

SCENIC RIVERS STUDY
Report No. 9
Project No. C-3342-IDA
Drs. E. L. Michalson and C. D. Gordon, Project Investigators
July 1971 - October 1972

ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS OF RECREATIONISTS
TOWARDS WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS:
A CASE STUDY OF THE ST. JOE RIVER

by

Kjell Christophersen

Submitted to

Office of Water Resources Research
United States Department of the Interior
Washington D. C. 20204

October, 1973

This project was supported primarily with funds provided by the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research as authorized under the Water Resources Act of 1964, and pursuant to Grant Agreement No. 14-33-001-3718.

Water Resources Research Institute
University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho

Dr. John S. Gladwell, Director

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was conducted through the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute, University of Idaho, under contract agreement No. C-3342-IDA with the Office of Water Resources Research.

The author acknowledges Dr. Edgar L. Michaelson, Dr. D. Ditwiler, and Mr. W. Trihey whose constructive reviews were essential to the successful completion of this report.

The author also wishes to acknowledge Drs. E. L. Michaelson and C. D. Gordon who conceived this project and who ably guided it to completion.

ABSTRACT

This report compiles information obtained from recreationists interviewed along the St. Joe River, regarding their attitudes and opinions of the proposed inclusion of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A sample of 350 randomly selected recreationists were interviewed. They were stratified into resident and non-resident categories for analytical purposes.

Results of the survey revealed that large majorities of both resident and non-resident respondents were strongly or mildly in favor of including the entire river in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Their inclusion preferences were largely consistent with responses indicating a general desire to leave the area essentially as it is with little or no further development. In ranking recreational participation activities and other recreational features, the "scenic beauty" category received the most "excellent" votes. Few respondents gave any of the categories a "poor" rating.

The majority of resident and non-resident recreationists indicated a willingness to pay entrance fees if the inclusion of the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System necessitated the imposition of user charges.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
The Study Area	3
Objectives	6
RESULTS	8
Socioeconomic Factors	11
Age	11
Sex	11
Occupation	13
Income	13
Education	14
Vacation	16
Residence	17
Frequency of Visitation	19
Recreational Participation	19
Perception of Recreational Opportunities	20
Ranking of Recreational Opportunities	23
Attitudes and Opinions	31
Development Preferences	33
Desired Improvements	34
Inclusion Preferences	37
Classification Preferences	37
Perceived Future Recreational Use	40
Transfer Costs	45
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	51
FOOTNOTES	55
APPENDIX	56

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1. Number of Interviews conducted by Residence and Entire Sample	8
2. Respondents in Each Age Class by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	12
3. Male and Female Respondents by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	12
4. Respondents in Each Occupation Class by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	14
5. Respondents in Each Income Class by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	15
6. Respondents in Each Education Class by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	16
7. Average Number of Weeks Vacationing by Residence, Interviewing Segments and Entire Sample.	17
8. Distribution of Respondents According to Place of Residence by Interviewing Segments and Entire Sample	18
9. Frequency of Visitation to the St. Joe River Basin by Interviewing Segments and Entire Sample	19
10a. Recreational Participation This Trip by Interviewing Segments and Entire Sample.	21
10b. Recreational Participation Previous Trips by Interviewing Segments and Entire Sample.	22
11a. Ranking of Recreational Participation Activities in Interview Segment 1	24
11b. Ranking of Recreational Participation Activities in Interview Segment 2	25
11c. Ranking of Recreational Participation Activities in Interview Segment 3	26

List of Tables (cont.)

TABLES	PAGE
12. Extent of Recreational Use as Perceived by Respondents by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	28
13. Most Attractive Recreational Features Perceived at Place of Interview and Along the Entire River, by Interviewing Segments	30
14. Respondents Knowledge of St. Joe River Study and Familiarity With the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by Residence and Entire Sample.	32
15. Recreationists' Preferences Toward the Development of the St. Joe River Basin by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	33
16. Desired Improvements of Recreational Facilities and Services by Interviewing Segments.	36
17a. Resident Opinions of Including the St. Joe River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	38
17b. Non-Resident Opinions of Including the St. Joe River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	39
18a. Resident Classification Preferences for Different Sections of the River by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments.	41
18b. Non-Resident Classification Preferences for Different Sections of the River by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	42
19a. Resident Perception of Future Recreational Use if the River is Included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	43
19b. Non-Resident Perception of Future Recreational Use if the River is Included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	44

List of Tables (cont.)

TABLE	PAGE
20a. Resident Willingness to Pay to Utilize Available Recreational Opportunities if the River is Classified Into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	46
20b. Non-Resident Willingness to Pay to Utilize Available Recreational Opportunities if the River is Classified Into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by Entire Sample and Interviewing Segments	46
21a. Resident Estimated Expenditures by Interviewing Segments: Average Total Cost Per Visitor Day Including Travel Costs .	48
21b. Non-Resident Estimated Expenditures by Interviewing Segments: Average Total Cost Per Visitor Day Including Travel Costs	49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1. The St. Joe River Basin	ix

