear valid, but am unable to find a close-enough relation to the proposed recovery efforts and the associated proposed dollar-sum tax attached to an individuals monthly energy statement.	0	0	Internet
493	Although the alternative 1 is slow, but after 100 year the rate of recovery increases rapidly. \$300 per year for low income is high	0	0	Internet
494	LIKE MANY PEOPLE I FEEL THAT MY TAXES AND THE MONEY I SEND TO THE GOVERNMENT IS ALREADY EXCESSIVE. ALSO I DO NOT TRUST HOW THE MONEY WOULD BE SPENT. I CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT BUT THE NEED FOR MORE MONEY NEVER ENDS. I HAVE TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT MAY OWN LIMITED RESORUCES IF I EVER HOPE TO RETIRE. I CARE MORE ABOUT THE SALMON THAN THE ASSOCIATED FOREST RECOVERY. SEEMS TO ME WE HAVE PLENTY OF FORESTS.	0	0	Internet
500	It would be a financial hardship for many households.	0	0	Internet
506	Let nature restore itself. Even though the process is slow, I think it is best.	0	0	Internet
521	While natural recovery would take longer, it will eventually work without increasing the cost of electricity bills to local citizens.	0	0	Internet
530	since I don't live in the area impacted, I'm not interested in paying more taxes. I pay enough already	0	0	Internet
536	I used to fish the Toutle river below Mt. St. Helens. We all witnessed the recovery that occurred on that river system and the wildlife surrounding it. I believe nature will recover much faster than predicted in your analysis without additional actions. I do not wish to pay for additional actions by mankind to try and improve nature's recovery of the Elwha eco system. Please leave it alone and watch what nature can do without us meddling with it.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
540	None of the alternatives are ideal -- the damage to the habitat and salmon population will take years to repair even with significant expenditures. If all three plans get to the same levels of recovery at the 200 year point (with zero out of pocket for me, Joe Ratepayer) I'm all for that.	0	0	Internet
542	As a resident of OREGON,I don't feel like I should answer in a way that would lead law makers in WASHINGTON to believe that the people of Washington want to pay for Salmon and timber restoration. That should be left to the residence affected by the cost.	0	0	Internet
546	I am on a fixed income and \$50 dollars a month is not affordable	0	0	Internet
551	because I do not think that the people have to pay a higher electrical bill just because it was the peoples choice to take the damns down and the ones that took the damns down did not think about it all the way through, so now they are asking for the public to pay higher bills to pay for there mistakes, even when people are low income with family's and can not afford a higher bill the reason why I chose that is because the salmon will come back either way	0	0	Internet
556	As a citizen and a scientist I believe that the middle road (option 2) makes the most sense when weighing the cost-benefit for the rate and final level of restoration with the effort, cost (both monetarily and carbon footprint) and impact on the existing ecosystem by activities of the restoration. However, as a person raising a family on limited financial resources, I cannot justify the additional expense to my household. We have three children, one in kindergarten and two toddlers. The cost of paying for unfunded kindergarten and child care exerts significant strain on our limited budget. Other funding sources for this project should be explored.	0	0	Internet
558	Basically it is because I am on a very limited budget and cannot afford a higher electric bill. Plan 3 would be best for salmon restoration but again my budget would be very affected. The environmental restoration isn't as critical in my opinion.	0	0	Internet
565	I don't believe the costs justify the end results. No	0	0	Internet
567	we do not have any extra money to spend on our bills.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
572	1st: Cost It seems to me the estimated cost of this project is insanely high. I looked up how many households are in Washington. Using very conservative numbers from the WSDOT we have roughly 2.5 million households. Times \$350 per comes out to 875 million dollars. I've worked landscape and natural rehabilitation and know that the private sector can do this for way way less. Also, it should be a voluntary contribution. I'd be happy to contribute perhaps a one time 25 dollar donation, but a surcharge on power would make many people angry, 25 dollars a month is not a small amount of money to many of us believe it or not. 2nd: My understanding of ecology I don't claim to know more than your ecologists and biologists, but I do know more than t	0	0	Internet
579	Don't want to pay for something not necessary, i.e., accelerating restoration timeline.	0	0	Internet
595	Mother nature does a great job on her own. Look at Mt St.Helens comeback. Yes,people manage to screw things up.	0	0	Internet
599	Taxing people throughout the region for this project is not acceptable. In time, nature heals itself. Let it.	0	0	Internet
609	I understand that some area's need improvement, but while the economy is still recovering, people need to get back to where they where before the economy went bad.	0	0	Internet
616	Truth is the 3rd option is only real option on both, however I do not think I should foot the bill for tribal river. However tribal casino's do pretty well & if there not financially involved why should I be invested.	0	0	Internet
619	I feel that the monthly fees are too expensive for my budget, however, I am glad that the dam was removed and thankful that there will still be an improvement even though it would not be as great as if I had the extra money to spare.	0	0	Internet
622	Though I deeply love and value our beautiful natural areas, I am about to retire and will have to deal with living on a fixed income, and the solutions II and III would present quite a hit to our limited retirement resources. I would rather support efforts made by lawmakers in both states to make serious efforts to look at present expenditures and find ways to use our tax dollars in more effective ways, i.e. stop wasting money!!! It's high time the people we elect act more responsibly with our tax dollars. Constant tax increases and misspent funds give us everyday citizens a sour taste in our mouths so that, while we are asked to make noble sacrifices for the very honorably cause of repairing the great gift of our magnificent natural surr	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
624	It's my opinion that nature will do a much better job of restoration and any type of human intervention. When we try to fix it there are unintended consequences that usually make things worse.	0	0	Internet
626	Have not decided Yet	0	0	Internet
641	This should not be cost to the public only to charge if go into a national park. We are over taxed now	0	0	Internet
651	The costs seem very high. Is the resource of fish going to be available to the fee payers? If the fish go to the tribes; I'd expect the costs to go there as well.	0	0	Internet
654	The world has disasters that take out forest and wildlife and the world is a place where it repairs it self. this area will restore itself just fine and doesn't need man's help. I am not willing to pay extra for this area and for salmon runs that the Native american will take ahead of everyone else. Let the land restore itself	0	0	Internet
657	By watching the aggressive take-over by blackberries, alder and cedar on the trails and landslides on our 50 acres, I believe native species will be able to reforest in less than the 200 years projected. If troubled youth and NGOs wanted to replant native plants in the park, I would think a map could be provided with suggestions about the work by the park ranger. The salmon will come back without help if fishing is prevented, and hauling fingerlings to remote areas will have a questionable success rate. Establishing a hatchery sounds like a real expensive proposition. Why were the dams built in the first place? Hydro? Agriculture? Flood control? The reason went away, I guess.	0	0	Internet
661	I completely believe letting nature take it's course is the logical alternative. Why the rush, beauty, equality, and order come with time and patience. God doesn't make mistakes. No, this is my reason for choosing this combination.	0	0	Internet
677	While there are numerous benefits to enhancement projects, the cost is simply too much for the average family.	0	0	Internet
680	The idea of restoration is great, but the cost of the 2 more active options is WAY too much for our family (and most others) to have to pay for something like that during a time when costs keep going up for everything, but our wages and benefits are not. The monthly amount we would have to pay to support restoration is substantially more than what our monthly electric bill is for a several months of the year. The bottom line is that we cannot afford to pay for it.	0	0	Internet
684	cannot afford more on our electricity bill	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
690	I shouldn't have to pay for it.	0	0	Internet
705	I'm on a fixed income.	0	0	Internet
708	My decision is based purely on the cost. We are on a fixed income and cannot contribute that much money per month.	0	0	Internet
716	There are many ongoing efforts that potentially warrant an increase in taxes to help offset the costs. This effort, of course, is one that is clearly worthwhile. However, you need to budget out possibilities that exist between 0-300.00 (per year). For example, I would be open to \$8-10.00 per month (\$120.00), but an additional \$25.00 is asking a bit much of people given the current state of our economy. I think you would find many people would feel the same way.	0	0	Internet
718	There is no mention of the efforts from the Elwha tribe to help in the restoration costs as they would be a major benefactor of the new improvements. I also don't see or hear of any private donations from non-government agencies donating time and money to assist in the salmon or lake bed restorations. The power generated from these two dams should have had money set aside for the restoration project. Now why is it the entire rate payer system now required to restore this out of our pockets.	0	0	Internet
727	Nature happens and I think time frame considerations are manmade. In an ecosystem 200 years vs. 50years is relative only to man. Having worked for NFS and the old WA dept of fisheries I will question the base studies on salmon numbers and expectations, especially to historical numbers. There were more salmon everywhere in the past and attempting to restore historical numbers may just not be possible. I believe that the ecosystem will be just fine w/o adding \$'s to my power bill. Removing the damns was a fantastic start; wait and see the results of a natural restoration progress.	0	0	Internet
733	I chose to not add any extra cost to my electric bill yearly simply because I am not directly affected by the restoration of salmon population and forests.	0	0	Internet
735	Nature has a beautiful way of regenerating itself.	0	0	Internet
737	While I would love to support the salmon & forest restoration efforts, \$30/month seems like a lot to tack on to my electricity bill.	0	0	Internet

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ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
745	This survey made it difficult to make a useful choice. The restoration is important to me, but my monthly electric bill is \$15 so the proposed surcharges are unthinkable. Where is the state and US government help in these cleanup costs? It would be unfair to spread the cost evenly across all incomes and level of electric usage. It is so unfair, the survey seems like an act of misinformation or planned misinterpretation of public concerns.	0	0	Internet
747	I feel that nature should be left alone and it will take care of it's self. When man interferes problems will occur. Over a period of 90 years a forest can rebuild on its own, fish will multiply on their own and a lot of money can be saved. Also, farmed fish are not good for you. Let nature provide our food.	0	0	Internet
751	Let nature do its thing. Man has already created havoc by installing the dams. Now that the dams have been removed, let nature take its course naturally. It will be a slower process, but that gives everything time to adjust properly.	0	0	Internet
760	We changed the nature of the Elwah river when we built the dams and did not understand the total impact of that decision. The proposed solutions rely on us understanding how the system will respond to recovery efforts and I do not believe we have a statistically meaningful understanding of the differences in outcomes for the different strategies. We spent \$300MM removing the dams while telling the public how wonderful the outcome would be without identify the ongoing cost of total restoration - hundreds of dollars a year added onto each family's electrical or other taxing base for full restoration. We are in dire need of repairing our infrastructure and continue to spend hundreds of millions of taxpayer \$ to tinker with the environment wh	0	0	Internet
761	In todays economy and political climate, people are unwilling to take a hit to the pocket. I suggest let this sit for another year or two, to see what things shake out in Washington, D.C. after elections are held.	0	0	Internet
764	I'm glad that the dam sites have been removed. Like any ecological disturbance, time will improve the health of the habitat. The forest will eventually reach its apex unaided by planting efforts. The salmon population will stabilize without a nursery. The important thing to me is that there is no development or further human disturbance in the area.	0	0	Internet
766	Letting nature take its own course is better. When we took the dams down, that was the best thing. We have tried in other areas to improve the land and 'fish count' to no avail. Restrict the limit of fish allowed to be harvested by both natives and every one else and let nature take its course.	0	0	Internet

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ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
770	I cant afford for my electric bill to go up any more. Would love to see the area get better though	0	0	Internet
785	I do not trust government to not continue the surcharge. I do not trust government to spend the money as stated no matter what they say upfront - there's always a way for them to move funds around and too bad, so sad, the money is gone and the work it was for hasn't been done. I can't afford the surcharge but would be willing to say go ahead, I can somehow manage if I could trust that the work would be done as stated.	0	0	Internet
786	Because as a kid I was able to learn about the salmon and able to visit places where salmon lives. For generation growing up, I want them to experience what i experienced.	0	0	Internet
792	I feel the land and rivers are managed too much. Individuals need to take care of their land. no new laws are needed but nature takes cre of most things. The dams are gone and we need to see if the fish and wildlife will survive. Everything changes and now is the time to see if the change is good or bad. It seems the government has to go overboard in everything they do and there is no improvement, carefully watch and wait, without spending money all the time.	0	0	Internet
801	1. I'm not sure I understand the association between my electricity bill and this project, unless these were hydroelectric dams, in which case I'm probably already paying higher rates. 2. Is this the number one ecological reclamation project? What scored ahead of this that we need to finance it this way instead of whatever ecological funds are already in the budget? 3. I believe the dam removal projects were sold based on the many positive impacts on recovery of these fish species. If we have now discovered that those positive impacts were oversold, perhaps we should consider construction of a more efficient hydroelectric dam. Based on what has been presented in this survey, it sounds like construction of a new dam or dams would do no additi	0	0	Internet
803	40 % of fish is a good return on 0 investment it would be a good return on investment 100 % for 0 investment i need to know who was making the most money from the collection of the money also i would like to know the breakdown of who gets the fish	0	0	Internet
810	I seem to have more faith in the 'system' than you seem to have. The dams are gone. Let it return in its own way, in its own time.	0	0	Internet
815	The right thing to do, but I cannot individually pay for it. No	0	0	Internet
818	This proposal is not cost effective.	0	0	Internet

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ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
820	I believe in allowing the natural process to take place to restore the property. The cost to restore are quite hefty! No.	0	0	Internet
826	If there was any way that I could possibly afford \$425.00 extra on my electric bill next year I would choose alternative number 3. I am a substitute school teacher who earns \$13.70 per hour. I, like many, fall in the poverty zone for income. You need to find another way to fund this. I feel that the restoration is extremely important, but reality is that households can not afford this, not even for one year. Look realistically at the economical demographics before choosing alternatives to fund such a project. I fear with the alternatives you are presenting that your survey results will indicate alternative 1, for the wrong reason. PLEASE FIND ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE TO FUND THIS NEEDED RESTORATION.	0	0	Internet
830	I believe that the salmon and forest will come back quicker than your estimates if nothing further is done. Just look at Mt St Helens and how it has recovered in less than 35yrs without man doing anything. Trees and wildlife have come back to that area and will also come back to the Elwha area. Lake Tapps was drained 40ft this yr and weeds started to grow in the lakebed within 7mos.	0	0	Internet
837	Allow restoration to take place on its own with no human intervention.	0	0	Internet
840	BECAUSE I WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PAY	0	0	Internet
841	A man named Russ George found an interesting way to revitalize salmon runs and increase salmon numbers with minimal interference. Iron Sulfide, when powdered and spread over ocean waters in a thin sprinkle, leads to a large algae bloom. When done over the coast, it can give salmon a food supply far superior to their natural food supply. Thus, you find that many mature salmon have more food and fat to feed their offspring. This leads to a bloom in salmon numbers and the size of each fish. If you fish responsibly, this rise in salmon can be balanced against the predators, who would also find the excess a signal to grow in numbers. The proposal I have is to simply follow Russ George's footsteps and fish the waters as we have done. You can use t	0	0	Internet
846	No	0	0	Internet
848	WOW! The costs are simply too high. I'm willing to pay a surcharge of around 2.5% of my electric bill but the costs you're proposing are closer to 25%. That's too much money for Salmon and habitat restoration. No	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
851	Nature has a way of taking care of its self. Just like the area around Mt St Helens rebuild its self, we should allow this area to rebuild and regrow naturally. I believe that we create more problems then we solve with our ideas of how a Forrest or river should rebuild its self. Let nature rebuild the area at its own pace.	0	0	Internet
861	I don't believe the scientists forecasts. Nature is usually optimistic. Scientists are often pessimistic.	0	0	Internet
862	There are approximately 3.7 million households in Washington and Oregon. Estimates of the increase of \$400 to \$565 on the annual electric bill equals between \$1.5-\$2 billion dollars plus additional charges on fishing licenses and visitor permits. That is a bit excessive.	0	0	Internet
864	Let it go back naturally, or ask volunteer groups to plant trees. The cost is too high for your average citizen to take on even for one year.	0	0	Internet
865	Indian tribes in western Washington don't practice conservation when it comes to fisheries and the experts estimates are way off, just look at the at the Helens area. the money spent to remove dams in the end only benefit only a small number off tax payers. a total waste with out stopping salmon fishing off our coast. if salmon will come back let them com back on their own or protect them and that would have to be along time because of their breeding cycle. no more money, we can't even get are roads fixed. taxed to death!	0	0	Internet
873	Just let nature recreate without human intervention.	0	0	Internet
875	Too much money for something that impacts so few residents. If natural recovery will produce the same results with the forest and close to the same results with the salmon, it doesn't make sense to make residents pay so much when bridges are falling down and education is underfunded and public university tuition is unaffordable. The river was not irreparably damaged, the loss of salmon can only moderately be improved, and no people are sickened or unemployed by this. Allow nature to take its course. The river will be beautiful and fishable in the meantime.	0	0	Internet
877	I do not live anywhere near the Elwha river ecosystem. If years ago Federal money paid for the dams, then Federal money can pay for the restoration.	0	0	Internet

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
884	Charge the costs to the public officials they were ultimately the source of the problem. We the people did not have the choice to decide what to do with the dams when they were first built. You government officials have the majority of the paying jobs and benefits, you take it out of your benefits.	0	0	Internet
887	Let nature take care of the river and forest.	0	0	Internet
893	the environment will be fine without my tax dollars. the recovery will be much swifter than the estimates provided, without any further assistance. there will be no benefit other than pure aesthetics. for example we get more salmon at the expense of less trout. salmon which will not be allowed to be fished anyway due to the "sensitivity" of the ecosystem.	0	0	Internet
912	1. Large monthly monetary burden for options 2 and 3. 2. Most of the river flows through inaccessible wilderness that can be left to naturally grow back in its own time and on its own terms. 3. I would rather pay funds toward improving means for recreation and interaction with the outdoors such as hiking/biking trails and paths. Also for cleaning up polluted streams and creeks in towns so that people can enjoy them. Because this river is already in a protected and remote area, it needs our help less than other areas. We need to improve the general public's access to ways to easily recreate and interact with nature so that more people will feel connected to our environment and help protect it.	0	0	Internet
914	Let nature take it's time. There are higher priorities then this small isolated area.	0	0	Internet
11340140	LET NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE.	0	0	Mail
13998853	THE COST IS TOO MUCH TO ADD TO AN ELECTRIC BILL. IF COST WERE LESS, SPREAD OUT OVER 20 YEARS. I WOULD PAY FOR \$5-\$7 A MONTH. I WOULD LIKE ALTERNATIVE 3 IF POSSIBLE.	0	0	Mail
15966298	SALMON RESTORATION WILL TAKE TIME. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NO ACTION AND EXTENSIVE ACTION IS MARGINAL AFTER 100 YRS. IF ACTIONS ARE TAKEN THEY SHOULD BE FUNDED BY THE COMPANY WHICH PROFITED FROM THE DAMS. THE COSTS FOR RESTORING THE FORESTS SHOULD BE DEMANDED FROM THE COMPANY THAT MADE PROFITS OFF THE DAMS. NOT THE GENERAL PUBLIC.	0	0	Mail

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ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
16306923	OTHER CONCERNS FACING THIS STATE SEEM MORE IMPORTANT. UTILITY BILLS ARE BECOMING PROHIBITIVE FOR THOSE AN FIXED INCOMES. ACTUAL BENEFIT TO ALL BUT A FEW SEEMS QUESTIONABLE, ESPECIALLY IF THE SUR-CHARGE IS NOT REMOVED AFTER ONE YEAR.	0	0	Mail
17291076	I ACTUALLY THOUGHT THAT ALTERNATIVE 2 IS THE BEST APPROACH, BUT THE COST OF ALMOST \$55/MONTH TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD TO SUPPORT THE ALTERNATIVE OF A TOTAL COST OF \$660 PER HOUSEHOLD IS TOO HIGH. THE COST/BENEFIT RATIO IS NOT SUPPORTED. AGREED, AT NO COST THE RECOVERY IS MUCH SLOWER. PERHAPS A LESSER AMOUNT OF SAY \$5/MONTH PER HOUSEHOLD WOULD BE CONSIDERED TO PAY FOR PART OF THE RESTORATION EFFORT.	0	0	Mail
18828513	DO MORE STUDIES ON THE ECO SYSTEM & LET IT GO NATURAL & PERIODICALLY TEST THE RIVER AND NATURAL RESOURCES THAT ARE COMING FROM THE RIVER.	0	0	Mail
18912492	LET NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE.	0	0	Mail
20907556	NATURE TAKES CARE OF ITSELF, WE SEEM TO MESS IT UP. I THINK ALL BENEFITS SHOULD HAPPEN SLOWLY RATHER THAN FAST SO REST OF ECOSYSTEM ADAPTS PROPERLY.	0	0	Mail
26992176	I HAVE NO MONEY TO SPARE. MY INCOME IS APPROX \$1500 MO. MY EXPENSES ARE APPROX \$1500 PER MONTHLY PER MOTH. I CAN'T AFFORD TO ADD TO MY EXPENSES WHEN I HAVE 000 SPARE INCOME! I CAN ONLY SEE MOVIES OR EAT AT RESTAURANTS WHEN SOMEONE IS PAYING!!!	0	0	Mail
27776215	I DO NOT WANT TO PAY FOR THIS IF IT WILL NATURALLY FIX ITSELF.	0	0	Mail
30521119	I DON'T BELIEVE THE WORLD WILL BE AROUND IN A HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED YEARS.	0	0	Mail
31870285	I CAN'T AFFORD TO PAY ANYTHING MORE AT THIS TIME. I DO LIKE THE IDEA OF RESTORATION THOUGH.	0	0	Mail

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ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
33889335	IT IS VERY SAD THAT THE DAMS WERE PUT THERE IN THE FIRST PLACE. WHOMEVER BENEFITED FROM THE DAMS SHOULD PAY ANY RESTORATION COST. I AM FOR LETTING NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE. NO FURTHER ACTION.	0	0	Mail
34332345	THERE ISN'T ENOUGH INFORMATION IN YOUR PACKET TO ALLOW ME TO MAKE AN INFORMED DECISION. FIRST OF ALL I WANT TO KNOW HOW YOU CALCULATED YOUR "PROJECTED" RETURNS. ARE THEY MERELY "BEST CASE SCENARIO"? DO THEY INCLUDE DIMINISHING RETURNS ALL AROUND THE PUGET SOUND. HOW IS IT THIS RIVER CAN SEE SUCH GROWTH WHEN ALL THE OTHERS ARE BARELY MAKING THEIR ESCAPEMENT GOALS. IS FISHING GOING TO BE BANNED? ARE THE TRIBES GOING TO EXERCISE THEIR TREATY RIGHTS? I'M NOT PAYING WITHOUT MORE DATA.	0	0	Mail
35380649	I DON'T SUPPORT RESTORATION OF TRIBAL LAND AT A COST TO NON TRIBAL RESIDENTS. I WOULD SUPPORT MORE IF IT WOULD RESTORE NON TRIBAL LAND AND ALLOW RECREATIONAL FISHING WITHOUT BEING ON TRIBAL LAND	0	0	Mail
35751638	WHOEVER DEVELOPED THIS SURVEY IS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THIS AREA OR THE ELWHA R. IT APPEARS THIS SURVEY IS BEING SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. I DO NOT WANT SOMEONE IN KANSAS OR NY DECIDING WHAT'S BEST FOR ME. I THINK YOU SHOULD TRY LIVING HERE NEAR THE ELWHA FOR A FEW YEARS BEFORE YOU START MAKING UP QUESTIONNAIRES ABOUT IT. WHY DON'T YOU CONFINE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO WESTERN WA OR JUST THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA WHERE THERE ARE PEOPLE FAMILIAR WITH THE ELWHA?	0	0	Mail
36844828	I THINK THAT NATURAL RESTORATION IS THE BEST OPTION, BECAUSE THE AREA WILL RENEW ITSELF OVER TIME. RUSHING THE NATURAL RENEWAL PROCESS IT TOO COSTLY. PEOPLE AND ANIMALS WILL BE BETTER SERVED IF WE HAVE PATIENCE AND LET NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE.	0	0	Mail
37758623	I PREFER ALTERNATIVE 3 IN BOTH CASES BUT CANNOT AFFORD THE COSTS.	0	0	Mail

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
38062489	\$350 - \$390/YR IS WAY TOO MUCH TO ASK WORKING FAMILIES TO PAY FOR SALMON RESTORATION IN ONE ARE OF THE ONE RIVER. PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE THAT KIND OF DISPOSABLE INCOME TO SUPPORT SUCH LITTLE INCREMENTAL VALUE. IF FAMILIES WERE EXPECTED TO PAY THAT MUCH FOR EVERY GOOD CAUSE OUT THERE, THEY WOULD BE BROKE IN A DAY. \$50/YS MAX.	0	0	Mail
39957982	THERE'S NOT ENOUGH DETAILS TO SUGGEST THAT WE SHOULD COMMIT TO ANOTHER HIKE IN OUR ELECTRIC/ENERGY BILLS. HOW ABOUT WORKING MORE ON NATURAL/SOLAR ENERGY TO GET OUR BILLS DOWN, THEN ASK?	0	0	Mail
43586380	POORLY WRITTEN, COERCIVE SURVEY. NO SURVEY BEFORE DAMS WERE REMOVED. ONE WAY STREET. TARGETS ONLY WOMEN FOR OBVIOUS REASONS. NATURE IS IN CHARGE. LEAVE IT ALONE! ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!	0	0	Mail
46597175	1. TRUST ISSUES W/GOVERNMENT AND POLITICIANS. 2. THE PERIOD OF RESTORATION IS SO LONG THAT I OR MY CHILDREN WOULD NOT LIVE TO SEE IT REALIZED. THIS IS THERE FOR ALL. SO WHY NOT JUST LET NATURE RECOVER ON ITS OWN? WHY THE RUSH? 3. THE SURCHARGE ON ELECTRICAL BILLS A BUG WITH INCREASE IN OTHER AREAS IS TOO MUCH. I DON'T BELIEVE THE SURCHARGE WILL STOP AFTER ONLY ONE YEAR. BY OTHER AREAS, IMAN, TAXES, GROCERIES, OTHER UTILITIES, EDUCATION, ETC. THE MIDDLE CLASS IS GETTING SQUEEZED MORE AND MORE.	0	0	Mail
46741347	LET IT COME BACK NATURALLY	0	0	Mail
47712441	IDEALLY PREFER ALTERNATIVE 2 FOR QUESTIONS 8 & 9. BUT IS COSTS \$400/YEAR. OUR FAMILY IS ALREADY PAYING FOR GREEN POWER TO PUGET SOUND ENERGY, AS AN ADDED SURCHARGE. COST EFFECTIVE AND BUDGET FRIENDLY ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED, WHERE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL BE ABLE TO SUPPORT WITH ELWHA RIVER RESTORATION.	0	0	Mail
53133994	MY REASONING FOR CHOOSING THIS COMBINATION IS BECAUSE NATURE WILL TAKE ITS COURSE NO MATTER WHAT. I ALSO DON'T HAVE THE MONEY TO PAY THE EXTRA ON MY ELECTRICITY BILL.	0	0	Mail

