

CENTRAL OREGON FIELD TOUR – OCT. 22, 2014

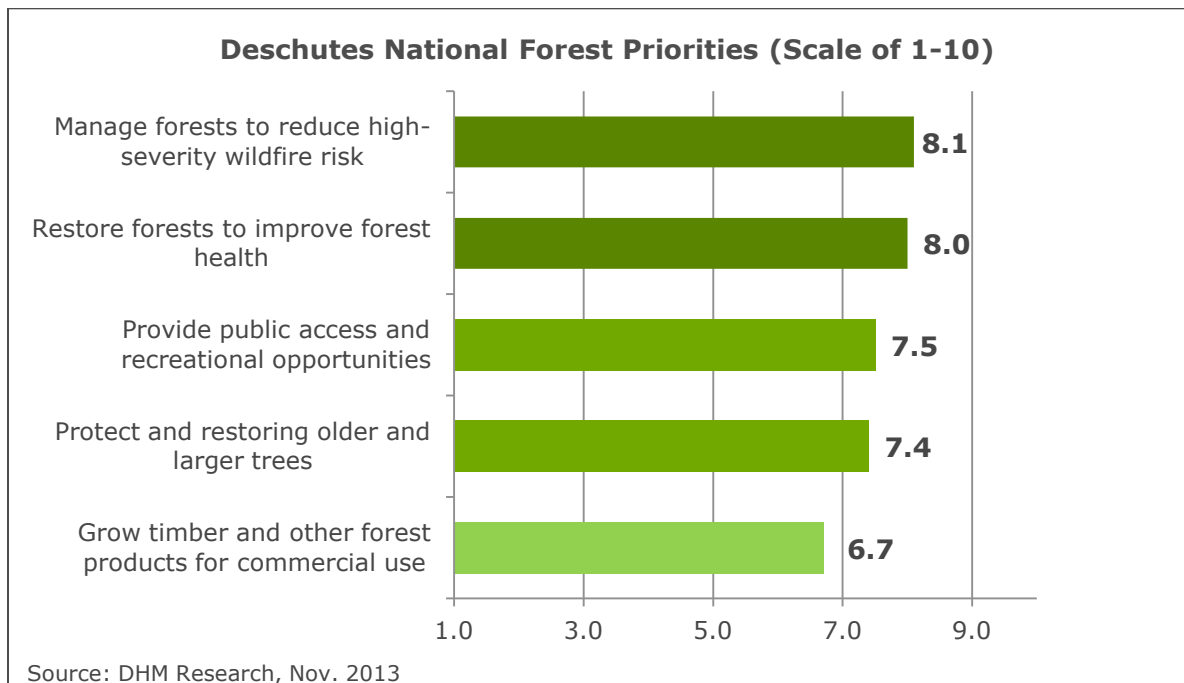
DESCHUTES COUNTY TELEPHONE SURVEY NOVEMBER 2013

In November 2013, Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. (DHM Research) conducted a telephone survey of 300 registered voters in Deschutes County on behalf of the Oregon Forest Resources Institute and the Deschutes Collaborative Forest Project to gauge public perceptions and awareness of forestry issues.

KEY FINDINGS

- Respondents rated the health of the Deschutes National Forest higher than eastern Oregon forests in general.
- Participants' top priority for the Deschutes National Forest was to manage forests to reduce high-severity wildfire risk.
- Respondents preferred that forest restoration decisions be based more on the expertise of forest managers than on public preference.

Respondents rated priorities for the Deschutes National Forest from "very low" to "very high."

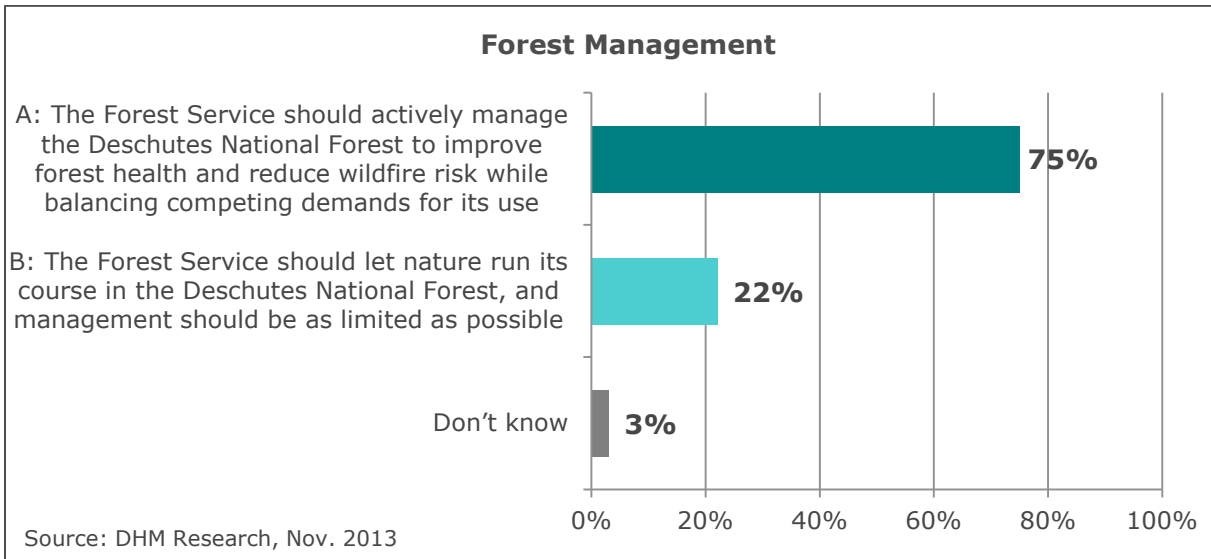


Respondents were read various forest management methods and asked whether they agreed with using each as a way to manage the Deschutes National Forest. The top-tier of preferred forest management methods all directly mentioned the issue of forest fires:

- *Thinning dense, overgrown forests to make them more fire-resilient (93% overall agreement)*
- *Using prescribed fire to remove underbrush and small trees when weather and forest conditions are appropriate (91% overall agreement)*
- *Burning underbrush and small trees in controlled burns to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire (88% overall agreement).*

Respondents were asked to decide between two opposing statements regarding which strategy they preferred the Forest Service employ for forest management.

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OFRI TELEPHONE SURVEY
JUNE 2014

In June 2014, Davis, Hibbitts & Midghall, Inc. (DHM Research) conducted a telephone survey of 500 residents in the state of Oregon on behalf of the Oregon Forest Resources Institute.

KEY FINDINGS

Most residents understand the need for thinning to reduce forest fires and support doing so.

- Seven in ten (70%) agree that lack of thinning can make habitat vulnerable to fires.
- Similarly, 67% also agree that overstocked forests in eastern and southwest Oregon should be thinned to reduce wildfire risks.