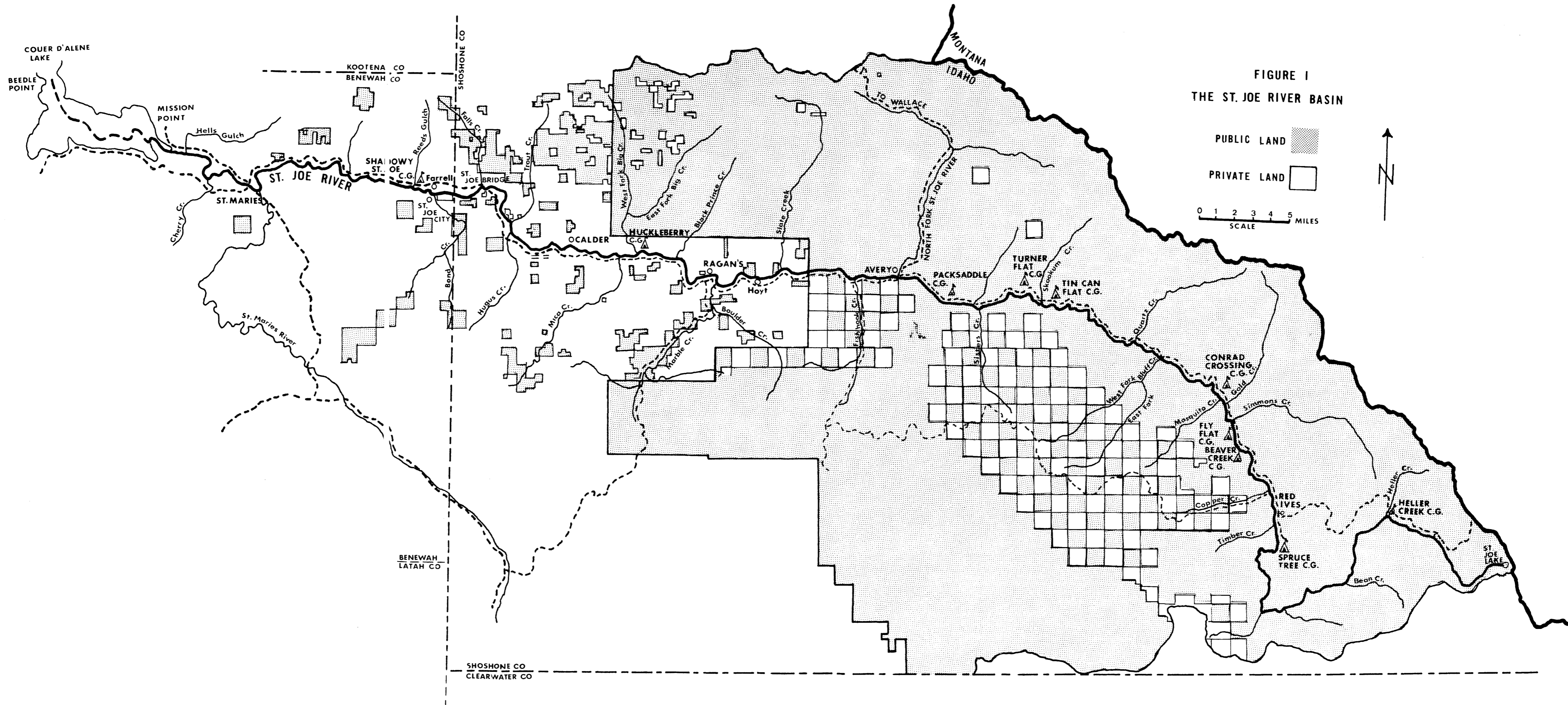


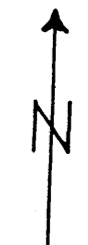


FIGURE I
THE ST. JOE RIVER BASIN

PUBLIC LAND 

PRIVATE LAND 

0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
SCALE



INTRODUCTION

On October 2, 1968, Congress enacted Public Law 90-542¹ which provided for a National Wild and Scenic River System. According to this law, rivers with unique or outstanding environmental qualities such as scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural and other values shall be preserved in their free flowing condition and shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act specified some "instant rivers" which were classified into the system upon passage of the act. In Idaho, the instant rivers are the Middle Fork of the Salmon and the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. Certain selected "study rivers" (to be studied for possible inclusion in a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System) were also specified in PL 90-542. The St. Joe, Priest, Bruneau, Moyie and the main stem of the Salmon River are the five Idaho rivers in this category.

Although the Act gives primary implementation and management responsibilities to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for the river studies, it encourages State and University research participation. The University of Idaho Water Resources Research Institute was funded through the Office of Water Resources Research to conduct studies to determine public attitudes and opinions

concerning the possibility of including "study rivers" in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This report presents a summary of attitudes and opinions among recreationists interviewed along the St. Joe River, recognizing, of course, that recreationists are only one of several "publics" possessing attitudes and opinions regarding Wild and Scenic River classifications.

In addition to the Institute sponsored studies, the St. Joe National Forest, under the direction of Congress, is presently conducting a study to determine whether the St. Joe River should be included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.² Specifically, the Forest Service is assessing the following river characteristics:

1. Water quality
2. Fish habitat
3. Geology and soils
4. Fish and wildlife
5. Historical and cultural aspects
6. Minerals
7. Timber
8. Landscape
9. Land ownership

Another phase of the Forest Service study is directed toward determining the impact of classifying the river on the local, regional and national economies, and the environment. The St. Joe National Forest will make its final recommendations to Congress in 1974 regarding classification of the St. Joe River under P. L. 90-542. The recommendations are expected to include the parts of the river which should be classified and how these parts should be managed.

The Study Area

The St. Joe River originates at St. Joe Lake close to the Montana border and discharges into Coeur d'Alene Lake some 132 river miles to the west (Fig. 1). It is a river which attracts large numbers of outdoor recreationists since it offers such diverse recreational opportunities as fishing, floating, hunting, camping and sightseeing. Kayakers, canoers and rafters can run about 90 miles of whitewater with varying degrees of difficulty to thrill beginners through experts. Generally, the experts run stretches such as Conrad and Skokum Canyons while the less experienced floaters float the river below Avery.³ The opportunities for motor boating, water skiing inner-tubing, air mattress and rubber rafting, scuba diving and most other types of recreational water-oriented sports are excellent between the St. Joe Bridge and Beedle Point by Coeur d'Alene Lake.

The river can be considered in three parts that correlate well with the three classification categories proposed by P. L. 90-542: "Wild," "Scenic," and "Recreational."⁴ A "wild river" is free from impoundments, generally inaccessible except by trail, with non-polluted water and with an essentially primitive watershed and shoreline. A large segment of the river from St. Joe Lake to Red Ives could possibly be classified in the "wild" category since it is primitive in character. Specifically, a 17-mile segment of the river from Heller Creek Campground (below St. Joe Lake) to Spruce Tree Campground (just above Red Ives) is accessible only by trail. This area is rich in wildlife and aquatic life and offers excellent opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking and sightseeing. Deposits of gold and garnets also occur along this stretch of the river.

Downstream from Red Ives to Avery the river could possibly be classified as "scenic". A "scenic river" is free from impoundments with shorelines and watershed still essentially primitive and undeveloped, but it is accessible in places by road. This segment is accessible by motor vehicles on relatively narrow and winding dirt roads either along the river upstream from St. Maries or from the town of Wallace, Idaho, located some 32 miles north of Avery.

The lower stretch of the St. Joe River from Avery to Beedle Point is approximately 66 miles long and could be classified as "recreational" under the act. A "recreational river" is readily accessible by roads and railroads; it may have some development along the shoreline and it may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Most of the land adjacent to the lower stretch of the river is privately owned and if classified as "recreational" under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, certain property rights would most likely be acquired by the government to ensure the public's right to enjoy the resource in the future. Such property rights would be acquired by government purchase of a scenic easement based on just compensation to the landowner. "Just compensation" being defined in this case as payment for the use(s) pre-empted by the scenic easement. In exchange for the financial compensation, landowners would agree not to develop their properties for any purpose conflicting with the administration or management of the easement area. All or part of the land located within an average of one-quarter mile from either side of the river bank, hereinafter referred to as the Corridor, would partly be influenced by P.L. 90-542. All existing land uses would be allowed to continue. Public access to

the easement area would be provided through private properties at selected areas along the river, although access would be restricted to all remaining river front land held in private ownership.

In a survey of landowners' attitudes and opinions conducted by the writer⁵ it was found that 63.2% of the resident and 69.8% of the absentee landowners were in favor of including the Red Ives to St. Joe Lake segment in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Avery to Red Ives segment received 49.5% and 57.1% of the "in favor" votes, while 17.7% and 34.0% were in favor of including the Beedle Point to Avery segment of the river. The majority of local landowners were strongly opposed to classification of the Beedle Point to Avery segment under P.L. 90-542. It should be pointed out, however, that private ownership of land is confined exclusively to the Beedle Point to Avery reach.

Objectives

This study reports a summary of recreationists' attitudes and opinions based on questions similar to those posed to the local landowners. Specifically, the following study objectives were formulated:

- I. To evaluate recreationists' attitudes and opinions towards Wild and Scenic Rivers.

2. To determine recreationists' perception of the most attractive and/or unattractive features of the St. Joe River and adjacent land as a recreational area.
3. To determine recreationists' transfer costs for the opportunity to recreate on and along the St. Joe River.

RESULTS

The results of this survey are based on answers obtained from a total of 350 randomly selected recreationists formally interviewed while recreating in the study area during the summer months of 1971 and 1972 (Table 1). Most of the interviews were conducted during the recreational peak months of July, August, September and October. The questionnaire (see Appendix) was designed and field tested in the study area by University of Idaho Water Resources Research Institute personnel.

Table 1

NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY RESIDENCE AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

RESIDENCE	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3	
RESIDENT	10	44	130	184
NON-RESIDENT	32	35	99	166
TOTAL	42	79	319	350
% ENTIRE SAMPLE	12.0	22.6	65.4	100

Respondents were classified as resident or non-resident to reflect the degree to which the St. Joe River attracts visitors from out-of-state. A total of 184 respondents were residents of Idaho while the remaining 166 visitors came from other states, primarily Washington, California and Oregon.