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
58245717	I BELIEVE THAT ALTERNATIVE 1 IS THE BEST CHOICE FOR SEVERAL REASONS. SALMON, FOREST AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY IS BETTER SERVED NATURALLY. ANY TIME HUMANS WHO THINK THEY KNOW BETTER GET INVOLVED IT ENDS IN EXTENSIVE COSTS AND FAILURE. THERE ARE NO MISTAKES BY LETTING NATURE TAKE OVER AND HAVING THIS ACCOMPLISHED NATURALLY. THIS WAY EVEN IF IT TAKES A LITTLE LONGER IT WILL BE DONE RIGHT! ANOTHER REASON IS IMPOSING A SURCHARGE (TAX) ON EVERYONE WOULD HAVE A FINANCIAL BURDEN ON INDIVIDUALS. ALSO CONVENIENTLY OMITTED IS THE TOTAL COST OF THIS PROJECT. WHY WERE NOT VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS CONSIDERED?	0	0	Mail
58740031	I FEEL STRONGLY THAT THE ENTITIES & INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ALLOCATION OF OUR TAXES DO A VERY POOR JOB. FIX THE REAL PROBLEM.THE MANAGEMENT! ONE THERE IS A COMPETENT BASE OF LEADERSHIP THAT HAS EARNED TRUST AND SHOWN THE MOST MAJORITY OF AMERICANS WILL HAVE NO PROBLEM PAYING FOR THE RECOVERY OF FISH & WILDLIFE.	0	0	Mail
59989359	FOR CALCULATIONS SAKE LETS ASSUME THERE ARE 1-MILLION RATE PAYERS IN OREGON & 1 MILLION IN WASHINGTON. BASE ON YOUR PROJECTIONS ALT 2 WOULD NET 8500 MILLION/2016, ALT 3 WOULD NET 1.18 BILLION/2016. PLUS SPORTS & COMMERCIAL FISHERS WOULD BE DOUBLE TAXED. ALT 2 & 3 ARE A LOT OF \$'S FOR THE TASKS STATED. MT ST HELENS ARE HAS PROVED THAT NATURE CAN RECOVER FASTER THAN SCIENCE DETERMINES.	0	0	Mail
61748086	I DON'T BELIEVE IN DAMS I NEVER WANTED THEM IN THE FIRST PLACE. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY FOR REMOVING ALL DAMS.	0	0	Mail
62350043	AFTER WITNESSING NATURE'S RECOVERY OF MT ST HELENS, THE YELLOW STONE FIRES AND OTHER DISASTERS I HAVE SEEN THAT NATURE FINDS A WAY. USUALLY WHEN MAN INTERFERES, WITH NATURE'S RECOVERY, WE TEND TO MAKE THINGS WORSE. THE DAMS ARE GONE NOW LEAVE IT ALONE.	0	0	Mail
62922086	LET THE TRIBES HANDLE IT, NO GOV.	0	0	Mail

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
63939299	THE MEDDLING OF GOVERNMENT IN ECO SYSTEMS DOES NOT GENERATE POSITIVE RESULTS. THEY CAUSE MORE PROBLEMS THAN THEY FIX. I WOULD BE FOR PLANTING A FEW TREES AND WALKING AWAY. ALSO, THIS IS A REMOTE AREA PEOPLE WON'T EVEN ACCESS. TAKE A LOOK AT CHERNOBYL (SPELLING?). THAT ECO SYSTEM WAS ESTIMATED TO TAKE A THOUSAND YEARS TO RECOVER. YET IT IS ALREADY THRIVING WITHOUT GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT.	0	0	Mail
67423964	I'M WORRIED THIS SETS A BAD PRECEDENT. HOW MANY OTHER DAMS & RIVERS MUST THE PUBLIC BE EXPECTED TO RECOVER? WHAT MAKES THIS CASE DIFFERENT? I AM ALL IN FAVOR OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS WHICH PREVENT SIMILAR FUTURE MISTAKES, BUT IN GEOLOGIC TERMS 100 AND 200 YEARS TO RECOVER NATURALLY ARE ACCEPTABLE TIME FRAMS.	0	0	Mail
69090234	I HAD PLANNED TO CHECK ALTERNATIVE 2 IN BOTH SCENARIOS UNTIL I SAW IT MEANT \$650/YR (INDEFINITELY?) OUT OF MY POCKET. I BELIEVE THERE SHOULD BE ACTION TO HELP THE SALMON AND FOREST RECOVER, BUT THAT IS TOO MUCH FOR MY FAMILY. I HAVE A DISABLED SON, SO MY FINANCES ARE HEAVILY BURDENED BY HEALTH CARE COSTS.	0	0	Mail
70517873	I BELIEVE THAT NATURE IS RESILIENT & THE MORE WE INTERFERE, EVEN TO BENEFIT NATURE, THE MORE DAMAGE WE DO.	0	0	Mail
71529169	THE SALMON WILL COME ON THEIR OWN AND WILDLIFE WILL COME AND PLANTS WILL GROW IN TIME DON'T RUSH THINGS ALL OF OUR DAMS NEED FIXING OR REMOVED. THE GREAT EARTH WILL MOVE SOON. YOU WILL SEE WHAT SHE WILL DO.	0	0	Mail
71617925	I FEEL THE TRIBES SHOULD SUPPORT THIS EFFORT. I DON'T WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY ADDITIONAL CHARGES TO MY P.U.D. BILL.	0	0	Mail
76417575	AT THIS TIME I CHOOSE ALT 1 FOR SALMON & ALT 1 FOR FORESTS. WE ARE NOT BUDGETED AT THIS TIME TO PAY EVERY MONTH ON THE OTHER ALTERNATIVES. OUR EXPENSES GO MOSTLY FOR OUR KIDS, AT THE MOMENT. THANK YOU FOR YOUR UNDERSTANDING.	0	0	Mail

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
77022886	IT SEEMS TO ME THAT REGARDLESS OF WHICH PLAN YOU TAKE IT'S GOING TO BE ABOUT 200 YEARS FOR FULL RECOVERY. SO LET MOTHER NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE.	0	0	Mail
79862589	THE PEOPLE THAT WOULD BENEFIT FROM IS RESTORATION THE MOST SHOULD PAY FOR IT, NOT THE GENERAL PUBLIC WHO WON'T SEE ANY BENEFIT. MAKE VISITORS TO THE OLYMPIC FOREST AND NEARBY TRIBE PAY FOR THE RESTORATION SINCE THEY WILL HAVE THE BIGGEST BENEFIT. ANOTHER OPTION IS TO HAVE LAUNCH FEES FOR FISHERMEN THAT USE THE RIVER HELP CONTRIBUTE TO THIS RESTORATION.	0	0	Mail
80331509	IT SEEMS THAT THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ALTERNATIVES IS TIME. I DON'T BELIEVE THAT HUMAN INTERFERENCE WILL AID THE NATURAL HEALING PROCESS EVEN AS MUCH AS THIS SURVEY PREDICTS. THE BEST WAY IS TO LET THE HEALING PROCESS PROCEED ON IT'S OWN. BESIDES GAS TAX MEANT TO BE USED ONLY FOR ROAD UPKEEP AND BUILDING IS BEING USED BY OTHER STATE AGENCIES. THIS MONEY WOULD PROBABLY BE THROWN IN A GENERAL FUND AND USED TO FINANCE THE STATE'S GENERAL OPERATING COSTS, JUST LIKE THE GAS TAX.	0	0	Mail
80910754	SURCHARGE	0	0	Mail
83176157	BY JUST KNOWING THAT THINGS WILL SLOWLY CORRECT THEMSELVES, AND THERE ARE NO INCORRECT COSTS INVOLVED THAT SEEMS BEST. SEEMS LIKE THE DAMS DID A LOT OF DAMAGE AND NOT ENOUGH STUDIES WERE DONE BEFORE THOSE WERE PUT IN. I DON'T FEEL I SHOULD PAY ANY MONEY FOR A HUGE MISTAKE AND PROBABLY WON'T BE AROUND TO SEE ITS FULL POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.	0	0	Mail
87739773	ELECTRIC BILLS SHOULDN'T BE INCREASED FOR SOMETHING THAT DOESN'T DIRECTLY IMPACT US. RESTORATION EFFORTS ARE GOOD, BUT IT WILL ONLY DIRECTLY IMPACT SOME PEOPLE BUT EVERYONE WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR IT, NOT ALL PEOPLE WILL FIND IT USEFUL.	0	0	Mail
88621025	WHY SHOULD OREGON PAY FOR WASHINGTON PROJECT WHAT WOULD WE GAIN FOR THE MONEY IT WOULD COST. DOESN'T OREGON HAVE ENOUGH TO PAY FOR THAT WOULD BENEFIT OREGON? WASHINGTON SHOULD TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN PROJECTS!	0	0	Mail

Table H.1. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon and forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
90649485	I DO NOT BELIEVE THE COSTS STATED ARE ACCURATE. IF SPREAD OVERALL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE STATE FOR SEVERAL YEARS, THE COST WOULD BE MUCH LES. ALSO, THE TIME LINES WILL BE MUCH ACCELERATED AS TO WHAT WAS PRESENTED HERE.	0	0	Mail
92276592	I AM RETIRED & ON A FIXED INCOME. STILL HAVE 2 MORE YRS OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT WHICH HAS PUT A BIG STRAIN ON MY FINANCES. TRYING TO CUT BACK AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE NEXT INCREASE.	0	0	Mail
93871094	I FEEL SINCE THE LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE WILL BE THE PRIMARY BENEFICIARY, SOME WAY SHOULD BE FOUND TO LET THE PAY FOR IT. SUCH A PROFIT FROM THEIR CASINOS.	0	0	Mail
95678057	I THINK FATHER TIME & MOTHER NATURE WILL DO A BETTER JOB. IT SOUNDS LIKE AN AGENDA.	0	0	Mail
99260183	MOTHER NATURE KNOWS BEST	0	0	Mail

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
69	It's all good restoration, but the most is the education to our children, how to protect nature. The political aspice is they fill their pockets first. The way the \$\$\$\$ our funded aren't always spend properly, or the jobs are done shity then have to be redone at a higher expense.	0	65	Internet
114	Honestly I think it has everything to do with the fact that I am allergic to salmon.	0	40	Internet
203	Seems like the most immediate combination for restoration without breaking the bank.	0	65	Internet
231	The percentage of the salmon returns are very close in the first and second choice. Historically, man's involvement in salmon restoration is pathetic. Take for example the revenue created from Oregon salmon license plates. In practice, how and why salmon return in the numbers they do is still greatly misunderstood. Left alone the salmon will return. On the other hand, we know how reforestation works after rebuilding from fires and lumber extraction. Introducing native plants is vital but plan three is expensive and unnecessary. We potentially become the invasive species in our enthusiasm to do natures work.	0	65	Internet
326	As much as I would like to see Salmon returned and the forest, I am not sure that the public can afford their utility bills to increase. There needs to be another way to fund this such as charging more to go to the parks, etc. We have a lot of people struggling to pay their day to day bills and I feel that it would be a burden to add \$20.00 to \$40.00 per month to household expenses.	0	75	Internet
329	I feel that a \$29. to \$32. increase in the electric bills of many people will be a definite hardship. If this expense were to be spread out over two years instead of one year, it might be more acceptable to people.	0	75	Internet
334	I want the restoration to take place but as a retiring senior, I am on a fixed budget and cannot afford to choose the middle offering on the salmon restoration. So it is purely a financial decision. For some reason my electric billed has jumped \$18/mo. with no change in usage. I have contacted PGE and their take on this problem makes absolutely no sense. I also want to know why Canada isn't a part of this solution as many Canadians also come to the park. So I can manage the forest restoration charge of \$6+/mo. for one year and will feel that I have done something to contribute to the restoration of this area. In 40 years, I have visited the park 3 times. Each time was enjoyable, and I do believe that restoring this area first benefits the Na	0	75	Internet

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
343	The option of restoring the ecosystem seems more reasonable to me because it will be going from nothing to something whereas, the salmon population will come back faster on its own.	0	75	Internet
355	Forest and wildlife restoration is a more immediate need for WA/OR.	0	300	Internet
388	The overall cost for improvement of both could impact some families adversely. I believe the salmon funding could come from somewhere else or at least awareness could be raised without financial impacts on households, particularly State-wide for some residents that may never even get there.	0	75	Internet
390	I feel that \$29.50 is too much for me to pay at this point in my life per month; but I am willing to support the forest/wildlife recovery efforts at the price listed for 1 year. I would like to support both but that is not financially feasible at this time.	0	75	Internet
392	I love the outdoors, I camp, hike, fish, birdwatch, visit local streams when salmon spawn even. I'd like to see the result of the restoration but it's too much to pay. Second, in my experience 1 year taxes or bonds always turn into 2, than 3, than forever taxes. If the salmon will eventually recover to 50% instead of 60% than that is good enough. Additionally fish hatcheries in the Northwest especially the Columbia don't recover the populations they artificially increase it every year. They will never shut down. I suspect the same if "new" methods are used on the Elwha. On the habitat recovery, I want to pay the minimum possible to assure natural habitat eventually prevails.	0	75	Internet
420	I don't think there is a difference genetically between hatchery raised salmon and wild fish. (they taste the same to me) I also think more people would eat healthier, more fish, less beef and chicken, if salmon was significantly less expensive. That could only happen with a massive influx of hatchery fish. I think we need more hatchery salmon and some forest restoration. I don't think we should use resources that can be better spent on something that benefits more species and human enjoyment than on removing dams or doing other pinpointed or expensive steps that benefit a few, relatively, wild fish.	0	300	Internet

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
441	Considering the Elwah River has produced extremely low levels of Salmon over the last 100 years, I feel that a slow recovery is positive. I don't feel people will accept such a high surcharge for this project. Choosing Alternative 2 for the habitat seems cost effective and will have more effects on the area. I believe that private donations will also help with the efforts of the Elwah River. Also, I have to consider the additional costs Seattle residents will incur with the Viaduct project. Additional costs will only frustrate residents. I chose different alternatives for what I thought to be the best outcome.	0	75	Internet
446	I feel that restoring the forest is a bigger priority, given the cost.	0	300	Internet
468	While I am both an avid recreational fisherman and a commercial fisherman in Alaska I have become weary of surcharges or taxes added on to anything to do with wildlife. They usually never return to pre-tax prices (written into law or not) and get diverted for some reason or another to different projects totally unrelated to the issue I agreed with.	0	75	Internet
555	Not a native of the PNW so I don't have the "love" of the salmon like others do, So many treat them like gods. It's not the only fish in the river. The forest supports so much more wildlife!	0	75	Internet
584	i believe that the salmon will return faster than most projections predict and they don't need a lot of help now that the dams have been removed. I believe that the forest land does need some help in getting established for a much faster recovery.	0	300	Internet
602	Over 100 years ago, humans altered the nature by putting a dam in a river, I'm not the one to say if it is right or wrong, but one thing is for sure, we altered the nature, but by removing the dam we altered the nature again. Let the salmon come back on its own, else we will alter the nature once again. Since we removed the dam, we also need to prevent erosion, therefore I chose option 2.	0	300	Internet
604	Alternative 2 for the salmon recovery was my initial choice, however, the cost is too high. I am content with option 1 because the cost is low, and the salmon numbers will increase either way, which is an improvement overall. I chose alternative 2 for the forest recovery to control weeds taking over, give the forest a good start, but not cause too great of a disturbance to the existing wildlife.	0	75	Internet

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
608	My mind was trying to match salmon level growth with habitat improvement as best I could. I almost always prefer to let nature take it's course. And, while the impact of the unnatural dams has been over the last 100 years, it would be great if all could be "fixed" within 100 years. That just isn't going to happen! Plus, I took cost into consideration. I'm willing to anti-up to a certain extent. The additional power cost is significant within a one year period. I found myself wondering if I would have made a different selection if the cost were to be spread out over several years. I don't know the answer to that, but I do know that I am very comfortable with the choices I have made and reasons behind those choices.	0	300	Internet
618	The cost to restore salmon is too much, especially for those on fixed incomes (does not include me). There are presently no salmon. Introducing them at an accelerated rate, does not outweigh the cost. On the other hand, the cost of moderate forest restoration is palatable to me. I wish there were money for everything, including full funding for salmon restoration, but there is not.	0	75	Internet
656	Historical efforts from mankind to mess with fauna have had unintended and potentially disastrous results (ex. General Mao and the sparrows/famine). However, planting more trees may make sense.	0	75	Internet
679	monthly cost wise	0	75	Internet
692	cost	0	75	Internet
701	The dams were there so long that I feel the area has made adaptations to the new wildlife and types of fish that currently exist, therefore I don't think it is necessary to intervene in that way. I also do not want to contribute as much money as would be required, to complete the project. I believe it is more important to take measures in restoring the existing vegetation to continue to sustain the current wildlife in the area.	0	75	Internet
706	The Salmon should be able to restore themselves over time without a lot of action. The forests probably need some help to get started.	0	75	Internet

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
717	The costs for salmon restoration are too high. I would have loved to chosen the 3rd option for the quickest restoration, but I can't afford that. I would have to give up health insurance, food, or gas to get to work. What about recruiting volunteers or appealing to philanthropic organizations? Moda Health, Century Link and others lend their name to sports arenas. Why not ask a 'big name' to donate and then put their name on something that will actually do some good for this world? I feel the forest and wildlife recovery will actually happen faster that what the scientists predict. Take a look at Mt. St. Helens. Give Mother Nature a chance!	0	75	Internet
720	I don't really like salmon but I do like the forest.	0	75	Internet
721	I think the forest habitat needs to be well established before the salmon habitat is improved. I am not sure about the fish rearing compared to natural fish population increase.	0	300	Internet
748	The wildlife ecosystem that will support the salmon needs to come first. Getting the dams out was a big step in returning the salmon runs. Cost seems high considering how many people would be contributing at \$175 for the middle estimate. Government inefficiencies scare me from wanting to give more.	0	75	Internet
782	I prefer less human implication in restoring nature and wild life.	0	75	Internet
834	I am more interested in the forest than the fish	0	75	Internet
843	The monthly cost for the salmon seemed a bit high for many residents of WA and OR. I would have preferred the 2nd option for both, however, personally I would not want to pay that additional amount monthly for a year.	0	75	Internet
870	I am more concerned about human intervention with the salmon than I am about intervention with the forest. I felt that something needs to be done to restore the habitat but the cost of Alternative 2 in both salmon and forest intervention would be too high for most households.This informed my choice!	0	300	Internet
889	The limited action salmon recovery option is far too expensive. Also, if the habitat is restored, I believe the salmon will recover naturally much better than our science predicts, but this means the tribes have to give the river a chance to recover as well as the rest of us.	0	75	Internet
896	I believe letting the salmon come back slowly on their own may be best for the trout and ecology. I think that the habitat needs to be restored some to help it improve.	0	75	Internet

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
900	I really liked the middle option on both, but honestly my husband and I just bought our first home, the financial obligation of \$375/yr. is above and beyond our means. It seems strange that the surcharge would be a flat rate across the board and not take into account anyone's individual financial situation -- or futhermore how much energy they use. So- for example;. A wealthy couple living in a 2.5 mil.\$ home, who consume 250% more energy than the couple living in small 200,000\$ home--would pay the exact same share of this project. The additional surcharge won't impact the wealthy people and will most likely have adverse/negative impact on the middle/lower classes. This only further spreads the gap between the wealthy and everyone else	0	75	Internet
904	My budget. Everybody needs money. Cant give it all to one organization.	0	75	Internet
908	I felt it was the better for recovery in the area and it was a little bit cheaper than option 3. I understand the impact of erosion and feel that is probably more important than the recovery speed of the Salmon. The other main thinking was if they were able to stop the erosion, would help with recovery of plant & animal life plus keep the soil out of the water system which in turn help to keep the water clean for the recovery of salmon.	0	75	Internet
10875966	FOREST/WILDLIFE RESTORATION: ALTERNATIVE 2 IS NOT THAT FAR BEHIND #3 IN GETTING IT FULLY RESTORED. THE COST IS QUITE A BIT LESS AS WELL. I BELIEVE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH ALTERNATIVE #2 IS THE BEST OPTION. SALMON RESTORATION: DUE TO THE COST OPTION #1 I CHOSE IT WOULD BE A HARDSHIP TO PAY AN EXTRA \$350 PLUS FOR 2016.	0	75	Mail
15065308	FORESTS - AS A LIFE RESIDENT OF WESTERN WASH, IT HAS BEEN MY OBSERVATION THAT WITH MINIMAL INTERVENTION THE FOREST WILL REBOUND IN ABOUT 1/2 THE TIME PROJECTED HERE. SALMON - IT IS MY OPINION THE ONLY WAY TO SEE CONSISTENT SATISFACTORY SALMON NUMBERS IS TOO CLOSELY REGULATED SEA LION, SEAL & YES ORCAS NUMBERS. IT'S TIME TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT MANAGED EUTHANIZATION!	0	75	Mail
21827557	LET FISH RECOVER AT NATURAL RATES WITHOUT INTERVENTION ALT 2 FOR FOREST RESTORATION BECAUSE FORESTS RECOVER MUCH SLOWER	0	75	Mail

Table H.2. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
40821757	SALMON WILL INCREASE FASTER THAN THE FORESTS AND ALSO CAN BE RAISED PRIVATELY.	0	75	Mail
42776251	1) WE ARE GETTING READY TO RETIRE AND HAVE OTHER FINANCIAL CONCERNS AND CONSIDERATIONS. 2) SINCE WE FEEL CONCERNED ABOUT OUR PERSONAL FINANCIAL LIMITATIONS, WE DECIDED THAT WE FEEL SLIGHTLY MORE COMMITTED TO RE-FORESTATION (THAN SALMON RESTORATION).	0	300	Mail
48127420	I AM MORE CONCERNED ABOUT MINIMIZING EROSION THAN I AM ABOUT BUILDING A SALMON HATCHERY. FISH WILL REPRODUCE SO LIMIT (EVEN TOTALLY FOR A WHILE) FISHING REGULATIONS & ACCESSIBILITY.	0	75	Mail
58555778	IF NATIVE FISH ARE TO RETURN TO NORMAL THAN THEY SHOULD BE LEFT TO SURVIVE ON THEIR OWN. SOME PLANTING WOULD SECURE THE LAND AND WATERSHEDS.	0	75	Mail
83743856	I AM MORE CONCERNED FOR THE WILDLIFE THAN THE SALMON AND TO FIND WAYS TO PAY FOR IT. I WOULD GO WITH ALT #2 ESPECIALLY IF THIS WOULD EFFECT MY ELECTRIC BILL.	0	75	Mail

Table H.3. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
126	I do not believe the projections shown in the presentation. Seems like a sales pitch.	0	90	Internet
412	My concern about investing in salmon recovery is that gains in fish returns would be offset by increased harvesting both by Klallam Tribe members and non-Indians. Also, the survey questions do not take into account ocean conditions which have an enormous impact on salmon returns. Increasing acidity of the ocean due to high CO2 content in the atmosphere affects the food chain that supports salmon survival and growth in the ocean. Maximizing the rehabilitation of the formerly flooded areas seems to be the best alternative because it would likely give the best return on the investment.	0	425	Internet
601	8. Assuming that the instream salmon habitat has been restored to full carrying capacity, no salmon nursery should be established, (its to controversial). The existing salmon should be managed to allow 100% escapement for at least 2 life cycles of the salmon to allow full utilization of existing habitat, (much less expensive than a salmon nursery). As the salmon population increases protection measures can be relaxed and allow for catch and release and eventually possession of limited numbers. Citizens of Oregon won't be happy about the cost associated with this recovery coming out of their pockets for Washington. 9. Need to immediately replant the exposed area, reduce invasive plant establishment, reduce sediment runoff, improve water	0	115	Internet
643	I chose to restore the forest environment and wildlife habitat as quickly as we can and let the salmon repopulate at their natural rate without outside assistance. The studies indicate that there will still be a substantial increase in salmon with no action and the gradual increase will not adversely affect other fish. Another consideration is cost.	0	340	Internet
27098523	NATURE PLANTS WILL HELP TO RE-ESTABLISH THE ECOSYSTEM WHILE PRODUCING OXYGEN. I COULD NOT, IN CONSCIENCE, ELECT TO PAY \$850 MORE FOR MY ELECTRICITY IN 2016 JUST BECAUSE PEOPLE IN WA DECIDED TO DEM UP A RIVER LONG AGO. WA SHOULD PAY FOR THIS USING THEIR MARIJUANA TAX DOLLARS. OREGON HAS ITS OWN PROBLEMS!	0	425	Mail

Table H.3. Reasons provided for choosing no further actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
39898258	IN GENERAL I WANT/PREFER ECOSYSTEM TO BE BACK TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION. FOREST AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE RESTORATION WOULD BE BENEFICIAL IN MAY ASPECTS AND WORTHY OF SPENDING MONEY. ON THE OTHER HAND, SALMON RESTORATION IS A COMPLEX PROCESS AND HAS OTHER CONS. HOWEVER, PUBLIC WILL BE INTERESTED TO PAY \$350 A YEAR BUT \$700 MAY BE TOO MUCH FOR A YEAR.	0	340	Mail
99407406	WHILE I MYSELF AM ABLE AND WILLING TO PAY THE SURCHARGES QUOTED FOR ALTERNATIVES 2 OR 3, THE COSTS SPECIFIED IN THIS SURVEY FOR SALMON RESTORATION WOULD BE A SEVERE FINANCIAL BURDEN FOR MANY I RELUCTANTLY CHOOSE ALTERNATIVE 1 FOR SALMON RESTORATION. FOREST RESTORATION WOULD ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO THE HEALTH OF THE SALMON RUNS. ALTERNATIVE 3 IS FASTER AND THEREFORE PREFERABLE IF THE PUBLIC WILL ACCEPT THE COST.	0	115	Mail

Table H.4. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
184	I feel a little extra help from our electric bill deduction would be ok if it helps restore the habitat. No	45	0	Internet
202	Wildlife and native plants will return soon enough. Likely, even sooner than projected. Since salmon have been largely absent from the river for so long, a boost to increase their return seems logical and beneficial to the tribe and outdoorsmen.	45	0	Internet
235	it will change on its own naturally	75	0	Internet
242	To increase salmon to any levels is important to the food source issue but as for the forest recovery I think mother nature will take care of that in due time just as in or forest when fire takes them out. The expense doesn't out weigh the benefits.	45	0	Internet
244	If we could afford it, I would normally be all for helping both the Salmon and the forest. Unfortunately, we got sucked into a couple of wars that have sucked the life out of our country. I actually used to work for Smith Root Inc., making fisheries biology research equipment, such as Electrofishers, and fish Tracking equipment. I do realize that the fish require certain conditions to spawn properly and think that is more important than replanting the forest, except next to streams of course. Having grown up in the Pacific NW, I have seen how fast a forest can grow back. It may be slow, but it will grow. Also realizing that the fish run carcasses are what actually fertilized the forests for millions of years, helped to steer me towards m	45	0	Internet
284	I think paying for some of the restoration can be achieved without putting to much burden on families electric bill. However I'm not sure how many people can afford an increase.	100	0	Internet
300	Salmon are more sensitive to recovery that forests. The forests can be enjoyed by people even when not 100% recovered, while the salmon can use any advantage we can give them in the NW.	100	0	Internet
309	Both will take some considerable time based on the study. I'm not sure the study is correct and if it can be restored naturally at a quicker pace.	100	0	Internet
341	I do not think the research as stated gives mother nature enough credit. As per Mt. St. Helens miraculous things happen when left to her own devices. Give the salmon a little help and they will find a way to get up river and into upper tributaries. Net pollution is a much bigger threat. If pristine water were the only issue than rivers like the sol duc and dungeness would be loaded with fish.	100	0	Internet

Table H.4. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
354	Salmon need some help to come back. The forest comeback could occur naturally or with little help. I would like to see the dams rebuilt but I know that is not going to happen. There is little or no benefit to me to rebuild the forest. I see minor benefits in restoring the salmon run	350	0	Internet
358	Salmon restoration seems more important and we should try to accelerate it; it will have lots of positive ripple effects. Forest restoration is less important and it will eventually get to 100% restoration on its own. The surcharges are high; it's good that it's a one-time charge, but I wonder if the cost could be spread more. Lots of businesses will profit from salmon restoration. They should be asked to share more of the costs. If the surcharges could be spread out more, I would have included a moderate plan for forest restoration.	350	0	Internet
454	A desire to balance one of many potential additional costs ratepayers face in this state against the timeline for the promised results. Don't want to do nothing, but do not want to incur the maximum possible cost either. Also, the results scientists predict from the "tuning" of complex ecosystems over long periods of time (ie, 50 to 100 yrs) should always be taken with a small degree of healthy skepticism.	100	0	Internet
455	It makes sense to restore the salmon population but it doesn't necessarily have to happen as quickly as Option 3. With respect to the forests and wildlife, they've been 'gone' for a number of years and should be allowed to restore naturally.	100	0	Internet
470	I think the salmon habitat needs some help while the ecosystem can recover on its own.	100	0	Internet
480	best balance between cost and natural environment	350	0	Internet
507	I think that the forest will do a better job of repairing itself without intervention than the salmon will.	100	0	Internet

Table H.4. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
509	Reforestation is important however, I feel that if the salmon return, the forest will return naturally on it's own at a pace greater than your graphs represent. Salmon will attract greater numbers and variety of wildlife thus creating a natural spread of seeds and plants. Mt. St. Helen's is a good example of natural reforestation and wildlife spread after total devastation. If you want to plant seedlings, organize the local tribe and/or service groups to plant ie locally on Arbor Day local groups go to an area (quite often an area where a fire has destroyed the Forrest) and volunteer to plant trees. By working ourselves to restore the site a greater appreciation and personal pride occurs. These people will be have a vested interest and	100	0	Internet
547	I would have chosen Alternate 3 for salmon and Alternate 2 for the forest restoration, but the cost is too expensive for my household budget. I tend to think that nature does fine restoring herself in forest areas, if humans just get out of the way. Salmon, from all I have watched on PBS, return to the area where they were born to spawn, so I understand the need to assist that process in the high country where the river originates. I also have seen/read that the hatchery industry is terribly expensive for what it accomplishes, that other human-caused problems downstream kill the young fish before they reach the ocean, and that hatchery fish do not return in the numbers that naturally-spawned fish do. Nature will correct this if we stop	100	0	Internet
554	Most people cannot afford a higher monthly expense for 2016. The forest restoration is too expensive. Electrical rates are going up in the next few years because of the WA State renewable energy laws.	100	0	Internet
621	I feel that the salmon population should have the most help in returning to it past numbers. I feel that the forest should also get assistance, but I am not willing to pay 15\$ extra a month for both. My household gets by, we pay our bills and have a bit extra, but some months things can be very tight. I feel that the lower Elwha Klallam tribe, who will benefit the most from the salmon restoration, should be responsible for more of the restoration than the average citizen in western WA or Or.	100	0	Internet

Table H.4. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
628	Forests grow quickly in this area even without help; focusing on the salmon makes most sense given the cost involved. There is a limit to affordability and even the price of salmon restoration will be very burdensome for most people in Washington state. We have to think of the majority of the people first and then the salmon. If you can lower the cost for the forest restoration or lower the cost for the salmon restoration then a combination of the forest and salmon restoration would make economic sense but over \$8.30 per month extra on an electric bill is too much.	100	0	Internet
648	I personally feel a stronger need to protect the salmon. Plants and trees will find a way to recover and grow. If we don't help to recover natural habitat for salmon to do what they do instinctively that would be a tragedy. It is so important to get out salmon numbers up again.	350	0	Internet
652	Feel that salmon restoration needs a more involved alternative whereas forests and vegetation may recover at a higher more quick rate.	100	0	Internet
674	1. I am not convinced that forest restoration the natural way (without help) will take the amount of time estimated. (what occurred at Mt. St. Helens in terms of recovery? with help or without? what is the current level of recovery?) 2. By 'helping' nature unintended side effects may occur we may not have thought of. 3. I think \$300 as a surcharge for forest restoration, even though it is only once, will not be supported by the public.	100	0	Internet
759	The fish are more urgent with outside influences decreasing the numbers without the Dam issues. The forest has many other factors externally that would boost its growth. Seeds carried by wind and rain and animals. The fish do not have this helping hand. People are more likely to give money to animal projects. Especially in a heavy wooded state like ours.	100	0	Internet
768	Salmon recovery has specific target and more identifiable beneficiaries. Forest ecosystem recovery does not as much.	350	0	Internet
805	I would like to see Salmon restored, but worry about the disturbance of trout and wildlife. I am also concerned about the cost. I am a senior citizen living on a fixed income. Many are less fortunate than myself, and feel that the cost, even for one year would be difficult. I would also like to see the dry lake areas restored, but again cost is a major factor. No more reasons.	100	0	Internet

Table H.4. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
814	I'm more confident in the ability to restore salmon runs and see the benefits of that. I'm more skeptical of land use management.	100	0	Internet
869	Our country is still recovering from a recession; many people have financial challenges. Adding too many surcharges to an electrical bill could strain modest budgets. Because the Salmon are a key element in the ecosystem I believe we should speed up and support the repopulation of salmon but it would need to be gradual because the full nursery is too expensive for many tax payers. I fell there are volunteer efforts that can help with the restoration of the forest.	100	0	Internet
881	I have 4 electric meters on my property and the cost for plan 2 on both would be too much money for me personally.	100	0	Internet
11198420	I FELT THAT THE FISH SHOULD BE ADDED TO IT WOULD HELP PROVIDE FOOD & JOBS FOR SOCIETY. I FELT THAT THE FOREST RECOVERY COULD REPLENISH ON ITS OWN OVER TIME.	100	0	Mail
15160904	GOOD IDEA FOR BOTH FISH & PEOPLE	350	0	Mail
15179393	I CHOSE MY OPTIONS FOR BEING THE MOST AFFORDABLE FOR FAMILIES & PEOPLE ON FIXED INCOMES. SURCHARGES ON ELECTRICITY BILLS ARE ALWAYS ONEROUS.	100	0	Mail
22319537	SALMON - RESEARCH HAS GENERALLY SHOWN FOREIGN AND LOCAL BROADSTOCKS PRODUCE FISH OF LOWER PRODUCTIVITY AND REDUCED DIVERSITY. I SUPPORT HABITAT RECOVERY BUT DO NOT BELIEVE HOT ARIES ARE BEST FOR SALMON RECOVERY. FOREST - THE AREAS WILL RECOVER MUCH FASTER THAN YOUR ALTERNATIVE 1. THE AREAS ARE SURROUNDED BY FORESTS AND WILL RECEIVE FAST NATURAL SEEDING. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ALTERNATIVES 2 OR 3 ARE NECESSARY. ADDITIONAL - I WOULD SUPPORT ADDITIONAL HABITAT FOR RIVER RESTORATION IN THE AREAS WHERE THE DAM/RIVERS CHANNEL EXISTS.	100	0	Mail
24625221	A. WOULD LIKE TO ASSIST RESTORATION IN SOMEWAY. B. COULD MANAGE A \$100.00 CONTRIBUTION BUT NOT A \$400.00 CONTRIBUTION. C. HOPE THAT SOME OTHER IDEAS COULD RESULT FOR FOREST RESTORATION AT A LOWER COST.	100	0	Mail

Table H.4. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
26734302	BASED ON COST TO MY HOUSEHOLD. IT'S ALWAYS THE CONSUMER WHO PAYS. TO DATE PUBLIC FUNDS IN WASHINGTON ARE MIS-USED & SELDOM GO WHERE THEY ALL SAID TO BE. MUCH MIS-SPENDING IN WASHINGTON.	100	0	Mail
41746111	VERY SNEAKY. 18YR ARE NOT PAYING THE BILLS. 18 YR OLDS ARE NOT LIKELY TO KNOW VERY MUCH ABOUT THE DAM REMOVED. IT WOULD BE GREAT IN A PERFECT WORLD TO HAVE MONEY GROW ON TREES. IT WOULD BE GREAT TO SPEND MILLIONS ON RESTORATION. BUT THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION IS CRAZY. WILDLIFE HAS MILLIONS OF ACRES TO BROWSE ON. LET IT RESTORE ITSELF. NATURE WORKS WONDERS. MY TAXES ARE ALREADY GOING UP BY ABOUT 400.00 NEXT YEAR.	100	0	Mail
50164603	NATURE CAN, WILL AND ALWAYS HAS TAKEN CARE OF HERSELF. CHANGE IS INVENTIBLE, SOME HELP IS NEEDED, BUT NOT AT THE COST OF OTHER PROGRAMS SUCH AS EDUCATION (SCHOOLS) AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY WORK.	100	0	Mail
59238138	THIS IA ANOTHER REQUEST FOR A 'FEEL GOOD' WORTHY PROJECT. WE ARE RETIRED AND ON A FIXED INCOME. OUR TAXES ARE GOING UP & TAX ON GASOLINE IS SLATED TO GO UP AGAIN. I FEEL WE COULD TAKE CARE OF \$100 BUT NO MORE. WE TRY TO CONSUME WATER & ELECTRICITY & RECYLCE PLUS COMPOST. THANK YOU FOR THE \$2 BILL- I WILL SEND IT TO MY GRANDSON ON VALENTINE'S DAY.	100	0	Mail
84421700	OT THE 3 SALMON RESTORATION ALTERNATIVES, ALT 2 IS BEST VALUE IN ULTIMATE # FISH/DOLLAR @ 50YR (A REASONABLE TIME FRAME). FOREST/WILDLIFE RESTORE SEEMS STEEP FOR REPAIRING NATIVE GRASS RE-PLANT. WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF LIMITED SHORELINE/REPAIRING RE PLANT, BUT NOT AT \$25.00 PER MONTH.	100	0	Mail
94401066	I HAVE A LARGE ELECTRIC BILL IN THE WINTER. I CAN'T AFFORD ALTERNATIVE 3 OR I'D HAVE SELECTED IT FOR A 60% RECOVERY OF SALMON.	100	0	Mail