Three interviewing segments were specified since the physical characteristics of the entire river are not similar. Hence, recreationists' attitudes and opinions may be expected to differ substantially depending on the segment in which respondents were interviewed.⁶

The segments are (Fig. 1):

1. Beedle Point to St. Joe Bridge.

This river segment offers recreational opportunities different from those of segments 2 and 3. The river flows in slack water and recreational activities are basically water-oriented, such as motor boating, water skiing, fishing and floating. Although recreational use in this area is heavy, only 12.0% of the interviews were conducted there since water-oriented recreationists are difficult to contact while engaged in their recreational pursuits.

2. St. Joe Bridge to Avery.

This segment of the river does not lend itself as favorably to the water-oriented sports available in segment 1. The river is shallower and can be used for whitewater floating by the less experienced floaters. Approximately 23% of the interviews were conducted along this segment of the river.

3. Avery to St. Joe Lake.

The bulk of the interviewing (65.4%) was conducted along this segment of the river which offers opportunities for expert whitewater kayaking. Several public campgrounds of various sizes are located in this area. It is important to note that the ease with which recreationists could be interviewed along this reach resulted in more interviews being conducted there.

Socioeconomic Factors

This section presents background information pertaining to the sociological makeup of the recreationists interviewed in all three segments of the St. Joe river.

Age

The largest number of respondents were in the 30 to 39 (27.8%) and 20 to 29 (26.1%) age brackets (Table 2) which suggests that relatively young families account for the bulk of recreationists in the area. There were relatively few recreationists in the 17 to 19 and over 60 groups. It is important to note, however, that recreationists under the age of 17 were not interviewed and thus are not represented in this survey.

Sex

Approximately 58% of the respondents were male (Table 3). A reason for the higher percentage of male respondents is that several interviews were conducted with male individuals either recreating alone or traveling with a hunting or fishing party. Some interviews were also conducted with males who were temporarily away from their camping areas and their families.

Table 2

RESPONDENTS IN EACH AGE CLASS BY
ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

AGE CLASS	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
17-19	6	2	20	28	8.0
20-29	7	22	62	91	26.1
30-39	17	15	65	97	27.8
40-49	8	14	36	58	16.6
50-59	1	16	28	45	12.9
60+	3	10	17	30	8.6
ENTIRE SAMPLE	42	79	228	349	100

Table 3

MALE AND FEMALE RESPONDENTS BY ENTIRE
SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
MALES	26	42	134	202	58.2
FEMALES	15	36	94	145	41.8
ENTIRE SAMPLE	41	78	228	347	100

Occupation

Approximately one-half of the female respondents interviewed listed their occupation as housewives (Table 4). This occupational category accounted for 22.1% of the entire sample. The blue collar worker category contained the next highest percentage response (21.5%). Relatively few respondents were farmers or were employed in the manager, clerical and services professions. Only 6.7% of the entire sample fell in the "retired" category.

Income

Recreationists were requested to indicate their total family income before taxes in the year prior to when the interview was conducted. In the cases when both husband and wife were interviewed, only the husband would report the family's total income in order to avoid double counting. Approximately, one-third of all respondents listed their incomes in the \$10-15,000 class (Table 5). There were only three recreationists whose incomes fell in the highest (\$25,000) bracket. Those who listed their incomes as less than \$3,000 per year belonged in the "retired" or "student" occupational categories (Table 4).

Table 4

RESPONDENTS IN EACH OCCUPATION CLASS BY
ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

OCCUPATION	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Professional	6	11	41	58	16.9
Managerial	1	6	18	25	7.3
Clerical	2	9	11	22	6.4
Blue Collar	9	19	47	74	21.5
Services	6	3	12	21	6.1
Farmers	0	0	4	4	1.2
Students	7	7	27	41	11.9
Housewives	8	16	52	76	21.1
Retired	2	8	13	23	6.7
ENTIRE SAMPLE	41	79	225	344	100

Education

The largest group of respondents (38.1%) fell within the 9-12 years of schooling category (Table 6). The second highest group had attended some college or additional schooling (27.6%). Only 10.6% were college graduates.

Table 5

RESPONDENTS IN EACH INCOME CLASS BY ENTIRE
SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

INCOME GROUPS (1,000's)	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Under 3	1	5	7	13	6.3
3-5	2	3	11	16	7.8
5-7	3	4	10	17	8.3
7-10	7	8	30	45	22.0
10-15	9	21	40	70	34.1
15-20	5	4	25	34	16.6
20-25	0	4	3	7	3.4
25+	1	0	2	3	1.5
ENTIRE SAMPLE	28	49	128	205	100

Table 6

RESPONDENTS IN EACH EDUCATION CLASS BY ENTIRE
SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

EDUCATION CLASS	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Grade 0-8	3	3	18	24	7.0
Grade 9-12	17	36	77	130	38.1
Some College	11	23	60	94	27.6
College Graduate	5	8	23	36	10.6
Some Grad School	1	5	21	27	7.9
Graduate Degree	5	3	22	30	8.8
Other	0	0	0	0	0
ENTIRE SAMPLE	42	78	221	341	100

Vacation

The average number of weeks paid vacations for residents and non-residents was 3.5 (Table 7). This is a weighted average based on the total population. Non-residents interviewed in segments 2 and 3 enjoyed a higher than average number of weeks paid vacation while all resident respondents were below the average.

Table 7

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS VACATION BY RESIDENCE
INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

VACATION CATEGORIES	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			ENTIRE SAMPLE (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)
	1	2	3	
PAID				
Resident	2.3	3.0	3.1	
Non-Resident	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.5
UNPAID				
Resident	5.8	2.3	3.2	
Non-Resident	4.8	1.7	3.1	3.1
RETIRED				
Resident	0	27.0	5.3	
Non-Resident	21.3	12.3	23.0	17.8

Unpaid vacation relates to the number of weeks respondents were actually traveling and pursuing vacation activities while not being paid. Residents and non-residents vacationed an average of 3.1 weeks per year without pay.

Those who were retired were actively engaged in vacationing an average of 17.8 weeks per year.

Residence

Nearly 36% of the entire sample resided in cities with populations between 5 and 25,000 (Table 8). Only 4.6% came from the very large

cities with populations over one million, primarily cities in California such as Los Angeles and San Francisco. The second highest groups (18.9%) resided in cities of 100,000 to 1,000,000 people. The majority of this group came from the city of Spokane, Washington.

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE
BY INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

POPULATION GROUP	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Farm	2	1	20	23	6.6
Rural Non-Farm	3	11	21	35	10.0
Town 5,000 or less	6	13	43	62	17.1
5,000 to 25,000	8	36	81	125	35.7
25,000 to 100,000	0	7	16	23	6.6
100,000 to 1,000,000	17	9	40	66	18.9
Over 1,000,000	6	2	8	16	4.6
ENTIRE SAMPLE	42	79	229	350	100

that recreational participation during previous trips reflects responses from only those recreationists who had visited the area before (see Table 9).

Tables 10a and 10b both indicate that camping is the dominant recreational participation activity based on the entire sample. This is, in part, a result of the relatively large number of interviews that were conducted in segment 3 where most of the public campgrounds are located. In addition, activities such as water skiing and motor boating do not generally apply to segment 2 and not at all to segment 3. Hunting is another category which applied to segment 3 and somewhat to segment 2 but not to segment 1. Corridor properties in the latter two categories are privately owned and hunters would trespass onto private land unless they secured prior permission to use private land for hunting purposes.

Perception of Recreational Opportunities

This section is devoted to a discussion of recreationists' perception of the most attractive and/or unattractive features of the St. Joe River and adjacent land.

Frequency of Visitation

Approximately one-third (36.5%) of the respondents had never visited the St. Joe River Basin before (Table 9). Nearly 30% had visited the area two to three times before and 33.6% were quite familiar with the area from several previous visits.

Table 9

FREQUENCY OF VISITATION TO THE ST. JOE RIVER BASIN BY INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

FREQUENCY OF VISITATIONS	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Never	26	17	82	125	36.6
A Few Times	10	26	66	102	29.8
Many Times	6	32	77	115	33.6
ENTIRE SAMPLE	42	75	225	342	100

Recreational Participation

Respondents were requested to indicate which recreational activities they participated in during their present or previous trips to the area. The results are presented in Tables 10a and 10b. Note

Table 10a

RECREATIONAL PARTICIPATION THIS TRIP BY INTERVIEWING
SEGMENTS AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Hunting	0	1	24	25	1.7
Fishing	30	52	142	224	15.6
Swimming	17	36	90	143	9.9
Camping	28	64	193	285	19.8
Photography	13	27	73	113	7.8
Water Skiing	0	1	5	6	.4
Hiking	11	24	101	136	9.4
Sightseeing	22	48	156	226	15.7
Picnicing	26	36	132	194	13.5
Floating	7	25	46	78	5.4
Power Boating	5	3	2	10	.7
ENTIRE SAMPLE*	159	317	964	1440	100

* Based on total number of responses. Each of the 350 respondents were instructed to indicate all recreational activities they participated in while recreating along the respective interviewing segment. Thus entire sample total is the summation of all responses.

Table 10b

RECREATIONAL PARTICIPATION PREVIOUS TRIPS BY
INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Hunting	2	15	49	66	8.4
Fishing	6	27	81	114	14.6
Swimming	7	19	48	74	9.5
Camping	5	30	96	131	16.7
Photography	5	20	41	66	8.4
Water Skiing	1	3	2	6	.8
Hiking	4	14	53	71	9.1
Sightseeing	6	25	75	106	13.5
Picnicing	4	22	64	90	11.5
Floating	5	13	27	45	5.7
Power Boating	3	5	6	14	1.8
ENTIRE SAMPLE*	48	193	542	783	100

* Based on total number of responses. Each of the 350 respondents were instructed to indicate all recreational activities they participated in while recreating along the respective interviewing segment. Thus entire sample total is the summation of all responses.

Ranking of Recreational Opportunities

Recreationists were asked to rank in terms of excellent, good, fair, poor, or no opinion the recreational opportunities that were available to them on or along the St. Joe River even if they had not participated in any of the activities listed. In addition to the activities outlined in Tables 10a and 10b, the respondents were asked to rank other features such as scenic beauty, scientific interest, history of the area, wildlife, adventure, escape from society, communing with nature, and clear free flowing water. The results are presented in Tables 11a, 11b, and 11c for interviewing segments 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

In segment 1 (Table 11a) 314 responses were recorded in the "excellent" category. Of those, the largest group (34) indicated that "scenic beauty" deserved the "excellent" rating. No one ranked "scenic beauty" in the poor category. It is interesting to note that only 8 recreationists rated power boating as excellent while 6 recreationists rated this recreational category as either fair or poor. Segment 1 is the only stretch of river where power boating is possible. Only 6 respondents rated power boating excellent whereas a total of 5 recreationists rated water skiing either fair or poor.

Table IIa

RANKING OF RECREATIONAL PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER FEATURES IN INTERVIEW SEGMENT I

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	EXCEL	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NOOP*	ENTIRE SAMPLE
Hunting	7	7	1	0	27	42
Fishing	19	10	2	0	11	42
Swimming	17	11	5	1	8	42
Camping	19	11	4	2	6	42
Photography	22	5	0	0	15	42
Water Skiing	7	7	4	1	23	42
Hiking	16	9	1	0	16	42
Sightseeing	27	6	0	0	9	42
Picnicing	17	7	2	4	12	42
Floating	12	6	3	0	21	42
Power Boating	8	6	5	1	22	42
Scenic Beauty	34	4	0	0	4	42
Scientific Interest	9	7	0	1	25	42
History of Area	12	5	1	1	23	42
Wildlife	14	6	2	0	20	42
Adventure	17	5	2	1	17	42
Escape from Society	23	8	7	1	3	42
Communing with Nature	21	6	2	0	13	42
Free Flowing Pure Water	12	9	6	0	15	42
Other	1	0	0	0	41	42
TOTAL**	314	135	47	13	331	840
% ENTIRE SAMPLE	37.4	16.1	5.6	1.5	39.4	100

*No Opinion

**Total number of responses. Each of the 350 respondents were requested to rank all of the recreational opportunities which existed along the interviewing segment. Thus entire sample total is the summation of all responses.

Table 11b

RANKING OF RECREATIONAL PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER FEATURES IN INTERVIEW SEGMENT 2

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	EXCEL	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NOOP*	ENTIRE SAMPLE
Hunting	12	12	3	1	51	79
Fishing	19	24	16	2	18	79
Swimming	24	20	12	0	23	79
Camping	37	20	11	0	11	79
Photography	38	11	4	0	26	79
Waterskiing	5	22	2	2	68	79
Hiking	23	12	3	0	41	79
Sightseeing	46	12	2	0	19	79
Picnicing	29	13	7	0	30	79
Floating	29	10	3	0	37	79
Power Boating	4	3	3	3	66	79
Scenic Beauty	60	10	2	0	7	79
Scientific Interest	9	14	5	1	50	79
History of Area	11	11	12	0	45	79
Wildlife	20	13	16	1	29	79
Adventure	17	12	7	1	42	79
Escape from Society	37	14	10	0	18	79
Communing with Nature	36	10	6	0	27	79
Free Flowing Pure Water	37	12	8	0	22	79
Other	1	0	0	0	78	79
<hr/>						
TOTAL**	494	255	132	11	708	1580
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>						
% ENTIRE SAMPLE	31.3	16.1	8.4	.1	44.8	100

*No Opinion

** Total number of responses. Each of the 350 respondents were requested to rank all of the recreational opportunities which existed along the interviewing segment. Thus entire sample total is the summation of all responses.

Table 11c

RANKING OF RECREATIONAL PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER FEATURES IN INTERVIEW SEGMENT 3

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	EXCEL	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NOOP*	ENTIRE SAMPLE
Hunting	26	39	9	2	153	229
Fishing	36	61	53	9	70	229
Swimming	44	55	25	5	100	229
Camping	130	51	12	2	34	229
Photography	70	30	5	0	124	229
Water Skiing	5	11	2	4	207	229
Hiking	70	49	8	1	101	229
Sightseeing	119	45	4	0	61	229
Picnicing	88	54	2	0	85	229
Floating	49	22	4	3	151	229
Power Boating	2	5	4	5	213	229
Scenic Beauty	159	22	3	0	45	229
Scientific Interest	38	27	12	4	148	229
History of Area	27	45	10	2	145	229
Wildlife	69	47	15	4	94	229
Adventure	50	44	18	2	115	229
Escape from Society	110	30	22	2	65	229
Communing with Nature	93	39	9	0	88	229
Free Flowing Pure Water	134	20	5	0	70	229
Other	0	1	0	1	227	229
TOTAL**	1319	697	222	46	2296	4580
% ENTIRE SAMPLE	28.8	15.2	4.8	1.0	50.1	100

*No Opinion

** Total number of responses. Each of the 350 respondents were requested to rank all of the recreational opportunities which existed along the interviewing segment. Thus entire sample total is the summation of all responses.

Recreational opportunities in segments 2 and 3 received similar response patterns, i. e. , there were approximately twice as many responses to the "excellent" category than to the "good" category, still fewer "fair" responses and only a small amount of responses to the "poor" category. However, in all of the three interviewing segments the largest number of responses fell in the "no opinion" category. This can perhaps be explained by the fact that 36.5% of the recreationists had never visited the area before and felt, therefore, they were unqualified to rate the available recreational opportunities. A "no opinion" vote indicated that the individual responding had no basis on which to make a judgement concerning recreational activities in the area. A no opinion response is preferable to other rankings based on insufficient information.