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
57	I think it's the best option with little cost to the public	45	65	Internet
65	I chose the 2nd alternative for both to find a balance between cost and restoration.	75	65	Internet
68	I don't think it make sense to do nothing at this point. Too much destruction and habitat loss has occurred. That being said, with a little intervention I believe nature will bounce back very quickly. I chose the too middle options because they allow nature to mend itself without needing to burden the population of Washington with high utility bills. It's a boost without completely taking over.	45	65	Internet
70	I feel that doing some is better then doing nothing. I don't feel that the cost of a full restoration should be put on public when we didn't really have a voice when the it came to removing these dams.	75	40	Internet
73	Although I would feel comfortable with higher cost, as an Oregonian, we are trying also to restore local salmon habitat. I can only afford so much additional cost. Not as much restorationn of forest or river but enough to start process for both. I guess I chose middle ground.	75	65	Internet
76	it seems the best choice for the future of the land fish and wild life. It will help preserve our forest for the future so that the next generation can enjoy it	45	40	Internet
77	Right the wrong that was done by building those dams. And for future generations to enjoy fish and wildlife. Option two makes the most sense per dollar.	75	65	Internet
79	We should be doing at least something to bring it back to normal conditions.	75	40	Internet
80	Just attempting to find a balance between cost and reward.	75	40	Internet
82	Salmon: I'm not convinced that a salmon nursery will make much difference for the additional cost. On the other hand, Option 2 will increase salmon returns in the long term without a hatchery/nursery to near the level estimarted in option 3, and may, over time, exceed projections - especially since much of the Elwha is under NPS jurisdiction and therefore protected from additional human impacts which would further damage the system. Forest/wildlife: in my opinion, option 2 is more cost effective than option 3 with almost the same long term outcome.	75	40	Internet
86	Based on the information that I have read.	45	40	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
88	it is the median and would impact the individual less than the third alternative. Doing nothing would be irresponsible.	75	40	Internet
92	It is fair to all sides concerned.	75	40	Internet
94	the percent of the green seems to be adiquit for price and restoring fish and wildlife	75	40	Internet
99	seems like a good middle of the road solution	75	40	Internet
103	I believe the Elwha system needs some help in reaching restoration levels. At the same time I prefer natural recovery over gonzo human intervention. Alternative two seems to find that balance. I want to add, though, that I don't think it is right that the restoration costs should come out of my pocket. Those dams were installed by a private entity who benefitted from the energy produced by those dams. I understand the government took over responsibility to remove the dams and, in doing so, committed all of us to pay for the removal through tax revenues. But I was not aware the electical customers in Washington and Oregon were on the hook for restoration costs. This doesn't seem fair from the consumer side.	45	40	Internet
105	I feel it is important to have the restoration done, to a certain extent. I wonder if the cost would be spread out over the entire year, or a one-time fee. If a one-time fee, this could very negatively affect people on fixed incomes who may NEVER benefit from the restoration. Also, I feel ALL persons should have the same amount of benefit from the river being restocked since we would all be paying for it. My husband grew up in the Port Angeles area and I have visited there many, many times. I would love to see the area restored to the same beauty as the rest of the Olympic forest. Therefore, my reason for being willing to pay the extra, one-time fee.	75	65	Internet
115	To me it is the best of the three alternatives--gives a decent level of restoration with a cost factor that should be agreeable to the majority of payers. And those that are far from the area and probably would never enjoy it will still be able to participate in a worthy endeavor.	75	65	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
120	I definitely do not wish to see inaction; as in nothing done. I would like to see the "middle" or conservative option implemented, where improvement could be observed for 25 years. Then the situation could be re-evaluated, and decided if any further action or adjustments are necessary. Perhaps it may go even better than predicted. History appears to have taught us (e.g. Mt. St. Helens) that nature often bounces back better than predicted, especially with a nudge from mankind.	75	65	Internet
121	Although I believe something needs to be done to restore the area, I dont think it should burden everyone. Most wont see or prosper from the restoration. I think that the company who ran and profited from the dam should pay the majority.	75	65	Internet
125	I feel that action must be taken but the likelihood of the public agreeing on the most extreme alternative would not be high. Therefore, rather than allow the default decision to be no action, I think the middle option is most likely to be successful.	75	40	Internet
130	Choosing the middle alternative offered the best combination of restoration at an affordable cost. Any time you take action on land or water it upsets the balance that presently exists. Doing less and going slower gives animal species and plants that now exist time to adapt to the changes you're making. The number of people affected by the changes is actually quite small, the costs of restoration are borne by all (Oregonians also?) and the middle alternative gives nature a boost but doesn't overwhelm either the system you're trying to improve or the ability to finance the changes.	75	40	Internet
131	The costs associated with these projects is quite high. The middle road for the salmon seems just fine, and I am torn between option b/c for the lake restoration, however I don't believe the average household could afford that amount suggested per year for any of these projects. I think that having the salmon population increase a bit more slowly is fine, and the lake restoration, as I mentioned, seems to be too costly to chose the fastest recovery plan.	45	65	Internet
136	I don't believe it is fully understood what effect full restoration would have on the ecosystem and the cost involved, but the recovery for doing nothing would take too long.	45	65	Internet
143	i feel that some action is needed to stabilize the river and and its recovery it seems risky to leave the former lake sites vulnerable to erosion and runoff in winter could harm the river	45	65	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
144	The area that was left open and bare from draining the lakes should be reseeded with native trees just like after clear cut logging---Grasses and shrubs will fill in as the wind and birds fly over the old lake area-----The Indian fishing should be cut back (They put nets almost completely across the river so very few returning fish get thru to spawn) by half for the next 20 yrs. The Indians are the people that will benefit the most from this Restoration. I chose this combination because most government jobs go way overboard and waste tax payers money.	45	40	Internet
150	While I value the natural habitats of animals, I feel there are better ways to spend taxpayer money. With the limited option for both, we could partially restore the salmon and wildlife habitats while using the savings from not fully restoring them for more imminent needs.	45	40	Internet
151	Well doing nothing will not get the area restored soon, and it need to be restored. Too bad the restoration was not part of taking down the dams.	75	65	Internet
152	I hate to see the wildlife and nature disappearing at the rate that it is but I also don't enjoy my living costs going up either. That is why I chose to go middle of the road on my choices.	45	40	Internet
155	They seemed reasonable although the track record do those that will lead this effort is lousy with corruption. It is doubtful the cost is as high as this without the bloated administrative costs attached.	75	40	Internet
157	I am all for restoration. I would hate to see that land being left as-is when it has the potential to be so much more. I would love to see ecosystems restored and wildlife returning. The only reason I chose 2 instead of 3 is because my family survives on a single income and we simply cannot do a major increase in bills, however I am willing to pay a small increase to better the land. I have never visited the Elwha River but I have been around Port Angeles and it is a beautiful area.	75	65	Internet
162	I think that they salmon should be restored and the wildlife should be recovered but I don't want to spend so much money on it	45	65	Internet
163	Lets get back to nature with help from us.	75	40	Internet
167	a too aggressive restoration could compromise other species, but I do believe we need to restore the Salmon and the forests for future generations	75	65	Internet
168	We need this recovery of wildlife and forest lands. We are screwing up this land enough. Northern Washington is a beautiful area and needs to be preserved.	45	65	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
173	I chose Alternative #2 for both salmon restoration and forest & wildlife recovery. I believe that for most families \$140 a month electricity surcharge would be doable for one year. There are many small extras that could be given up for that short amount of time in order to know that a better recovery would be possible. I also believe that Alternative #3 would be preferable, but the surcharge cost might be too burdensome for most families. On a personal level, I am a longtime Oregon resident who has yet to visit the Olympic National Forest. It's good to know that when I get there I may be able to see that progress has been made.	75	65	Internet
175	Salmon are unpredictable as to how many will return each season. You make it sound as though the same amount will return each year and that is not so. Too often with money that has been dedicated to a project - those monies get moved to other things. I would assess an amount an if that stays within the plan, assess an additional amount at a later date. Mr St Helens Recovery seems to be faster than those recovery years you project and the damage to the ecosystem was much greater.	45	40	Internet
177	As a single 45+ female educator, my choices were based on increased costs. Unless I see a cost of living increase, I can't afford a huge increase in my electric bill.	75	40	Internet
180	Restoration of both habitat and salmon runs is very important but the incremental differences between alternatives 2 and 3, from a cost pure perspective, were too high to justify the additional cost.	45	65	Internet
191	they both need attention!	45	40	Internet
193	I think because of the intervention by man we should help restore the ecosystem as it was, But should limit our intervention in case of unforeseen negative consequences in the future. And I feel uncomfortable about how government as a whole contunely mismanages public funds and i'm always leery about giving them more to throw away.	75	40	Internet
194	I believe that the 2nd alternative would be more acceptable and pass for two reasons: 1) the cost would impact families less financially and, 2) perhaps more important, improvements to the environment would have less affect on the wildlife, changes occurring more gradually, more naturally. (Personally, I prefer the 3rd choice, wishing for full restoration to original conditions to occur within lifetime of my kids and grandkids.)	45	65	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
197	It seemed reasonable and workable. Not leaving too much burden on some who might not agree.	75	40	Internet
201	I believe it is the best option for all concerned	75	40	Internet
211	1. The reason I chose the second alternative for salmon restoration is because I do not approve of a salmon nursery. How can one be sure that it will not look the same as fish farming? And once the salmon is fully restored into the Elwha river there is no guarantee that the nursery will be closed. The common people are always promised many things but those promises are rarely fulfilled. The salmon is better left where it is, in the Elwha river. 2. I also chose alternative 2 for forests and wildlife recovery. First, I think that people should help nature to recover in any way they can even if it means paying a little. The second reason why I chose alternative 2 is because my family cannot afford to pay any more.	75	40	Internet
213	I do think we should pay to conserve the Elwha river and the wildlife system I don't see where the Native American reservation is contributing to the funding? Is that happening also or is the public just paying for it? I have a ton of fond memories of the Elwha river as a child and hope it continues to get the support it needs for my children in the future.	45	65	Internet
215	THERE APPEARED TO BE AN EQUAL CHANCE IN THE RECOVERY OVER THE LONG RUN WITH THE LESSER EXPENDITURE. WHEN RETURNS GO UP TO 90 % IN 100 YEARS HOW CAN IT TAKE 100 YEARS MORE TO GROW 10%. THIS REASONING TO ME IS NOT SOUND.	75	65	Internet
216	I think some assistance in returning the space to its original habitat would be helpful to the environment, but adding a nursery and planting everywhere may not necessarily be the best option either. I believe nature could use some help to recover, but ultimately should let time and the environment do what they have done for thousands of years.	45	40	Internet
222	I believe that a salmon hatchery is harmful to the pure salmon and is not needed, in my opinion it causes harm. I believe that the salmon Restoration will naturally improve rapidly without the dam. I think some action should be taken, but moderately. I choose the option 2 for the forest eco system because I believe the forest will recover substantially. I believe some help is vastly beneficial but in moderation.	75	65	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
224	I would like to help the environment, but doing so at the quickest rate would cost too much monthly on my limited budget.	45	65	Internet
227	A reasonable approach does not take extreme measures and is the most likely for success. Not like the "big Bertha" approach in Seattle. Small is better, a little help allows nature to follow it's best course naturally.	45	65	Internet
230	Alternative 2, limited actions provided for substantial restoration in a longer period of time at a substantially lower cost. I question the ability of science to predict outcomes 100-200 years out and therefore spending the additional money may not change the restoration of the river.	45	65	Internet
237	I believe the recovery of the ecosystem, salmon and plant life should have support which will more rapidly bring results, but I don't think the more aggressive options bring enough increase results to warrant the cost.	75	65	Internet
238	Households are having trouble with paying of all things. The lower costs would allow lower incomes to continue to pay without costing more than they can afford. People on limited incomes,retired or disabled cannot pay more every year without some help to have money for food and rent and medical. Higher plans mean less for lower income families to buy what they need to survive>	45	65	Internet
241	Restoration is important and the the buy-in for the majority of the people of Washington would be easiest.	45	40	Internet
249	I believe that some work should be done to help restore our natural surroundings from previous man made actions that depleted the natural areas. I do not think that we should cause major changes in our national forests and then when we are done leave it depleted. Some efforts should be made to rectify the situations we have caused. And I selected the intermediate level because I feel that the cost is not too much to weight to bear, and that people would not be heavily financially burdened, yet nature will be restored more quickly than otherwise possible.	75	40	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
253	doing nothing doesn't feel right - I love salmon, and I'm willing to pay to help the salmon return faster. Also, if we do nothing with the forest, it will take a very long time to recoup, and at least doing something will help prevent erosion while the area bounces back. However, the most expensive option for both doesn't make that much of an improvement over doing nothing, not a drastic enough improvement for the cost difference.	45	40	Internet
259	I would like to help the salmon and forest ecosystems out, my choices were based upon how much money would be added to our electricity bill. If it didn't depend on the money, my choices would have been level 3 for both. I think they are both important to have.	45	40	Internet
263	The middle alternative still speeds restoration of both the salmon and the forests, but is not as expensive.	75	40	Internet
270	In both cases, Alternative Two seemed to offer the highest return on investment. (I value restoration of the area highly, even though I have never been there, and may never go). I am skeptical of fish hatcheries, I think money is better spent on habitat restoration. As for restoration of the forest, I expect invasive species would be a serious concern, so I am in favor of some intervention to give natives a better chance to get established and thrive. Alternative 3 offered only marginally better projected outcomes for greater cost, so I went with #2 again.	45	65	Internet
276	I believe that we do need to help out the environment a little, but we can't do everything. That is for nature to determine.	100	300	Internet
278	Giving the salmon, wildlife, flora and fauna a little bit of help up front should help restore the area fast and have avoid infiltration of unwanted/non-native species.	350	300	Internet
280	Their prospective costs seem more just or reasonable.	100	75	Internet
289	My personal out of pocket expense seems very high for one year. As an individual with limited finances (retired) living on S.S.I. paying my part (+\$700) is hard to bare. I do however see the need, so I am willing to pay something, I think you are asking a lot of money for every household, ie. +\$700 for everyone who pays an electric bill in Oregon and Washington, good luck with that.	350	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
295	I understand the value of the restoration that is needed and want to encourage the public to make the proper investments. I really wanted to choose option 3 for both but I went with option 2 as a compromise, though it is still very expensive. I was not expecting it to be such a hefty monthly addition (29!) to the electric bill. Is there a way to spread out the cost so the public does not feel it so significantly?	350	300	Internet
298	Best cost/ benefit analysis	350	75	Internet
303	I chose the second alternative because I am very much in favor of restoring the habitat and run of salmon. As a retired person I must consider the cost to my husband and me. The second alternative seemed a good compromise. If money were not a concern, I would have chosen the third alternative in both cases.	350	75	Internet
312	Doing too much, too soon, will disturb the wildlife that has established itself there since the dams were built and taken out. Moderate action will benefit all in the long run and not harm others: the animals, the habitat, the wildlife, the fishermen, and the electric rate payers.	100	75	Internet
316	Seems like the best cost to benefit	350	300	Internet
318	Best balance of costs versus benefit and natural restoration versus human intervention to speed up the process	350	300	Internet
322	Some restoration for affordable cost.	350	75	Internet
324	I don't think that we should just do nothing, but we shouldn't redo all of it right away, its not a problem but it would be a asset if it was improved. I also chose that combination because we live in a low income family and don't have enough money to help fish, but we want to help the environment.	100	300	Internet
325	I think we have a responsibility to try and repair the damage we have done to the natural environment with the dams.	100	75	Internet
327	in 50 or even a100 years the differences are almost the same. It dosen't make sense to spend that much money for almost the same results.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
332	Cost per household is a little high, I would be in favor of the more extensive rehab if the cost could be spread out over multiple years. As a minimum the initial cost should be spread over a minimum of 3 years, and if you go with the more extensive plan spread the cost out over 4-5 years. If you must maintain the 1 year payment plan then I think I would try to keep per-household expense to under \$25.00 a month as there are a lot of middle class families that can't afford anything much higher than that. Maybe even propose taking this process in steps. ie. a 4 year plan. Maybe the first two years you focus on funding for bringing back the salmon, the second two years you focus on bring back the habitat. Or vice verse. Side note I work fo	350	300	Internet
344	I am not a proponent of doing nothing. We made the decisions that were made that brought us to the situation that we are in today. We therefore should and are responsible to bear the cost to reinstate the natural habitat. However, the cost involved for alternative number 3 is not great enough to warrant that choice. Hence, I choose number 2.	100	75	Internet
345	Given how long the dams were present, the ecosystem has adapted to their existence. Actions to benefit the salmon populations will be detrimental to other species, so a slower increase seems warranted to allow the system to find its own new equilibrium naturally. The do-nothing scenario may provide opportunities for scientific inquiry, but the timeline seems extremely long for human enjoyment and recovery of dependent populations such as bears. For the reforestation, a similar argument applies, but I don't see a downside to its recovery faster since the former lake bed is so large and bereft. One point of curiosity is why my electric bill would increase by such a large amount for only one year. If the restoration efforts are spread out over	350	300	Internet
346	I feel this is a very important project. If in fact the money only goes toward the project then it is more than worth the cost for one year of electric increases. I chose both number 2 alternatives as they offer the best return for the money expended.	350	75	Internet
352	It comes down to the price that would be added to my electricity bill. I am a low income family with my husband on disability and unable for our bills to rise at this time.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
360	The forecasts are just that AND forecasting of the NATURAL recovery process has generally been under estimated it, e.g., the Chemical spill in the upper Sacramento River, and the natural recovery at Mt.St. Helen. Thus with a little selective seeding different species at appropriate stages of the recovery would be very much more COST effective in jump starting nature !!	350	300	Internet
363	It's a more affordable alternative. It just seems like we should do something.	100	75	Internet
364	we need salmon and the forest, we need to keep washington green	100	75	Internet
366	We need to restore the rivers all of them however most people are not going to be able to pay for them	100	75	Internet
367	In both cases, I chose the middle alternative - much better than doing nothing. Also the final alternative was not so much better to justify the added expense. I do want to promote recovery for both the forest and the fish. There are many benefits.	350	75	Internet
368	Affordable while taking some action.	350	75	Internet
375	We have to do everything we can now to save our environment and this is a way we can all help.	100	300	Internet
378	Due to the lengthy natural periods of time (i.e. 25, 50, 100 years) required to show positive environmental changes, my choices would show tangible restoration processes and results to the public at the lowest surcharge rate and "reasonable" time-frame based on the time factors indicated. Surcharge payers might very well not ever see the end results of the money expended on the program.	350	300	Internet
381	I believe some sort of restoration is needed. However, I'm a senior on a fixed income, so that factors into my decision. No other reasons.	350	300	Internet
383	I think that humans caused the decline of the salmon species and that we should pay to restore it. The cost is not huge to a family with an average income. I think the highest cost restoration (for both salmon and environment) might be be burdensome to low income families and should therefore not be thrust upon them.	350	300	Internet
391	It seems like a reasonable expense, though I'm worried about the burden on lower-income people. Also, it would be better if you described the whole program budget, not just the per-house cost.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
393	The information you provided didn't tell me anything about why the dams were made in the first place. What was the intended purpose and benefits? Who paid for the dams? With the limited information you provided, I chose the middle alternative for both the salmon and forest because we'd like to do something to support the restoration and recovery of the land, rather than nothing at all. However the middle option was a little on the steep side financially. We would be more supportive of a moderate charge (of \$250) if it was an option, as opposed to \$400 for the year. Also, the Elwah River has some sentimental importance to our family because we nicknamed all of our children after a Northwest River, while they were still in the womb before we k	100	300	Internet
397	It seems to be a good alternative at a reasonable price. Something should be done.	350	75	Internet
398	Some restoration/recovery would be implemented, but not at astronomical costs per household.	100	75	Internet
400	I think the numbers we've been presented are more-or-less a shot in the dark. However, I believe in doing something to bring ANY former ecosystem back in stride after a disturbance. I am more interested in seeing the forest become established again. Salmon take a back seat in my mind, but they are (were) an integral part of the ecosystem at one time and should be reintroduced and reinvigorated to some degree.	100	75	Internet
401	The middle of the road options for both situations, helps to bring back the ecosystem that man destroyed in the building of the dam while creating limited disruption at the present time. I also, am not a fan of the nurseries as they tend to cost more in the long run than they are worth - creating imbred and weak young.	350	75	Internet
403	I chose option two for the salmon because I don't like humans involved in fish nurseries. I know the description was of indigenous salmon to be used for fish propagation, but I still think nature can do a better job and think the wait would be worth a healthier, smaller fish population. I chose option two for the forests because I believe erosion and weed suppression are worth an investment. The timeline is so long for all options, that I don't think the extra money for option 3 is worth it.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
404	I believe it is our responsibility to take measures to speed up the restoration of the salmon habitat as well as the forest. The middle option is more appealing as I would be concerned for negative affects to the habitat that has been established in the many years since the dams were built. The increased costs would be difficult for some people.	350	75	Internet
405	I would like to take slow restore action to observe and study impacts before to accelerate the cation. No	100	75	Internet
406	I felt the salmon restoration and forest restoration of option 2 was the right fit for the cost.	350	300	Internet
414	I would like to see the area returned to its natural being. I am too old to be able to enjoy the effects, but will willingly help pay for them.	100	300	Internet
424	It doesn't cost too much and the Elwha system is helped to recover;I tried fishing on Elwha years ago, i'm a novice, did not catch anything but it still was a spiritual experience.2) it seems just for what we did to Elwha in expediency once	100	75	Internet
427	Give the habitat and salmon a boost to start, then let nature take over for future generations.	350	75	Internet
430	I feel we should do something to get the river and land back. I do not think doing nothing would be the best. I feel that if we help some nature will do the rest.	100	300	Internet
433	I feel both are very important issues in regards to the future of the ecosystem. However, with the large increases in monthly electrical bills I would have trouble paying. It's very important to the future generations, but so is keeping them fed, and daycare costs today.	350	300	Internet
434	Thinking of the monthly cost. I do think that something needs to be done.	100	75	Internet
439	The dams having been removed,the natural cycle should be in place,so some help in badly damaged areas.In remote areas as long as they stay remote but with the increase in population the studies are difficult to predict the full outcome and would need to be revisited to assess the new needs of the river renewal.	350	300	Internet
444	1. Money spent results in growth changes that are exponential. 2. Forest cover will enhance water retention in the soil and probably prolong water levels in the stream, lower water temperatures and increase salmon spawn for food for trout. 3. How the tribe will harvest the salmon growth remains an open question to the proposes offered.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
447	Action needs too be taken, but #3 too expensive for a return that will happen with time	100	75	Internet
458	Saying 100% means that when they run out of money they will claim they absolutely need more. Mother nature tends to handle things better than we do and saying 100% will result in the eco-purists claiming that it is never 100% and more must be done. Get the project a good start and then step back and let nature take over.	100	75	Internet
467	I was surprised to learn the relative closeness of the outcomes (time of recovery and extent of recovery) between the middle and high-end interventions.	100	300	Internet
476	While it is expensive we have an obligation to the earth to make up for the damage done by the dams. I chose the middle alternative because it helps mitigate the damage for less cost than alternative's 3 and is reasonable solution.	350	300	Internet
482	Just to make it better for the fish.	350	75	Internet
489	I picked the average of the three costs	350	300	Internet
492	I would like to see the wildlife restored, but the cost is far higher than I thought it would be. I feel that paying for the project via electricity bill is not appropriate, or at least not in the method proposed. It would be a devastating cost to low income families, a very regressive approach. If this is the method deemed most appropriate to collect funding, I think spreading it out over more years would be good, but also ensuring that the low income families that cannot afford this rate hike are taken care of and not charged.	350	300	Internet
495	With both salmon and forest restoration, I'm always a little torn between doing SOMETHING and doing NOTHING. Sometimes doing SOMETHING results in unintended consequences and we find out through the lens of history that actually doing NOTHING would have been better. That being said, I believe that we've taken a good first step in removing the dam. Let's now complete the task and do some restoration. I chose the middle alternatives for both salmon and forest restoration because it's doing SOMETHING but maybe not too much.	350	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
497	It is essential that ecosystems like that of the riparian habitats along the Elwha river be restored. Ecosystems like these provide important and often economically unconsidered services that are key for our communities. The presence of healthy forests along rivers can reduce erosion and keep soil healthy along the banks of rivers which could be instrumental in reducing land desertification which has a widespread effect on human agriculture. While it is true that the option for little to no action would eventually have the ecosystem recover by itself, it is becoming increasingly essential in the modern day to actively rebuild ecosystems in a time where they are being actively destroyed at an unprecedented rate. However, while it is it is ben	100	75	Internet
499	As a retired person I have limited income. Funds are limited and I have to be as thrifty as possible. However I like nature to be cared for as much as possible. So I chose the mid solution. As to any other reasons, I don't trust the government to spend money in a wise way.	350	300	Internet
501	HEY I JUST SPENT MY TIME TO GIVE YOU MY THOUGHTS ONLY TO PUSH THE NEXT BUTTON AND HAVE IT RETURN ME TO THIS PAGE SAYING MY RESPONSE WAS MORE THAN 4000 CHARACTERS. WHER IN QUESTION #10DOES IT SAY DO NOT EXCEED 4000 CHARACTERS. I WISH TO AND DID JUST RESPOND, IT TOOK A BIT TO PUT IT TOGETHER. CALL ME OR GIVE ME A WAY TO GIVE YOU MY RESPONSE AS A TAX PAYING CITIZEN I WOULD LIKE YOU TO BE ABLE TO FIND WHAT MYSELF AND OTHERS THINK BUT I FIND THIS VEHICLE DOES NOT ALLOW THAT. RON BUENEMAN 360 - 606 - 5006	350	75	Internet
502	something should be done to restore the environment and animal and fish populations!	350	75	Internet
503	1. I feel obligated as a human to correct damage my species has done to nature and our environment. I do not know the reason the dams were originally built, but it had a devastating affect on the environment that will take a long time to recover. 2. I would love to do alternative 3 for both, but I am concerned many people cannot afford the cost. The alternatives I chose, if adopted, would put pressure on my budget and I believe many other people do not have the income to support it without significant sacrifice of basic living necessities. 3. I believe the alternatives I selected are a compromise, but they will move the recovery process along more quickly, and the harm to another indigenou species, i.e. the trout, will be reduced due t	100	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
504	There needs to be a balance between humans rebuilding what they damaged in the first place and letting nature take care of itself. Too much of either can sometimes unknowingly destroy that balance.	350	75	Internet
508	There are several aspects to take into account - it's hard to see more money being taken from me (whether through light bills, taxes, etc), as these decisions were made without my input in the first place, but I also want to see the earth and wildlife preserved and intact for my children and the generations to come. I'm unable to financially afford the third option, as that's quite a bit of additional money a year, given other benefits and non-profits we support, but it's important enough that it's worth to have money and funds put towards it by the entire community.	100	300	Internet
510	because something is being done to help assist the growth of area and the cost burden is minimal.	100	300	Internet
517	I think it's the best option for someone like me to pay in a single family household.	100	75	Internet
524	I felt that the limited action option was better than no action at all. Since the ecosystem was affected by the man-made dams, action should be taken to fix the situation.	100	300	Internet
528	It is a lower cost to the electricity consumer and will get close to the same result as the higher cost alternative.	350	300	Internet
537	It is important to reverse the effects that the Elwa dams have had on the salmon population, as well as on the surrounding forests. I think we need to take action, but if the cost is too steep, people won't get behind it.	350	75	Internet
538	Best cost /benefit analysis Logically fair to make electrical ratepayers pay the restoration costs, but within reason. Resent Indian fishing rights.	100	300	Internet
544	The utmost should be done to improve this important ecological area that we destroyed by building dams and flooding the forest. The impact that this had upon the ecosystem and upon the Lower Elwha Klallam tribe sounds devastating. However, I did not select alternative 3 because the cost is too high. Can't you gather funding over 3 or 4 years instead?	350	300	Internet
548	I think we should be responsible to make an effort to restore the habitat to what it was, but that the extensive efforts may be too disturbing to the existing ecosystem.	350	75	Internet
552	I can afford ~10/month to help move recovery along faster. It could also support a few jobs.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
562	I think we should do some, but often doing to much is not good either, lets help but let nature take its course. I know it will recover I have seen it before.	350	300	Internet
564	Allows for recovery of ecosystems	100	300	Internet
577	Keep the cost at a reasonable amount, the benefit vs cost. Help to restore, at a more affordable rate.	350	75	Internet
581	While the issues need to be addressed and measures need to be taken, the additional cost per month needs to be moderated to some extent. We all need to contribute to making things better, so I believe we need to pay for this. Middle option is best because it gets things done over a reasonable period of time for a reasonable cost.	100	75	Internet
585	I feel that the both the restoration of salmon and forest/wildlife is important and should be done sooner than later given climate changes, etc. However it is also important to understand that people may not be able to afford the most extensive restoration/recovery programs which is why I chose the middle ground.	100	75	Internet
590	Because they are the best reasons in my opinion listed	350	75	Internet
591	Limited plan would be easier to modify or expand due to new knowledge or additional grant funding. What a great opportunity to experiment with restoration ideas in a real environment.	350	75	Internet
594	As someone who does state budget writing, I wondered why the cost could only be spread over one year. Given the high cost, this seemed like a more appropriate cost to spread out over a longer period, especially given the time it takes for overall restoration. While my income is higher, I can afford the higher cost. Lower income families likely cannot. Secondly, given that much of this appears to be on tribal land, what is the tribal contribution? Given massive income from tribal gaming, I wonder what the tribes will contribute to salmon restoration given the direct benefit to them?	100	75	Internet
603	Forest restoration and Salmon population restoration is very important, but I felt these choices were perhaps easier for the general public to get behind and support due to the cost involved. The middle of the road restoration fees are reasonable. I think it would be easier to gain public support for supporting these important environmental restoration projects with the less costly option. I did not select the no action option as I do not believe that we should ignore the needs of these ecosystems.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
607	I do not fish for salmon. I am retired and on a fixed income. I already pay a lot of taxes. But I am willing to do the middle of the road to help our environment. Really i do not trust government projects. They usually go over budget.	350	75	Internet
610	Something should be done to recover what was lost. Nature can only be pushed so far and a starting push is good, but pushing too hard will change other things. Not everyone can afford the added expenses. What was the reason for the dams in the first place? (power, flooding, agriculture) Are they still needed?	350	75	Internet
611	No action is not a responsible option; humans put the dams in that caused the damage, we are responsible for helping to restore the ecosystem. However, I don't see how the 3rd, more involved, options are worth the extra cost. I also do not like the salmon nursery idea and would prefer to focus on habitat restoration where the salmon can spawn naturally. The more extensive forest restoration could disturb existing wildlife more than necessary. I think the two moderate restoration proposals offer the best balance of action, cost, and projected results.	350	300	Internet
614	we have to do something, to pay it forward for the next generation	350	300	Internet
620	The land should be taken care of and restored, and this should be done at a reasonable price to citizens.	100	300	Internet
631	I wanted as much environmental restoration as I could allow at a reasonable cost.	100	75	Internet
632	I guess moderate way is fair to everyone. Salmon is good but not essential to our lives.	100	300	Internet
633	I believe the most important piece of the restoration is the return of the forest and grasses etc ecosystem to it's historical condition. This will support the return of the salmon giving them proper stream habitat as well as supporting the increase of current animals and birds, ie: small mammals and bears, gulls etc. While it would be great to move at a faster pace with the restoration, I don't think the cost justifies the difference. I think moderate approach with steady and less costly improvement is the best choice. Although, the price tag of \$25.00 per month may be a deal-breaker for many. If the choice is "let it come back on it's own", I would suggest looking for other funding and trying again. PS - I have heard rumors o	100	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
636	I chose the mid-level in both because of being budget conscience, but also thinking we need to do something to help the area recover a bit faster. If my budget were of no consideration, I would have chosen the highest intervention for the quickest recovery.	100	300	Internet
642	The third alternative seems quite expensive to focus on just one project. I would like to see money spent on a variety of recovery and restoration projects around the state, as well as the parks and wilderness areas themselves. I would be willing to spend some money on the Elwha project, but would also like to see others have funding.	100	75	Internet
645	It is important to restore what has been lost or damaged however, conditions change often. While the plan may seem to be the best option now, with changes to our economy, a new plan may need to be implemented. The cost per month is higher than perhaps most could afford and other options to contribute should be considered. Is this the most important item we need to focus on at this time? We pay so many taxes and fees now, not to mention increasing energy costs as it is. I think the idea is great but may be too expensive for most.	350	300	Internet
669	Choosing both limited options would allow adequate reasonable restoration of the River valley and lake areas. The Salmon would come back very quickly to their original state and the forest growth would be 100 ahead of schedule.	100	300	Internet
676	I thought it was the most effective method of restoring salmon and habitat as well as only costing the public a little bit less for a more efficient use of money and increase in percentages of salmon returning each year.	350	75	Internet
687	I want to restore but very spendy	350	75	Internet
688	Mainly because I believe it's better than "no action" and more palatable in terms of cost to the majority of the public. It may take a little longer to reach the restoration goal but I believe more people may be willing to be a participant in the restoration.	100	75	Internet
691	I think some restoration of the habitat is better than no restoration. The cost while viable for my household may well exceed what others can pay, especially if option 3 is chosen for salmon and forest restoration.	350	300	Internet
697	reasonable compromsier	350	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
699	It is important to increase the salmon population and also restore the forests. Washington State known for the beautiful greenery and nature it provides and being a residence most of my life here I want my children to inherit the beauty of Washington.	350	75	Internet
710	I believe that Option/Alternative 3 is the best in both the restoration of the Salmon habitat and the reforestation but because the funding will be attached to the electrical bills and I am a single person I wanted to chose Alternative 1 for both projects but ultimately I chose 2. I believe a single household person over 50 that the costs are prohibitive to do in 1 year and that alternative sourcing for the funds should have been explored. Who can afford the monthly totals suggested in either Alternative 2 or 3, certainly not me. But you have provided me with no other options and I truly care for the survival of our Wild Salmon and the Olympic National park. I am not saying don't add some funds to our electric bills but also find some oth	350	75	Internet
712	I would like to see wild salmon return on their own, without hatchery help. The cost is a lot of money to be added to an already difficult to pay bill. I picked the middle of resolutions in both cases because I think that both salmon and habitat need our help after what we have done. The cost for complete restoration is a lot and maybe we need to help a little bit instead of not at all or total restoration.	350	300	Internet
713	I think that we must take a long-term view of this situation. We have caused so much damage to our environment. There must be steps taken to resolve this issue, and at < \$200 a year, it should definitely be feasible for most families in this area. There should also be govt. involvement, as they hold much of the responsibility.	100	75	Internet
728	I believe alternative 2 to be more cost effective	350	75	Internet
730	Restoration is important for our future, but my preferred option would cost too much for most people, so I picked what I think is the best compromise. Too bad there isn't another way to pay that would not directly impact the quality of life of those least able to pay.	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
732	While nature will surely bounce back even if no action was taken, for the cost of about 10 gallons of gasoline per month we can accelerate the restoration process and improve the total number of salmon that eventually re-inhabit the area. An analogy for me would be like someone with some bad teeth going to the dentist. The bad teeth (the dams) have been removed, but what do you do with the holes (damaged environments) that are left? In this case I think we should invest some money to complete the job.	100	300	Internet
738	I think a moderate and less intrusive level of restoration is best for long term success. If we interfere too much too soon the area will not be able to sustain it. I believe we owe it to the land to try to rebuild some of what we destroyed by building the dams but most of the restoration should be done naturally.	100	75	Internet
740	My first concern is for the environment, I do realize how critical these balances are. However I do not have the income relative to what I used to make. I have 2 children going in to college so I choose a compromise	350	75	Internet
742	Although many people feel that they cannot afford additional costs to their family budget, we, as a people, cannot destroy our home without destroying ourselves. The Olympic Forest is simply far more important and measures must be taken to ensure that it is protected in the future.	100	75	Internet
749	The middle alternative provides the most bang for the buck. We've got the responsibility to do something, but funds are limited. Giving nature a gentle shove is the right balance.	100	75	Internet
750	I chose the 'middle' road on both for the following reasons: Salmon: I did further research online and what little information I could find indicated that fish hatcheries are too costly and less effective than we are led to believe. Perhaps data on their effectiveness from both sides should have been included. I also had to further research if the muscle memory for returning to ancestral grounds was long term. It is not as long as I felt we were led to believe. My concern is that since the dams were started more than 100 years ago, we've already lost with the salmon. They are no longer programmed to return past the point of the previous dams. My choice of the middle was because I would like to hope that we can do something to help repa	350	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
754	The recovery is the same in a very long period and nearly the same in the shorter time for the 2nd alternative versus the 3rd. Doing nothing is not a good option. The costs seem very high and the 2nd alternative on both actions seems the more reasonable approach.	100	300	Internet
772	The least amount of change that takes place regarding to waterway, the better. The movement of Salmon upstream would not be impeded by actions on the rivers. Changes to the surrounding ecosystem should be kept to a minimal in order to allow nature to heal itself naturally.	100	300	Internet
778	Financial gain has best payback ratio for the investment	100	300	Internet
783	We (people) are responsible for destroying the forests and ecosystem we need to do something. But the idea that people could afford an extra \$50/Month in their electric bill to cover one river recovery effort seems crazy. Even the second alternative on both is going to be very difficult for many families.	100	300	Internet
787	I believe that the second option is the best. I believe that starting to introduce vegetation and plants will cause natural reseeding of the non planted areas. which in the long run will accomplish the desired effect.	100	75	Internet
793	I think restoring it too quickly may cause more complications than we are aware of and it may be more beneficial to assist in restoration at a slower rate to allow the rest of the ecosystem to adjust as needed.	350	300	Internet
799	So many good ideas. People only have so much money. Let's pick a middle ground, moderate alternative.	100	75	Internet
802	I doubt everyone is able to afford the most expensive alternatives.	100	300	Internet
812	I just think something needs to be done and know it will cost money which most of us do not have much of. There fore the less expensive action would suit this household.	100	75	Internet
816	I believe that it would be the best to restore the habitat in a middle ground approach. I think it would be the most acceptable way to the people, especially fixed income seniors, if possible even reducing their costs to a lower level would be great.	100	300	Internet
829	IT JUST SEEMS LIKE THE BEST TO ME.	100	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
832	Man has messed with the ecosystem because of what, greed? We only know so much from history and people who look at restoration. Most of the river is inaccessible so God would take care of that. I'm a moderate person, so moderation to me is man and God working together. Cost to rebuild is back on the taxpayer, but I believe something needs to be done but not on a large scale, let nature do it. It will take years for big trees to grow. We can plant, and water, but God causes the growth. I also saw no mention of cost that the tribes would anti up. THEY have a very active role in getting what they want all over the west coast at very little cost to them. This is 2015 not the 1800s, and salmon are a tool used to exploit.	100	300	Internet
839	Alternative 2 will be much better than doing nothing. No need to spend more money on Alternative 3, #2 is good enough.	350	75	Internet
845	I am looking at the surcharge on the electricity per month that little bit too much for some household try to make end meet each month.	350	75	Internet
847	I have a question about the use of tax-payer dollars for a survey like this. If, instead of doing this survey, for which you are paying each person surveyed \$12.00, you put that money directly towards the projects that you are proposing, wouldn't that be a more productive use of tax-payer dollars? What in the name of sanity does an uneducated opinion, solicited with tax-payer money, have to do with this issue? Who thought that this was a good idea and an efficient use of American citizens' money? I am former military and I would definitely categorize this effort under the heading: "Fraud, Waste, and Abuse." If this is the best that our government can do, the Department of Commerce should be disbanded immediately and its leaders jailed!	100	75	Internet
849	It is in the middle. I think more people would go for a mid line alternative. Most people should be able to afford the amount needed over a years time.	100	300	Internet
850	I think both causes are great and I wish I could afford to support them both with the maximum restoration, however, I'm currently pregnant with my first child and will be a single parent. I cannot afford to pay for this and pay for childcare. I will be going into debt every month to pay for childcare as it is. It would be great if we could control childcare costs in our state so that I can fully fund WONDERFUL initiatives like this one. :)	100	75	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
852	1. I really want to see forest restoration, especially in an ecologically important area like the Olympic Peninsula. 2. This benefits the Native American tribes and I think that's important too. 3. I can't afford the option I really want, which is the accelerated intervention. However, it looked to me like we'd be getting a lot for our money with the middle road. 4. I think Washington and other western states with ecosystems that are still able to be restored need to set an example for other states. I moved here to get away from endless cornfields (Illinois/Iowa) and I like living in a state that has true wilderness. 5. I know a lot of people do not like seeing their income being taxed for anything. Take a look at countries like Somalia and	350	75	Internet
856	I believe the ecosystem needs to be partially restored to give it a fair start. With so much destruction I feel it is necessary to try to return the resources as close to the original as possible. The 3rd options could have unexpected results by hurrying up the process too much. I feel the the 2nd options are safe and affordable.	100	300	Internet
859	Salmon Restore: I've done a little research,& while I'm no expert,I think your figures for #3 may be a little too optimistic & #2 may do a little better than predicted. I feel the same about the wildlife recover options. In both cases #2 takes a little longer to reach a goal,but it also allows extra time to track results & make minor adjustments if needed. I just feel #2 offers a better timeline & a more realistic result.	350	300	Internet
876	I think that was the best choice for me due to the combined cost to help the ecosystem.	100	75	Internet
883	First of all, I object to the lack of objectivity in this survey. It is skewed by both premise (only the oldest male in the household can take the survey) and inference (the choices provided are clearly designed to have you choose at least the minimum action for anyone ecologically minded), yet, the associated costs with the alternatives seem rather high given the entier consumer base. Also, we are being asked to view these alternatives in a vacuum with respect to other projects and initiatives within the region (Snake River, Columbia River, Local municipalities creeks and stream restoration). We believe in the importance of restoration of Salmon and natural forest Habitat generally in the Northwest but this questionnaire is so narrowly foc	350	300	Internet

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
885	Limited interaction with the environment will increase salmon populations without disturbing other wildlife. I worry about the effects construction will have on the ecosystem. I'd rather that we restore less salmon than disturbing creatures like the eagles or the rest of the fish. Nature finds a way, and we should leave most of the work to natural selection.	100	300	Internet
888	I'm not thinking about the present, I'm thinking about what I want my grandkids to grow up and be able to have these things available to them.	350	75	Internet
891	because of the time and the cost the time line was the best me	100	300	Internet
902	I think we can slowly make a difference with as little as we get until we can afford to make big changes with what we make.	100	300	Internet
907	Salmon will stocks will be regenerated sooner if the stream is properly set up for salmon habitat. The cost and your projections are a major factor	350	300	Internet
915	I chose alternative 2 for both questions because I want something to be done. The environment and restoration is important to me. My income is not very high though which is why I chose Alternative 2 over Alternative 3. If my income was higher I would not hesitate to choose Alternative 3. It did make me feel more at ease (financially) that the additional cost to my electric bill would only last one year.	350	300	Internet
14293996	THE ANSWER I CHOSE IS BASED ON WHAT I FEEL I CAN AFFORD. IN THE BEST OF ALL WORLDS I'D PREFER SOLUTION 3, BUT FIND THAT BEYOND BUDGET.	100	300	Mail
15876103	I WANT TO HELP WHERE I CAN, BUT WE DON'T HAVE A LOT OF EXTRA MONEY SO CHOSE THE ALT 2 ON BOTH TO HELP WITHOUT BREAKING THE BANK!	100	75	Mail
16412130	CHOSE ALTERNATIVE 2 FOR BOTH SEEMS TO BE A STEADY MAKE OF PROGRESSION.	350	75	Mail
18151530	THESE ARE SIGNIFICANT SURCHARGES & FOR SOMEONE WHO LIVES PAYCHECK TO PAYCHECK THESE ADDITIONAL CHARGES CAN BE DETRIMENTAL. AS MUCH AS I WOULD LIKE TO SEE EXTENSIVE ACTIONS TAKEN I AM NOT SURE I AM FINANCIALLY PREPARED TO TAKE ON THESE EXPENSES.	350	300	Mail