In order to obtain some measure of recreationists perception of the area's recreational use, they were asked to indicate if they felt the area was too crowded, used just enough, not used enough or no opinion. The results are presented in Table 12. A large majority indicated that recreational use of the area was "just enough". Only 5.5% felt the area was not used enough, whereas 21.6% of the entire sample felt that the area was too crowded.

Table 12

EXTENT OF RECREATIONAL USE AS PERCEIVED BY
RESPONDENTS, ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Too Crowded	5	12	58	75	21.6
Just Right	25	54	156	235	67.5
Not Used Enough	3	8	8	19	5.5
Noop*	9	5	5	19	5.5
ENTIRE SAMPLE	42	79	227	348	100

*No Opinion

Those who responded to the "too crowded" category were also asked to indicate which recreational activities were affected. In all three segments, the recreational opportunities affected the most by crowding were fishing, escape from society and camping respectively in that order.

Respondents were also asked to indicate which recreational opportunities were curtailed by private property restrictions; and, which recreational opportunities could be improved if better access to the river was provided. Although all of the land along the river west of Avery is under private ownership, some respondents in

segment 3, where there is no private property, indicated that they were restricted in their intentions to go fishing and/or swimming. They may have temporarily left their camping spots in segment 3 intending to recreate further downstream only to discover that private property would not allow them to do so. However, less than 5% of the recreationists interviewed indicated they were restricted by private property.

A slightly larger number of respondents felt that their recreational opportunities would improve if better access to the river was provided. Although the main road parallels the river along its entire stretch, access to the river from the road is limited. This is reflected in recreationists responses to the "fishing" category indicating that better access to attractive fishing holes would greatly improve their opportunity to catch fish.

Respondents were asked to indicate the most attractive features of the segment where interviewed and of the entire river in order to determine their reasons for coming to the St. Joe River as opposed to traveling to alternative areas (Table 13). The most attractive features of segment 1 were "fishing" (12) and "scenic beauty" (9). Segment 2 attracted people for the "fishing" (23) and "camping" (16), and segment 3 was most popular for the "camping" (48) and "fishing"

Table 13

MOST ATTRACTIVE RECREATIONAL FEATURES PERCEIVED
AT PLACE OF INTERVIEW AND ALONG THE ENTIRE RIVER,
BY INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

Recreational Opportunities	Segment 1		Segment 2		Segment 3		Total	
	Most Attractive This Section	Most Attractive Entire River	Most Attractive This Section	Most Attractive Entire River	Most Attractive This Section	Most Attractive Entire River	Most Attractive This Section	Most Attractive Entire River
Hunting	1	1	1	4	17	8	19	13
Fishing	12	8	23	14	42	38	77	60
Swimming	2	0	6	1	3	2	11	3
Camping	4	5	16	15	48	26	68	46
Photography	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	3
Waterskiing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hiking	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3
Sightseeing	1	1	2	2	4	4	7	7
Picnicing	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Floating	1	0	1	1	3	4	5	5
Power Boating	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Scenic Beauty	9	4	6	6	25	38	40	48
Scientific Interest	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
History of Area	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wildlife	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2
Adventure	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Escape from Society	2	1	4	2	17	9	23	12
Communing with Nature	1	3	0	0	3	3	4	6
Free Flowing Pure Water	0	1	3	10	5	8	8	18
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	34	25	63	57	174	148	271	230

(42) activities. Similar response patterns were recorded for the recreational features of the river in its entirety. Thus, it appears that the "overall" most attractive recreational feature offered on the St. Joe River is fishing.

Attitudes and Opinions

Prior to asking recreationists' attitudes and opinions regarding the proposed inclusion of the St. Joe River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, residents and non-residents were asked to indicate whether or not they knew the river was being studied for possible inclusion, and if they were familiar with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Table 14).

As was expected, the majority of the residents knew that the river was under study for possible inclusion. Most non-residents on the other hand did not know the river was under study. However, less than a majority of the residents were familiar with the contents of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Those who were not familiar with the contents and implications of the Act were presented with a summary of probable effects that could be expected upon its implementation. The summary included a brief explanation of the differences between "wild", "scenic", and "recreational" classifications and how the

Table 14

RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF ST. JOE RIVER STUDY AND
FAMILIARITY WITH THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT,
BY RESIDENCE AND ENTIRE SAMPLE

Residence	Knowledge of River Study			Familiarity of W & S River Act		
	Yes	No	Entire Sample	Yes	No	Entire Sample
Resident	95	84	179	87	94	181
Non-Resident	48	118	166	71	94	165
TOTAL	143	202	345	158	188	346
% Entire Sample	41.4	58.6	100	45.7	54.3	100

restrictions of each classification might affect recreational enjoyment. For example, it was pointed out that if the St. Joe Lake-Spruce Tree Campground segment of the river was classified as "wild", the area would not be open to motorists since road construction would be prohibited. A "wild" classification would, therefore, affect recreational enjoyment in positive or negative directions depending upon respondents' points of view. This set the stage for asking recreationists their attitudes and opinions.

Table 15

RECREATIONISTS' PREFERENCES TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ST. JOE RIVER BASIN BY ENTIRE SAMPLE AND
INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Left as is	20	37	153	210	61.0
For Recreation	16	41	60	117	34.0
Commercial	2	0	5	7	2.0
Full Econ. Development	0	0	1	1	.3
Other	1	0	3	4	1.2
Noop*	2	1	2	5	1.5
ENTIRE SAMPLE	41	79	224	344	100

*No Opinion

Development Preferences

Based on the entire sample, a majority of respondents (61.0%) preferred the area to be left essentially as it is with little or no further development (Table 15). However, the 61.0% majority was primarily accounted for in segment 3. A large percentage of respondents in segments 1 and 2 (34.0%) preferred the area to be more fully

developed for recreation including expanded camping and recreational facilities and improved access rather than leaving the area as it is. Such development would not be foreclosed by a "recreational" classification and perhaps not by a "scenic" classification. The other developmental preference categories received very few of the total number of responses.

Desired Improvements

In order to get some idea about the consistency of answers, respondents were asked to state their preferences regarding improvements of the available recreational facilities. It should be pointed out that each respondent was requested to check all of the fourteen "improvement" categories. Thus, the number of responses to this question greatly exceeds the number of recreationists interviewed.

In segment 1 the largest group of responses (166) fell within the "more improvements category" with the exception of those who had no opinion (Table 16). Specifically, 28 respondents of those in segment 1 who wanted more improvements indicated that they would like to see additional campgrounds developed. The only campgrounds located on the lower river is the "Shadowy St. Joe" which has 6 camp units operated by the U. S. Forest Service and Huckleberry Campground (13 units) located approximately 20 miles downstream from

Avery. The latter is owned and operated by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. In contrast, relatively few of the respondents seems to hold the opinion that this segment of the river was already too developed, i. e. , with parking lots, informational signs, concessions, etc. , which would in their opinion serve to reduce the recreational qualities of the area.

Similar response patterns were observed from segment number 2. The largest group of responses (366) indicated a desire for additional improvements of one kind or another, particularly campgrounds, outdoor toilets, fireplaces, picnic tables and litter disposals. However, almost as many respondents (351) indicated that no changes should be made.

In segment 3 different response patterns were recorded. By a large majority (1,370 responses), recreationists preferred the area to be left as it is with no changes made. Relative to segments 1 and 2, this area abounds with campgrounds of various sizes, all with relatively adequate facilities such as picnic tables, fireplaces and firewood, outdoor toilets and litter disposals.

The answers reported in Tables 15 and 16 appear to be fairly consistent. As mentioned previously, the 61.0% who preferred to

Table 16

DESIRED IMPROVEMENTS OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
AND SERVICES BY INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

Desired Improvements	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS											
	1				2				3			
	More	Less	No Change	Noop*	More	Less	No Change	Noop*	More	Less	No Change	Noop*
Parking	15	4	11	12	19	5	36	19	46	12	128	43
Boat Launch	8	4	12	17	14	5	30	30	11	26	110	82
Info. Signs	12	1	16	13	26	2	35	16	57	12	111	49
Concessions	3	9	15	15	4	13	40	22	5	36	125	63
Lodges	3	10	14	15	8	13	37	21	6	49	124	49
Campgrounds	28	1	8	5	48	2	23	6	88	8	110	24
Toilets	16	1	16	9	56	2	16	5	93	6	99	31
Fireplaces	21	3	10	8	45	1	20	13	84	7	104	34
Tables	24	1	8	9	52	1	16	10	74	5	118	32
Litter Disposal	25	0	9	8	59	0	14	6	101	4	91	33
Trails	8	3	15	16	29	1	23	26	82	6	79	62
Private Homes	1	15	12	14	2	27	32	18	2	100	89	38
Subdivision	2	18	6	16	3	27	28	21	4	94	76	55
Others	0	0	0	42	1	1	1	76	1	1	6	221
TOTAL	166	70	152	199	366	100	351	289	654	366	1370	816

* No Opinion

** Based on total number of responses. Each respondent was requested to comment on the entire list of improvements. Thus the total is a summation of responses.

leave the area as it is (Table 15) was primarily derived from recreationists interviewed in segment 3. Similarly, the majority of responses from segment 3 indicated a desire not to change or increase the number of recreational facilities beyond those that are already available.

Inclusion Preferences

Given recreationists' perception of the attractiveness of the St. Joe River for recreational purposes, they were asked to indicate the degree to which they were in favor of or opposed to including the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system (Tables 17a and 17b).

Resident and non-resident respondents were strongly in favor (82.5% and 80.7%) of such inclusion. Only a total of 11 resident respondents were either indifferent or opposed to classifying the river. It should be noted that other alternatives such as inclusion of the river in a State Wild and Scenic Rivers System, were not considered in the survey.

Classification Preferences

As pointed out above, the recreationists that were interviewed were either strongly or mildly in favor of implementing Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions on the St. Joe River and its adjacent lands. Their classification preferences (wild, scenic or recreational) were

Table 17a

RESIDENT OPINIONS OF INCLUDING THE ST. JOE RIVER
IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM BY ENTIRE
SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Strongly Favor	8	35	103	146	82.5
Mildly Favor	2	6	12	20	11.2
Indifferent	0	0	6	6	3.4
Mildly Oppose	0	0	2	2	1.1
Strongly Oppose	0	2	1	3	1.7
ENTIRE SAMPLE	10	43	124	177	100

Table 17b

NON-RESIDENT OPINIONS OF INCLUDING THE ST. JOE
RIVER IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM
BY ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Strongly Favor	25	27	78	130	80.7
Mildly Favor	3	6	13	22	13.7
Indifferent	3	1	3	7	4.3
Mildly Oppose	0	0	1	1	.6
Strongly Oppose	1	0	0	1	.6
ENTIRE SAMPLE	32	34	95	161	100

reflections of this desire as well as of their preferences for development (Table 15) and preferences regarding improvements (Table 16). As shown in Table 18a, 88.6% of the resident recreationists preferred to classify the Beedle Point to Avery segment of the river as "recreation", 74.6% would classify the Avery to Red Ives segment as "scenic", and 71.3% wished the Red Ives to St. Joe Lake segment to be classified as "wild". This response pattern is consistent with the proposed classification scheme, which indicates that the entire river and the land located within the Corridor be left essentially as it is with little or no further development.

Non-residents were even stronger in their preferences for classification as indicated in Table 18b. From Beedle Point to Avery, 96.6% preferred a "recreation" classification, 76.5% would like to see the river between Avery and Red Ives be classified as "scenic", and the same percentage of respondents (74.8%) would classify the Red Ives to St. Joe Lake as "wild".

Perceived Future Recreational Use

Based on the assumption that the river would be included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, recreationists were asked to give their opinions regarding future recreational uses of the area (Tables 19a and 19b). In both resident and non-resident categories, the

Table 18a

RESIDENT CLASSIFICATION PREFERENCES FOR
DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE RIVER, BY
ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
<hr/>					
Beedle Point to Avery					
Should Not Be Included	0	7	10	17	10.2
Recreation	10	35	102	147	88.6
Scenic	0	0	2	2	1.2
Wild	0	0	0	0	0
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
Entire Sample	10	42	114	166	100
<hr/>					
Avery to Red Ives					
Should Not Be Included	0	2	5	7	4.1
Recreation	1	10	23	34	20.1
Scenic	9	29	88	126	74.6
Wild	0	0	2	2	1.2
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
Entire Sample	10	41	118	169	100
<hr/>					
Red Ives to St. Joe Lake					
Should Not Be Included	0	2	4	6	3.5
Recreation	1	2	14	17	9.9
Scenic	1	6	19	26	15.2
Wild	8	31	83	122	71.3
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
Entire Sample	10	41	120	171	100
<hr/>					

Table 18b

NON-RESIDENT CLASSIFICATION PREFERENCES
FOR DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE RIVER, BY
ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
<hr/>					
Beedle Point to Avery					
Should Not Be Included	0	1	4	5	3.4
Recreation	26	30	85	141	96.6
Scenic	0	0	0	0	0
Wild	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>					
Entire Sample	26	31	89	146	100
<hr/>					
Avery to Red Ives					
Should Not Be Included	0	0	1	1	.7
Recreation	13	8	13	34	22.8
Scenic	13	24	77	114	76.5
Wild	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>					
Entire Sample	26	32	91	149	100
<hr/>					
Red Ives to St. Joe Lake					
Should Not Be Included	0	0	1	1	.1
Recreation	7	3	8	18	13.0
Scenic	3	2	11	16	11.5
Wild	18	15	71	104	74.8
<hr/>					
Entire Sample	28	20	91	139	100
<hr/>					

Table 19a

RESIDENT PERCEPTION OF FUTURE RECREATIONAL USE IF
THE RIVER IS INCLUDED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
SYSTEM, BY ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Increase	9	25	66	100	54.9
Decrease	0	0	5	5	2.7
Not Change	1	15	44	60	33.0
No Opinion	0	4	13	17	9.3
ENTIRE SAMPLE	10	44	128	182	100

Table 19b

NON-RESIDENT PERCEPTION OF FUTURE RECREATIONAL USE IF
THE RIVER IS INCLUDED IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
SYSTEM, BY ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Increase	20	24	61	105	63.6
Decrease	3	1	3	7	4.2
Not Change	5	5	29	39	23.6
No Opinion	4	5	5	14	8.5
ENTIRE SAMPLE	32	35	98	165	100

majorities held the opinion that recreational use would increase. Judging from previous responses pertaining to recreationists' perception of the extent to which the area is crowded (see Table 12), an increase in the recreational use would appear to enhance the quantity of recreational use at the expense of a reduction in quality of the recreational experiences presently attainable.

Transfer Costs

How much, if anything, would users be willing to pay for the opportunity of recreating on or along the St. Joe River in the event the river is classified into the system? During the interviews it was stressed that if the river was included, costs of administering the river and adjacent land could necessitate an increase in entrance fees. The majorities of both resident and non-resident respondents were agreeable to the prospects of paying an entrance fee of at least \$1.00 if none were previously charged, or paying an additional fee over and beyond present entrance fees (such as the \$1.00 charge per car per night in a number of campgrounds upstream from Avery) for the opportunity to continue to recreate in the area over the years to come (Tables 20a and 20b).