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
21526872	IT' THE MIDDLE PATH.IF THE BASE LEVELS (PRIMARY PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS) RETURN, APEX CONSUMERS MAY MOVE IN MORE RAPIDLY THAN PROJECTED. AFTER ALL, FISHERS HAVE BEEN RETURNED & SEEMS TO THRIVE.	350	75	Mail
23400335	IN ALL FAIRNESS TO PEOPLE HAVING TO PAY THE BILL.	350	75	Mail
24441690	I CHOSE THE MIDDLE OPTION BECAUSE I THINK THE POWER OF THE ECO SYSTEM TO HEAL ITSELF IS UNDERESTIMATED.	350	75	Mail
24962580	MAIN REASON WAS LOW COST EVERYTHING LOWER BY FAR, BUT, I TYPICALLY BELIEVE THAT WILDLIFE NEE PROTECTION, I LIKE ABOUT US.	350	300	Mail
26169424	I FEEL RESTORATION & RECOVERY IS VERY IMPORTANT BUT MY RESOURCES ARE LIMITED.	100	75	Mail
26766939	IF THE COST PER HOUSEHOLD WERE NOT SO MUCH, I WOULD HAVE SAID ALT #3 FOR BOTH, BUT MANY HOUSEHOLDS COULD NOT AFFORD THAT. THE SALMON & SURROUNDING AREA NEED TO BE RESTORED AS MUCH AS IS FINANCIALLY REASONABLE.	350	75	Mail
28974991	THE BEST VALUE FOR THE COST AND ESTIMATED RESTORATION SEEMS TO BE THE 2ND OPTION IN BOTH CASES. THE 3RD OPTIONS, WITHOUT FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE RESTORATION EFFORTS AND THE TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT, SEEM VERY EXPENSIVE AND NOT ALL HOUSEHOLDS COULD AFFORD IT.	100	75	Mail
32754719	I CHOSE ALT 2 FOR SALMON RESTORATION AND ALT 2 FOR FORESTS. I CHOSE THOSE SO AL LEAST SOMETHING IS IMPROVING AND NOT JUST STAYING THE SAME.	350	75	Mail
34254879	I PERSONALLY UTILIZED THIS AREA FOR YEARS. AS USUAL DESTRUCTION WAS NOT ONLY FROM THE DAM REMOVALS BUT NATIVE AMERICANS ABUSE OF THEIR RIGHTS TO OVER FISH AND HUNT! AS RETIRED/DISABLED INCOME IN LIMITED BUT ALT 2 APPEARS LEAST OFF BUT EQUALLY RESTORATIVE IN TIME.	350	300	Mail

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
39567241	I BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT TO HELP THE ELWHA RIVER RETURN TO A MORE PROSPEROUS PLACE FOR SALMON. BUT, I WOULD PREFER TO NOT PERSONALLY PAY \$175/YEAR. I THINK HALF OF THAT AMOUNT SOUNDS MORE REALISTIC (FROM MY PERSPECTIVE; COMING FROM SOMEONE WHO HAS NEVER VISITED OR PROBABLY WILL EVER VISIT THIS SPECIFIC AREA).	100	75	Mail
45082495	IT CAN BE A COMPROMISE BETWEEN BOTH CAMPS.	350	300	Mail
47900905	THIS ALTERNATIVE COMBINATION WILL INCREASE THE SPEED OF RECOVERY BUT WON'T BE AS EXPENSIVE AS ALTERNATIVE 3. OUR HOUSEHOLD WILL NOT DIRECTLY BENEFIT FROM THE RESTORATION BUT WOULD LIKELY INDIRECTLY BENEFIT.	100	75	Mail
48529173	MIDDLE OF THE ROAD FOR TIME, IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENT AS WELL AS COST TO INDIVIDUALS. \$14.60/MONTH FOR INDIVIDUALS/LOWER FOR LOW-INCOME.	100	75	Mail
49025605	IT IS A FEE I FEEL MOST (THOUGH NOT ALL) WASHINGTONIANS CAN PAY FOR THE RESTORATION OF A WILDLIFE RESOURCE THAT BENEFITS THE LAND & THE AREAS SURROUNDING IT.	100	75	Mail
53672372	I THINK IT IS REASONABLE TO TAKE STEPS AND RECOVER THE ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE AS PRUDENTLY AS POSSIBLE - WITHOUT OVERSPENDING. OUR GENERAL FUND DOESN'T HAVE TONS OF RESOURCES TO SPEND ON THESE EFFORTS, SO THE MONEY HAS TO COME FROM ANOTHER PROJECT OF PLACE. SIDE NOTE, WE SHOULDN'T SPEND A SINGLE CENT ON THIS PROJECT UNTIL WE HAVE PARTNERSHIP AND BUY IN FROM THE TRIBES. THE SALMON RECOVERY WILL BE FOR NAUGHT IF THE TRIBE DOESN'T HELP, AND FEEL A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND OWNERSHIP. OTHERWISE, THEIR FISHING PRACTICES WILL STIFLE SALMON RECOVERY AND WASTE OUR MONEY.	100	75	Mail
54656599	I FEEL YOU WILL HAVE THE MOST SUCCESS AND MOST SUPPORT WITH A LIMITED ACTION.	100	75	Mail

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
57706218	I AM FOR RESTORING THE SALMON NUMBERS AND RESTORING THE FOREST & WILDLIFE FOR OUR CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN & GREAT GRANDCHILDREN TO ENJOY. THE COST TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, IS ALWAYS AN ISSUE & I AM KEEPING THIS IN MIND, AS I CHOSE THE 2ND ALTERNATIVE.	350	75	Mail
57914354	SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE TO HELP RESTORE THE ECOSYSTEMS, BUT IT SHOULD BE AT A REASONABLE COST TO THE INDIVIDUAL. HOWEVER, I FEEL THE COSTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL ARE TOO HIGH, EVEN WITH ALTERNATIVES 2 & 2.	350	300	Mail
62400151	I WOULD LOVE TO CHOOSE 3 FOR BOTH BUT THE ADDED MONTHLY COST IS A FACTOR WHEN YOU ARE RAISING SMALL CHILDREN.	100	300	Mail
64831681	RAPID RECOVER WHILE ALSO BEING COST EFFECTIVE.	350	75	Mail
67296815	I THINK MANY PEOPLE WILL TAKE THE MIDDLE GROUND, BUT THE COSTS ARE GOING TO KEEP MANY OTHERS FROM SAYING YES.	100	300	Mail
67461022	I AM VERY INTERESTED IN ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY BUT EXTENSIVE ACTIONS SEEMED VERY EXPENSIVE FOR ME PERSONALLY.	100	300	Mail
67723782	WITH SALMON RESTORATION, THE COST WOULD BE OVER 35% INCREASE IF ALTERNATIVE #3 & ONLY A 10% INCREASE IN POPULATION. FOREST RESTORATION HAPPENS QUICKER THAN THESE TABLES - EXAMPLE: FOREST FIRE; WITH 5-10 YEARS, THERE ARE SCRUBS & SMALL TREES REGROWN TO 5-6 FT. IN THE PENINSULA WHERE IT RAINS FREQUENTLY, THAT WILL UP THE RESTORATION.	350	75	Mail
68536674	DID NOT SEE ANY STREAM BED IMPROVEMENTS SPECIFICALLY LISTED BUT ASSUME BOTH ALT #2 WILL HAVE SOME TAKE PLACE, GRADUAL CHANGES WILL MINIMIZE INEVITABLE PROBLEMS THAT WILL CROP UP. CREATING BUFFERS (50-100YD BUFFERS) SHOULD BE CREATED ON STEAM SIDES AND ANY OTHER AREAS WILL FILL IN. BUFFER SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO PROTECT STEAM AND FILL IN WILL PROCEED IN UNPLANTED AREAS. DO NOT KNOW WHAT COVERAGE WOULD BE BUT 1 MILLION HOMES WOULD RAISE 400 MILLION WHICH SEEMS WAY TOO MUCH. NEED BETTER COST ESTIMATES BEFORE ANY APPROVAL ON MY PART!	100	300	Mail

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
68958848	DECISIONS BASED ON OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO TAKE CARE OF OUR ENVIRONMENT (A GIFT FROM GOD) AND AVAILABLE INCOME OF AVERAGE CITIZEN.	100	75	Mail
74598396	WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR RESOURCES, MORE OF THIS COST SHOULD BE PAST ON TO LARGE INDUSTRIES, DEVELOPERS, & LARGE POLLUTERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.	100	300	Mail
75152499	I HAVE FOUND THAT EXTENSIVE ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROJECTS GO OVERBOARD AND CAUSE MORE PROBLEMS THAN THEY FIX. I FEEL GIVING A LITTLE BOOST AND THEN LETTING NATURE TAKE OVER IS BEST.	350	75	Mail
77560552	I THINK ALTERNATIVE 3 IS THE BEST CHOICE FOR BOTH SALMON AND FOREST RESTORATION. I CHOOSE ALTERNATIVE 2 BECAUSE, EVEN THOUGH I DON'T MIND PAYING EXTRA FOR SALMON AND FORESTS, I DON'T THINK ITS FAIR TO ASK ALL RATE PAYERS TO SHARE THIS COST EQUALLY. I THINK THE POWER COMPANIES THAT PROFITED FROM THE DAMNS SHOULD BEAR THE LARGEST SHARE OF THE RESTORATION COSTS. MAYBE THE TIMBER COMPANIES TOO. MAYBE SOME NON PROFITS COULD HELP TOO.	100	75	Mail
78263005	I WAS TEMPTED TO CHOOSE THE THIRD ALTERNATIVE FOR BOTH. UNFORTUNATELY, THE COST WOULD BE PROHIBITIVE FOR MANY PEOPLE GIVEN THE RECOVERING ECONOMY IN THE NORTHWEST. FOR THOSE OF US THAT ARE ABLE TO PAY THE COST. I FEEL STRONGLY THAT A FUND SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN ADDITION TO THE RATEPAYER CONTRIBUTION.	100	75	Mail
78282372	WOULD CREATE JOBS WHICH ARE NEEDED & WOULDN'T OVER BURDEN THE PEOPLE FOOTING THE BILL.	100	75	Mail
79140482	IS SEEMS THAT THESE OPTIONS ALLOW FOR SIGNIFICANT STRAIN ON MY FAMILY'S FINANCES. I WOULD IMAGINE HOWEVER THE EVEN THIS MODERATE AMOUNT I'VE CHOSEN WOULD PRESENT A VERY REAL FINANCIAL CHALLENGE TO MANY FAMILIES.	100	300	Mail
80708306	THE COST IS REASONABLE.	350	300	Mail

Table H.5. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
81311027	AT EACH RATE I THINK THE HIGHER ONE WOULD BE RIGHT BUT BEING 82 YRS OLD & LIVING ON SOCIAL SECURITY I HAVE TO THINK OF THE HIGHER BILL EACH MONTH.	100	75	Mail
85002872	IT DIDN'T GET THIS WAY OVER NIGHT, SO A GRADUAL APPROACH TO RESTORATION IS A GREAT START IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.	350	75	Mail
85807334	COST AND ACTION WERE THE DETERMINING FACTORS.	100	300	Mail
88981021	I HAVE AN MS IN BIOLOGY SO I UNDERSTAND YOUR PLAN. SINCE THE ELWAH TRIBE WILL GREATLY BENEFIT FROM THIS RESTORATION THEY SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COST BEFORE WA TAXPAYERS ARE ASKED.	100	300	Mail
92437982	SINCE MAN CREATED THE DAMS WAY BACK AND MAN RECEIVED BENEFITS FROM THEM AT THE EXPENSE OF NATURE, THEN MAN SHOULD PAY TO RESTORE NATURE IN THE BEST INTEREST FOR ALL. NATURE WILL FIND A WAY ANYWAY OVER PERIOD OF EXTENSIVE TIME. THIS IS WHY I SELECTED LIMITED ACTIONS TO BOOST NATURE TO A JUMP START. MAN WILL SEE RETURNS OF BOTH SALMON AND HABITAT SOONER THAN IF MAN DID NOTHING. TOO MUCH INTERVENTION IS NOT NECESSARY AS NATURE WILL RESPOND ANYWAY.	350	75	Mail
93971705	MANAGEMENT LEVEL	100	75	Mail
97011836	THEY SEEM TO BE REASONABLE FEES GIVEN THE ULTIMATE BENEFIT TO BE REALIZED.	100	75	Mail
97268115	COSTS WERE REASONABLE, RECOVERY OF SALMON WAS ALSO REASONABLE. FORESTS & WILDLIFE WILL LIKELY RECOVER EVEN IF NOTHING ELSE IS DONE.	350	300	Mail

Table H.6. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
60	Wasn't excited about using fish hatcheries. Do the planting right away so the new growth comes on fast. Do not mind paying the extra taxes for one year.	75	90	Internet
96	Part is affordability of the additional fees as well as I would think the native fish might have time to adapt if the salmon population was restored more gradually	45	90	Internet
110	I think it is more important to bring back the vegetation. If that is brought back then the fish and animals would have a better environment in which to thrive	45	155	Internet
111	I believe that a slower return of salmon to a lesser extent would be sufficient as it is my belief that subsistence fishing is not as important as it was at the time of the construction of the dams, however, I do not believe it would be correct to not do anything to encourage the rebound of the salmon population. I feel that it is important to be aggressive in planting native species for the forest recovery project in order to minimize the opportunities for invasive species to take hold and spread in the recovery area. I am concerned that the proposition as described in this presentation does not address the management of the land beyond planting native species (i.e. the removal of invasive species at certain intervals until the native sp	75	90	Internet
159	I feel very strongly that we need to take strong measures to restore the habitats surrounding the river. Planting native species early will help to restrict foreign weeds from invading the area. Although I am eager to see salmon reach their past numbers, I am reluctant to support a publicly funded nursery. Perhaps that is something the local tribes would consider heading.	75	155	Internet
250	So the salmon can return to the river increasing ecosystem growth which in turn will help everyone with a better overall life. By making jobs on the river to help restore the salmon population all the way down to fisherman and sports fisherman. So I believe it will only help society to bring the fish back to the river.	75	90	Internet
265	While I think that Alternative 3 is the best option for salmon restoration the cost to the public is too high. An additional \$16.70 a month on an electric bill is a significant amount for some families. The difference in the cost of forest restoration is minimal and I believe the accelerated timeline of recovery would be beneficial.	45	90	Internet

Table H.6. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
307	I like the fastest recovery. I might be able to pay \$40 a month but it would not be easy. The thought of no actual recovery for more than 50 years (or small recovery) is not a good thought. I can afford \$10 a month for the best forest recovery plan. If the cost could be spread over two years I would choose the best plan for both salmon and forest. If the cost could only be collected for one year I could only afford the second best plan for salmon or no recovery at all. I am sure I can afford the most expensive forest recovery plan.	350	115	Internet
313	I would love to see everything restored to its most natural state. But it seems like making a nursery and trying to force salmon back in so quickly may be detrimental to some wildlife in the long run. I think the forest restoration should be done asap!	100	340	Internet
336	I think it is reasonable---beneficial to take action. The total costs are all that I could provide. I would like to have been able to choose Alt 3 for salmon but the total cost is too high. This will be a significant contribution for future generations----a gift they will remember and enjoy.	350	115	Internet
415	The salmon farm option raises concerns even though you stated that natural salmon would be used for the repopulation purposes. It seems there is still some risk with trying to raise the number of native salmon by using an unnatural method. If the natural environment is renewed more quickly that will also impact the native salmon return - perhaps more quickly than projected. My uneducated summation is that government agencies have done a better job with encouraging new growth via planting than they have done encouraging species regeneration through "farming". Cost was not a factor as choosing Option three for both reforestation and salmon repopulation were reasonable.	100	115	Internet
449	I feel it is most important to give more emphasis on the Forest and associated wildlife recoveries as the very basis for the Salmon recovery. Trees and native grass are very important in preparing for a proper habitat for Salmon.	350	340	Internet
522	I think that restoring the forests and fish population important. I just think that the difference in the salmon interventions are minimal between the moderate and advanced.	350	115	Internet

Table H.6. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
566	something must happen, we cannot keep treating our planet so unkindly. I am on a very limited income and would not choose to put this on my electric bill. I always feel that a sales tax is the most fair. Raising sales tax a bit just would not impact poor people as much. Or if it could be spread over a longer time than one year would help. I felt the choices I made were the best "bang for the buck" to take care of our precious home. Hopefully this action would also provide some jobs.	100	340	Internet
576	Solution #3 for Salmon restoration includes a nursery. My concern is that the infants in the nursery will be fed the common feed given to farm raised salmon. Such feed is not natural to the fish. Since it is not natural food for salmon the fish are malnourished and do not contain proper levels of omega 3 fatty acids. When they breed in the wild with other salmon this will diminish the health of the general wild population. It will also cause the fish we buy and eat to be sub par, toxic and therefore, not a good food choice for humans or other wild life that depend on salmon for food. I buy wild caught fish for this reason. When nursery/farm raised fish breed with the wild what ends up on my plate is not healthy to eat. Alternative #3 for re	100	115	Internet
583	It seems very important to increase the salmon population in the river more rapidly (than just leaving things as is and up to nature). However, it seems that if the number of salmon increased too rapidly, they could compete with trout for survival. So the second option seems more prudent and at the same time, the cost would be more affordable. As for my preference for the third option, it seems it would simply take too long with the first two options to restore the area to a pre-dam era. So while it is the most costly option, it is also very necessary to provide the opportunity to wildlife to thrive there again.	100	200	Internet
655	The salmon can return in strong numbers if we help the environment return to a healthy state.	350	425	Internet
671	I choose what I did because it gives the natural system the best chance of recovery without potentially damaging (hatcheries) intervention. The cost is expensive, but the restored systems are worth the cost. Replanting the forests with native species at full capacity will be the best way to avoid invasive species from coming in and causing additional problems.	100	425	Internet
673	Because the forest habitat is marginally more important than the river	350	200	Internet

Table H.6. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
675	Intuitively I felt that a moderate, "middle-of-the-road" approach was best for salmon restoration, but I have very limited knowledge in this field. I opted for a more extreme approach to restoring the forest & wildlife recovery. I am an avid hiker and have a deep appreciation for mature forests and the ecosystems they support. I am very much in favor of protecting forests, and restoring forests whenever possible.	350	425	Internet
678	I am guessing faster forest regeneration would be an overall greater benefit and may aid in partial salmon restoration. Also, it is a compromise in how much I am willing to pay.	350	340	Internet
743	salmon impact on current ecosystem needs to happen more naturally so that all species can adapt favorably. reforestation can have an immediate impact by stabilizing erosion that will end up in the river impacting salmon & other species downriver. cost benefit for reforestation is higher.	350	115	Internet
746	I feel its the best balance in cost and environmental gain.	350	115	Internet
758	Salmon- Alt. 2 in 50 yrs. yields almost as much benefit as Alt. 3 at only 45% of the cost. Forest/ wildlife- Alt 3 in 50 yrs. more than doubles the benefit for only 13% additional cost. I believe that these alternatives best achieve the final goals for these 2 projects at a cost to us taxpayers that would be reasonable and not be excessive. I do not believe that doing "nothing" is acceptable for the benefits to be enjoyed by future generations.	100	340	Internet
808	I chose option #2 for the salmon restoration, because I feel nature is very resilient and think some assistance is required to assist the fish to help re-establish themselves. However, I am against building a hatchery and trying a hurry-up approach to bringing the salmon back. As for the option #3, introducing native grasses, shrubs and trees. I chose this option because after witnessing the natural recovery of the Mt. St Helens wilderness area after the eruption, I realized that nature is very resourceful and adaptive, but nature also mends and repairs in its own time frame and not to the time frame of humans. I think using native plant/tree species to help stabilize the soils from weather and animal erosion as well as supplying much needed	350	115	Internet
874	I would have liked to have chosen extensive options for both questions, but \$40.00 a month more for electricity is a tough budgetary issue.	350	115	Internet

Table H.6. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
894	I wanted to choose the most extensive option for both, but the cost was a little too much for me to handle and the combination suited me better in that way.	350	115	Internet
12231364	WHILE I DON'T MAKE MUCH MONEY (AND CAN'T ALWAYS CHOOSE THE MOST EXPENSIVE OPTION) RESTORING NATURAL HABITAT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ME. I AM PREPARED TO MAKE FINANCIAL SACRIFICES TO DO SO.	350	200	Mail
23428714	I WOULD HAVE CHOSEN ALTERNATIVE 3 ON BOTH - THE COST IS WHAT PREVENTED ME FROM DOING SO #8 - OPTION 2 & 3 HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT COSTS, WHILE MINIMAL IN #9 (EVEN THOUGH MORE COSTLY) I THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO RESTORE. HOWEVER.	100	340	Mail
27025037	MONTHLY BILLS I ALREADY PAY AND HOW THE INCREASE WILL EFFECT ME.	350	115	Mail
38804039	SINCE RIVERS ARE RATHER COMPLEX ECOSYSTEMS AND MORE SENSITIVE A MORE GRADUAL RESTORATION APPROACH SEEMS MORE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT HARMING CURRENT TRENDS. FOREST RESTORATION WHILE INITIALLY HARMING WOULD HAVE A FAR GREATER PAYOFF, SO COMPLETE RESTORATION SEEMS LIKE THE BETTER CHOICE.	350	200	Mail
48969393	BALANCED RECOVERED TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSS AT A RELATIVE PACE BALANCED WITH COTS.	100	340	Mail
52237105	I CHOSE 'LIMITED' ON THE SALMON BECAUSE THERE ARE OTHER RIVERS FOR THE SALMON RUNS. I CHOSE 'EXTENSIVE' ON THE FORESTS BECAUSE WE HAVE TO KEEP THESE A PRIORITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. YOU WILL HAVE A HARD TIME FOR PUBLIC TO PAY ON THEIR ELECTRICAL BILLS.	100	340	Mail
55602092	AT 82 YEARS OLD I WONT SEE ANY DRAMATIC CHANGE. SINCE I HAVE NEVER GONE TO ELWHA RIVER AND WILL NEVER GO IN THE FUTURE, THE MONEY INVOLVED IS HEAVY. MY SUPPORT IS SIMPLY IN SUPPORT OF A BETTER FUTURE ENVIRONMENT FOR WHO EVER IS ALIVE IN THE FUTURE.	100	340	Mail

Table H.6. Reasons provided for choosing limited actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
79572286	I THINK IF YOU RESTORE THE FORESTS & WILDLIFE IT WILL ALSO ENHANCE THE SALMON HABITAT.	350	115	Mail
80454034	I CHOSE A COMBINATION OF ALTERNATIVES THAT WOULD BEST APPLY TO OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. THANK YOU	350	115	Mail
99346517	FOR SALMON RESTORATION THE MIDDLE CHOICE HAS NEARLY SAME LONGITUDINAL RESULTS AS THE THIRD CHOICE, WITH ONLY A MODICUM OF PRICE TO RATE PAYERS. FOR FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION THE LAST 2 CHOICES SEEM MONETARILY PROHIBITIVE, HOWEVER, SOME RESTORATION NEEDS TO BE PERFORMED SO A FINANCIAL SACRIFICE SHOULD BE MADE NOW & NOT LATER TO INITIATE RESTORATION SOONER.	100	340	Mail

Table H.7. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
187	The added money to the electric bill maybe a hardship to others. I feel that nature should take its own course, look what happened at Mt. Saint Helens. Trees and animals have returned.	95	0	Internet
385	The forest can regrow given time. With the information presented it seems like the salmon population will not recover without intervention.	475	0	Internet
513	Financial reality. Salmon is a major staple in our diet. People are eating more salmon.if we want to keep eating salmon, increasing volume of salmon available is necessary. Additional monthly cost on our electric bill for one year is acceptable. Cost of restoring upriver lands is too much for our household budget. We have a simple lifestyle.called "low-income" or "below poverty level" by government. \$40-\$50 per month for even one-year.well, that is our fuel budget for the entire month. Our hearts would always say restore the Forest.our budget says, "Sorry, not in the foreseeable future."	140	0	Internet
588	I live on \$1000.00 per month and although I would like to see total restoration of the salmon and the forest I can't afford it. I wish I could do both but I can't.	140	0	Internet
627	I like the speed at which the fish recovery would be but more important is the total recovery. 60% of original number is much more exceptible then 40%. Where in the case of the forest it will return to 100% even if it takes a little extra time.	140	0	Internet
644	human/dam interference has made a serious negative impact for salmon and the native peoples lifestyle. The hatchery could create jobs for some of those people and when closed, a more natural lifestyle could resume for people and salmon. I can remember the Mt. St. Helen's 'destruction' of rivers and forests; the 'predicted ' re-covery was LONG. But within a short time in nature's clock, regrowth was happening and monies were not being spent to speed up the 'timeline'. I think all efforts and taxes should be used to repair the dam's destruction of nature. And that nature it's self will restore the lakes beds without our interference/"help".	225	0	Internet

Table H.7. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
899	I think it's important to do as much as we can to increase the number of Salmon leaving and returning to the Elwah. As a keystone species, their numbers affect other wildlife in ways we can't quantify. I worry that by interfering with the forest restoration we could disrupt wildlife rather than letting it heal itself naturally. I tend to believe that nature is more adaptive than any action taken by people could be.	475	0	Internet
18673141	THE COMBINED COST WOULD BE TOO MUCH FOR MOST FAMILIES. I THEREFORE CHOSE THE ONE THAT THE FAMILIES COULD POTENTIALLY PAY FOR, & THAT SEEMED MORE URGENT.	140	0	Mail
19014740	WELL OVERALL I DON'T WANT ANY INCREASE IN MY ELECTRIC BILL. HOWEVER I DO APPRECIATE THE NEED FOR SALMON RECOVERY SO I CHOSE ALT #3. I THOUGHT ABOUT #2 BUT DECIDED ON #3 BECAUSE IT WAS FASTER IMPROVEMENT AND THE DIFF IN COST BETWEEN #2 & #3 WAS MINIMAL. THE TOTAL COST IF I CHOSE A FOREST RESTORATION ALT THAT HAD AN ASSOCIATED COST COULD BE TOO HIGH. I DIDN'T THINK THE DIFF BETWEEN THE 3 ALTERNATIVES WAS SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO WARRANT CHOOSING ONE OF THE COSTLY ALT. I THINK THE FORESTS CAN RESTORE ON THEIR OWN.	390	0	Mail
73490131	I'M SKEPTICAL OF THE CLAIMS YOU MAKE. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE WHAT DATA YOU BASE THESE PREDICTIONS ON. HAVE YOU CONSIDERED OTHER WAYS OF DOING THE RESTORATION? I'LL BET IF YOU ASKED THE PUBLIC TO DONATE TREES AND SHRUBS AND GRASS SEED TO THE FOREST PROJECT YOU WOULD GET A LOT OF RESPONSE. I'M SURE PEOPLE WOULD DONATE THEIR TIME TOO. I'M WONDERING IF THE SALMON WOULD COME BACK MUCH QUICKER THAN YOU CLAIM BUT HAVING A HATCHERY IS A DECENT IDEA.	140	0	Mail

Table H.7. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon and no further actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
85072639	OF COURSE I WISH I COULD PERSONALLY AFFORD ALTERNATIVE 3! I'M ON A SEVERELY FIXED INCOME, BEING ON DISABILITY. SO, I'M AFRAID IT WOULD BE TOO COSTLY FOR ME TO CHOOSE. I HAD TO GO WITH ALTERNATIVE 1, FOR FORESTS & WILDLIFE, SIMPLY DUE TO MY OWN FINANCES. I WISH THERE WAS SOME OTHER WAY!	140	0	Mail
91149636	I WOULD LOVE TO SEE THE MAXIMUM RESTORATION, BOTH OF SALMON AND FORESTS. THE REASONS FOR CHOOSING OTHERWISE, QUITE FRANKLY, IS THE COST. I CHOSE SALMON BECAUSE WITHOUT HELP THEY WILL NEVER REACH MAXIMUM NUMBERS. THE FORESTS WILL FULLY RECOVER WITHOUT HELP, IT WILL JUST TAKE LONGER.	225	0	Mail

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
63	I value the trees and wildlife but grew up and still salmon fish. I also gravitate towards fishing but understand the importance of our forest and other wildlife for the recovery of overall restoration. Also I really enjoy fishing.	200	40	Internet
71	Salmon are very important. End results are important, so choosing a more expensive result for salmon is important to get the best end result. Since the end result is the same for the forest, a less expensive option should be chosen. There is value in preventing erosion, which can cause some permanent loss, Since the cost is modest for the intermediate forest option, that option should be chosen.	200	65	Internet
112	More aggressive approach on returning salmon and moderate approach on reforestation as this would be seen and appreciated by more people in their lifetime.	95	65	Internet
129	The salmon restoration has a significant return on investment even though I don't like the idea of a hatchery. There was not a great difference in the recovery level between levels two and three for forest restoration alternatives. I believe the forest will recover fine at level two.	200	65	Internet
133	I chose the most comprehensive salmon restoration plan because it seemed like a good value. The cost was somewhat high, but the result is very dramatic and in my opinion worth the cost. Maybe the expense could be divided over two years instead of one. For the forest restoration, I chose the middle option, because the price was very significantly less than the more comprehensive option, yet it still speeds up the restoration of the forest.	95	40	Internet
137	Nature has a way of repairing the damage done to it. Trees, bushes etc seem to grow as needed for the area. I do think they need a head start to get going but it is important to let nature do its thing. I do feel the salmon need our help to get a first push for them to restore their numbers	95	65	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
164	I think the fish recovery ASAP is the most important part. As fish cycle through about every seven years, I think it's best to "push the envelope" and bring the fish numbers up quickly. As to the forest ecosystem, I think that if we give nature the right help at the beginning, it will do just fine by itself. Nature can, and does, shock the shit out of us all the time. Like a kid on the swings, if we give it a good push, it will go as high and as far as it wants to. Sometimes, Man just screws it up by being unwilling to walk away at the right time. Also, although I have a decent wage job at the moment, a lot of people don't. The extra cost will hurt some of them. The \$4 or \$5 dollar difference each month between Forest 2 and 3 is a lot, and b	95	40	Internet
189	The extensive actions for the forest didn't seem to have a significant enough effect to be worth the extra money, but the extensive actions for the salmon restoration did seem to be worth the extra money.	95	65	Internet
226	I believe whatever we can do to protect the salmon is essential. I know that in the Columbia and Snake Rivers we're working to increase the salmon population, but are up against several obstacles: close to 400 dams, birds eating fingerlings and the sea lions. I would have selected both #3's, but you can only ask the public for so much. I was wondering if there is or was any treaties made with the native tribes in the area.	200	40	Internet
267	The main reason I chose the most extensive (and expensive) salmon restoration plan is that it was the only plan that brought total salmon population up to relatively high levels over any amount of time. I understand that salmon play a vital function in both the ecosystem and economy of the Pacific Northwest, and I think \$200 is a minimal amount that would be easily be recouped over time. I chose the second most extensive wildlife restoration option because while I feel wildlife habitat is important, all options would eventually result in a full recovery, and the additional cost of the most expensive option didn't provide as good a return on investment for the public.	200	40	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
272	I don't mind an added expense to restore the ecosystem. I have limited knowledge about the issues and this presentation didn't completely educate me on the alternatives; however, i have heard of the salmon issue being a concern in several places and the impact seems pretty high so the more extensive alternative appeared to be important. As for the forest, the outcome between alternative one and two did not appear to be worth the additional cost of going with the extreme option. Costs outweighed the benefits, in my mind. Also, it seems a high price for the community to pay.	95	65	Internet
275	I suspect the ground-based habitat is more robust and able to recover without as much human intervention.	225	300	Internet
283	I think the third option concerning the fish is necessary to see any meaningful progress during most peoples life times, while the actions to restore the forested areas get fairly close in a meaningful time with just the second option. Also, with this combination it reduced the amount per household that is necessary to pay for everything.	225	75	Internet
292	The salmon need to be restored as quickly as possible and the restoration of the forests need to take place, but are not as important as the salmon restoration. The combination of the two is the most economical for me	140	300	Internet
299	It appears doing extensive restoration for salmon habitat produces a significant return in a relatively short amount of time. It's important to me that native salmon runs are encouraged to thrive, especially as our ocean chemistry is changing due to the influences of man-made or natural influences. I am willing to pay what's necessary to mitigate the effects of the dams. I used to live in Port Townsend and enjoyed the natural state of much of the Olympic Peninsula and would like to see it returned. Regarding the forest restoration, I was torn between choosing Alternative 2 and 3. I am amazed at how well and quickly nature can reassert itself when left alone. I do think giving the drained lake beds some initial help is worthwhile. I ha	225	75	Internet
330	I choose these combinations, because they make the most sense in terms of saving salmon and the ecosystem. It is our job to make sure our planet and the ecosystem is safe and intact, which is why it is important to spend the money per year to make sure that the salmon are being protected.	225	300	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
350	I feel that salmon restoration is more important than forest restoration along the Elwa.	390	75	Internet
374	The cost/year for Alternative 2 vs Alternative 3 for the salmon restoration is extremely minimal, with a much higher impact on the timeline for 100% restoration, so I thought it was beneficial to pick the most aggressive recovery solution. The cost/year for the forest was a little more noticeable, but after 50 years Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 were relatively similar in impact, so I felt Alternative 2 was a more reasonable choice.	140	300	Internet
396	A quick restoration to Salmon population can have a better benefit for the people around the river. A lower restoration of the forest doesn't seem to have a very impactful benefit at short term.	140	300	Internet
409	I will be on a fixed income by then. I think restoration of the salmon needs more mediation than the forests.	225	75	Internet
421	I think restoring the salmon population is very important, so we should choose the alternative that does the most to help. Restoring trees and vegetation is a very long term goal, so we should assist in jumpstarting the process, but not aggressively.	140	300	Internet
432	Salmon restoration: The number of salmon and amount of time for recovery improve dramatically in scenario #3 versus #2. A relatively small amount of additional fees appears to have an extremely effective result. Forest/wildlife recovery: The recovery time/results shown in scenario #3 don't appear to justify the additional expense over scenario #2.	225	300	Internet
456	Seems to me that we messed up their ecosystem. So we should fix it. I think getting the salmon population up as high as we can is more important than fixing the ground. That will happen over time, but the salmon need the funding to be helped along.	225	75	Internet
461	It's important for me to have my children and grandchildren witness an active process in the recovery of the Elwha river.	390	75	Internet
462	Salmon restoration choice allows salmon to return to historic levels, and fairly quickly. Forest restoration allows complete restoration in a moderate time period, but at least is complete, which was not true of the other choices for salmon restoration. It allows a middle choice financially.	140	75	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
463	For aiding salmon recovery: it is clear that the fisheries will recover both more quickly and more completely with some human intervention. The two possible action alternatives have similar costs, but the more extensive option (including the nursery) is not substantially more expensive compared to the additional benefit. From this perspective, the nursery option seemed most reasonable. For restoring the forests: the benefit here appears to be less substantial than with the salmon restoration, as the forest will recover completely without intervention. The larger scale option does not achieve a significantly better outcome than the moderate scale option, so I felt that the large scale option was not necessary. I did feel that the moderate op	390	75	Internet
479	The difference given between the forest restoration choice 2 & 3 was not made distinctly clear. Given the restoration rate and the cost I would go with the lower alternative (#2) that is significantly close to the more expensive alternative (#3). As far as the salmon, I can't say I believe your graph, but it is a keystone species for the environment, and a very important species in general for Washington State.	140	75	Internet
505	Quick salmon restoration. the different in cost between options two and three were minimal. Option two for the forest and wildlife recovery seemed to be almost equivalent to option number three with less invasive techniques.	390	300	Internet
529	I think my selections were the best balance between costs and results. If you are serious about improving the salmon situation, restrictions on the Indian tribes in the Puget Sound would do wonders for the entire situation. Anyone who fishes, crabs or goes after shrimp will tell you of the abuses of the Tribes.	475	300	Internet
549	- Limited resources required for fish development more effective when compared to beef, chicken or agricultural. - Eco-system replentishment in relation to global trends. - Financial impact to Washington / Oregon citizens versus food and land expenses.	225	75	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
559	Salmon: How many Salmon are enough? Is Alt.2 Salmon increase due to nat'l.spawning? Is Alt.3 Salmon increase due to hatchery assistance> 105,000 fish in 25 yrs. In 100yrs is there enough water to support Salmon? If you are going to increase salmon production you should increase forest restoration to improve their survival. The degree of restoration is the question. Forests: Hard decision between alt2 & 3. Over time - you're talking only 10% recovery diff. in 25 yrs. 45% rec. diff. in 50 yrs. and 10% recovery in 100yrs. as above the degree of restoration is the question. You can't do one recovery project w/o the other.each is needed for success. Will anyone remember Elwha in 100yrs?	390	75	Internet
589	Salmon more important first. The forest restoration seemed quite high in the higher priced one	390	75	Internet
593	Salmon Restoration Option 3 has maximal, long-term benefit to keystone species (salmon), environment, and groups who depend on a restored ecosystem. Forest Restoration Options 2 and 3 have similar, log-term benefits. Therefore, the lesser expensive Option 2 is a logical choice.	475	75	Internet
596	I think the salmon choice was easier to pay more for because they are vital to so many animals. I worry about the disturbance to wildlife with bulldozers and trucks bringing in and planting new shrubs, etc. I'm just more apt to pay for the salmon to be restored quickly.	140	75	Internet
649	It sounds like we can make a significant difference in helping to restore the salmon population so I think any effort we make there will be worthwhile. The forest will regrow on its own so we should only make high-impact efforts there.	390	75	Internet
653	Salmon restoration - cost from alternative 2 to 3 only \$40 but significant improvement. Forest restoration - for additional amount from alternative 2 to 3 quite a bit of additional cost for not much greater benefit. Feel restoration should be done as long as additional cost only for one year.	140	300	Internet
663	The more we can restore natural habitat, the longer we can sustain human life on the planet. I chose the slower route for flora for cost reasons.	140	300	Internet
666	Based on the scientific assessment, given enough time the forest is capable of fully restoring itself, but the salmon population's peak recovery is directly related to our level of investment. I therefore recommend the highest level of investment in the salmon recovery, but only the partial recovery plan for the forest.	140	75	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
667	I think that the opportunity to observe and study the forest reclaiming the land it important. The "kickstart" over the first few years in key areas will help stabilize soil and encourage the small critters that need that habitat - which with my understanding are important to the forest growth. Although "we" dammed the rivers and changed the ecosystem, we feel it's our duty to restore it. I do not disagree - but letting nature do what it knows best is just as important. Getting the salmon back in numbers will aid in the forest restoration on a more natural scale - wildlife does a darn good job of tilling the soil and scattering seeds.	225	300	Internet
672	My husband and I are college-educated, environmentally conscious citizens, and ecologically savvy. We have visited the lower dam site, and are pleased with what has been done so far. But it is important to bring back the salmon, because their survival is threatened in many places in the Pacific Northwest. The number and quality of salmon-producing streams in Puget Sound is declining--- restoration of the Elwa is an important step in reversing this trend. That is the reason for choosing Number 3 concerning the salmon rehabilitation. The forests and wildlife are important, but I feel that by choosing Alternative 2 once the ecological processes are jump-started, natural succession will follow by itself. The costs will affect	225	300	Internet
702	The salmon recovery is important and alternative 3 would restore the greatest percentage (60%) for the money involved in the surcharge. In the forest recovery, the second alternative achieves nearly the same percentage in 100 years as the third alternative.	140	300	Internet
703	Salmon Alternative 3 is the most dramatic improvement, bringing back the largest number of salmon. Cost is not much different between the two alternatives. Forest Alternative 2 is less costly.	140	300	Internet
719	I feel like Salmon Restoration is much bigger priority over Forest Restoration. Pacific Northwest is known for great salmon fishing, and the numbers of salmon have declined over the years. I'm sure this wouldn't help that much, but would be a great step in the right direction.	390	75	Internet
722	I am impressed this scientific research for this salmon-dam-forest-ecosystem stuff. I learned and like this attitude. Well, the reason I chose that combination is that salmon is what we can do quickly and it repays well. And the forest and eco-system, it takes time and we can put some money and wait some time for it to take effect.	475	300	Internet

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
774	Generally, I prefer more aggressive restoration, but the difference in alternative 2 and alternative 3 for forest restoration after 100 years is quite modest. This suggests the additional expense for alternative 3 for forest restoration is not warranted. There are no other reasons.	225	300	Internet
806	I have some concerns about this choice, because the size of the charge is very high. But my choice is driven by the desire to see the river get restored for salmon quickly.	475	75	Internet
813	We altered the environment, thus we should aid in its restoration. The Olympic Peninsula is a rare area in the country that has been left somewhat undisturbed in large areas. Efforts to restore the Elwa at an accelerated pace makes sense.	140	300	Internet
824	Salmon are at a higher risk of being wiped out than the other wildlife.	140	300	Internet
886	The benefit of rapid salmon restoration will pay off for us all and is a good investment even though for most people we do not benefit immediately or directly. While I think restoring forest land is also a good investment I don't think it is as important as the salmon run.	390	300	Internet
892	My reservations about introducing salmon spawned in nurseries were alleviated by the qualification that native species would be involved, and nurseries closed after their purpose had been served. The difficulties other wildlife might endure in adapting to rapidly changing conditions affected my choice of less intervention in forest restoration. The cost seems high to be borne by power customers, yet I feel stresses on the environment compel us to act as immediately as possible to restore health to our water systems. In both cases, I took comfort in the assurance that the levied costs would cease after the specified year.	475	300	Internet
897	I strongly support initiatives that support the health of the ocean's ecosystem. The forest restoration is also important to me, but I feel the ROI for the 2nd option is more acceptable when considered in combination with the salmon restoration.	390	75	Internet
905	Cost effective impact of the financial investment.	140	75	Internet
21212286	I THINK THAT TAKING IMMEDIATE AND SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS TO RESTORE THE SALMON LEVELS SHOULD BE THE PRIORITY.	140	75	Mail

Table H.8. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and limited actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
34605349	THE WORK TO RESTORE THE SALMON FASTER IS MORE IMPORTANT AS THEIR REPOPULATION WILL AID IN THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION. SINCE MOST OF THESE FORESTS ARE IN PROTECTED AREAS I FEEL A MILD APPROACH WILL BE SUFFICIENT FOR THAT PORTION OF THE RESTORATION.	390	75	Mail
37537874	SALMON RESTORATION - MUST DO SOMETHING SO ELIMINATES ALTER #1 BUT AS NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE IN COST BETWEEN ALT #2 & ALT #3 SO # 3 WAS CHOSEN FOR SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS OVER #2. FOREST RESTORATION - CHOSE ALTER #2 AS AFTER 100 YRS WILL BE ALMOST 100% RECOVERED. COULD ENTERTAIN IDEA OF \$100.00 TOTAL FOR 2016.	390	75	Mail
40462904	WE NEED TO RECOVER AND REBUILD AS MUCH NATURE AS WE CAN. HUMANS ARE PUTTING TOO MUCH STRESS ON OUR ONLY ENVIRONMENT.	140	75	Mail
42528384	THE QUICKER, THE BETTER, FOR SALMON RESTORATION, HENCE ALT 3. FOREST RESTORATION WOULD BE FINE AT LIMITED ACTIONS.	475	75	Mail
50036014	IN MY OPINION, ITS THE BEST & MORE ACCEPTABLE.	225	75	Mail
83760260	I HAVE CHOSEN EXTENSIVE ACTION BECAUSE I FEEL IT IS BEST FOR THE FUTURE OF THE EWHA RIVER, SURROUNDING FOREST & THOSE THAT CHOOSE TO VISIT, HIKE & FISH IN THE AREA. I KNOW THAT IT WILL COME AT A COST, BUT I BELIEVE IT TO BE WORTH IT FOR OUR CHILDREN AND ENVIRONMENT.	225	300	Mail

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
53	I think the ones that I picked would be the best for the river system. Would also help make some new jobs.	95	90	Internet
59	The increased surcharge is only for a year and it would lead to the maximum recover. Putting off recovery efforts could potentially lead to other damaging effects like erosion, if we do nothing.	95	155	Internet
62	It will provide the best opportunity to return the area to a more natural form.	95	90	Internet
66	Everything needs to be accomplished to protect and strengthen the wildlife in all parts of our country. This needs to begin now and accomplished as soon as possible.	95	90	Internet
67	I am a sportsman as are my children. The only way to assure that their children get to experience catching a salmon or hiking through untouched forests is by implementing the alternatives I've selected. Some things should be left alone as we will have no land that is not spoiled by us	95	90	Internet
81	I believe that restoring and preserving nature is Important. The natives and our younger generations deserve to be able to experience what nature is. \$185 for 1yr is the least we can do.	95	90	Internet
95	We need to restore nature where we can for the future of the earth and our children.	200	90	Internet
97	I chose extensive restoration on all accounts because I think we've had enough human impact on nature & wildlife without taking responsibility; this is an opportunity for us to turn our destruction around before its "too late." It might be more costly but I think restoring our habitat (and giving back to our Native American communities) is priceless considering our past 300+ years of colonialism and mass incarceration. I think its also safe to say that the human race will destroy more of the environment in the next 200 years, and its up to us to balance it by promoting growth.	95	155	Internet
100	It is very important that we do what we can to fix the damage we have already caused. This means doing all we can do to ensure the survival of the species that share the planet with us.	95	90	Internet
106	I want to see full restoration of that ecosystem to the extent possible in the fastest practical way.	95	90	Internet
107	We humans damaged the ecosystem, so it is our responsibility to restore it as soon as we can, to make things "right" again. If it costs us some money to do that, we need to bite-the-bullet and do it. Let's get on with it. Other reasons? The most aggressive actions produce the quickest and most significant results, which will benefit not only the salmon, but the overall ecosystem, including humans.	200	90	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
113	About 40 years ago I took a week long backpacking hike up the Elwha river with my parents, an older brother and my younger brother and one or two of his friends. We had excellent weather, and every morning and evening we would see deer or elk feeding in the meadow we were camped by. It was probably the wonderful experience of my life. The area was in pristine condition, we saw very few other people, and even the shelter building for bad weather was in good condition. It was literally paradise on earth. I went back with a few years later with a few friends of mine, and it was also a nice experience with good weather, but there seemed to be a bit of neglect and decay of the area in that short period of time, and also there wasn't near as	200	90	Internet
116	I believe that Salmon Restoration and Wild Life Restoration is very important for our future generations.No other reason, the beautiful world God created should be restored.	200	155	Internet
118	I am passionate about keeping as much as our wild land as possible and restoring where we can. I am not in total agreement of a fish hatchery or "nursery" which is not sustainable and detrimental to the wild fish numbers. If the hatchery is removed after fish numbers reach the goal that seems reasonable. Given the parties that would benefit from the fish hatchery I would question if it would ever be removed.	95	90	Internet
119	I chose the alternatives that cost the most and will promote the fastest recovery for the same reasons I plant trees and native plants on my property to enhance wildlife restoration here. I am 65 years old and will not likely see the maturation of much of the work I have done or the Elwha restoration work. My children and their children and others after them will receive those benefits.	200	90	Internet
122	We need to repair what we have destroyed, as much as we can.	95	90	Internet
132	It took a very short time to damage the ecosystem after the construction of the two dams on the Elwha River. It is important to restore the ecosystem quickly to mitigate the damage done over the last century.	95	155	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
139	This is a wonderful, almost unprecedented opportunity to heal damage done to the environment. Many people of all different ideologies (tourists, environmentalists, biologists, historians) will find this fascinating to watch. We will learn a lot about how to heal environmental damage. The cost per person is so very low that we might as well do the absolute best that we can.	95	155	Internet
140	Not only does it effect animals and the environment but it also is something people not only fishermen but just people in general like to go and watch all season long. I grew up next to a river and both watched and fished salmon and trout.	200	155	Internet
141	It's a small price to pay for a faster and better benefit to everyone. I was happy to hear about the removal of the dams and am glad to hear and support additional restoration efforts.	95	90	Internet
146	It is important for me to resurrect the ecosystem that was impacted due to the construction of the dam, and the downstream impacts to the lifecycle. Moreover, it is the right thing to do.	95	90	Internet
147	It seems like a small price to pay for the restoration of both areas to move forward much quicker. It would be nice to have the lake areas restored quicker for possible camping/hiking types of activities in the area. In addition, the wildlife in the area would be restored earlier rather than later. We take away enough wild area for them as it is so it is our duty to give back when we can. Especially for such a small cost to us all.	95	90	Internet
148	The sooner the better. Just don't think Oregonians should be paying for restoration in Washington. Washington won't help build a new bridge accross the Columbia or help with light rail to reduce the ridiculous traffic congestion on I-5 which results in significant harm to the environment and our transportation economy.	200	155	Internet
149	Makes the most sense.	95	90	Internet
153	I believe in taking care of our environment, so I'm willing to pay more. I think, however, that the total cost in one year might be prohibitive to do both. You might consider spreading the cost over two years (salmon first year, forests second year) so that the burden isn't so high for one year.	95	155	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
156	In the world of politics the shorter the law the better. That way the collections can be stopped and our fine folks in Oly won't fined a new place to spend the money on after the bill is paid! Our goal should be to return the area to historical conditions. I think the fast way is all out returning the area to the historical conditions. The biggest help man can do is help the salmon return to historical numbers. By using the highest combination which is the most money, If for some reason our elected folks want to change the place that the money is spent.	95	90	Internet
160	We disturbed the normal flora and fauna by putting the dam in, so it is up to us to rsturn the land to its former stste. This will benefit us and the generations of not only our children but also help heal the land and animals habitats.	200	90	Internet
169	Our ecosystem is very important for all involved, flora, fauna and humans. I choose not to be politically active, however I take personal responsibility for what I do. I recycle and try very hard to live a sustainable lifestyle. We are all connected, but not all will cooperate or agree with these restoration and recovery methods. It will take our Creator to one day sort all this out with finality! In the mean time, I do what I can and I hope NOAA can accomplish much in this restoration.	95	90	Internet
170	Cost seems reasonable for benefits to be achieved	95	90	Internet
174	Most comprehensive plan despite cost. If I had been involved, I would have spread the surcharges over a longer period of time, say three years.	200	155	Internet
181	I believe the Elwha is a special place and deserves the fullest attention and the most intense management plans to restore this once pristine environment to its fullest potential. It is AWESOME, I have rafted it, canoed it, hiked it, biked it. The Elwha is an ancient stream that harbors tremendous wildlife and penetrates deep into the Olympic Range. It must be restored to its fullest.	200	90	Internet
186	better to do the combination at one time than to wait to see if only one part works. the problem maybe with getting finances later.	200	90	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
188	I think that it is important to restore the total environment of the river as fast and as fully as possible so it can continue to evolve with the coming years, as it would have, had these dams never been built. I feel that normalizing and stabilizing of the environment is good for all living things on this planet. We have to begin sometime and someplace.	95	90	Internet
190	Natural forests and wildlife needs to be restored. The futures of our natural resources need to be preserved, but so does the need for the ecosystems that have nothing to do with human consumption and use.	95	155	Internet
196	Restore to it natural numbers.	200	155	Internet
200	The Original way the Salmon lived and supported the Eco-system should be restored. Our planet and its resources are more fragile then we know. I believe we have NO right to change that. The damage that already has been done is heartbreaking to wildlife's future. So if we can restore some, lets make sure it Cannot be undone again! We should not decide this because of a dollar amount, the rewards are invaluable.	200	90	Internet
204	I generally support environmental restoration. Although the one-year cost is high, the long term benefits are great. I would see little benefit in my lifetime but I believe we have responsibility for the next generation.	200	155	Internet
206	It is important to restore because some much is being destroyed.	200	155	Internet
207	My household supports all of the most aggressive salmon and forest recovery efforts, and the removal of as many non essential dams as possible in the Pacific Northwest. Thank you for your efforts, and the opportunity to comment on these issues.	200	90	Internet
209	we messed it up, we are responsible to fix it. the sooner we do it the better for everyone. by doing both together we get the best value for all concerns.	95	90	Internet
210	The (relatively) rapid recovery of our native ecosystem should be a priority in light of global warming. I want my grandchildren and their children to know and cherish the natural world and they won't if we don't take steps to preserve it now.	200	90	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
214	I like the option of having the restoration done so that everything can heal faster. I am a avid fisher. I especially like salmon. I also like to camp, hike and be in the great outdoors. I do not mind having to help pay for it.	200	90	Internet
217	I am not opposed to paying additional funds to help restore natural ecosystems. I think more residents should feel the same way. The increase in the number of salmon would be incredibly beneficial for all of the animals and people who rely on salmon to survive. As for the forest restoration, that land would become new territory for wildlife, which will provide shelter and homes to plants, insects, and large and small animals. It may be unknown what effects both the increase in salmon and newly restored plants/trees will have on the current ecosystems in place; however, I think its important to have the public's support in a strategy first. After implementing those strategies, experts can observe the natural changes that occur and make approp	200	155	Internet
218	I am able & willing to pay this nominal fee for the maximum & quicker restoration of the habitat for the wildlife and the river. I want to 'restore' this region as I feel we should build a local economy on conservation, preservation, and restoration. Thanks for your efforts on behalf of the forest, river, and ocean creatures!	95	90	Internet
219	we have screwed up the earth enough.anything we can do to put it back is worth any price !	95	155	Internet
225	Cost to my household to be able to restore the river ecosytem is is relatively small and I would like to see improvement within my lifetime. The restoration program would benefit local native Americans and other Washingtonians. We have a social responsibility to restore damage that we done to our environment	95	155	Internet
233	The Elwha and the Olympic national forest in general is a beautiful place that represents the spirit an how gorgeous and special the northwest truly Is! we need to take as much action as we can to restore and maintain the forest and rivers beauty functions and ecosystems so we can keep the northwest vibe alive.	95	155	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
234	It's worth every penny to get the best results possible. I want Olympic National Forest preserved and restored for myself and future generations. I would like to be able to see the forest restored and a healthy salmon run in the Elwha River in my lifetime.	200	155	Internet
236	why because we can afford To have A Wild Life in the north west Back to its peak the dam it self is No Hoover damn and Does not Generate Power SO no Point in keeping it Because the power it did Give was little How ever in 1910 America thought it was a good idea. it only takes 100 years later To Find it out A little later. thank the tree hugging Eco Nerds that feels its Important. Even though Here In Washington We Have a Nuclear Base So Restoring Salmon Will Be Important Right after the Large Atomic weapons that Are On Chief Seattle Land.	95	90	Internet
252	I choose this alternative because is one for the best one, and also is going to return the salmon, the forests, and the wildlife, everything will back a normal as used too. The salmo will increas, the fewer of salmon will finish and animal are going to have food and a place to life.	200	90	Internet
255	The salmon and stream restoration is the most important work to complete, but without the forest restoration much of the stream channel erosion will continue to down cut the stream course. The forest restoration work including introducing large woody debris will help reduce the erosion. It would be best to compete these restoration efforts concurrently, there is major evidence of the stream channel erosion occurring at the mouth of the river system and if left unchanged, it could effect the road down to the mouth of the river, and the housing development at the bottom of the road.	95	155	Internet
258	I think it would be a better and faster way to restore salmon and the forests. If it all goes back to the ecosystem, it is well worth it. I know it is expensive but it looks beautiful from the pictures.	200	155	Internet
262	it is time to restore our earth. . .	200	155	Internet
266	I feel extensive restoration is needed to benefit all involved; animals, people and nature.	95	155	Internet
268	Greater salmon recovery. Faster forest restoration. It costs more but it will help change what is now a very unattractive wasteland and the salmon recovery will be better for commercial and sport fishing and biodiversity.	95	155	Internet
281	We must manage the what ever the cost and correct past errors.	140	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
282	We have an obligation to do whatever we can to restore the damage we have done.	390	200	Internet
286	Important to the ecosystem, plants, animals and fisheries.	390	340	Internet
287	Best use of the area and its resources.	475	425	Internet
291	Now that the right thing has been done by removing the dams, it is time to give nature a boost and help to restore what was removed by having lakes in places they were not meant to be.	225	340	Internet
296	While I'm still somewhat reeling from the cost of selecting the "quickest/most comprehensive" alternatives, it seems to me that restoring salmon/forests/wildlife in basically half the time of even the second best alternatives is preferable. The alternative of doing nothing to hasten restoration seems a sad and depressing option.	390	340	Internet
305	1. Restoring ecosystems is a high priority for me. 2. I am willing to pay this amount toward restoration (plus similar amounts for other projects which I expect would arise). 3. I prefer rapid restoration to slow because I expect that our economy is more able to include restoration costs now than it will be in a decade or two. 4. A prominent restoration project with reasonable chances of moderate success, like this one, could serve as an example which would encourage people to support other such projects. On the down side, 1. This is a significant cost for most electricity users, and as a flat rate on a utility would effectively be a regressive tax. 2. I am concerned that the high cost might discourage people from supporting other re	140	115	Internet
306	Dams have been an ecological burden on forest\riparian areas for over a century. Active management is required to fix the sins of the past. It is necessary to be aggressive with implementing plans to restore the ecology of the area to as close as a pre-civilization status as possible at what ever costs. Doing so will do nothing but yield benefits for society as a whole and local flora and fauna.	475	425	Internet
308	It is the right thing to do.	140	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
310	I am 68 years old and a retired teacher and biologist. We have only one planet. We are responsible to all sentient beings and all life forms, not just human beings and not just the abuse and misuse of this 'one small blue dot' in the Milky Way Galaxy. Humans, individually and collectively, have managed to desecrate our planet. I often think of humans as comparable to metastatic cancer in relationship to the biosphere. Attempting to restore the Elway River in the Olympic National Park in western Washington is necessary and essential to at least making an attempt to leave something for posterity that reminds of us our interconnectedness to biotic and abiotic aspects of life. Would that we could do the same for the Ogallala Aquifer of the	390	200	Internet
317	I just want the forest and wildlife recovered	390	340	Internet
333	The difference in cost is minimal between alt.2 and 3 and the more emphasis on time the better outcome for the environment. No.	390	340	Internet
335	I think it is extremely important to restore the forests and salmon population and at \$700+ per year to do so, a little over \$60 per month, I think that is a no brainer. I would gladly pay that to get the levels of salmon and forests back to where they should be. The amount of money we blow on pointless crap and for stuff that in my opinion does not make sense, this is nothing compared.	390	340	Internet
337	I chose the most expensive, most restorative option because I believe that nature has value beyond anything else.	225	340	Internet
340	We, as a society, have an obligation to do everything in our power to restore our streams and forests the fastest way possible. It is important to me and to my family, that we leave our environment in a better state for future generations. The Native Americans knew how to take care of the land and we need to do everything in our power to do the same as quickly as possible. I am willing to help with the costs of salmon and forest restoration and hope the government will be a good steward of the money they collect for futures projects.	390	340	Internet
348	It was actually based on the cost analysis. The difference between partial and full restoration seemed reasonable. I do, however, see where this cost (especially the \$39.60/mo) could be a stretch for some families and could defer to the next level tier below full restoration.	475	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
356	How can this cost be made deductible on federal income taxes? I'll be long gone before any of the alternatives play out.	225	340	Internet
361	Man has ruined the planet, we must do something.	390	340	Internet
377	\$900.00 per year is not a whole lot of money, especially for all the good and natural things it is going to be used for. We all should take responsibility to preserve the wonderful ecosystem that was created for our benefit. The recovery of forests and wildlife is important.	475	425	Internet
380	I feel very strongly that we need to work toward restoring these habitats, and as quickly as possible. While I understand that the cost is high, I think the benefit outweighs the cost. Unfortunately, I also understand that not all households can afford to add \$500 a year to their electric bill. Have you considered asking for donations as well?	390	200	Internet
394	I feel restoration is an important investment and shows respect for taking care of the land. We built the dams in the first place and have now removed them. It is our job to help the native flora and fauna return as quickly as possible. I also feel this would set a precedent for the removal and subsequent restoration of other dams.	475	115	Internet
407	When I was a young boy, my Grandfather, a resident of Port Angeles, told me stories of the huge Chinook salmon that used to return to the Elwah River. I would like to see these fish return once again.	225	340	Internet
418	Salmon restoration alternative 3 is not much more than alternative 2, so I might as well do that. I prefer to do something over nothing. Habitat restoration is a little harder, but it's also less expensive for alternative 3 so I chose then. Also since it is only for a single year I don't think the cost is too high.	390	200	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
419	If I was in charge, and could control all the humans, I would prefer to do nothing, and to let nature return the area to its natural state. However, humans are impatient, waiting 200 years just would not happen. I believe there are wonderful opportunities for students and scientist to work with and to study the area, to test their recovery theories, to experiment, and to earn PhD's, etc. Working on the recovery project will give many students and other environmental minded folks something to focus their energies on, give everyone an opportunity to contribute, and to study, etc. I love the idea of a nice hiking trail all along the river, with the opportunity to fly fish for steelhead. No cars allowed. The difference in cost bet	390	200	Internet
422	Two reasons: First, it is critical that we bear the responsibility collectively for recovering natural resources which are critical to the survival of the natural world as well as that of our species. A small investment now can have a major impact when we need it the most, in the future. Second, it is incumbent upon the current generation to not pass on our debts to our successors. Choosing to be accountable now will benefit our children in the future and it will be one less loss and one less burden to bear for them. We have seen what generations focused on selfish behavior leave behind. It would be great, if at least in this case, our children do not look back on my generation with disgust and disappointment. Perhaps they might even	390	340	Internet
423	I feel that everything possible should be done to restore this area for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. This restoration will provide benefits to the environment beyond its boundaries and most likely provide economic benefits by bringing more visitors to the area. I do think the annual cost per family is too high for many (myself included), and the cost of the project would probably be easier for the public to approve if it was spread over more years. I don't think the citizens of Oregon would be interested in paying for a project that is not in their state.	225	340	Internet
425	I am thinking my choice would give the next generations a place of great joy.	140	115	Internet
426	I chose extensive action because that's the best for man and the environment. We must leave something for future generations. I chose the best two alternatives.	140	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
428	Both alternatives (salmon restoration and forest restoration) need to be done as soon as possible because it has been far to many years with the dams there. Native Americans (who have suffered the most) would benefit sooner with the most aggressive actions	390	200	Internet
429	The loss of this ecosystem will have a devastating effect on future generations of our citizens, particularly in sources of food, recreation and enjoyment of the outdoors. Restoring salmon to the Elwa is a small but important step in the right direction. The cost of restoration is relative to the long term benefits to be gained; this relationship is worthy of the expense.	475	425	Internet
435	I believe it would be better for the planet and the animals and people the more extensively the salmon, forests, and wildlife are restored. It would make for a generally healthier Earth.	140	115	Internet
437	important to preserve the salmon and forests.	475	425	Internet
438	The building of the dams was a violation of the fishing rights treaties between the US gov and the native tribes, so restoring the salmon (at a minimal cost to me and WA/OR residents) is ethically right. I would be concerned about low-income individuals who would be financially stressed by this. Is there any way to make exceptions for low-income residents? Restoring the forest along the river will just benefit the overall health of the Oly national park which would just make me happy since I love to visit there.	390	340	Internet
443	We created a disaster, now we have to fix it. \$700 is a lot but not nearly as much as the long-term impacts of not doing everything we can to restore the eco-system.	390	340	Internet
445	want full return of forest and waterways	225	340	Internet
448	We owe it to the earth to return the environment to its original state as soon as possible once manmade dams were breached. I feel good helping habitats return to their full potential, and I am fortunate to have enough means to be able to support this effort. Others may have much more difficulty paying extra on their bills.	225	200	Internet
453	I value a functioning ecosystem. It seems the high monthly prices are intended to frighten people away from taking the action required to repair the damage done by the dams. Why put the cost all into one year's electricity bills? Spread the cost over 10 years and no one will notice, much less object.	390	340	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
459	I believe that restoration of destroyed habitat should be a high priority for government. Given the level of current commercial development, any and all efforts to preserve and/or rehabilitate our natural resources should be supported.	225	340	Internet
460	It's for one year and fairly inexpensive for the benefits realized within as short as possible time. Based on the plan I think you should contact me to discuss additional means for paying for the project which would reduce the overall costs even further and continue to provide revenue for the next century.	475	115	Internet
465	I think that it is high time we put significant funding into the restoration of our environment. While the long term economic impacts would be significant, it is the habitat restoration that is my primary motivation. There are numerous ways in which human impacts are continuing to degrade our environment and we need to begin to put time, money and energy into restoration at a significant level.	475	115	Internet
466	We share this environment with other living things. I am not what is called an activist environmentalist, but we have a responsibility to make sure that we prevent any more damage to our environment. I watched with interest the restoration work on Monterrey Bay, its come back, and the positive affects on that economy. Why not the same effort for our NW environment? It takes sacrifice, but in the long-term, it is for the future! Washington and Oregon have built strong environmental reputations. The Salish Sea and its supporting ecosystems is depending on our continued efforts.	390	340	Internet
472	The faster the recovery, the faster the area can be used in its natural state. Since the ecosystem is a carefully balanced system, changes to it must be carefully thought out and planned. When the damns were put in, changes were made to the ecosystem. Taking out the damns again changed the ecosystem. At this time the changes have a traumatic effect that will be felt for years. Artificially enhancing the recovery will speed up the naturalization of the area, making it a useful section of the forest.	390	200	Internet
473	the sooner, the better. cost difference is minimal.	475	115	Internet
484	We want the River and lake beds restored as close to original as possible; in a timely manner. We just responded to questions, with our opinion as asked. We know that a lot of persons may not feel the same, or it will not be a doable expense for their family. Could the annual cost be spread out thru 2-3 years, making it more affordable for families. Thank you for your invitation to be part of this survey.	475	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
486	We (people) dammed the river and hurt the ecosystem in the long run so that we could have short term benefits. I hope by choosing to speed recovery, I am also choosing to think long term and not opt for instant gratification. I know I am in the small minority with this thinking. I am also fed up with people wanting what they want and expecting it to happen by magic--that somehow someone else will pay for it. I also always opt for the science, data-based decision making. I am fed up with emotional, knee jerk, what people believe to be true decision making.	390	200	Internet
487	it imparative to have mutiple courses of action. as one COA may have effect on the eco systs.	475	115	Internet
496	I feel they are the best choices and I am willing to participate in paying for it.	140	425	Internet
498	NEED TO SAVE ALL THE SALMON RUNS POSSIBLE.	225	340	Internet
511	fastest recovery with benefits sooner for all concerned citizens and intangible benefits i.e. clean air and water for all citizens	225	200	Internet
512	Would be beneficial to get the area back to its natural state in the shortest amount of time.	225	200	Internet
516	I believe that the restoration should move as quickly as possible and then, after restoration, left to natural influence	225	340	Internet
518	I'm a supporter of the environment and believe humans need to do all they can to repair damage done to fragile populations and ecosystems, particularly those near native lands.	225	340	Internet
520	1) Recovery of both the salmon and wildlife areas are key to ensure the Olympic National Forest stays healthy and thrives in the future years. If we do not look after and take care of our environment then our children, grandchildren, and generations after will never be able to enjoy the wonderful experiences that nature has to offer. 2) The cost of the recovery efforts is something that most people can afford. 3) Since humans destroyed the river to build Dams, we are responsible to do the best we can to recover the river back to it's natural state. 4) With the stress on animals/insects(bees)/forests(strip-mining, clear-cut, etc.) at an all time high from humans we should embrace opportunities to help the environment.	140	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
523	No one can predict the impacts of ongoing population growth and land use in the affected area; therefore, understanding the 25, 50 and 100 year timelines and their long-term impacts on the Elwha River and surrounding areas is critical to this decision process. Action taken now will mitigate the need for further, and potentially - more costly, "alternative" address in the future. However, it is imperative that steps be taken in conjunction with the restoration program to minimize the near-term impacts of over-fishing recovering salmon during this period - whether by sport or tribal fishermen. Therefore, the funding of this effort should be directly tied to legislatively-imposed restrictions on the harvesting of salmon in this area, until such	225	340	Internet
526	I can afford an extra \$60/month on my electricity bill for the one year 2016 period and I think accelerating the recovery of the Elwha River salmon and forestry systems is important -- not just for my visits, but as an example for the rest of the country to see what can be achieved by removing dams from watersheds where they live. As an aside, it would be great if my \$720 annual contribution to the Elwha River Restoration Trust Fund was 501c3 tax deductible.	390	340	Internet
527	I feel it is very important to our children's future to restore as quickly as possible. If contributions from everyone for the entire year is that minimal the benefits outweigh either of the other 2 options. By restoring we are giving our wildlife back their homes, which again benefit our children and grandchildren in the long run.	140	115	Internet
533	I would be happy to pay the added cost for the privilege of knowing that I contributed to restoration of a valuable natural resource. And, the added cost is short term for an incredible long term gain.	475	115	Internet
535	I chose the fastest recovery alternative for each.	225	340	Internet
539	While my choice is the most expensive combination of options, I believe the strongest restoration will provide much more return on the investment, dollar-for-dollar. In addition, I feel that since this is such a rare opportunity for restoration, we should make the most of the chance by modelling the best possible outcome. If some other project on this scale should come along, then perhaps we might consider a less robust recovery effort and study the comparative effects. But for now, I don't think we should waste this unprecedented opportunity to discover and quantify the environmental services that this restoration will provide.	475	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
550	I am of the mind that we should spare no expense to restore natural flora and fauna in the Elwha and in general. Our actions should be swift and immediate.	225	340	Internet
557	The projected costs are minimal for all of the improvements that are possible	390	340	Internet
561	Rapid regrowth of forests will remove more CO2 from the atmosphere, helping (even if in only a minor way) to combat global warming. Increased salmon runs will provide more food for human and river ecosystem consumption and aid the health of the ocean ecosystem. Restoration activities will provide employment opportunities in an economically depressed part of Washington State. Some people may be able to get off of public assistance while employed on the restoration.	140	115	Internet
563	In addition to faster recovery it will provide jobs for local residents that are needed in this area. Logging jobs have declined and this would provide a additional source of income for the area. A hatchery is needed to improve salmon returns and this also would require some full time employment. Surcharge on electric bill is a adequate and fair way to fund the projects. The surcharge for one year makes this a acceptable solution. The public should have a chance to use the improvments earlier than allowing nature to recover at a much slower rate.	225	340	Internet
571	Improving our ecosystem should be in the forefront and yet we Washingtonians spend our tax money on expensive stadiums and other wasteful spending.	140	115	Internet
574	We must make decisions that rebuild our state towards an environmental future restores salmon runs, rebuilds habitat, and ultimately helps sustain an increasingly populated planet.	140	115	Internet
575	This all based on a lie. You stated as a stated fact that the dams were removed because it was cheaper than fixing them. This is part of the removal of the dams. This part of the cost of removing the dams. This is a way of shifting blame so politicians are not blamed for the full cost and so those who wanted to restore the environments and remove the dams could win support by not telling the full truth related to cost (as well as other facts about the issue). Now that the dams were already removed it would be wrong to not fix the environment. The lying jerks who lied in the first place should be fired and imprisoned for their actions. This should have been decided before the dams were removed so the money to restore could be saved up	140	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
578	I fully support all efforts to restore the river and surrounding ecosystem as much as possible to pre-dam conditions.	140	115	Internet
580	I believe that it is essential that we restore the area as soon as possible. I further believe that over time, if we do alternative #1 or #2, the restoration of the area will become less important to people and soon be forgotten. I love our state with its diversity of flora, fauna, and climate zones and as caretakers, we should do all we can to preserve what we have here.	475	115	Internet
582	I believe that its important to take steps to preserve and restore as much of the natural habit around us.	225	200	Internet
586	In light of all the things our species is doing to destroy the few remaining natural areas on this planet, i strongly support actively repairing as much as we can. The combination I selected will provide employment opportunities in communities that need them.	140	115	Internet
597	I am all for restoring the forest and salmon habitat as quickly as possible before invasive non-native plants take over. This would also benefit the Lower Elwah Tribe. As for the one-year cost figure, it is unclear. Is that what I as an electricity user would pay extra for one year. Or is that figure shared among the sport fishermen, and the citizens of Washington (including me) and Oregon. And why are Oregonians paying for restoration in Washington? Is it related to electrical use? The payment scenario is still unclear.	390	200	Internet
600	I believe in stewardship towards the environment and I believe that prioritizing that stewardship requires financial sacrifice and daily responsibility. I also live in a household that has enough financial privilege not to have to choose between basic needs and environmental responsibility. I chose the specific combination of actions because to me the cost of taking on the project half-way and taking it on fully was negligible.	390	340	Internet
606	We were the ones responsible for the destruction of the habitat and it should be remedied. The forest, salmon, and wildlife are important to our environment and quality of life for all. As difficult as it is to help fund the project, it is the just decision and moral responsibility to repair the damage we have caused.	140	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
615	Mt. St Helen's was catastrophic. That ecosystem has come back well. Given that the efforts to replant after logging have proven successful throughout our area it seems prudent to try to restore as much as possible of the Elwah area as soon as is feasible. Hopefully nature will return to the original sooner than expected.	140	115	Internet
617	I believe in full recovery of the area for futur generations. I am fine with helping with cost. I would prefer to speed up the process.	225	340	Internet
625	Restoring the ecosystem around the Elwha River is important and the one year costs associated with these projects seem reasonable.	225	340	Internet
629	The difference between option 2 and 3 in cost did not seem enough to worry about, and the benefit good.	390	340	Internet
630	Restoring the environment and wildlife in our area is a big concern of mine and I would like my son to be able to live in a healthy and lush Pacific Northwest. Visiting the Ho rain forest and the Olympic National Forest is something I hope he can do with his own children one day. These efforts improve those areas and make our state a better place to live.	390	340	Internet
634	It was man that took away, man should put it back as quickly as possible for all including man to enjoy once again!	475	115	Internet
637	We must fix what we destroyed and rebuild. I love nature.	390	200	Internet
638	Fishing is a vital food source for the northwest, tourism would be able to grow also. Wildlife and the traditional eco system needs to be restored, faster is better. Hunting is also a huge food source for us in the upper northwest. Better eco system, better wildlife numbers.	390	340	Internet
639	All too often we do not give back what we took. This is possible.	225	200	Internet
640	we (man) broke it - we should expend any/all efforts to restore it.	475	425	Internet
646	The damage we have done to our planet should be repaired at any cost.	475	115	Internet
650	Habitat restoration is very important. The difference between option 2 & 3 was minimal with a much larger positive impact with option 3.	475	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
665	It is important to restore and maintain wildlife and forests for the betterment of the world and the communities surrounding them. Without them, flora and fauna will continue to decline and will eventually become detrimental to human life as well.	225	340	Internet
668	I would like to see the river system returned to its natural state	390	200	Internet
681	Because I think it best to restore to as close to native ecosystem as soon as practical. Some temporary disturbance is tolerable because of the long term outcome.	390	200	Internet
682	no.	475	115	Internet
683	It is the best option for the health of the ecosystem and the community.	140	425	Internet
686	No assistance in the restoration would take too long. People changed the area when the dams were created so people are responsible for fixing the mess. This includes speeding up recovery of the area because 200 years is way too long! When we destroy an environment as happened here, we should do everything in our power to restore it when the opportunity presents itself. It is the responsible thing to do.	390	200	Internet
689	I think it's important to have a dramatic increase in the salmon early in the restoration to show the public that nature can be restored. The forest restoration data seemed like once the initial investment is made, the improvement curve is slower. Obviously, it would be best to fund them both fully, but if a compromise needs to be made, I would put the salmon over the forest.	475	425	Internet
695	There are costs associated with human development of our natural resources. There is a cost/benefit of the original development of the natural resource and well as the cost impact of correcting past mistakes or restoring the natural resource at the end of its benefit life. It is important that we are prepared to pay the price for past mistakes and end of use reparations as well as enjoy the original cost/benefits of the development. Alternative number one in both cases in my mind is out of the question. The cost differences between alternatives number 2 and 3 is negligible vs. the speed of restoration that we will achieve.	390	200	Internet
696	I want the area to get back to normal as soon as possible.	475	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
698	The damage to the biosphere and to the ecology was done at a time when the knowledge of the consequences was unknown, so I blame no one. But, now we know the consequences of destruction of the biosphere and ecology. With that knowledge comes responsibility. The responsibility is for my generation to those who will come after me. That responsibility has cost and so long as the funds are used appropriately and with transparency to the public, then I accept that cost and responsibility. It is both our obligation and our legacy to future generations. As a 48 year old full time employed at 50k per year, homeowner, and taxpayer, I understand the added cost at a time when wages, including mine, have stagnated and the cost of living has risen making t	390	200	Internet
704	The salmon restoration part was a no-brainer as higher cost is justified by much bigger benefit as compared to middle option. Second set of alternatives showed a more nominal payoff for more expensive option, but I would justify it this way: since this is the first major dam removal (and may be the only one in the near future) it will be viewed as a model for future restorations all across the country and the globe. As such, it should be done right - and done as soon as possible. I am not a fan of big utility bills, but higher spending on this one river would be worth it in my view. I also visited the restored river for the first time, and got a view of the valley from Hot Springs Road view point - it was a good reminder of the sheer size	140	115	Internet
707	Restoration is critical, and would be a great social and economic benefit. River should have never been damned. Restoration should be paid for by the utility that benefitted.	390	340	Internet
709	We have made an important step in removal of the dams. We should continue to make the effort to restore the ecosystem to its natural state. Additionally, it would look "devastated" to leave it alone.	475	115	Internet
723	I believe we are going to need all the habitat restoration possible in future years.	390	200	Internet
725	aggressive restoration is needed to restore habitat	475	115	Internet
736	there are no salmon left around here	475	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
739	As humans we are responsible for all that we do, including past generations. Any steps we can take to restore this planet to how it was before all of our "interventions", should be taken. \$730 over the course of a year seems like a lot. I would prefer to have it spread out over a longer period of time to reduce the financial blow. However, in the long run it is pretty insignificant when you consider the amount of benefit it will provide for decades to come.	390	340	Internet
741	I want to do as much as possible as quick as possible to restore this area. I would be willing to pay more on a monthly basis to help this project.	140	425	Internet
755	a one time cost is affordable to me and seems a worthwhile human attempt to further correct the massive ecological changes our grandparents inflicted some 100 years ago. I feel it's the least I can do and am thus very much a proponent of moving forward with the area's restoration.	140	115	Internet
756	Spend money now on things for the future good of people and nature and we will see the benefit to the state and city in the area with tourism and children may be inspired to do more good for nature in the life time so it will effect generations of people from this point on. The dams were removed now we have to fix it and the owners of the dams should help pay as well.	140	115	Internet
762	We need to start repairing our eco system. I think the money spent will be worth the expenditure. We need our forest and wild life.	225	340	Internet
763	The better we care for the environment in part, the better for the environment as a whole.	390	200	Internet
767	I would like to see the recovery of the salmon and the forest and wildlife recovery take place sooner rather than later to the benefit of the Elwha Tribe as well as all Washingtonians. I am an environmentalist and I can afford the additional money needed to address these important issues. My main concern is that there are many people that can't afford the additional cost tacked on to their bills. It would be a shame if that caused alternative #1 to be the choice. What might work is an option for people like me to kick in additional funds to make up for those that can't afford it.	140	115	Internet
769	I would like to see restoration in the fastest possible manner.	390	200	Internet
771	Humans destroyed the habitat in just a few years, it is only right that we return it to it's original state as soon as possible	140	115	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
773	We live in a world where things are becoming extinct or disappearing quickly. Nature and wildlife is one of them, one of Gods beautiful creation. If we do not take care or help with the environment, who will? And what will we leave for the generations to come? Will we be the ones to take it away from them? Today's genre is everything NOW for the moment who cares about tomorrow. We need to start caring for our future generations. Our grand kids and our kids grand kids. What will they have?	475	425	Internet
775	For the future generations of the people of the Pacific Northwest.	475	115	Internet
780	restore it faster so we can see the results	390	200	Internet
781	I think we owe it to future generations to restore the Elwah area as quickly as possible. It pains me to think that it could take decades or even centuries to repair the damage caused by the dams.	475	115	Internet
784	Ecosystems all work in tandem. If we are to restore one ecosystem we need to restore the other one as well. We as humans destroyed it we as humans need to restore it. Also I see no reason to put a band-aid on restoration. The sooner we can get it done the sooner we can benefit from that restoration.	225	200	Internet
795	It is unfortunate that we find ourselves needing to fix what our fathers have destroyed, however; the work must be done. It is our responsibility to see that future generations of animals and people both have the resources required to enjoy a healthy environment. I like the idea of the added surcharge for the 1 year period. I believe that once the plan is presented to congress it will be changed. I am concerned that congress will impose the surcharges for a longer period of time and could use it as a platform to impose a new tax that would exist for an extended period of time. Regardless of what congress does, I believe the best approach is to ask for all monies in one year so that the effect of the possible changes by congress have the leas	390	340	Internet
796	Restoring ecosystems is important.	390	340	Internet
797	We wrecked it, so we should fix it. I do worry about promises of so-called "one time" taxes.	475	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
807	The ecosystem is worth far more to the planet than \$565! I may not be around to see it, and the human race may not even be around to see it, but this is a small cost to do what we can to right the wrong choices we have made. It is simply the right thing to do for planet Earth - and it is bigger than our human lives. It may be a drop in the bucket as far as correcting all the man-made disasters, but each time we do it, we get a little closer to extending the life of all things on the planet - fish, plants, animals and the natural cycles of a living thriving ecosystem. It is past time we quit taking and start doing our part to assure a future on earth for all living things.	140	425	Internet
809	Even though it would present a challenge for many households to support, depending on the economy and jobs, we need to take action to reduce the impact we have made on changing the landscapes.	390	340	Internet
811	I want the environment restored as quickly as possible.	475	425	Internet
822	I feel that we need to consider the future generations, and not just live for our generation.	390	340	Internet
823	The destruction of the Elwha River ecosystem occurred very rapidly. The response to clean it up should be equally as rapid. Failing to act as quickly as possible could leave the Elwha salmon run vulnerable to naturally occurring processes from which it could not recover. Several years of bad ocean conditions could reduce the number of viable salmon below ecologically sustainable levels.	140	115	Internet
825	We owe it to ourselves to actively restore and preserve our earth no matter the cost. The environment must be preserved and restored as rapidly as possible. I will not be complicit in the destruction of the earth's natural habitat. Global warming and climate change are real and no further deforestation should occur.	390	200	Internet
828	We should do everything possible to restore the salmon and the forest.	225	340	Internet
831	Saving the environment	225	200	Internet
833	I want the ecosystem to be restored as quickly as possible.	475	115	Internet
836	I believe we should do everything possible to maintain nature in it's purist form. \$500 from tax payers is not really that much to undo damage that humans have caused to the environment in that area.	140	425	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
838	When I moved to Washington in 1989, we didn't see any salmon along the Elwah. Friends at work said when they were growing up, salmon flooded the waterway. We have to do as much as we can as quickly as we can. The area is pristine.	475	425	Internet
853	Although the cost is high, I would like to see this special area of our state and country restored for our children and grandchildren. I feel the sooner the better, as my choices show. If this fee is only for one year, most households could swing it! I believe it to be well worth throwing everything we can into this restoration, as opposed to a half done job, or nothing at all. I have not been specifically to this area that I recall, but I have spent many vacation trips into the surrounding areas such as Sol Duc, Rain Forest, etc. I have lived in Western Washington my entire life of 60 years. One reason I have stayed is partly because of areas like these that are absolutely magical to visit! I do not have a lot of money, but I am willing to	475	115	Internet
866	Best and fastest restoration options.	140	425	Internet
867	Salmon and forest restoration is important to me. Just be sure that it is done responsibly and don't waste \$\$'s collected on bureaucracy and paperwork.	225	200	Internet
868	The impact of planting new trees and shrubs and hatching native salmon to restore the Elwah River Ecosystem seems well worth the effort and money. If we can put forth this effort, rather than do nothing and wait for it to come back naturally, why not?	140	115	Internet
878	Everything should be restored. Because of all the animals and wildlife and forest.	475	115	Internet
879	The combination I picked restores salmon to the maximum possible level (which would not be achieved without spending money). It would also restore the forests (which in the long run do not need any money spent to recover) to a noticeable degree within the lifespan of both myself and my children. I was tempted to choose the second fastest recovery time for the forest to save money, but I think the relatively small increase in cost is easily compensated by having results visible within the lifespan of most people making the decisions and footing the bill. Having said that, it is a hefty bill to shoulder.	390	340	Internet
895	I believe very strongly in the protection and regrowth of the Natural vegetation and wildlife. The Salmon and other species of fish that will benefit from the rebirth of the eco system.	390	200	Internet

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
903	I believe salmon are a vital part of Washington's ecosystems.	140	425	Internet
909	Want to rapidly recover from the effects of the dams to enable enjoyment of fully recovered ecosystem as soon as is reasonable. Small investment now gives us decades of additional benefit to citizens	225	340	Internet
911	Everywhere there are too many people covering the earth. We should try to keep as many areas as possible restored to their natural condition. The options are expensive but only for one year.	225	340	Internet
916	This is a good investment for our future.	225	340	Internet
917	I love wild salmon and the forests. Its important that we somehow revitalize this situation. We need to spend as much as possible.	140	425	Internet
918	Salmon are a species and food resource that, if not protected and supported, faces endangerment. Some level of restoration of the population and of its habitat should happen in order to ensure its survival. For those of us who enjoy hiking in the habitat (watershed) of the salmon as well as in consuming salmon, we should expect to pay some amount towards protecting this species.	140	425	Internet
919	In my opinion we should do the most we can to improve habitat and recovery of fish and forests	390	200	Internet
10951410	I CHOSE ALT 3 FOR BOTH BECAUSE I BELIEVE WE SHOULD TRY TO RESTORE OUR FORESTS AND ANIMALS. WITH ALT 3 WE ARE RESTORING A LOT MORE & IT'S ONLY 3 MORE DOLLARS THAN ALT 2.	390	340	Mail
12466638	THEY'RE IRREPLACEABLE.NOT COST TOO HIGH.THERE SHOULD BE LITTLE PUBLIC INFO GOING OUT VIA MEDIA.FIX THIS!	390	340	Mail
14038455	WE HAVE NOW SEEN THE IMPACT OF ALTERING THE COURSE OF NATURE. WE AS PEOPLE MUST LEARN TO BETTER CO-EXIST AS IS VERSUS MANIPULATION THAT IS OF EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT TO JUST MAN. WE, WHEN HONEST WITH OURSELVES HAVE SEEN AND CONTINUE TO SEE THE ADVERSE EFFECTS WE HAVE CAUSED.	390	340	Mail
18142219	BEST FOR ENVIRONMENT	475	425	Mail
20154670	IF SOMETHING ISN'T DONE SOON. WE WONT HAVE ANY ECO SYSTEM LEFT TO MANAGE.	390	200	Mail

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
22900877	I FEEL WE SHOULD RESTORE THE AREA AS SOON AS WE CAN AND TO AS ORIGINAL AS POSSIBLE.	140	425	Mail
28354143	I AM AN ADVOCATE FOR HABITAT RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION. IT IS IMPORTANT TO MINIMIZE HUMAN IMPACTS IN WILD AREAS SUCH AS OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK. THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANS ARE A BIT HIGHER THAN I AM COMFORTABLE WITH AND MANY FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES WILL NOT BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY PAYMENTS. I FORESEE THAT BEING A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO THE EFFORTS.	390	200	Mail
29774175	I CHOSE ORANGE FOR BOTH FISH AND FORESTS. WHEN THE ECO SYSTEMS ARE HEALTHY, THEN WE AS A SOCIETY WILL HAVE A HEALTHIER WATER SYSTEM.	475	115	Mail
32917756	WE TAKE FROM THE LAND, WE NEED TO GIVE BACK TO THE LAND.	390	340	Mail
33152329	THE CURVES SUGGEST ACCELERATED IMPROVEMENT WITH EXTENSIVE ACTION. NO ACTION DOESN'T SEEM A GOOD OPTION. THESE ISN'T MUCH DIFFERENCE IN COST ONCE YOU DECIDE TO TAKE ACTION BUT THE RESULTS FOR THE SLIGHTLY HIGHER COST IS DRAMATIC.	225	340	Mail
35075301	EVERYTHING MAKES SENSE, IN THE ONE I CHOSE. ALSO, HAVING A LOT SALMON WOULD BE AWESOME.	225	340	Mail
35082440	WITH THE RECENT REMOVAL OF DAMS I THINK WE HAVE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RESTORE THIS BEAUTIFUL ENVIRONMENT.	390	340	Mail
44505348	SALMON RUNS AND FOREST RESTORATION HAVE A WIDE-RANGING IMPACT - WORTH THE INVESTMENT.	140	115	Mail
45287083	IT MAKES SENSE TO ME TO GIVE THE PUSH NEEDED TO ENCOURAGE RESTORATION SOONER THAN LATER, ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS OVER THE NEXT 25 YEARS. THE COST DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE 2 & 3 ISN'T THAT MUCH OVERALL SO THE #3 SEEMS THE BEST OPTION. HOWEVER, THE COST WOULD BE PROHIBITIVE FOR ME IN REALITY AS A RETIRED PERSON.	390	340	Mail

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
56889216	WE ARE FO FAR BEHIND IN DEALING WITH EFFECTS OF HABITAT DESTRUCTION & GLOBAL WARMING, WE NEED TO INVEST NOW!	140	425	Mail
57272117	IT'S THE RIGHT THING TO DO.	390	200	Mail
58069100	SINCE OUR HUMAN POPULATION BENEFITED FROM THE DAMS AND WE CREATED THE PROBLEMS NEEDING RESTORATION, WE SHOULD NOW BARE THE COSTS TO DO WHAT WE CAN AS SOON A WE CAN. \$255 IS NOT UNREASONABLE FOR A ONE YEAR SOLUTION. I WOULD NOT AGREE IF IT WAS \$2550 PER PERSON.	140	115	Mail
58202317	I FEEL THAT IF WE DO NOT PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT BETTER THAN IN THE PAST IT WILL NOT BE HERE. AND IF THE COMPANIES THAT EARNED ALL OF THE PROFITS FROM THE DAMS IN THE PAST ARE NOT FORCED TO RECOVER THE ENVIRONMENT DAMAGE THE WE AS THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE HERE MUST STEP UP TO DO THE RIGHT THING!	390	340	Mail
64045152	I CHOSE EXTENSIVE ACTIONS FOR BOTH SALMON AN FOREST AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE RESTORATION BECAUSE WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION AS A SOCIETY TO RESTORE THE FORESTS. RIVERS AND WILDLIFE WHICH PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE TO HUMANS. WE HAVE CAUSED EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE NATURAL SYSTEMS THAT HAVE SUSTAINED, NOURISHED AND PROTECTED US FOR MANY GENERATIONS AND NOW IS THE TIME OF RESTORATION.	390	200	Mail
67114983	I THINK THAT IS A LOW COST FOR ALL OF THE POTENTIAL CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WHICH RESULT FOR FULL HABITAT RESTORATION.	140	115	Mail
68645908	I BELIEVE THE NATURAL ALTERNATIVE IS TOO SLOW. THE 2ND ALTERNATIVE AND 3RD ALTERNATIVE ARE VERY CLOSE IN PRICE, SO I PICKED THE 3RD ALTERNATIVE SINCE THERE IS SUCH A LITTLE SAVING ON A MUCH GREATER GAIN. I WOULD PREFER IT IN TWO YEARS.	390	340	Mail
74638676	RESTORATION SHOULD PROCEED PROMPTLY.	390	340	Mail

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
76837245	I BELIEVE WE HAVE A MORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT TO RECTIFY THE MISTAKES MADE WHEN THE DAMS WERE CONSTRUCTED. THEY PRODUCED SUCH DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE ECOLOGY OF THE ELWHA RIVER, ITS WILDLIFE, PLANTS, FORESTS AND THE TRADITIONS OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE. UNLESS WE BEGIN A RADICAL RESTORATION OF THIS AREA, IT WILL BE LOST TO A FUTURE GENERATION AND THEIR CHILDREN. WE ALL HAVE A STAKE IN IMPROVING THE PRECIOUS RESOURCES IN OUR LAND.	140	115	Mail
83595413	BOTH WOULD RESTORE PUBLIC AREAS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS AND WOULD PROVIDE JOBS DURING RESTORATION. THE RESTORATIONS WOULD ALSO SUPPORT WILDLIFE. THE SURCHARGES WOULD BE OVER N ONE YEAR.	225	340	Mail
83778029	I CHOOSE IT BECAUSE I FEEL THE MORE MONEY WE ARE PUTTING THESE THINGS THE BETTER THEY BECOME.	390	200	Mail
84534649	QUICKER RECOVERY	225	200	Mail
85885131	I THINK WE SHOULD BE SPENDING MONEY ON SALMON. PEOPLE HAVE BENEFITED FROM THE SALMON AND FROM DEGRADING SALMON HABITAT, NOW IT IS TIME TO START GIVING BACK BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.	140	115	Mail
88547272	WE DESTROYED THE HABITAT, NOW ITS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO RESTORE IT. I FEEL MORE RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE ON WHO CUT THE TREES DOWN AND WHO BENEFITED FROM THE DAM. (AS IN WHO PROFITED FROM IT ALL) THEY ARE THE ONES RESPONSIBLE.	140	115	Mail
91515444	WE NEED TO SAVE AS MUCH WILDLIFE & NATURAL FORESTS AS POSSIBLE.	475	425	Mail
92340573	RESTORING THE ENVIRONMENT ASAP	225	340	Mail

Table H.9. Reasons provided for choosing extensive actions for salmon restoration and extensive actions for forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
94465189	EXTENSIVE ACTION TO RESTORE THE ELWHA RIVER AND THE SURROUNDING RIPARION/FOREST HABITAT WILL PRODUCE SUPERIOR SHORT AND LONG TERM PROJECTED OUTCOMES. I CHOOSE TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MY ENVIRONMENT EVEN IF THAT INVOLVES SHOULDERING A SUBSTANTIAL FISCAL BURDEN. FURTHERMORE, I ASSUME APATHY ON THE PART OF OTHER RESPONDERS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND HOPE TO GUARANTEE AT LEAST LIMITED RESTORATION ACTION BY PERSONALLY TAKING A MORE AGGRESSIVE POSITION.	140	425	Mail
96984861	EVERY YEAR THE WORLD POPULATION GROWS LARGER. MORE PEOPLE NEED MORE SPACE, SO AS THE POPULATION GROWS, WE LOSE MORE TIMBER LAND, MORE WILDLIFE AND LESS WATER FOR WILDLIFE. ANYTHING WE CAN DO TO PROTECT FORESTS & WILDLIFE SHOULD BE DONE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL.	140	115	Mail
99984603	I THINK THE MONEY PUT INTO THE WILD YOU GET BACK. I WANT MY KIDS TO SEE WILDLIFE AND NOT HAVE TO WAIT 50 FOR REGROWTH.	140	115	Mail

Table H.10. Reasons provided for not choosing any action for salmon or forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
124	ITS EASY			Internet
294	I don't believe that we should leave it up to nature to ultimately restore the ecosystem to what it was pre-dam era. I believe a more moderate restorative effort w/attendant lesser costs would be the preferred way to go. This goes for salmon restoration, as well as forest and associated wildlife recovery efforts. I'm willing to pay the extra costs for a one-year period.			Internet
347	I choose these because until now I didn't know this was a serious issue and it affects me because I eat salmon quite frequently. I feel anything we can do to preserve our land for future generations is everyone's problem.			Internet
357	Seems most logical. Believe in salmon restoration and wildlife recovery.			Internet
411	I checked alternative 2 it makes progress without taxes the hell out of people and we have a responsibility to restore what we have altered.			Internet
413	I don't really care about it.			Internet
417	I believe my choices are the best for the river and the entire area. Plan 3 gives the best use of funding.		425	Internet
442	It was very interesting to read			Internet
477	the additional cost is what i would be able to pay		115	Internet
491	The Elwha is a very diverse ecosystem that can support many different combinations of plant and animal life. There is not just one method by which to restore or regenerate the area.			Internet
515	no		75	Internet
612	The 3rd option is what I would choose. I think this option is the best for restoration of forest and salmon.			Internet
635	not known			Internet

Table H.10. Reasons provided for not choosing any action for salmon or forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
659	My father would say there was no correct answer until you add in the greed factor. While there were many other reasons for the building of dams, water for irrigation, electricity, water for urban development, etc.it was also true that providing the aforesaid destroyed many, many things that were necessary to maintain a balance between nature and human involvement. And there was money to be made. And money was power. And power made it possible to run rampant over nature. Now we have a mess. What to do? Where to start? Number three sounds best to me.			Internet
715	financial		75	Internet
724	what i was thinking was, I am making this choice only using the information you are giving me. do any other groups have pro's or con's around any of these 3 choices? also, with the info you provided i would have chosen high intervention except for the hike in my electric bill, i can barely pay my bill as it is and i get a discount from the state. so i chose the 2nd option. i do feel we own the native people and the whole environment as much restoration as possible. Sadly i cant afford \$18.a month extra. that bill gos up every year even without this added cost. if there were some way to fund this some other way i would choose option 3		75	Internet
734	the disruption to the local wildlife and plant life will be disrupted too much. The electric bills are too high currently!!!		0	Internet
753	I just think it's easier to aim for the 2nd alternative, to start, and see how that works out. Also, the cost to the public might not be as much, because some of us don't have much money to work with.		300	Internet
791	let nature do most, man should assist some, Time is the healer of all			Internet
817	I like that we are setting a good example here in WA by restoring this area. The cost assessment is reasonable for us as middle-income retired citizens.			Internet
821	no added money to already high energy costs to individual house		0	Internet
863	no	225		Internet
898	I want wildlife recovery on the Elwha, I think those that fish and explore the forest around the river should pay a fee to enjoy it.			Internet
910	We want limited government involvement. Mostly volunteer efforts. We don't want to be taxed for it.			Internet

Table H.10. Reasons provided for not choosing any action for salmon or forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
10158618	I HAVE LOOKED AT THE AREA AFTER DAM REMOVAL AND FEEL WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO RESTORE THE DAMAGE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. I WOULD PREFER USING THE FEDERAL MONIES WE ARE NOW SPENDING ON 'INFRASTRUCTURE REBUILD' SUCH AS TRAFFIC CIRCLES IN PORT TOWNSEND OR UNNECESSARY STREET WIDENING PROJECTS IN PORT LUDLOW. WHEREVER WE GET THE MONEY, IT SHOULD BE DONE.	225		Mail
13404956	LET NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE NOW THAT THE DAMNS ARE GONE.			Mail
29420000	ANY HELP TO ASSIST MOTHER NATURE IS ANY PRICE WE PAY.			Mail
30622035	SAVING THE EARTH, HELPING THE NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL PEOPLE, RESTORING THE LAND FOR ANIMALS, FISH & PEOPLE.			Mail
32248838	RETIRED - ON A LIMITED INCOME. CATCH AND RELEASE FOR SPORTS FISHING FOR 1ST 5 YEARS TO LET SALMON RETURN.			Mail
39910528	TOO MUCH MONEY FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS - LET THE NATIONAL FORESTS PARKS PAY FOR A PROJECT THIS LARGE! I LIVE ON ALSEA BAY IN OREGON AND NO ONE WILL HELP CLEAN THE SAND OUT OF THE MOUTH OF THE BAY THAT IS FILLING WITH SAND! THAT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY AND ONE OF MANY PROJECTS WITH MINIMAL COSTS WITH BENEFITS FOR MANY!!!	0		Mail
53568732	WE DO ALL OF OUR FISHING UP IN AK.			Mail
55741007	GIVEN THE NECESSITY OF AN ALTERNATIVE I WOULD CHOOSE ALTERNATIVE 3 IT WOULD BENEFIT THE ENVIRONMENT THE BEST.			Mail
57749014	IT'S IMPORTANT TO SUSTAIN ALL WILDLIFE & FORESTS.			Mail
58477953	THEY CAN USE TAX MONEY I PAY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITHOUT ADDING EXTRA COST TO ME.			Mail
58648057	1. I LIVE ON A FIXED INCOME, 18K PER YEAR. 2. I COULD NOT AFFORD ANY EXTRA COST IN SUCH LARGE AMTS. 3. I DO NOT TRUST POLITICIANS IN GENERAL.			Mail

Table H.10. Reasons provided for not choosing any action for salmon or forests and associated wildlife restoration (Q10)

ID	Comments	Salmon cost selected (\$)	Forests/ associated wildlife cost selected (\$)	Mode
65928755	WOULD HAVE BEEN VERY HELPFUL TO PROVIDE A COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR SALMON RECOVERY. IN THAT ALT #3 PROVIDES THE MOST RAPID RECOVERY THERE SHOULD BE SOME FORWARD COST BENEFIT TO THE PARTIES PAYING, IE SPECIAL FEES, MARKETING SOME FISH ETC. FORESTS AND NATIVE SPECIES REGENERATE VERY RAPIDLY HENCE ALT 2.			Mail
75594416	TAKE ALL DAMS OUT & ANY MAJOR DEBRIS BUILD UP THAT COULD PLUG RIVER.			Mail
80560027	I AM ON A LIMITED BUDGET ANY EXTRA IS DETRIMENTAL TO MY SURVIVAL.	0		Mail
86898568	THE FASTEST AND BEST RESTORATION IS MY RECOMMENDATION.			Mail

I. Distribution of Responses by Version

Table I.1. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 1 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (2)	\$0 / \$0 (19)	21	18.10%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$40 (1)	\$0 / \$75 (5)	6	5.17%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$90 (0)	\$0 / \$115 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$45 / \$0 (1)	\$100 / \$0 (3)	4	3.44%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$45 / \$40 (8)	\$100 / \$75 (21)	29	25%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$45 / \$90 (0)	\$100 / \$115 (2)	2	1.72%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$95 / \$0 (0)	\$140 / \$0 (2)	2	1.72%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$95 / \$40 (2)	\$140 / \$75 (8)	10	8.62%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$95 / \$90 (13)	\$140 / \$115 (29)	42	36.20%
Total			116	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.2. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 2 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (1)	\$0 / \$0 (25)	26	22.61%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$65 (1)	\$0 / \$300 (3)	4	3.48%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$155 (0)	\$0 / \$425 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$45 / \$0 (4)	\$100 / \$0 (12)	16	13.91%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$45 / \$65 (4)	\$100 / \$300 (23)	27	23.48%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$45 / \$155 (0)	\$100 / \$425 (1)	1	0.87%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$95 / \$0 (0)	\$140 / \$0 (5)	5	4.35%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$95 / \$65 (3)	\$140 / \$300 (11)	14	12.17%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$95 / \$155 (6)	\$140 / \$425 (16)	22	19.13%
Total			115	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.3. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 3 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (5)	\$0 / \$0 (18)	23	22.55%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$40 (0)	\$0 / \$75 (7)	7	6.86%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$155 (0)	\$0 / \$200 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$45 / \$0 (2)	\$100 / \$0 (3)	5	4.90%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$45 / \$40 (4)	\$100 / \$75 (39)	43	42.16%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$45 / \$155 (0)	\$100 / \$200 (2)	2	1.96%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$200 / \$0 (0)	\$225 / \$0 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$200 / \$40 (1)	\$225 / \$75 (8)	9	8.82%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$200 / \$155 (4)	\$225 / \$200 (9)	13	12.75%
Total			102	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.4. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 4 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (7)	\$0 / \$0 (20)	27	20.45%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$65 (0)	\$0 / \$300 (1)	1	0.76%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$90 (0)	\$0 / \$340 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$45 / \$0 (1)	\$100 / \$0 (14)	15	11.36%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$45 / \$65 (11)	\$100 / \$300 (21)	32	24.24%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$45 / \$90 (3)	\$100 / \$340 (8)	11	8.33%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$200 / \$0 (0)	\$225 / \$0 (3)	3	2.27%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$200 / \$65 (1)	\$225 / \$300 (7)	8	6.06%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$200 / \$90 (8)	\$225 / \$340 (27)	35	26.52%
Total			132	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.5. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 5 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (6)	\$0 / \$0 (19)	25	21.19%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$40 (0)	\$0 / \$75 (13)	13	11.02%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$155 (0)	\$0 / \$200 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$75 / \$0 (1)	\$350 / \$0 (3)	4	3.39%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$75 / \$40 (8)	\$350 / \$75 (18)	26	22.03%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$75 / \$155 (1)	\$350 / \$200 (3)	4	3.39%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$95 / \$0 (0)	\$390 / \$0 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$95 / \$40 (1)	\$390 / \$75 (11)	12	10.17%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$95 / \$155 (6)	\$390 / \$200 (28)	34	28.81%
Total			118	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.6. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 6 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (6)	\$0 / \$0 (35)	41	31.78%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$65 (1)	\$0 / \$300 (3)	4	3.10%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$90 (0)	\$0 / \$340 (2)	2	1.55%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$75 / \$0 (0)	\$350 / \$0 (1)	1	0.78%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$75 / \$65 (10)	\$350 / \$300 (19)	29	22.48%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$75 / \$90 (1)	\$3500 / \$340 (2)	3	2.33%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$95 / \$0 (1)	\$390 / \$0 (1)	2	1.55%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$95 / \$65 (1)	\$390 / \$300 (2)	3	2.33%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$95 / \$90 (7)	\$390 / \$340 (37)	44	34.11%
Total			129	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.7. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 7 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (2)	\$0 / \$0 (25)	27	20.93%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$40 (0)	\$0 / \$75 (10)	10	7.75%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$90 (1)	\$0 / \$115 (2)	3	2.33%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$75 / \$0 (0)	\$350 / \$0 (2)	2	1.55%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$75 / \$40 (11)	\$350 / \$75 (31)	42	32.56%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$75 / \$90 (2)	\$350 / \$115 (11)	13	10.08%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$200 / \$0 (0)	\$475 / \$0 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$200 / \$40 (2)	\$475 / \$75 (3)	5	3.88%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$200 / \$90 (5)	\$475 / \$115 (22)	27	20.93%
Total			129	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.

Table I.8. Distribution of responses to the choice question for version 8 of the survey

Program alternative	Cost (\$ / year)		Chosen as most preferred	
	Salmon / Forest BD1 (N)	Salmon / Forest BD2 (N)	N	%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$0 / \$0 (7)	\$0 / \$0 (27)	34	31.78%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$0 / \$65 (1)	\$0 / \$300 (3)	4	3.74%
Salmon restoration, no further actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$0 / \$155 (0)	\$0 / \$425 (2)	2	1.87%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$75 / \$0 (0)	\$350 / \$0 (0)	0	0%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$75 / \$65 (6)	\$350 / \$300 (29)	35	32.71%
Salmon restoration, limited actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$75 / \$155 (0)	\$350 / \$425 (2)	2	1.87%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, no further actions	\$200 / \$0 (0)	\$475 / \$0 (2)	2	1.87%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, limited actions	\$200 / \$65 (1)	\$475 / \$300 (3)	4	3.74%
Salmon restoration, extensive actions; forests/ associated wildlife restoration, extensive actions	\$200 / \$155 (8)	\$475 / \$425 (16)	24	22.43%
Total			107	100%

Note: totals may not sum because of rounding.



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