Those who were opposed to entrance fees or to paying anything for the privilege of recreating on or along the St. Joe River (34.6%

Table 20a

RESIDENT WILLINGNESS TO PAY TO UTILIZE AVAILABLE
RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IF THE RIVER IS
CLASSIFIED INTO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
SYSTEM BY ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Yes	7	32	78	117	65.4
No	3	12	47	62	34.6
ENTIRE SAMPLE	10	44	125	179	100

Table 20b

NON-RESIDENT WILLINGNESS TO PAY TO UTILIZE AVAILABLE
RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IF THE RIVER IS
CLASSIFIED INTO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
SYSTEM BY ENTIRE SAMPLE AND INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS			TOTAL	% ENTIRE SAMPLE
	1	2	3		
Yes	22	26	74	122	74.4
No	9	8	25	42	25.6
ENTIRE SAMPLE	31	34	99	164	100

and 25.6% of resident and non-resident respondents respectively) held the opinion that they were, as taxpayers, already owners of the area and hence, should not be obliged to pay any additional amounts of money in order to be able to recreate there.

Willingness to pay can also be analyzed in terms of the amounts of money recreationists actually spend (transfer costs) for their total recreational experience. For example, an average group of 2.5 people spent a total of \$17.00 for their trip to the St. Joe River (segment 1.), including traveling an average of 133.4 miles to and from the recreation area plus the number of miles traveled while in the area (Tables 21a and 21b). The average number of days spent per trip for this group was 2.4 days of which 2 days were spent in the area itself. The difference (.4 days) represents the travel time. The \$17.00 is a measure of willingness to pay for the total recreational experience pertaining to resident respondents interviewed in segment 1.

In comparison with resident respondents, non-residents revealed a considerably higher level of incurred transfer costs. Of course, this is only logical in as much as most non-residents have greater distances to travel to reach the St. Joe River area. This adds to the cost of the total recreational experience. Non-residents traveled an

Table 21a

RESIDENT ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY
INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS: AVERAGE TOTAL
COST PER VISITOR DAY INCLUDING TRAVEL COSTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS		
	1	2	3
A*			
\$	17.00	28.74	42.97
B*			
Number People	2.5	2.1	2.7
C*			
%	46.2	43.1	31.1
\$	7.85	12.39	13.36
D*			
Miles	133	254	275
E*			
Days	2.4	3.6	4.4
F*			
Days	2.0	3.0	3.5
G*			
\$	1.57	2.01	1.42

NOTE: A = Average Total Cost, B = Number of People Expenditures Covered, C = Expenditures in River Basin, D = Average No. Miles Traveled, Round Trip plus in Basin, E = Average No. Days Spent Per Trip, F = Average No. Days Spent in River Basin, and G = Average Total Expenditures per Visitor Day in Basin ($C/F = X$; $X/B = G$).

Table 21b

NON-RESIDENT ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY
INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS: AVERAGE TOTAL
COST PER VISITOR DAY INCLUDING TRAVEL COSTS

	INTERVIEWING SEGMENTS		
	1	2	3
A*			
\$	185.24	208.13	122.39
B*			
Number People	3.40	4.60	3.20
C*			
%	45.20	33.00	20.60
\$	83.73	68.68	25.21
D*			
Miles	1459.00	1593.00	1262.00
E*			
Days	15.00	3.10	6.60
F*			
Days	9.80	1.00	3.70
G*			
\$	2.52	3.72	2.13

NOTE: A = Average Total Cost, B = Number of People Expenditures Covered, C = Expenditures in River Basin, D = Average No. Miles Traveled, Round Trip plus in Basin, E = Average No. Days Spent Per Trip, F = Average No. Days Spent in River Basin, and G = Average Total Expenditures per Visitor Day in Basin (C/F = X; X/B = G).

50

average 1, 459, 1, 593 and 1, 262 miles to and from segments 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The average total expenditures per visitor per day spent in the river basin itself was calculated as follows: Column C (\$7. 85 segment 1) divided by Column F (days, segment 1) equals \$3. 93 spent per party per day. This was divided by Column B (2. 5 people, segment 1) which yeilded an answer of \$1. 57. That is, every visitor belonging to a family, or groups interviewed in segment 1 spent an average of \$1. 57 per day while staying in the area, excluding the amount of money spent for traveling to and from the area.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has presented results of a survey conducted among 350 randomly selected recreationists who were interviewed along the St. Joe River in the pan-handle of northern Idaho during the summer months of 1971 and 1972. The specific study objectives were to:

1. evaluate recreationists' attitudes and opinions towards Wild and Scenic Rivers,
2. determine recreationists' perception of the most attractive and/or unattractive features of the St. Joe River and adjacent land, as a recreation area,
3. determine recreationists' transfer costs for the opportunity to recreate on and along the St. Joe River.

The results of the survey indicated that a majority (61%) of respondents preferred the area to be left essentially as it is with little or no further development. This is consistent with respondents' opinions on including the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Nearly 94% of the resident recreationists were either strongly or mildly in favor of such inclusion, whereas 94.4% of the non-resident respondents were strongly or mildly in favor. Large majorities of resident and non-resident recreationists preferred to classify the three segments specified: Beedle Point to Avery, Avery to Red Ives and

Red Ives to St. Joe Lake as "recreation," "scenic," and "wild" respectively. These responses were consistent with the general desire to leave the area essentially as it is.

The largest group of recreationists in segments 1 and 2, however, indicated that they desired additional improvements. Specifically, campgrounds, litter disposals, picnic tables, outdoor toilets and fireplaces. Different response patterns were recorded in segment 3. Here, the majority of recreationists preferred the area to be left as it is with no changes made.

Nearly 55% of the resident and 64% of the non-resident recreationists held the opinion that upon inclusion of the river in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, recreational use of the area would increase. This would appear to reduce the quality of the recreational experiences presently attainable.

Recreationists' perception of the attractiveness of the area revealed that "scenic beauty" was rated "excellent" more often than any of the other recreational categories. Very few respondents felt that any of the recreational alternatives presented in the questionnaire deserved a "poor" rating. Resident and non-resident recreationists indicated

that fishing was the dominant recreational participation activity, followed closely by camping and sightseeing activities.

In general, resident and non-resident respondents indicated a willingness to pay additional amounts of money in the form of entrance fees for the opportunity of recreating in the St. Joe area, i. e., they appear to be willing to pay more for the use of existing facilities should it be necessary. An analysis of expenditures per visitor day in the basin (excluding travel costs) reveal that resident users spent an average of \$1.57, \$2.01, and \$1.42 in segments 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The average number of days spent in the basin per trip was 2.0, 3.0 and 3.5 days for the same segments. Non-resident daily expenditures per visitor were \$2.52, \$3.72 and \$2.13 for 9.8, 4.0 and 3.7 days spent in the basin, in segments 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

From the evidence presented, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Additional campgrounds to accommodate tents, trailers and campers could be constructed on public lands, particularly along segments 1 and 2. This would help allviate recreational pressure on private property as well as promote an even distribution of recreational use along the entire river.

2. The strong preferences indicated by recreationists in favor of classifying the river into the Wild and Scenic Rivers System are largely based on a much larger number of interviews conducted along the upper reach of the river (segments 2 and 3). Landowners and recreationists were consistently in favor of classifying the area upstream from Avery, but were in direct conflict in their responses pertaining to segment 1. Because of this conflict, the conclusion can be drawn that additional information pertaining to the economic effects of Wild and Scenic Rivers restrictions on private property must be obtained before recommendations can be made to Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, 90th Congress October 2, 1968, Section 1b.
2. To be submitted to Congress and State of Idaho by December, 1974. A decision is expected by April, 1975. For additional information, contact Mr. Terry Johnson, St. Joe National Forest, St. Maries, Idaho, 83861.
3. Statement by Mr. Terry Johnson, St. Joe National Forest study leader, St. Joe River Public Ad Hoc Advisory Group meeting, October 18, 1972.
4. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Section 2b.
5. Christophersen, Kjell A. , "Report of: An Analysis of Attitudes and Opinions of St. Joe River Basin Landowners Towards Wild and Scenic Rivers", Water Resources Research Institute, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Scenic Rivers Study Report No. 2, December, 1972, p. 36.
6. Segments 1 and 2 flow through private property whereas segment 3 does not. All land east of Avery is in national forest. For information pertaining to landowner-recreationist relationships (segments 1 and 2) see Christophersen (Ibid. , pp. 24-29).

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON USER OPINIONS OF RECREATION
IN THE ST. JOE RIVER BASIN

The St. Joe River has been designated by Congress for possible inclusion into the Nation's Wild and Scenic River System. For this reason a study of the recreation value and use of the St. Joe River is being conducted by the Idaho Water Resources Research Institute.

Your personal opinion will be important in determining the type and extent of future development and use of the St. Joe River Basin. Please assist us by answering this questionnaire as carefully as you can. Individual replies remain confidential, and any information you can give us will not be used for any other purpose than generating economic statistics.

- 1a. Is this your first trip to this area of the St. Joe River?
Yes _____ No _____
- 1b. How many trips have you made in previous years? None _____
A Few _____ Many _____
2. Is visiting this part of the St. Joe Area the main reason for your trip? Yes _____ No _____

5. (continued)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	No Opinion
<u>Other Features</u> (Year around)					
Scenic beauty	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Scientific interest	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
History of area	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Wildlife	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Adventure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Escape from society	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Communing with nature	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Free flowing pure water	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (please list) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6a. Of the above which did (or do) you consider the most important or enjoyable to you on a year around basis? This section of the river _____ the entire river _____.

6b. In any respect, do you consider the recreational opportunities in the St. Joe River Area unique? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, please list _____.

7. With respect to the number of people using the St. Joe River for recreational purposes would you describe this section of the river as

7a. _____ Too Crowded _____ Not used enough
 _____ Just Right _____ No opinion

7b. If you answered "too crowded", which activities and/or experiences were affected? _____

8. One of the goals of this questionnaire is to ascertain the recreationist's feelings toward the development of the St. Joe River Basin.

Which of the following would you MOST prefer for the St. Joe River Basin. (Please check one)

_____ a. be left essentially as it is with little or no further development.

_____ b. be more fully developed for recreation including expanded camping and recreation facilities and improved access.

_____ c. be developed for both recreational (large scale resort development, etc.) and limited agricultural or commercial uses. This might include some construction for flood control, restricted timber harvest, and mining.

_____ d. be developed to its full economic potential. This would include the building of dams and roads to provide for flood control, power, and reservoir associated recreation, timber harvest, and mining.

_____ e. Other (Please specify) _____

_____ f. No opinion

9. Have any of the recreational activities that you participate in been restricted because of lack of access to or through private property?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, which activities have been restricted? (Please list) _____

10. Do you feel that the recreational activities you participate in would be significantly improved if better access to the river was provided?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, which activities (Please list) _____

11. Based on your experience on this section of the river, would you like to see:

	More	Less	No Change	No Opinion
Parking areas	_____	_____	_____	_____
Boat launching areas	_____	_____	_____	_____
Directional and informational signs	_____	_____	_____	_____
Concessions	_____	_____	_____	_____
Lodges and/or cabins	_____	_____	_____	_____
Campgrounds	_____	_____	_____	_____
Toilets	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fireplaces and firewood	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tables	_____	_____	_____	_____
Litter disposal	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hiking trails	_____	_____	_____	_____
Private summer homes	_____	_____	_____	_____
Subdivisions of private property	_____	_____	_____	_____
Others (please specify)	_____	_____	_____	_____

Comments: _____

12. Previously, did you know that the St. Joe River is being studied for possible inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System?

Yes _____ No _____

13. Are you familiar with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act passed by Congress in 1968? Yes _____ No _____

17. If a fee, permit, or reservation system is proposed as a way of preserving the area for public recreation use, would you be willing to pay an additional amount in order to utilize the recreation opportunities available in the St. Joe River Basin?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, on a per family basis, how much per day would you be willing to pay?

_____ a. \$1.00

_____ b. \$3.00

_____ c. \$5.00

_____ d. More than \$5.00 (please indicate how much) \$ _____.

- 18a. Which category best describes the location where you presently live?

_____ Farm _____ City (25,000 - 100,000)

_____ Rural Non-Farm _____ City (100,000 - 1,000,000)

_____ Town (5,000 or less) _____ City (over 1,000,000)

_____ City (5,000 - 25,000)

- 18b. How long have you resided at that location? _____ yrs.
- 19a. About how many miles did you travel coming here? _____ miles.
- 19b. About how many miles will you travel going back? _____ miles.
- 19c. About how many miles do you estimate you have driven or will drive in the River Basin? _____ miles.

19d. How many hours or days:

1. Did you spend traveling here _____ hrs. _____ days.
2. How many days have you spent _____ will you spend in the St. Joe River Basin this trip? _____.
3. Will you spend traveling home _____ hrs. _____ days.

20. Did you stop to visit any other major recreational area(s) on your trip here? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, Please indicate:

Where	Length of Visit	Type of Visit
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

21. What will be the approximate total cost of your visit? \$ _____

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>IN IDAHO</u>
A. Transportation		
Personal vehicle (gas, repairs, etc.)	_____	_____
Airline, bus, and train fares	_____	_____
Other (please list) _____	_____	_____
B. Lodging (motels, campground fees, etc.)	_____	_____
C. Food and beverages	_____	_____
D. Guide or outfitter services	_____	_____
E. Recreational supplies (lures, licenses, etc.)	_____	_____
F. Rental of:		
Boat and equipment	_____	_____
Tackle and gear	_____	_____
G. Other (magazines, film, etc.)	_____	_____

22a. How many people do the above expenditures cover? _____

Approximately what percentage was spent in the St. Joe River Basin? _____%

- 22b. Approximately what percentage of the total trip expenses should be allocated to your St. Joe visit? _____%.

Thank you for your answers. In order to make comparisons between the people who visit the St. Joe River Area, we would like some general information about you.

23. Are you a resident of Idaho? Yes _____ No _____
 If yes, what town? _____ County _____
 If no, what is your state (or Nation) of residence? _____
24. Do you own any property in the St. Joe River Basin?
 Yes _____ No _____
25. What is your age? _____ Sex _____ Occupation _____
 Relationship to head of family _____
26. How many weeks of paid vacation do you have each year?
 _____ wks.
 Do you take any unpaid vacation time? Yes _____ No _____
 If yes, how much? _____ wks.
 If you are retired, how many weeks do you vacation each year?
 _____ wks.

27. What was your family's total yearly income before taxes in 1970?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ Under \$3,000 | _____ 10,000 - 14,999 |
| _____ 3,000 - 4,999 | _____ 15,000 - 19,999 |
| _____ 5,000 - 6,999 | _____ 20,000 - 24,999 |
| _____ 7,000 - 9,999 | _____ 25,000 + |

28. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| _____ Grade 0-8 | _____ College graduate |
| _____ Grade 9-12 | _____ Some graduate school |
| _____ Some college or additional schooling | _____ Post-graduate degree |
| | _____ Other (Please specify) |
| | _____ |

Interviewer _____ Date _____ Time _____

Location _____

Weather _____ Temperature _____

River Condition _____

Important Comments: