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**Analysis of Management Issues, Public Opinion and Performance Framework
-- to Assist in the Development of a Draft Fisheries Enforcement Management
Plan for Region 2, West-Central Montana**

Submitted to:

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Final Report

February 14, 1997

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Acknowledgments

This work was planned and initiated by Mack Long, Game Warden Captain, Missoula Montana. Funding for this research was provided primarily by the Enforcement Division of Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Beata Galda, Administrator. Partial funding was provided by the Bonneville Power Administration, Project 92-024. We acknowledge the extra effort expended by Region 2 Game Wardens to accomplish the public survey. We wish to thank the state-wide fishery resource managers and the interested citizens of west-central Montana for participating in the responsive management surveys. Mr. Ted Williams, S.P. Cramer & Associates, did the computer data entry and data base management.

Report Citation Format:

Vigg, S. 1997. Analysis of management issues, public opinion and performance framework -- to assist in the development of a draft fisheries enforcement management plan for Region 2, west-central Montana. Prepared for: the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks Law Enforcement Division, Missoula, Montana. February 14, 1997. S.P. Cramer & Associates, Inc., Fisheries Consultants, 300 S.E. Arrow Creek Lane, Gresham, Oregon.

Disclaimer

The analyses, results and conclusions presented in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily represent the views or policy position of the Montana Department of Fish Wildlife & Parks.

Executive Summary

Montana Fishery Manager's Survey

The survey of 27 Montana fishery managers revealed that fisheries law enforcement (LE) is generally viewed as an essential part of fisheries management throughout Montana and specifically for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2 (Table Exec-1). Managers expressed general support for the ongoing activities of the Region 2 Law Enforcement Program; elements of fisheries management perceived to require a high degree of enforcement involvement included prevention of illegal introductions of exotic aquatic species, and public education to promote voluntary compliance of laws, rules, and regulations. Fisheries managers strongly agreed that there is a need to integrate fisheries management with law enforcement at both the regional planning level and at the field level.

There was general recognition that human population pressures have increased over the past decade and enhanced levels of law enforcement would be beneficial to Montana's fishery resources. The additional law enforcement effort (2 FTE equivalents) funded by Bonneville Power Administration in western Montana -- as part of the Columbia Basin fisheries enforcement program -- was viewed as beneficial to Montana's fishery resources. Additional law enforcement officers effort and visibility in the field is considered by fisheries managers as a deterrent to illegal activities. The resource managers surveyed did not think the current level of fisheries enforcement effort was completely adequate in Region 2; i.e., they agreed that funding for additional LE officers would be effective in providing additional protection of high priority fish stocks.

In this survey, Montana's resource managers stated that it is important for fisheries enforcement to be responsive to the public's changing demands, e.g., values, priorities and demographics -- for the use of fishery resources. It was also believed that a responsive enforcement program could alleviate conflicts among various user groups competing for a limited resource. The level of agreement to address various user group concerns, however, was not as strong as that for the more traditional resource protection roles of enforcement.

The surveyed Montana resource managers ranked the following as the top five fish species¹ in need of law enforcement protection: (1) bull trout, (2) westslope cutthroat trout, (3) brown trout, (4) rainbow trout and (5) grayling. Populations of bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout were (by far) considered to have greatest need for LE protection -- together receiving 75% of the total rank scores (Figure Exec-1).

¹ Populations of each species in specific habitats were ranked by managers (see Appendix 3); the populations were consolidated into biological species for the overall analysis.

Table Exec-1. Ranking of level of agreement (from highest to lowest) and mean response of Montana's fishery managers with respect to the following statements regarding Region 2 enforcement issues.

Mean	Issue Statements Pertaining to Region 2 Law Enforcement
	Strong Agreement:
5.0	Fisheries LE should give high priority to the prevention of illegal introductions of exotic aquatic species.
4.7	Fisheries LE is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.
4.6	Fisheries LE is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in , especially for fish listed or considered for listing as "threatened or endangered" under the ESA.
4.6	Fisheries LE priorities in should be integrated with regional fisheries management plans.
4.6	Enhanced public information & education to promote public participation and voluntary compliance is an important aspect of the fisheries LE program.
4.6	At the field level, increased communication and cooperation between game wardens and fisheries biologists could enhance fish and habitat protection.
	General Agreement
4.4	Fisheries LE should give high priority to the protection of self-sustaining wild fish populations and their critical habitats.
4.4	The increased public awareness & education efforts by game wardens concerning depleted endemic fish stocks (e.g., bull trout) during the recent years has been beneficial for the fishery resource.
4.4	Fisheries LE should be involved in regulation of fish and live-bait transportation -- thus playing a major role in preventing exotic fish introductions in Montana.
4.4	Supplemental BPA funding for Montana game wardens (1 FTE in Region 1 and 1 FTE in Region 2) combined with enhanced cooperation with other fisheries LE agencies throughout the Columbia Basin is beneficial for the protection of Montana's fishery resources
4.3	Fisheries LE is an essential component of fisheries management -- for all fish populations.
4.2	Increased LE presence with high visibility and public awareness has a deterrent effect on the illegal take of fish, thus increasing the survival and long-term production potential of Montana's fishery resources.
4.0	Fisheries LE should be involved in preventing the spread of fish diseases in Montana -- such as Whirling disease.
4.0	The level of in-state human population increase, demand from out-of-state resource users, and overall natural resource utilization has increased greatly in Montana over the past decade, but the level of fisheries LE protection (i.e., number of game wardens) has not increased proportionally.
3.9	It is important for fisheries LE management to be responsive to the public's changing demands, e.g., values, priorities and demographics, for the use of fishery resources.
3.9	It is important for fisheries LE management to be responsive to the public's changing needs in order to alleviate conflicts among various user groups competing for a limited resource.
3.7	Even though our authority is limited, fisheries LE should play a more active role in assisting regulatory agencies to enforce laws that protect fisheries habitat.
	Neutral
2.7	Fisheries LE does <u>not</u> play a major role in the prevention of exotic fish, plant, and pathogenic organism introductions in Montana.
	Disagreement
2.2	The baseline level of fisheries LE effort in Region 2 (average 1990-1995 FTE= 12.5) is completely adequate; i.e., funding for additional LE officers would <u>not</u> be effective in providing additional protection of high priority fish stocks.
2.0	Enforcement of regulations for water-based recreational activities -- in order to prevent user conflicts -- is <u>not</u> an important aspect of the fisheries LE program.
1.6	Enforcement of harvest regulations and deterrence of illegal take of endemic resident fish is <u>not</u> an important aspect of the fisheries LE program.

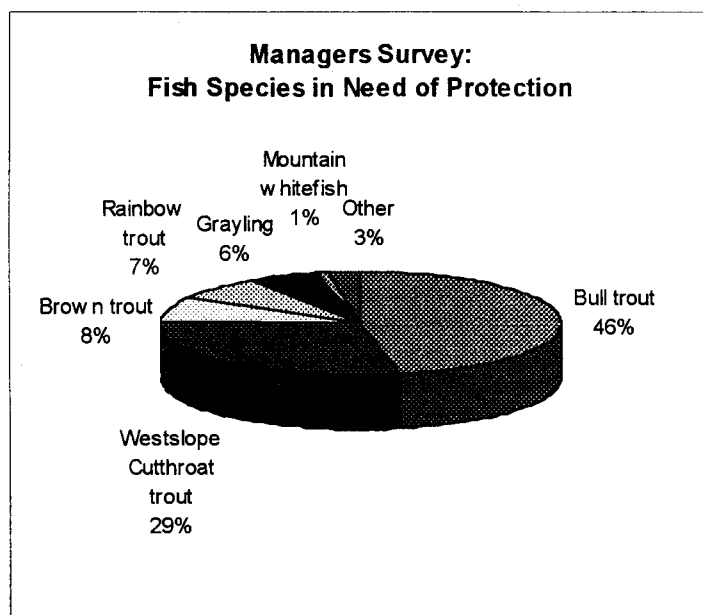


Figure Exec-1. Manager's ranking (percent of total score) of fish species in need of enforcement protection in Region 2, Montana.

River systems considered to have greatest need for fishery LE protection are the Clark Fork River and the Blackfoot River -- together receiving 74% of the total rank scores (Figure Exec-2). The Montana resource managers ranked the following as the top five fisheries in need of LE protection: (1) Blackfoot River, (2) Clark Fork River, (3) Lakes (in general), (4) Bitterroot River, and (5) Clearwater River².

The fishery management issues requiring law enforcement involvement were ranked by managers as follows (percent of total rank score in parentheses):

1. illegal exotic fish, invertebrate and plant introductions (12.7%);
2. public education and awareness (10.9%),
3. poaching, i.e., illegal fishing (10.6%),
4. harvest regulations / voluntary compliance (9.4%);
5. public information (8.2%);
6. protection of spawners and redds (8.0%);
7. protection of critical habitat from degradation (7.9%);
8. increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts (7.6%);
9. water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills (6.0%);
10. whirling disease (5.9%);
11. commercial use -- outfitters and guides (4.8%);
12. assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues (4.5%); and
13. out-of-state user demand / non-resident anglers (3.2%)

² Specific fish habitats (streams, lakes, and ponds) requiring protection are analysed in finer detail in Appendix 3.

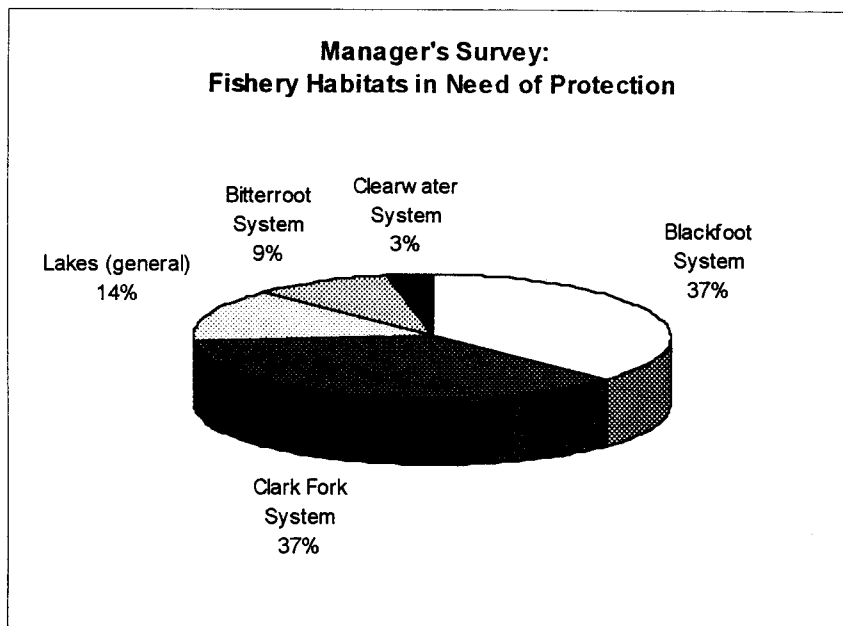


Figure Exec-2. Manager's ranking (percent of total score) of fishery habitats (stream systems and lakes) in need of enforcement protection in Region 2, Montana.

As illustrated by Figure Exec-3 (below), enforcement needs, as perceived by resource managers, encompass a broad spectrum of issues. No single issue is most important to the

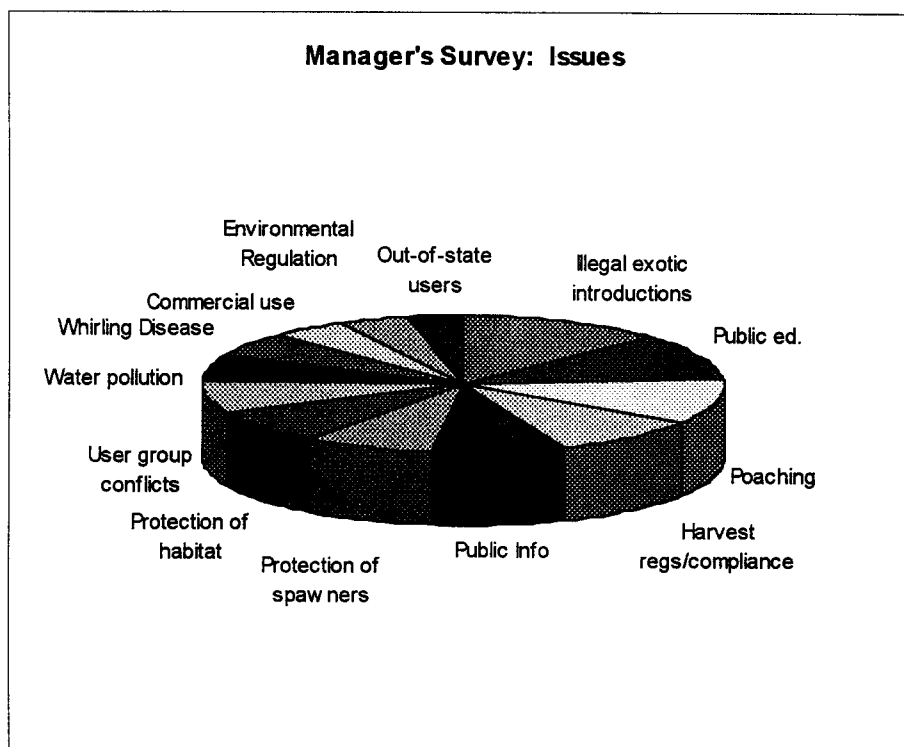


Figure Exec-3. Manager's ranking of enforcement issues in Region 2, Montana.

exclusion of others, instead each issue comprises a significant portion of the overall enforcement responsibility.

Region 2 Public Survey

MFWP conducted a public survey during May-October, 1996 -- targeted on the fishing public -- pertaining to fisheries law enforcement management issues in west-central Montana. About 1,500 survey forms were distributed at public meetings, by mail, sporting goods stores, license agents, MFWP Offices, and U.S Forest Service Offices throughout Region 2. The number of questionnaires returned by the end of October was 314 (20.9% response); the average age of the respondents was 47 years and the average time of residency in Montana was 24 years (Table Exec-2). Most of the persons responding to the survey were males (92.4%).

Table Exec-2. Attributes of respondents to the 1996 public survey conducted by MFWP Region 2 law enforcement division during May-October, 1996.

Attribute	Data
Average Age (mode)	mean= 47 (mode: 40-49) years
Average Montana Residency (mode)	mean= 24 (mode: 2-9) years
Sex Ratio	7.6% Female: 92.4% male
Sample Size	n=314

Various forms of fishing accounted for about 53% of the total rank score of those surveyed. The respondents ranked fly fishing, shore fishing, and float fishing as the three most important water-based activities they participate in (Table Exec-3). Waterfowl hunting was the fourth ranked water-based sport. Other types of fishing (e.g., boat, hardware and bait) ranked much lower. User groups causing the most problems or conflicts with the respondents of this survey -- while participating in water-based activities -- are jet skiers, motor boaters, and water skiers.

Table Exec-3. Sporting activities that the surveyed public participates in compared to user groups that cause them conflicts or problems.

Rank	Activities I Participate in:	Rank	User Groups causing conflicts:
1	Fly fishing	1	Jet Skis
2	Fishing - shore	2	Boating, motorized
3	Fishing - float	3	Water Skiing
4	Hunting waterfowl, etc.	4	No conflicts with other groups

The people surveyed used 4-wheel drive vehicles, 2-wheel drive vehicles, hiking, and non-motorized boats as their main modes of transportation while engaging in water-based activities (Table Exec-4). While participating in water-based sports, other persons using the following types vehicles have caused problems or conflicts with the respondents: motorcycles or ATV's; motorized boats; snowmobiles; and recreational vehicles or campers.

Table Exec-4. Modes of transportation that the surveyed public uses for water-based sporting activities compared to vehicles that cause them conflicts or problems.

Rank	Vehicles I use	Rank	Vehicles causing me problems:
1	4-wheel drive	1	Motorcycle / ATV
2	Car, 2-wheel drive	2	Motorized boat
3	Hiking / Backpacking	3	Snowmobile
4	Non-motorized boat	4	Recreational vehicle / camper

Most respondents of the public survey viewed game wardens in a positive (61.1%) or neutral (32.2%) way; only 3.5% of respondents viewed a contact by a warden while fishing as a negative experience (Figure Exec-4).

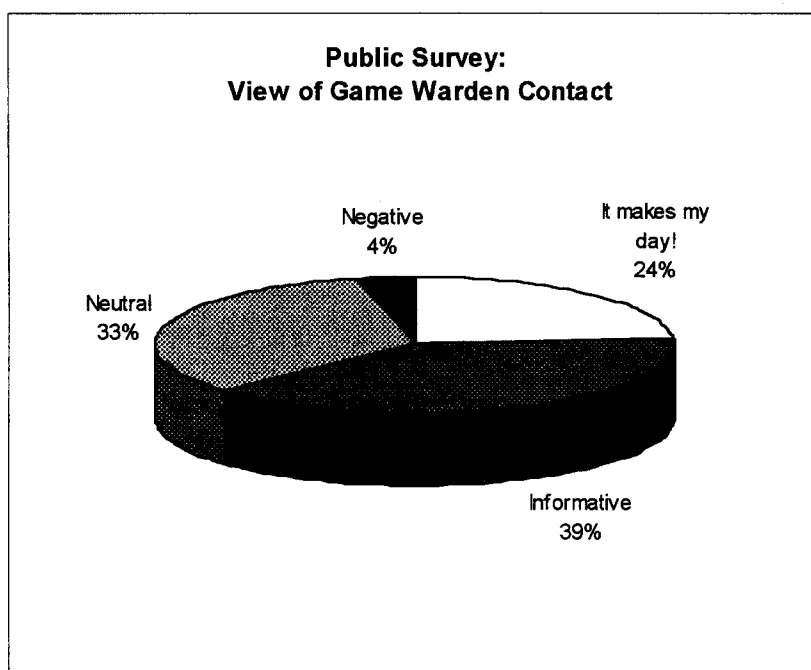


Figure Exec-4. Public perception of contact with a Game Warden while hunting, fishing or recreating in Montana -- based on 1996 Region 2 enforcement survey.

Most of the 314 citizens polled in west-central Montana (78%) said they would report a fishing violation if they observed it happen; only about 10% said they would not report a

violation. According to our survey, of the citizens that would report a fishing violation, the majority (61%) would contact either a game warden or a MFWP office (Figure Exec-5). Montana's toll-free poaching line "1-800-TIP-MONT" was cited as a means of reporting fishing violations by 12% of the respondents; an additional 3% cited a generic "800" number.

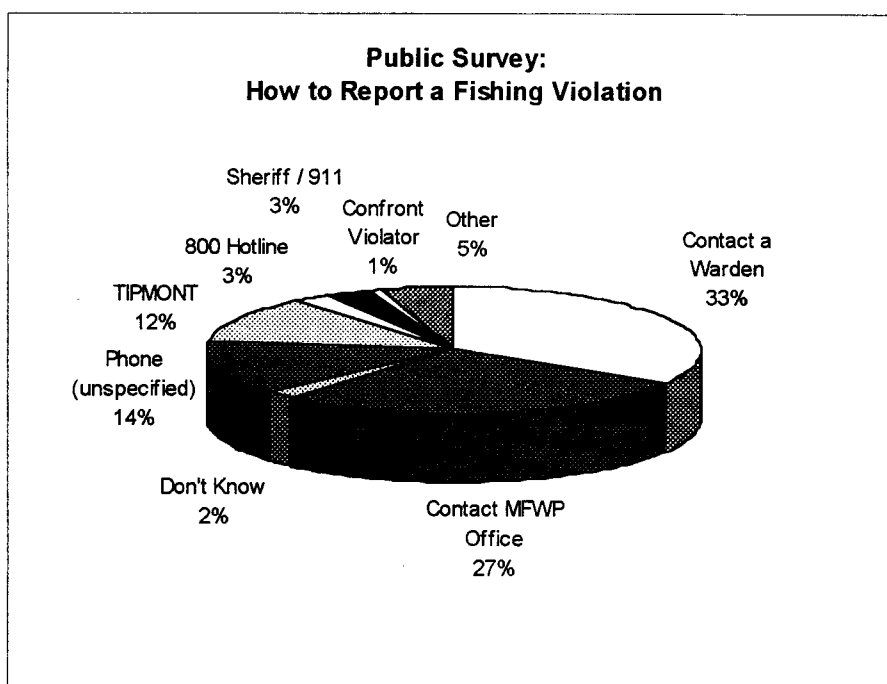


Figure Exec-5. Public response to method of reporting fishing violation -- based on 1996 Region 2 enforcement survey.

About 46% of the respondents to the survey get information on fishing regulations from the published fishing regulations (Figure Exec-6). Other sources of regulatory information are: license clerks (14%), FWP regional offices (13%), FWP game wardens (12%), family and friends (7%), and FWP field biologists (6%).

Most anglers (84.4% of those surveyed) in west-central Montana read the published fishing regulations each year before going fishing; and about 64% take the regulation brochure with them on fishing trips. About 19% of the anglers surveyed have trouble understanding the published Montana fishing regulations; various reasons were given including complexity. Regulatory signs at fishing access points are a very important source of information that is used by over 95% of the respondents.

The public surveyed ranked the ten most important enforcement-related resource issues as follows (percent of total rank score):

1. Protection of critical habitat from degradation (10.3%);
2. Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills (10.3%);
3. Whirling Disease (9.8%);

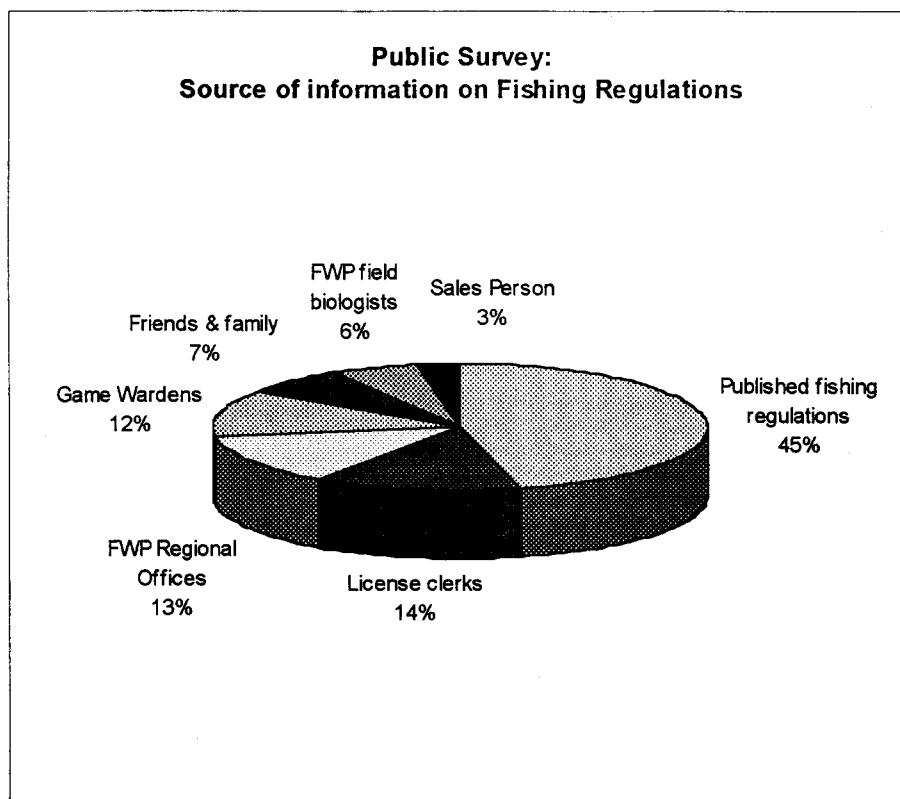


Figure Exec-6. Public's source of information about fishing regulations -- based on 1996 Region 2 enforcement survey.

4. Water quantity in streams and reservoirs -- diversions, irrigation withdrawals & downstream water demands (9.4%);
5. Poaching (illegal fishing) (9.4%);
6. Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate & plant introductions (8.4%);
7. Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts (8.2%);
8. Commercial exploitation (logging, mining, irrigation) (7.7%);
9. Protection of spawning fish and their nests (6.5%); and
10. Harvest regulations / voluntary public compliance (5.7%).

The public ranked habitat and environmental concerns as four of the top five enforcement issues in Region 2. This shows a different priority than the resource managers surveyed -- who gave more importance to illegal fish introductions, public education & information, poaching, and compliance with harvest regulations. All of the resource issues listed, however, received a substantial proportion of the total rank score -- in both the resource manager survey and the public survey. This result indicates that fisheries enforcement is perceived by all to be involved in a broad range of resource issues.

The public response to issue statements pertaining to Region 2 fisheries law enforcement issues is summarized in Table Exec-5. The public sampled agreed strongly that introductions of disease organisms (e.g., Whirling disease) is a problem for native fish populations, and that there is a need to protect all resident fish populations and maintain self-sustaining fisheries in Montana. The public views fisheries law enforcement as an essential tool for stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana, including the conservation and enhancement of depleted fish in Region 2. The participants in the public survey felt strongly that it is important to provide information to inexperienced anglers on the identification of various species of trout and resident fish -- in order to prevent violation of regulations or the unintentional take of protected species.

Table Exec-5. Ranking of level of agreement (from highest to lowest) and mean response of interested citizens in west-central Montana -- with respect to the following statements regarding Region 2 fisheries enforcement issues.

Mean	Issue Statements Pertaining to Region 2 Law Enforcement
Strong Agreement:	
4.6	Illegal introductions of disease organisms (e.g., Whirling Disease) is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations in Montana.
4.6	Protecting all resident fish populations (e.g., grayling, rainbow, brook, cutthroat, and bull trout) and maintaining self-sustaining fisheries in Montana is a high priority.
4.5	Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.
General Agreement	
4.4	Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, for example cutthroat trout, bull trout, and grayling.
4.4	Illegal introductions of exotic fish, invertebrates, and plants is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations and habitats in Montana.
3.8	More fisheries law enforcement presence and visibility is needed to protect the fish resources in West-central Montana, Region 2.
3.7	I fully understand the State fishing regulations; the regulations are not too complex or difficult to read.
Neutral	
2.7	The current level of public education -- by FWP enforcement -- on fishery resource issues and regulations in West - central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.
2.6	The current level of voluntary public compliance with fishing regulations in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.
2.6	The current level of public awareness of fishery enforcement issues and regulations in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.
2.5	The current level of public participation of fishery enforcement issues and regulations (e.g., providing conservation information to peers and reporting violations) in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.
Disagreement	
1.8	When I encounter a Game Warden in the field, it detracts from my fishing or recreational experience.
1.5	At present, poaching or other illegal take of fish and wildlife never occurs in West-central Montana, Region 2 -- it is <u>not</u> a problem.
1.5	It is <u>not</u> important to provide information to inexperienced anglers on the identification of various species of trout and resident fish -- in order to prevent violation of regulations or the unintentional take of protected species.

Region 2 MFWP Law Enforcement Vision, Goals and Objectives

The Region 2 enforcement vision: MFWP enforcement is dedicated to the protection of our diverse fisheries resources, their habitats and the ecological systems they depend on. We will strive to utilize partnerships with our publics and adaptively manage and protect these resources for current and future generations.

The Region 2 law enforcement goal: To provide protection for native, resident, and ESA fish species. Emphasis will be placed on enforcement, education, and aquatic habitat protection while maintaining recreational opportunities for all who enjoy our regional rivers, lakes and streams.

Region 2 fisheries law enforcement objectives:

- **Objective 1.** Provide a comprehensive law enforcement program for the protection of Region 2 fisheries.
- **Objective 2.** Provide a public education program for the dissemination of information on special issues and regulations to the general public.
- **Objective 3.** Protect and preserve Montana's stream habitat's in their natural existing state in accordance with the state stream protection policy in 87-5-501 and the river restoration program.
- **Objective 4.** Enhance recreational opportunities for the public and provide a law enforcement program to protect private property and fishing access sites to maintain stream access by the public.
- **Objective 5.** Provide a law enforcement program with special emphasis on native and resident fish protection and education.

The Region 2 law enforcement division is also coordinating with other state, federal, and tribal fisheries enforcement entities throughout the Columbia Basin. The desired outcome of Region 2 law enforcement efforts -- both within west-central Montana and throughout the Columbia Basin -- is to protect and enhance the fishery resources for (a) their long-term conservation and (b) their utilization for the benefit of society.

Introduction

Montana has a rich heritage of fish, wildlife, and natural resources. As the human population grows and the development of land and water increases, the balance of supply & demand for use of these natural resources will change. Game wardens and fishery managers work together to protect and enhance Montana's fish & wildlife and the habitat they depend on. It is also important for resource managers to work in cooperation with the public -- to identify top priority issues and resource concerns in order to better align enforcement effort with the needs and expectations of the public.

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) is moving to a results-based management system. This system of linking budget with performance is facilitated by the following framework, as described by "Manageware" (State of Louisiana 1996):

- ◆ INPUTS -- Allocation and Demand
- ◆ OUTPUTS -- Products and Services
- ◆ OUTCOMES -- Results
- ◆ EFFICIENCY -- Cost-effectiveness
- ◆ QUALITY -- Customer Satisfaction
- ◆ ACCOUNTABILITY -- Monitoring & Evaluation for Adaptive Management

To assist in the development of a fisheries enforcement management plan, S.P. Cramer & Associates, Inc (SPC&A) designed surveys to provide information on "*customer*" expectations and priorities for enforcement services. In this context, the "*customers*" include fisheries managers that rely on enforcement to be an integral part of achieving fisheries management goals and the public that utilizes the fishery resources and expects the State to provide adequate stewardship.

MFWP Region 2 Enforcement is initiating the management planning process that will provide the foundation for implementation of performance based budgeting and operations. To achieve the long-term goals and objectives it will be necessary to:

- (1) understand the expectations of the public and resource user groups relative to enforcement services;
- (2) integrate the enforcement planning process with the goals and objectives of fisheries management;
- (3) develop an enforcement strategic plan that will enable achievement of the expectations of the public and fisheries management;
- (4) develop annual enforcement operational planning that will implement the strategic plan in an efficient and effective manner;
- (5) develop measurable performance criteria and a monitoring system that tracks results;
- (6) conduct an objective evaluation, and document findings;
- (7) make operational and programmatic changes according to the performance assessment -- i.e., practice Adaptive Management.

Study Approach and Methods

We designed surveys and conducted analyses to provide information that will assist Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Region 2 Enforcement Division in the development of a performance based management plan. We designed customer surveys (public and fisheries management), documented the findings of the surveys, and assisted in the development of a fisheries enforcement management plan. Our approach is summarized as follows:

- Focus the consulting efforts on initial study design during May 1996 (Phase 1).
- The actual field survey work and data collection will be conducted by MFWP enforcement professional staff and temporary assistants during June through September, 1996 (Phase 2).
- Conduct analyses and write the final report after September 1996 (Phase 3).

MFWP enforcement anticipates that the following steps will be needed to collect pertinent data and develop a draft performance-based management plan:

1. Consult with Region 2 natural resource managers and enforcement personnel to identify major enforcement needs and gather pertinent information.
2. Gather pertinent background information from MFWP personnel.
3. Develop an outline for a fisheries enforcement management plan.
4. Develop performance criteria.
5. Design a survey to obtain critical information on customer (public and fisheries management) expectations for enforcement services.
6. Analyze survey data and summarize results.
7. Develop a draft performance-based fishery enforcement management plan.
8. Review draft plan with enforcement managers and make recommendations on a final FY 1997 plan.
9. Develop a proposed strategy for long-term adaptive management of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement division based on results for the fisheries resource and customer satisfaction.

During April-May 1996, S.P. Cramer & Associates developed law enforcement responsive management survey forms, in conjunction with Mack Long, Game Warden Captain, Region 2. Two different questionnaires were developed; one designed for resource managers (Appendix 1) and one for the public (Appendix 2). During May-June, 1996 -- questionnaires were given to 45 Montana resource managers -- the surveys pertained to the manager's official position on issues and priorities relevant to the Region 2 enforcement program. The cut-off date for returning the responsive management forms was August 14, 1996.

During May-August, 1996 -- 1,500 survey forms, regarding MFWP Region 2 law enforcement issues and priorities, were distributed to citizens of west-central Montana by Game Wardens. The survey forms were available at sporting goods stores, sportsman\women groups, Trout Unlimited, the FWP Regional Office front counter, US Forest Service District Office Front counters, at public meetings, and by mail to anyone who requested them. A stamped envelope addressed to the Region 2 MFWP office in Missoula was provided for each survey form. The cut-off date for returning the public survey forms was October 24, 1996.

Public meetings were held at the following locations in west-central Montana³

1. Seely Lake, May 28, 1996 at the Community Center
2. Lincoln, June 3, at the Community Center
3. Superior, June 5 at the Commission Meeting Room
4. Anaconda, June 6 at Washoe State Park
5. Missoula, June 10 at the FWP Regional Office

The format of the questionnaires to solicit responses to enforcement-related "issue statements" is summarized in Table 1. In addition, the questionnaires included "fill-in-the-blank", "yes or no" questions, "priority ranking" of lists of choices, and opportunity for optional "free-form" open ended comments.

Table 1. Example of questionnaire format to establish agency managers positions and public opinion on issues.

Please respond to the following issue statements:

- the response is made on a scale of "1" to "5"
- "1" signifies strong disagreement with the statement
- "2" signifies moderate disagreement with the statement
- "3" signifies neutrality, lack of a position, or lack of knowledge
- "4" signifies moderate agreement with the statement
- "5" signifies strong agreement with the statement
- circle the number for your response to each statement

Example Statement. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

³ Survey forms were distributed to interested citizens at these meetings.

Analysis of Survey Results

Part 1. Montana Resource Manager's Survey

Forty-five managers were given survey forms in May-June; twenty-seven responded by August 14, 1996 -- this amounts to a 60% response rate (See Appendix 3). The level of resource manager's agreement with 21 issue statements pertaining to Region 2 law enforcement is summarized by frequency distributions of the responses -- where "0" is no response, "1" is strong disagreement, "2" is disagreement, "3" is neutral, "4" is agreement, and "5" is strong agreement (Figures 1-21).

Statement 1. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response-(n)
4.7	5	5	100.0%	27

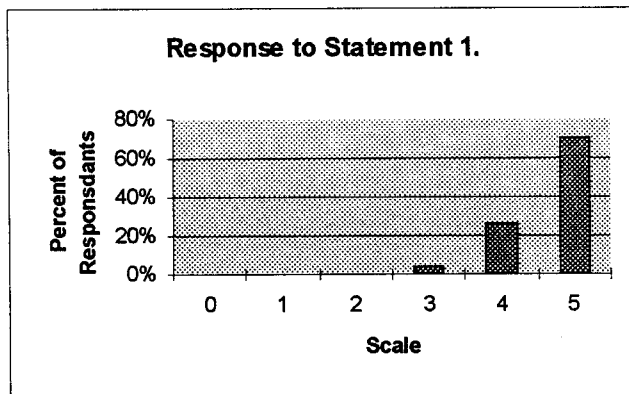


Figure 1. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 1 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 2. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, especially for fish listed or considered for listing as "threatened or endangered" under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and state-listed species of special concern.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.6	5	5	100.0%	27

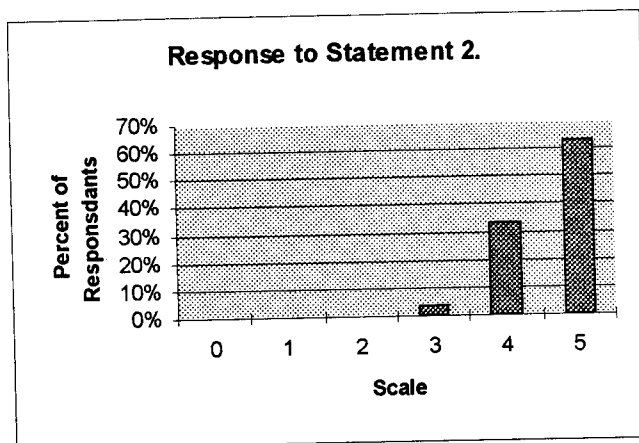


Figure 2. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 2 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 3. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for all fish populations in Region 2.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.3	5	4	100.0%	27

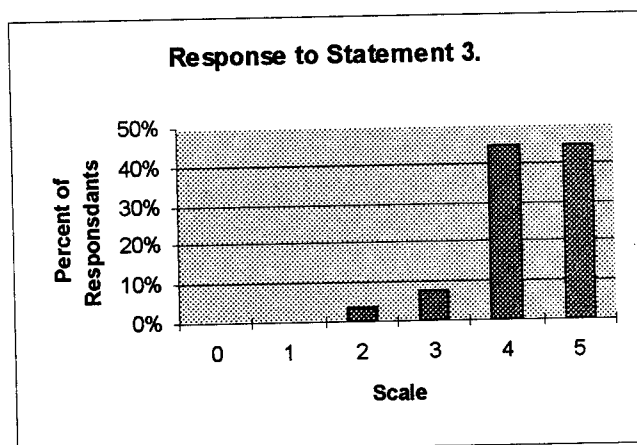


Figure 3. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 3 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 4. Fisheries law enforcement priorities in Region 2 should be integrated with regional fisheries management plans.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
4.6	5	5	100.0%	27

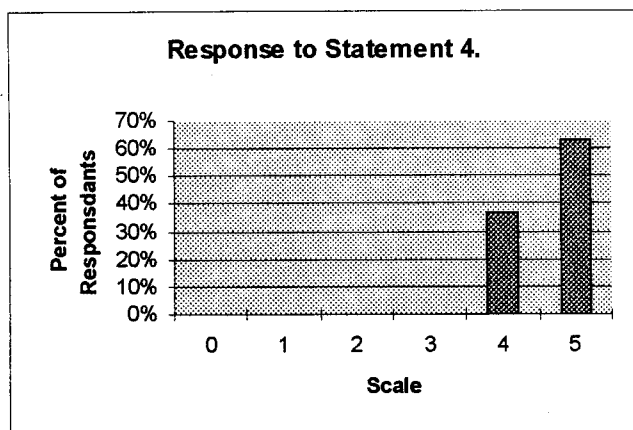


Figure 4. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 4 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 5. It is important for Region 2 fisheries law enforcement management to be responsive to the public's changing demands, e.g., values, priorities and demographics, for the use of fishery resources.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
3.9	4	4	92.6%	25

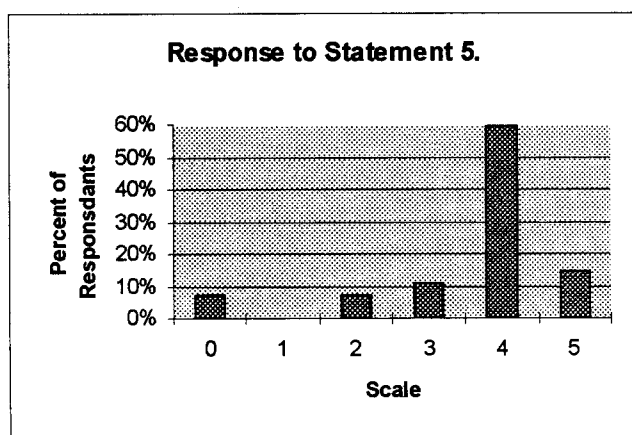


Figure 5. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 5 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 6. It is important for Region 2 fisheries law enforcement management to be responsive to the public's changing needs in order to alleviate conflicts among various user groups competing for a limited resource.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
3.9	4	4	100.0%	27

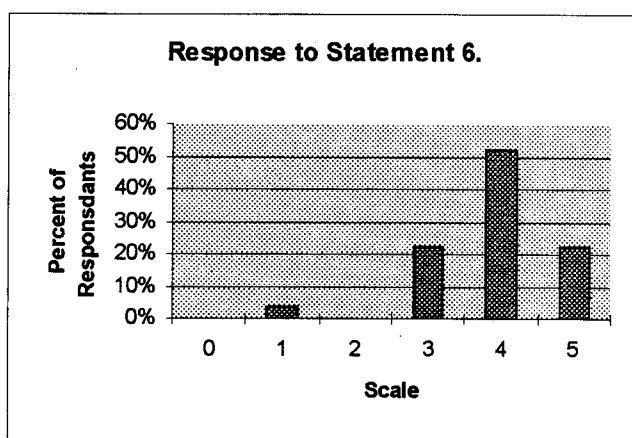


Figure 6. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 6 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 7. Region 2 fisheries enforcement should give high priority to the protection of self-sustaining wild fish populations and their critical habitats.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
4.4	5	5	96.3%	26

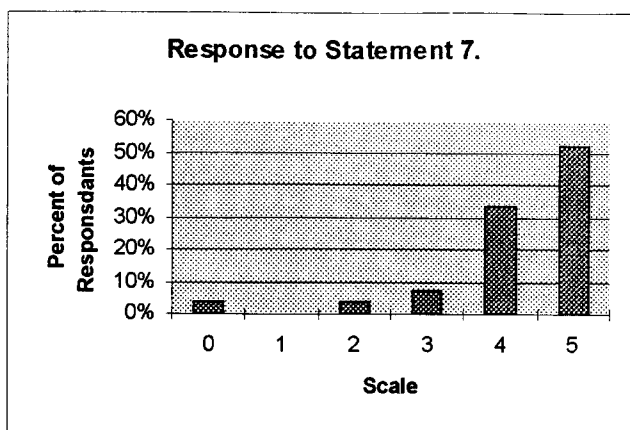


Figure 7. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 7 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 8. Region 2 fisheries enforcement should give high priority to the prevention of illegal introductions of exotic⁴ aquatic species.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
5.0	5	5	100.0%	27

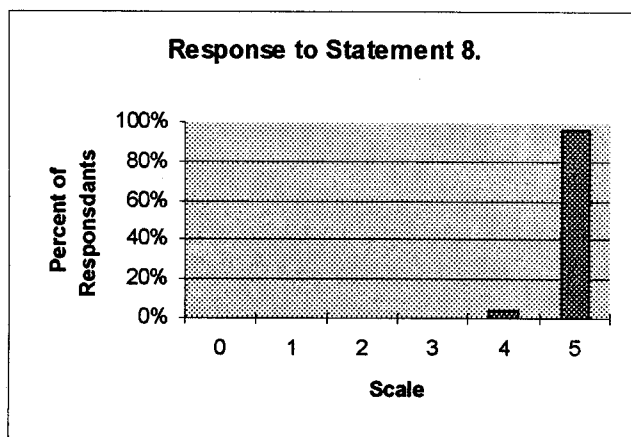


Figure 8. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 8 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 9. Enforcement of harvest regulations and deterrence of illegal take of endemic resident fish is not an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

⁴ "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
1.6	1	1	100.0%	27

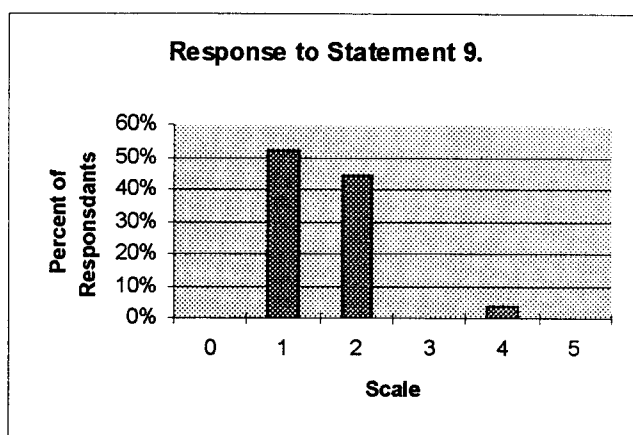


Figure 9. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 9 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 10. Even though our authority is limited, Region 2 fisheries enforcement should play a more active role in assisting regulatory agencies to enforce laws that protect fisheries habitat.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
3.7	4	4	92.6%	25

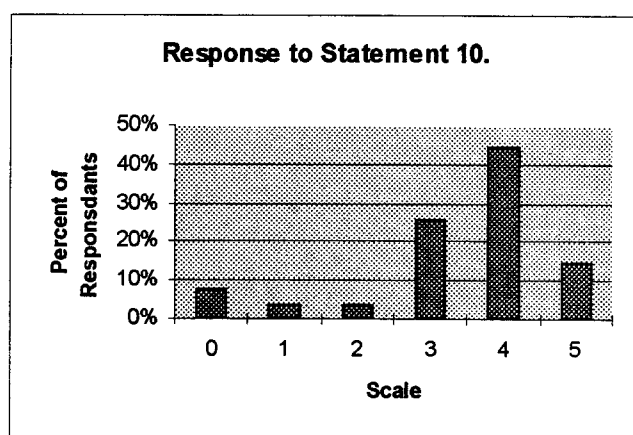


Figure 10. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 10 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 11. Enforcement of regulations for water-based recreational activities -- in order to prevent user conflicts -- is not an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
2.0	2	2	96.3%	26

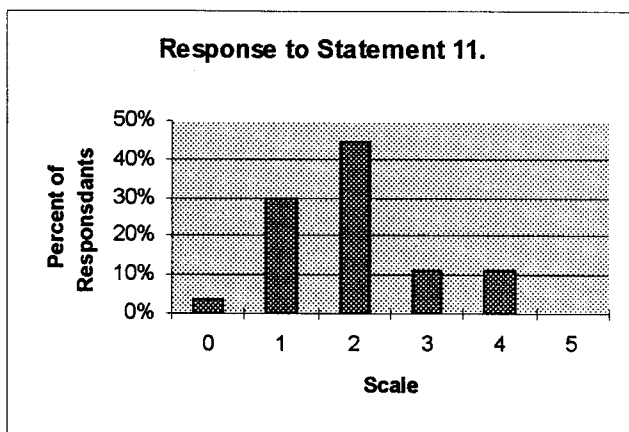


Figure 11. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 11 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 12. Enhanced public information & education to promote public participation and voluntary compliance is an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
4.6	5	5	100.0%	27

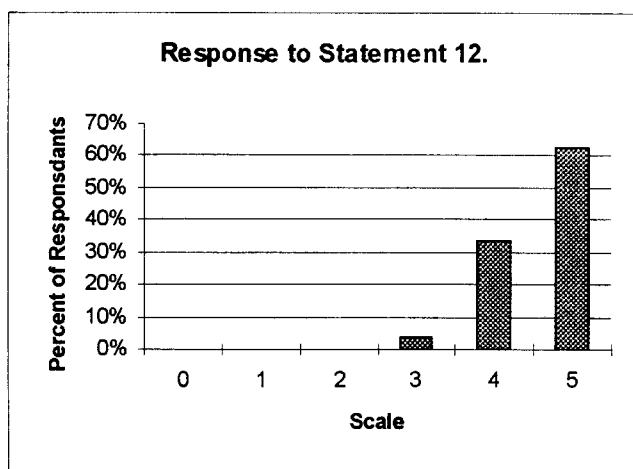


Figure 12. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 12 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 13. The increased public awareness & education efforts by Region 2 game wardens concerning depleted endemic fish stocks (e.g., bull trout) during the recent years has been beneficial for the fishery resource.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
4.4	5	4.5	96.3%	26

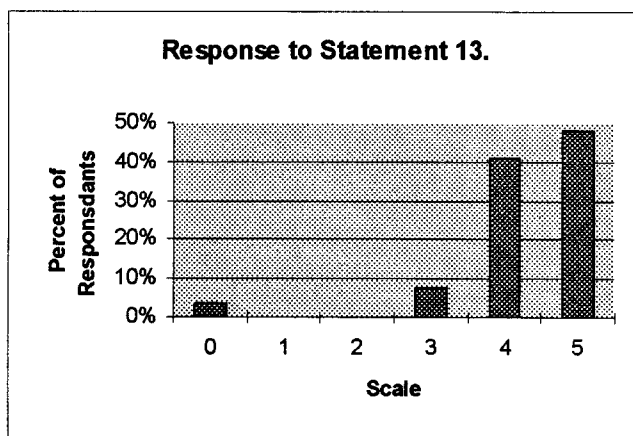


Figure 13. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 13 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 14. At the field level, increased communication and cooperation between game wardens and fisheries biologists could enhance fish and habitat protection in Region 2.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
4.6	5	5	100.0%	27

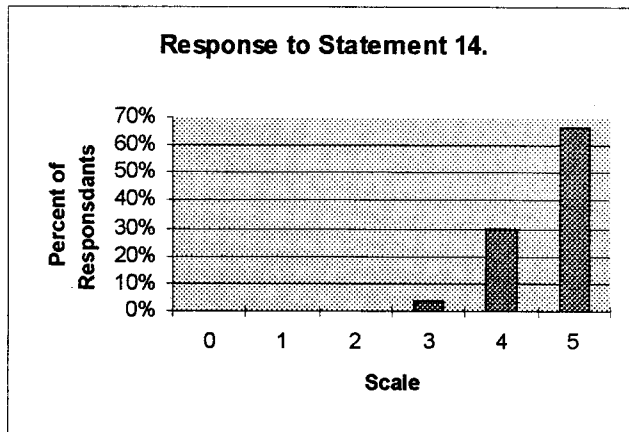


Figure 14. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 14 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 15. Increased enforcement presence with high visibility and public awareness has a deterrent effect on the illegal take of fish, thus increasing the survival and long-term production potential of Montana's fishery resources.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
4.2	4	4	100.0%	27

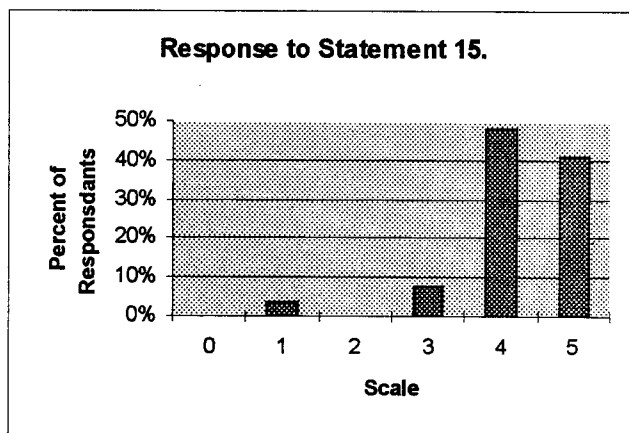


Figure 15. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 15 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 16. Fisheries law enforcement does not play a major role in the prevention of exotic fish, plant, and pathogenic organism introductions in Montana.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
2.7	1	2.5	96.3%	26

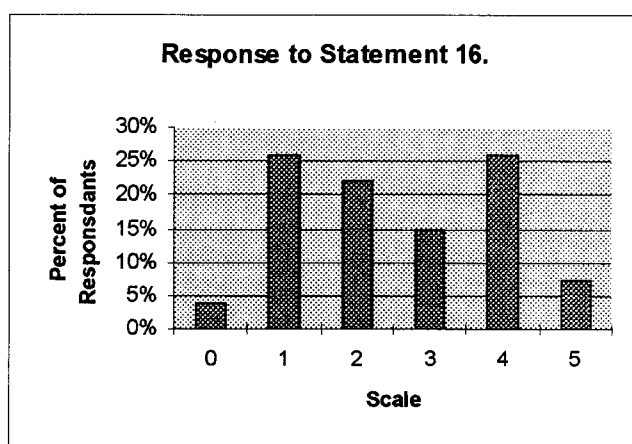


Figure 16. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 16 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 17. Fisheries law enforcement should be involved in regulation of fish and live-bait transportation -- thus playing a major role in preventing exotic fish introductions in Montana.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
4.4	5	5	100.0%	27

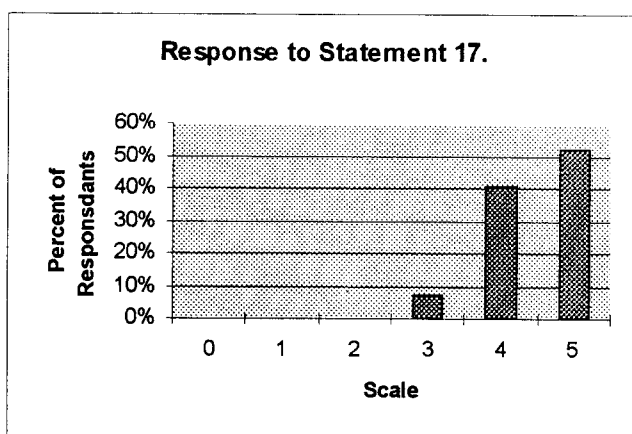


Figure 17. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 17 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 18. Fisheries law enforcement should be involved in preventing the spread of fish diseases in Montana -- such as Whirling disease.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.0	4	4	92.6%	25

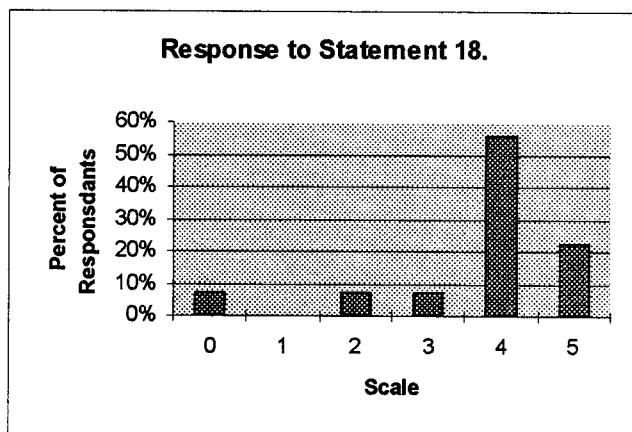


Figure 18. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 18 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 19. The baseline level of fisheries enforcement effort in Region 2 (average 1990-1995 FTE= 12.5) is completely adequate; i.e., funding for additional enforcement officers would not be effective in providing additional protection of high priority fish stocks.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
2.2	2	2	88.9%	24

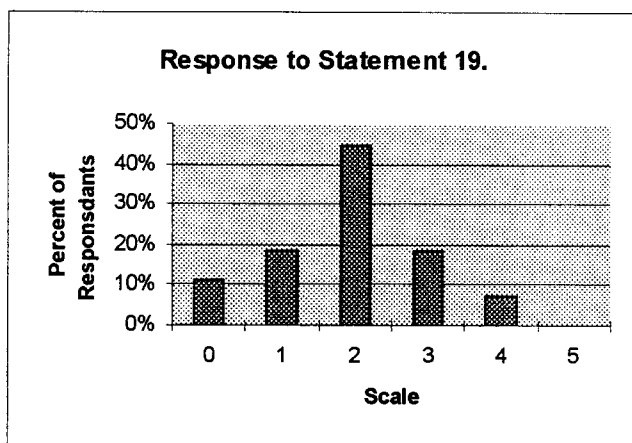


Figure 19. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 19 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 20. The level of in-state human population increase, demand from out-of-state resource users, and overall natural resource utilization has increased greatly in Montana over the past decade, but the level of fisheries law enforcement protection (i.e., number of game wardens) has not increased proportionally.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
4.0	4	4	96.3%	26

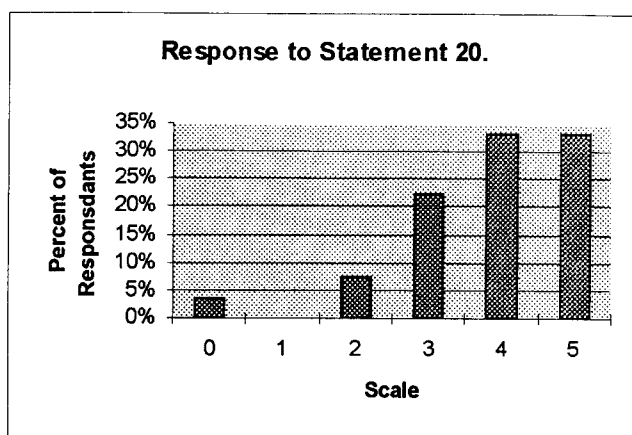


Figure 20. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 20 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

Statement 21. Supplemental BPA funding for Montana game wardens (1 FTE in Region 1 and 1 FTE in Region 2 in 1996) combined with enhanced cooperation with other fisheries enforcement agencies throughout the Columbia Basin (e.g., USFWS, NMFS, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission) -- is beneficial for the protection of Montana's fishery resources.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.4	4	4	96.3%	26

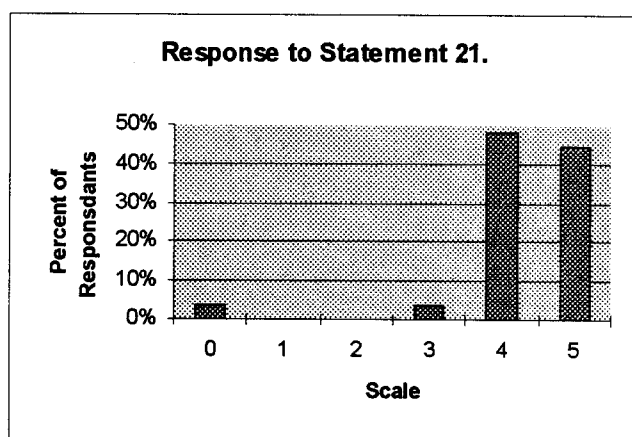


Figure 21. Frequency distribution of MFWP manager's responses to issue statement 21 of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement survey.

The frequency distributions of the mean deviations from the modal responses to the 21 issue statements illustrates a normal distribution of responses (Figure 22).

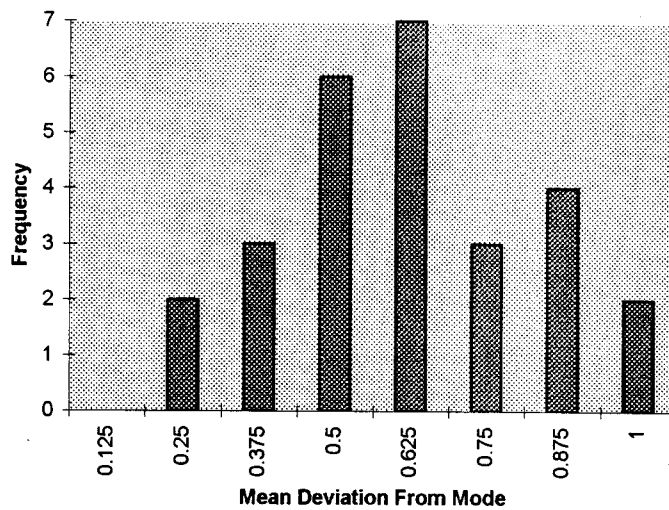


Figure 22. Frequency distribution of the mean of deviations from the modal responses to 21 issue statements by 27 respondents of the 1996 Region 2 law enforcement management survey.

The surveyed Montana resource managers ranked the following as the top five fish species⁵ in need of law enforcement protection: (1) bull trout, (2) westslope cutthroat trout, (3) brown trout, (4) rainbow trout and (5) grayling (Table 2). Populations of bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout were considered to have greatest need for LE protection -- together receiving 75% of the total rank scores.

Table 2. Manager's rating of the top 5 fish species in need of protection in Region 2 (Question 22).

Rank	Percent of Rank Score	Fish Species
1.	46.8%	Bull trout
2.	28.6%	Westslope cutthroat trout
3.	8.2%	Brown trout
4.	7.1%	Rainbow trout
5.	1.1%	Grayling

⁵ Populations of each species in specific habitats were ranked by managers (see Appendix 3); the populations were consolidated into biological species for the overall analysis.

The Montana resource managers ranked the following as the top five fisheries in need of LE protection: (1) Blackfoot River, (2) Clark Fork River, (3) Lakes (in general), (4) Bitterroot River, and (5) Clearwater River (Table 3). Fishery habitats considered to have greatest need for LE protection are the Clark Fork System and the Blackfoot River -- together receiving 74% of the total rank scores. Lakes, the Bitterroot System and the Clearwater System were ranked as having a lower need for enforcement protection.

Table 3. Manager's ranking of the top 5 fishery habitats (streams or lakes) in need of protection in Region 2 (Question 23)

Rank	Percent of Rank Score	Stream or Lake
1.	37.0%	Blackfoot River System
2.	36.6%	Clark Fork River System
3.	13.7%	Lakes (in general)
4.	9.5%	Bitterroot River System
5.	3.2%	Clearwater River System

The top four fishery management issues requiring law enforcement involvement were ranked by managers as follows (1) illegal introductions of exotic aquatic species, (2) public education and awareness, and (3) illegal fishing, and (4) harvest regulations / voluntary compliance (Table 4). Other issues with medium rank scores were: public information; protection of spawners and redds; protection of critical habitat from degradation; increasing user group conflicts; water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills; and whirling disease. Relatively low rank scores for enforcement needs were given to: outfitters and guides; assistance to regulatory agencies with environmental issues; and out-of-state user demand / non-resident anglers.

Table 4. Manager's ranking the of the most important fisheries enforcement issues facing Region 2 (Question 24).

Region 2 Enforcement Issue	Score⁶ (%)	Rank Score	Level⁷
Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate and plant introductions	12.7%	290	H
Public education and awareness	10.9%	249	H
Poaching (illegal fishing)	10.6%	243	H
Harvest regulations / voluntary compliance	9.4%	215	H
Public information	8.2%	188	M
Protection of spawners and redds	8.0%	184	M
Protection of critical habitat from degradation	7.9%	182	M
Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts	7.6%	175	M
Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills	6.0%	137	M
Whirling Disease	5.9%	136	M
Commercial use (outfitters and guides)	4.8%	109	L
Assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues	4.5%	102	L
Out-of-state user demand / non-resident anglers	3.2%	74	L
Other (Compliance with rules & regs. on fish pond licenses)	0.3%	6	L

⁶ Percent of the total number of points, i.e., 2,290.

⁷ Subjective category for level of management concern based on rank score: H= high; M= medium; L=low.

Part 2. Public Survey

During May-September, 1996 -- 1,500 survey forms, regarding MFWP Region 2 law enforcement issues and priorities, were distributed to citizens of west-central Montana. The number of people that filled out and returned the questionnaire by the cut-off date of October 24 was 314 -- this represents a 20.9% response.

Attributes of Respondents

Of the 314 respondents, 212 (67.5%) provided their names and 133 (42.4%) requested additional information regarding Region 2 enforcement activities. The ages of the people responding ranged 20 to 88 years, with a mean age of 47 years (Figure 23). The respondents lived in Montana for variable times ranging less than 1 year to 88 years (Figure 24). Mean residency of the sample was about 24 years, however, the mode (i.e., most numerous group) was 2 to 9 years residency. Of the 289 respondents stating their sex -- 22 (7.6%) are female and 267 (92.4%) are male.

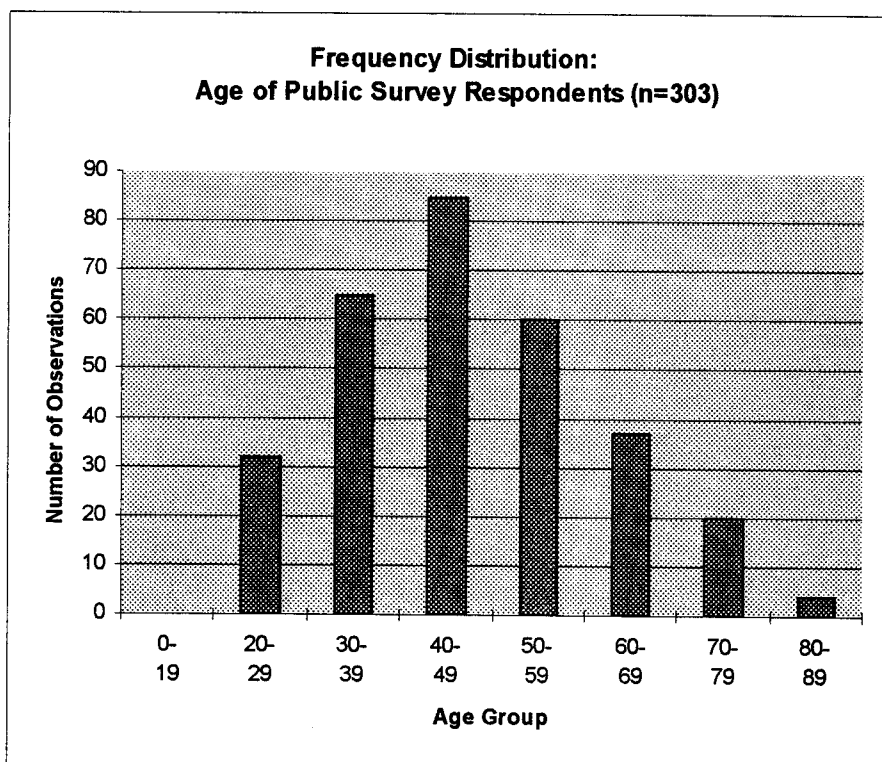


Figure 23. Frequency distribution of the number of years the public respondents were residents of Montana -- 1996 Region 2 law enforcement management survey.

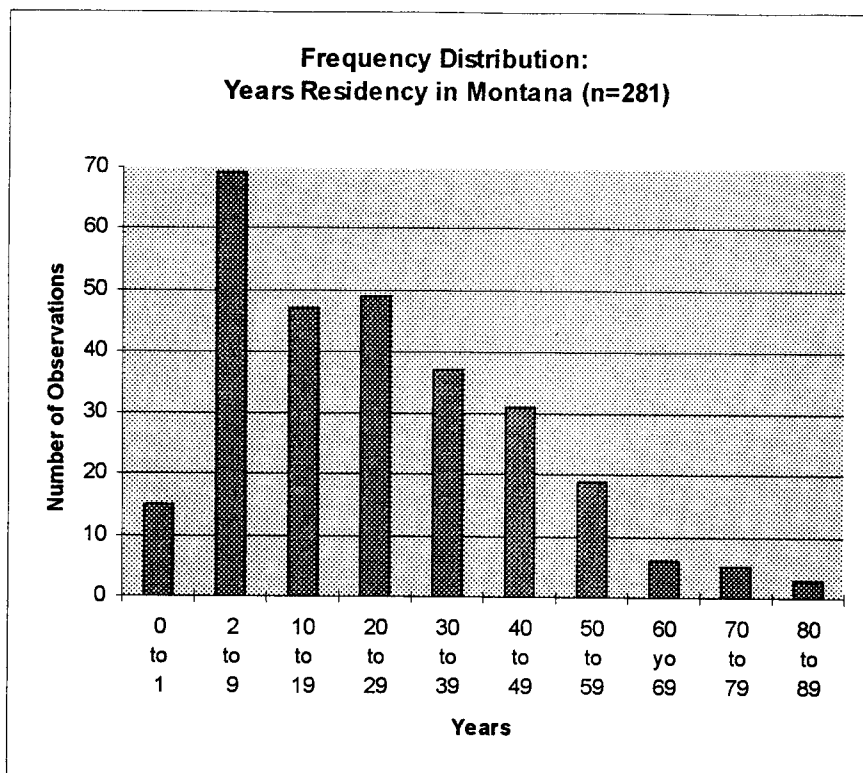


Figure 24. Frequency distribution of the number of years the public respondents were residents of Montana -- 1996 Region 2 law enforcement management survey.

Regarding possession of a current fishing license, 304 persons responded -- 284 gave an affirmative answer; only 20 stated they did not have a fishing license. Of the total sample, 286 (92.0%) planned on fishing in Montana during 1996 and only 6 (1.9%) did not plan to fish (22 or 7% did not answer this question).

The top ranked reasons for going fishing was "*to be outdoors and enjoy natural beauty*", followed closely by "*the sport, skill, and thrill of catching fish*" (Figure 25). Together these two reasons accounted for 77% of the number-one rankings. Other reasons were: relaxation (8%), fishing for food (7%), and participating in a healthy family activity (5%). Only about 1% of the respondents cited "*to catch a large trophy fish*" as their primary reason to go fishing.

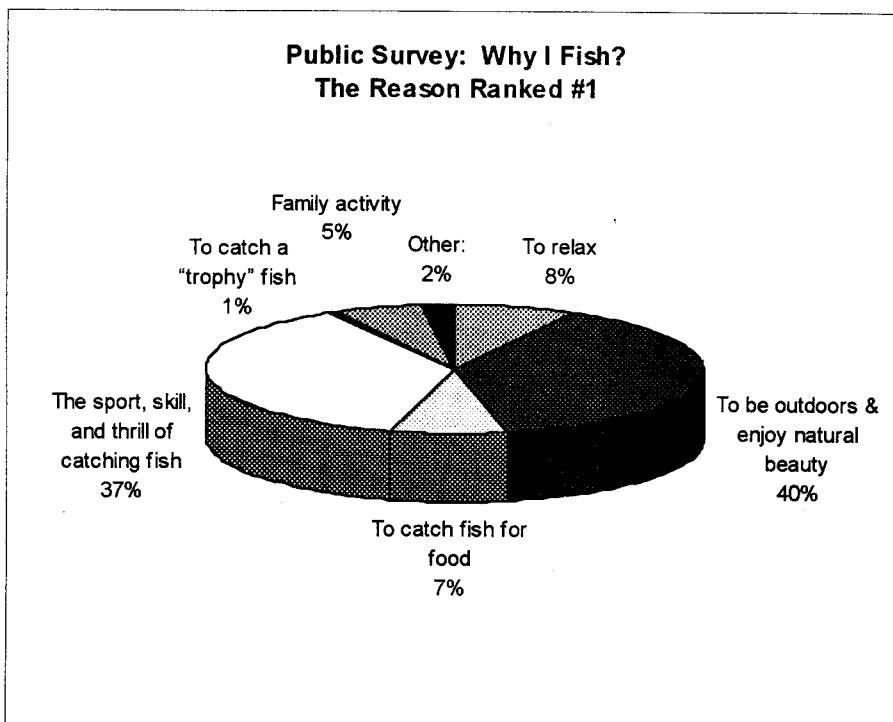


Figure 25. The top ranked reason for fishing, 1996 public survey, west-central Montana.

Many respondents did not indicate the number-one reason they fish, but instead checked multiple answers; fifteen (5%) answered "all of the above". In addition to the listed choices, six respondents wrote in their unique reasons to fish: (1) *its fun, I fish catch & release*; (2) *guiding*; (3) *to teach others to fish*; (4) *to try to figure out your fishing regulations*; (5) *to help my children to learn to live off the land*; and, (6) *to gain more fishing tales*.

Various forms of fishing were the most popular water-based activities participated in by the respondents to the survey; six types of fishing listed in the questionnaire accounted for about 53% of the total rank score for water sports. The respondents ranked fly fishing, shore fishing, and float fishing as the three most important water-based activities they participate in. Other forms of fishing -- fishing from a motorized boat, hardware fishing, and bait fishing -- were ranked lower. The following list summarizes the complete ranking of participation of the respondents in water-based activities (percent of total rank score in parentheses):

1. Fly fishing (14.0%)
2. Fishing - shore (10.8%)
3. Fishing - float (8.9%)
4. Hunting waterfowl, etc. (7.8%)
5. Exploring wilderness (7.3%)
6. Backpacking & camping at mountain lakes/streams (7.3%)
7. Fish & wildlife observation/photography/naturalist (7.1%)

8. Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube	(6.3%)
9. Fishing - motorized boat	(5.7%)
10. Hardware fishing	(5.5%)
11. Bait fishing	(5.4%)
12. Swimming	(3.3%)
13. Boating (motorized)	(3.1%)
14. Fishing with professional guide/outfitter	(2.6%)
15. Visitor / sight-seer	(2.3%)
16. Water Skiing	(1.5%)
17. Jet Skis	(1.3%)

In addition to the outdoor activities quantified above, 19 respondents commented that they participate in 17 other types of water-based sports (See Appendix 4 for details).

The public was asked to prioritize a list of "*user groups detract from their experience or cause conflicts*" when participating in water-based activities (rank 1,2,3, etc. where 1 is most important). The respondents to the survey ranked users of jet skis, motorized boats, and water skis as the three most offensive groups. The complete ranked list of competing user group follows:

1. Jet Skis	(20.6%)	
2. Boating, motorized	(12.0%)	
3. Water Skiing	(10.0%)	
4. No problems or conflicts with other groups	(8.6%)	
5. Fishing - motorized boat	(6.8%)	
6. Professional guide/outfitter	(6.3%)	
7. Bait fishing	(4.8%)	
8. Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube	(4.0%)	
9. Hardware fishing	(3.5%)	
10. Fishing - float	(3.3%)	#3 respondent
11. Swimming	(3.1%)	
12. Visitor / sight-seer	(2.6%)	
13. Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)	(2.5%)	#4 respondent
14. Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist	(2.2%)	#7 respondent
15. Fishing - shore	(2.1%)	#2 respondent
16. Fly fishing	(2.1%)	#1 respondent
17. FWP Game Wardens & Biologists	(2.1%)	
18. Hiking / camping	(1.7%)	#6 respondent
19. Exploring wilderness	(1.7%)	#5 respondent

It is interesting to note that the top 7 activities that the respondents participate in are all ranked in the bottom ten activities that cause them problems. Other groups that are viewed as relatively innocuous are FWP game wardens & biologists, visitor & sight-seers, and swimmers.

The public surveyed used 4-wheel drive vehicles, 2-wheel drive vehicles, hiking, and non-motorized boats as their main modes of transportation while engaging in water-based sports. The complete ranked list of transportation used by respondents follows (percent of total rank score in parentheses):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. 4-wheel drive | (21.0%) |
| 2. Car, 2-wheel drive | (15.2%) |
| 3. Hiking / Backpacking | (14.3%) |
| 4. Non-motorized boat | (10.6%) |
| 5. Recreational vehicle / camper | (7.6%) |
| 6. Motorized boat | (7.6%) |
| 7. Horseback | (6.8%) |
| 8. Mountain Bike | (5.4%) |
| 9. Motorcycle / ATV | (4.4%) |
| 10. X-country ski | (3.6%) |
| 11. Snowmobile | (3.5%) |

While participating in water-based outdoor activities, the four types vehicles causing the most problems or conflicts with the respondents are: motorcycles or ATV's; motorized boats; snowmobiles; and recreational vehicles or campers. The entire ranked list follows (percent of total rank score in parentheses):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Motorcycle / ATV | (27.9%) |
| 2. Motorized boat | (14.4%) |
| 3. Snowmobile | (13.0%) |
| 4. Recreational vehicle / camper | (8.9%) |
| 5. 4-wheel drive | (8.6%) |
| 6. Mountain Bike | (7.6%) |
| 7. Horseback | (5.3%) |
| 8. Car, 2-wheel drive | (5.1%) |
| 9. Non-motorized boat | (3.8%) |
| 10. X-country ski | (2.9%) |
| 11. Hiking / Backpacking | (2.5%) |

Natural resource management and fisheries law enforcement issues

Montana Fishing Regulations Publication

About 46% of the respondents to the survey get information on fishing regulations from the published fishing regulations; another 38% are informed by license clerks, FWP

regional offices, or game wardens. The ranked list of sources of fishing regulation information follows:

1. Published fishing regulations	46.1%
2. License clerks	13.6%
3. FWP Regional Offices	12.9%
4. Game Wardens	12.2%
5. Friends / family	6.7%
6. FWP field biologists	5.7%
7. Sales Person (not specialized in licenses)	2.8%

Most anglers (84.4% of those surveyed) in west-central Montana read the published fishing regulations each year before going fishing; and about 64% take the regulation brochure with them on fishing trips (Table 5). Regulatory signs at fishing access points are a very important source of information that is used by over 95% of the respondents.

Table 5. Sources of regulatory information used by anglers in west-central Montana, according to the 1996 Region 2 enforcement survey.

Question Regarding Sources of Regulatory Information	Yes	No
Do you read the Montana fishing regulation brochure each year before going fishing?	84.4%	13.7%
Do you take the fishing regulation brochure with you when going fishing?	64.0%	33.1%
If you read it, do you have trouble understanding the published Montana fishing regulations?	19.1%	74.8%
Do you read the regulatory signs at fishing access points?	95.5%	1.0%

About one out of five of the anglers surveyed⁸ have trouble understanding the published Montana fishing regulations. Fifty-two (16.6%) of the respondents provided reasons why they had trouble understanding the fishing regulation brochure. Many stated the regulations were complicated & confusing, and landmarks and boundaries described in the brochure were difficult to discern in the field. One respondent stated "*You need a lawyer (I am one), a surveyor and an entomologist to go fishing.*"

Observation & Reporting of fishing violations

Sixty-one percent of the sample of the 314 residents of west-central Montana we surveyed had observed a fishing violation; 36.6% had not observed a violation and 2.5% did not

⁸ Note the respondents to this survey are probably more experienced anglers -- and more familiar with the State fishing regulations -- than the general public.

respond to the question. Of those that had observed fishing violations, the number observed ranged from one to 100. Although most observers only witnessed one or two violations per year, the average number observed was 4.6 (due to the wide range). Some respondents that didn't provide a number commented they saw violations "daily", "weekly", or "too often to count".

Most of the 314 citizens polled in west-central Montana (78%) said they would report a fishing violation if they observed it happen. About 10% would not report a violation, 11% did not answer, and 0.6% said "it depends". According to our survey, of the citizens that would report a fishing violation, the majority (61%) would contact either a game warden or a MFWP office (Table 6). Six respondents named specific individuals they would call to report illegal activities. Regardless of whom they would contact, almost all of the respondents indicated they would make the report by using the telephone (i.e., "call", "phone", or "telephone" was part of their response). TIPMONT was named specifically by 11.5% of the respondents; additionally, 2.6% cited a generic "800 hotline". Three percent would contact a law enforcement officer or call "911". About 2% of the persons sampled admitted they didn't know how to report a violation. Two of the 314 respondents (<1%) said they would talk directly with the person violating the resource regulations.

Table 6. Response to the question "How would you report a fishing violation?"

Reporting Method	Number	Percent
Contact a Warden ⁹	90	33.5%
Contact MFWP Office	74	27.5%
Phone (unspecified)	38	14.1%
TIPMONT	31	11.5%
800 Hotline	7	2.6%
Don't Know	5	1.9%
Call 911	4	1.5%
Contact Law Enforcement / Sheriff	4	1.5%
Confront Violator	2	0.7%
Other (See Appendix 4)	14	5.2%
Total:	269	100.0%

Public Opinion of Game Warden Performance

In response to the question: "How do you view being contacted by a game warden while fishing?" -- most respondents (61%) had a positive reply and about a third were neutral. The survey quantified the following responses:

⁹ Includes 6 specific names to contact.

- It makes my day! 22.9%
- Informative 38.2%
- Neutral 32.2%
- Negative 3.5%

Thirty-seven of those surveyed (12%) chose to provide additional comments (see Appendix 4); these comments ranged from very positive to very negative. Many people stated they would like to see wardens in the field more often, and many others said the way they viewed the contact depended on the attitude of the warden.

The sample of citizens surveyed indicated that Region 2 game wardens could do a better job of protecting Montana's fishery resources in the following areas (listed by rank score):

1. Poaching, i.e., illegal fishing (17.3%)
2. Protecting fish habitat (16.0%)
3. Illegal fish introductions (13.4%)
4. Preventing the spread of fish disease, e.g., Whirling disease (13.0%)
5. Public Information & Education (11.8%)
6. License compliance (10.1%)
7. User group conflicts (9.3%)
8. Assisting regulatory agencies with environmental crime (9.1%)

The west-central Montana residents surveyed spent an average of 84 days per year fishing, hunting, or participating in other forms of outdoor recreation in Montana. The responses were quite variable, however -- ranging from 2 to 365 days with a modal response of 100 days.

The survey revealed that when Region 2 residents are engaged in fishing, hunting, or other outdoor activities in Montana, they infrequently see a Game Warden (Figure 26). None of the respondents said they always encountered a game warden, while 15% stated they never saw a warden. About 85% of the sporting public observes game wardens in the field at least once per year: 45% once, 30%, a quarter of the time; 8% half the time; 2% three-quarters of the time.

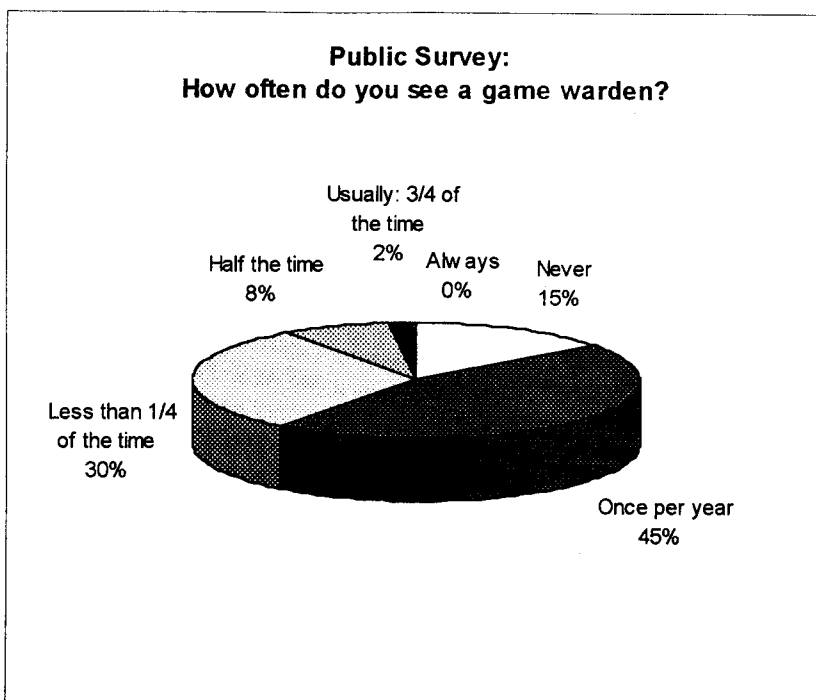


Figure 26. The frequency that the public observes a Game Warden, while hunting, fishing, and recreating in Montana, according to the 1996 Region 2 enforcement survey.

Fishery enforcement issues in West-central Montana (Region 2).

The Public ranked habitat and environmental issues as four of the top five concerns in Region 2 -- totaling about 40% of the total rank score (Table 7).. Poaching also had a relatively high proportion of the total rank score (i.e., 9.4%).

Several issues received moderate rank scores: illegal fish introductions; user group conflicts, commercial resource exploitation, protection of spawning fish. Lower rank scores were given to: voluntary public compliance with fishing regulations; public education; and commercial use by guides and outfitters. Enforcement issues given the lowest ranking were: assisting regulatory agencies with environmental problems and non-resident anglers.

Table 7. Ranking of the most important fishery enforcement issues in Region 2, west-central Montana, from the 1996 Public Survey, n= 314.

Rank	Resource Issue	Total Score	Percent Score
1	Protection of critical habitat from degradation	1,214	10.3%
2	Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills	1,208	10.3%
3	Whirling Disease	1,152	9.8%
4	Water quantity in streams and reservoirs -- diversions, irrigation withdrawals & downstream water demands	1,106	9.4%
5	Poaching (illegal fishing)	1,100	9.4%
6	Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate & plant introductions	987	8.4%
7	Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts	967	8.2%
8	Commercial exploitation (logging, mining, irrigation)	905	7.7%
9	Protection of spawning fish and their nests	760	6.5%
10	Harvest regulations / voluntary public compliance	671	5.7%
11	Public education and awareness (e.g., fish ID)	565	4.8%
12	Commercial use (outfitters and guides)	542	4.6%
12	Assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues	288	2.5%
14	Non-resident angler	255	2.2%
15	Other: (you specify)	19	0.2%
	Total	11,736	100.0%

Response to issue statements

The level of public agreement with 14 issue statements pertaining to Region 2 law enforcement is summarized by frequency distributions of the responses -- -- where "0" is no response, "1" is strong disagreement, "2" is disagreement, "3" is neutral, "4" is agreement, and "5" is strong agreement (Figures 27-40).

Statement 1. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.5	5	5	97.80%	307

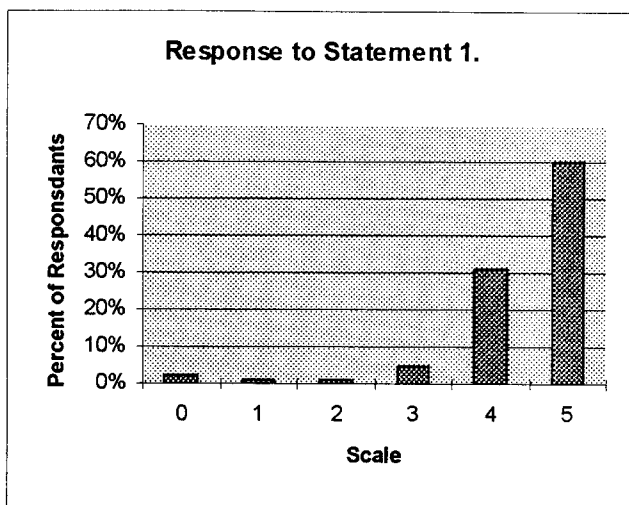


Figure 27. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 1.

Statement 2. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, for example cutthroat trout, bull trout, and grayling.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.4	5	5	97.80%	307

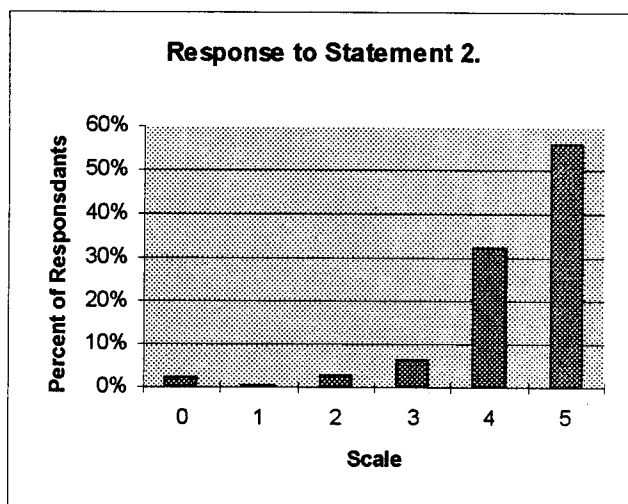


Figure 28. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 2.

Statement 3. I fully understand the State fishing regulations; the regulations are not too complex or difficult to read.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
3.7	4	4	98.40%	309

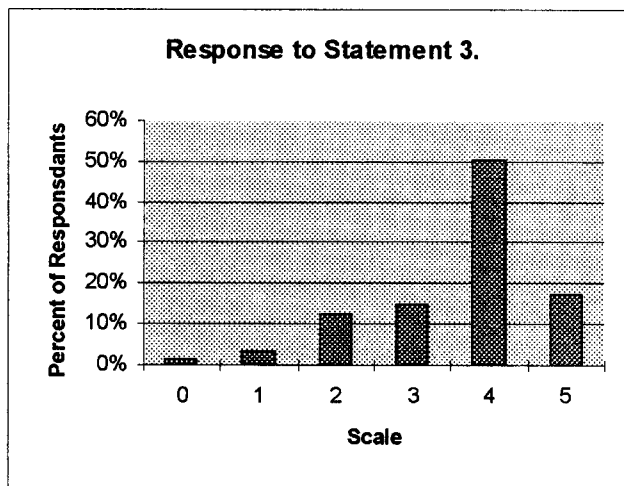


Figure 29. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 3.

Statement 4. When I encounter a Game Warden in the field, it detracts from my fishing or recreational experience.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
1.8	1	2	97.10%	305

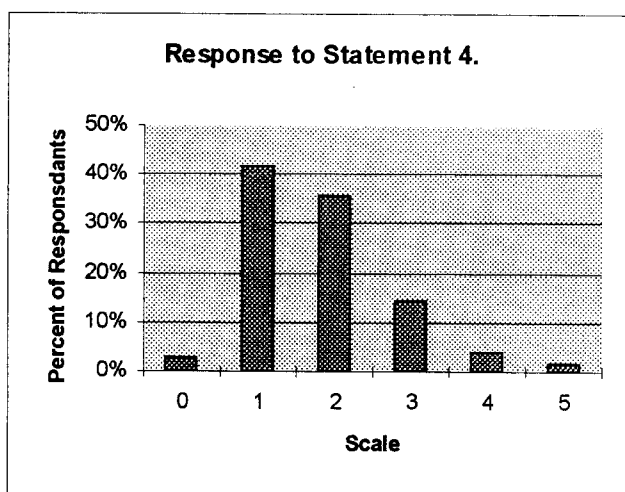


Figure 30. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 4.

Statement 5. At present, poaching or other illegal take of fish and wildlife never occurs in West-central Montana, Region 2 -- it is not a problem.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
1.5	1	1	97.50%	306

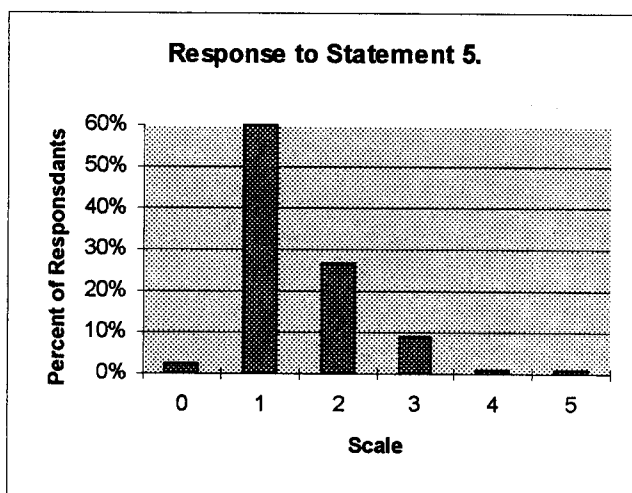


Figure 31. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 5.

Statement 6. More fisheries law enforcement presence and visibility is needed to protect the fish resources in West-central Montana, Region 2.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response-(n)
3.8	4	4	97.80%	307

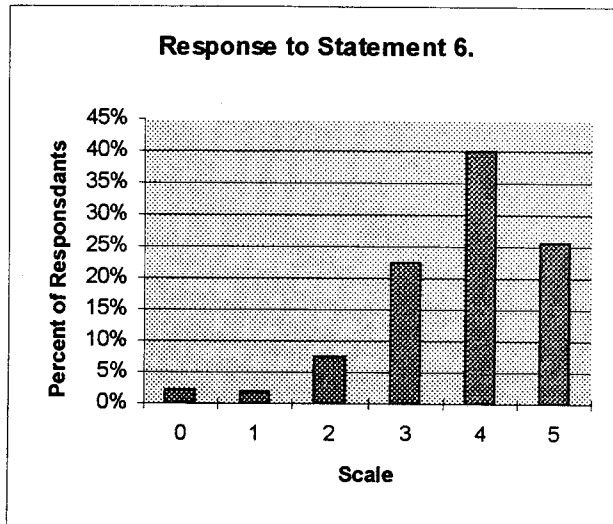


Figure 32. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 6.

Statement 7. Illegal introductions of exotic¹⁰ fish, invertebrates, and plants is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations and habitats in Montana.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response-(n)
4.4	5	5	98.10%	308

¹⁰ "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

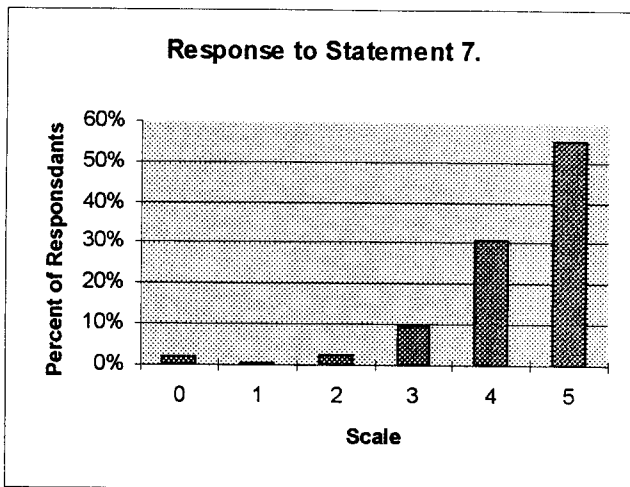


Figure 33. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 7.

Statement 8. Illegal introductions of disease organisms (e.g., Whirling Disease) is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations in Montana.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
4.6	5	5	96.50%	303

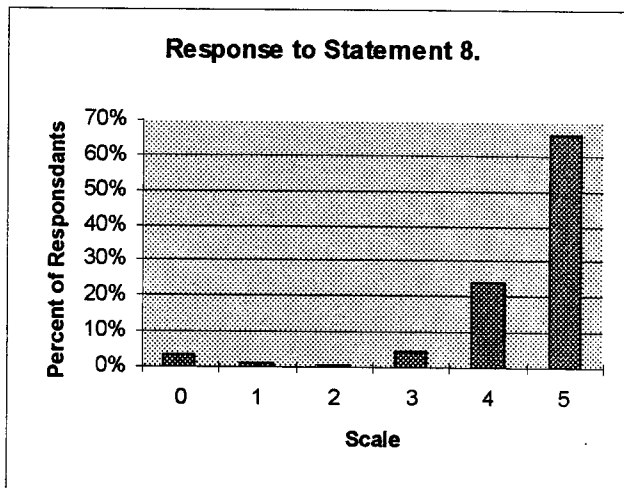


Figure 34. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 7.

Statement 9. Protecting all resident fish populations (e.g., grayling, rainbow, brook, cutthroat, and bull trout) and maintaining self-sustaining fisheries in Montana is a high priority.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response-(n)
4.6	5	5	97.80%	307

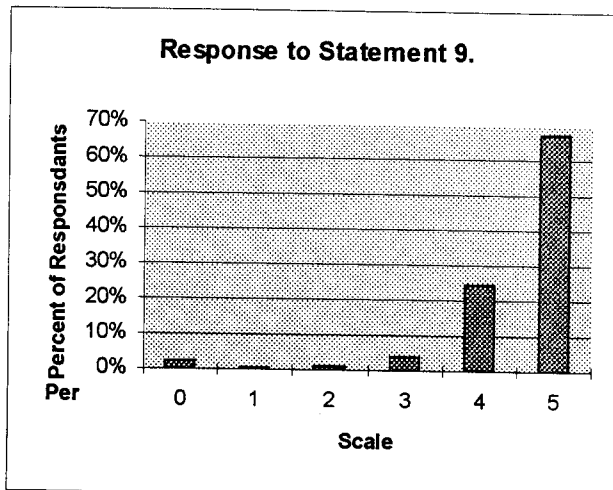


Figure 35. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 9.

Statement 10. It is not important to provide information to inexperienced anglers on the identification of various species of trout and resident fish -- in order to prevent violation of regulations or the unintentional take of protected species.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response-(n)
1.5	1	1	98.10%	308

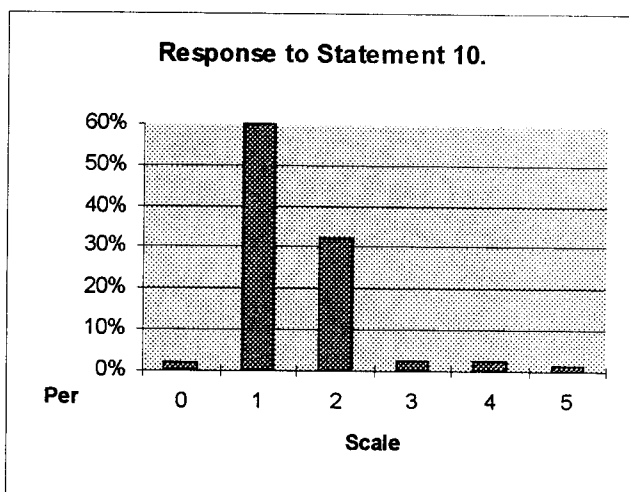


Figure 36. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 10.

Statement 11. The current level of voluntary public compliance with fishing regulations in West-central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response-(n)</i>
2.6	3	3	96.50%	303

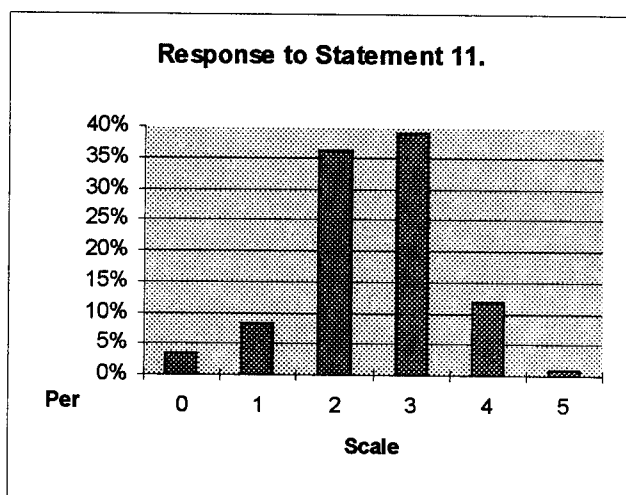


Figure 37. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 11.

Statement 12. The current level of public education -- by FWP enforcement -- on fishery resource issues and regulations in West-central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
2.7	3	3	97.10%	305

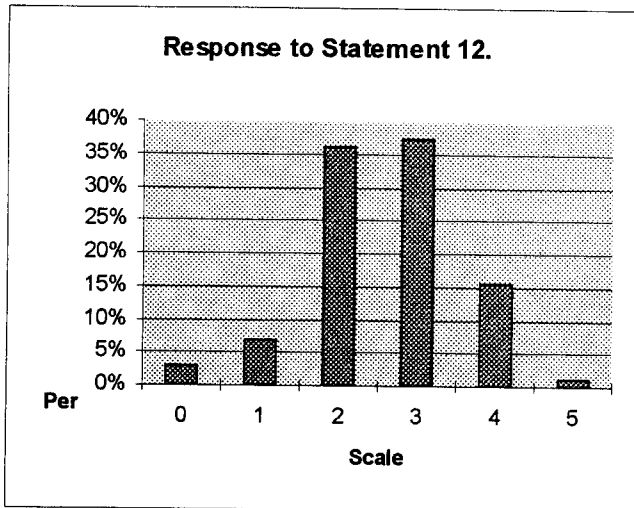


Figure 38. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 12.

Statement 13. The current level of public awareness of fishery enforcement issues and regulations in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Mean	Mode	Median	Response (%)	Response (n)
2.6	2	2	96.50%	303

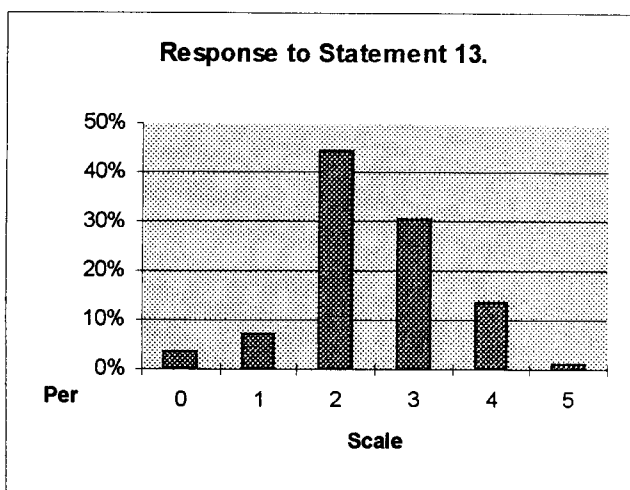


Figure 39. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 13.

Statement 14. The current level of public participation of fishery enforcement issues and regulations (e.g., providing conservation information to peers and reporting violations) in West-central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

<i>Mean</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Response (%)</i>	<i>Response (n)</i>
2.5	2	2	96.20%	302

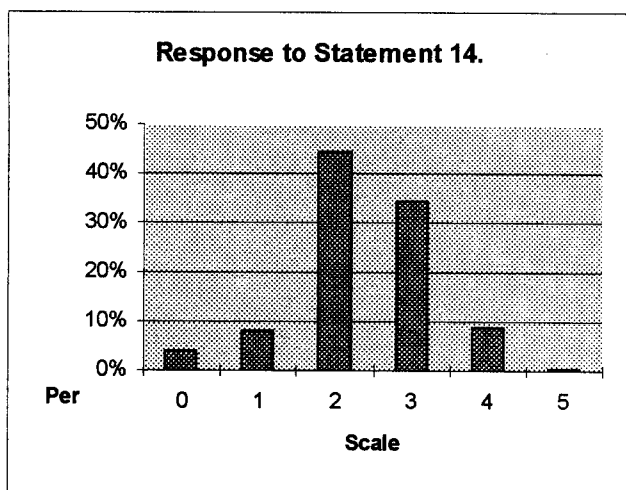


Figure 40. Frequency distribution of responses by interested citizens of Region 2 to the May 1996 public survey issue statement 14.

Statement 15. Any additional comments or issues you would like to address? (optional):

About 47% (147) of the respondents volunteered additional comments over a wide range of concerns. Please refer to Appendix 4 for specific comments.

Development of a Performance Based Management Plan

The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) is moving to a results-based management system -- that will link budget with performance. The Region 2 law enforcement division conducted this study to gather *up-to-date* information on the major resource enforcement & management issues facing our region and State -- as perceived by state MFWP fishery managers and the public. We believe a responsive management approach will help us develop priorities and solutions -- for the long-term health of Montana's lakes, streams, and self-sustaining resident fish populations. A performance based management plan developed in this manner will also serve to build public confidence and support of the enforcement program.

Successful planning and implementation is predicated on a sequence of time-tested steps. The planning process is inspired by a shared vision of the future which is consistent with the missions¹¹ and philosophies¹² of the state entities which manage the fishery resources. Goals and objectives are developed to answer the question "*Where do we want to be?*" Strategies and action plans are developed to discover "*How do we get there?*". In order to be accountable, we must determine "*How do we measure our progress?*" via performance standards, monitoring, and evaluation. Finally, in the real world of limited budgets, cost-effective resource allocation is needed to realize "*How do we get the most bang for the buck?*"

In summary, the components of strategic planning are (*Manageware*, State of Louisiana 1996):

- **Vision:** A compelling conceptual image of the desired future.
- **Goals:** The general end purposes toward which the effort is directed.
- **Objectives:** Specific and measurable targets for accomplishment.
- **Strategies:** The methods to accomplish goals and objectives.
- **Action Plans:** Detailed descriptions of how strategies will be implemented on an operational basis.
- **Accountability:** The methods used to measure results.
- **Resource allocation:** The determination of allotment of resources needed to carry out the strategies and achieve objectives, within the priority framework established in the goal-setting process (i.e., budgeting).

¹¹ Mission -- is a broad, comprehensive statement of the co-managers purpose.

¹² Philosophy -- the core values of the co-management entities, i.e., how we carry out the mission.

MFWP Region 2 Law Enforcement Vision and Goal**The Region 2 enforcement vision:**

The Region 2 Fisheries Enforcement Division of Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks will be dedicated to the protection of our diverse fisheries resources, their habitats and the ecological systems they depend on. We will strive to utilize partnerships with our publics and adaptively manage and protect these resources for current and future generations.

The Region 2 law enforcement goal:

To provide protection for native, resident, and ESA fish species. Emphasis will be placed on enforcement, education, and aquatic habitat protection while maintaining recreational opportunities for all who enjoy our regional rivers, lakes and streams.

Beginning in 1994, MFWP enforcement initiated basin-wide coordination -- including participation in the Columbia Basin Law Enforcement Council and obtaining additional funding (2 FTE's) from the Bonneville Power Administration. The BPA-enhanced resident fish enforcement provides an enforcement protocol that protects resident fish in the waters of Idaho, Montana, and adjacent areas in the Columbia Basin; especially protection of bull trout, Kootenai white sturgeon, and depleted resident fishes considered for ESA listings. Refer to Table 8 for a list of fish species of management concern to resident fish managers throughout the Columbia Basin; the Upper Columbia River (UCR) designation includes resident fish species in western Montana.

Goal for the Enhanced Columbia Basin Program: The goal of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks law enforcement effort is to provide for protection and enhancement of bull trout, Kootenai white sturgeon, and other depleted resident fishes, especially species petitioned or proposed for listing or listed under the ESA. The integrated CBLEC strategic plan provides a law enforcement protocol that will protect resident fish in the waters of Montana and adjacent areas in the Columbia Basin.

Table 8. Native and introduced exotic resident fish populations in the Columbia Basin that are targeted for management actions by the Resident Fish Managers Workgroup (Vigg 1996).

<i>Native Resident Fish:</i>	Scientific Name	ESA Designation	Subregion ¹³
Sturgeon Family	Acipenseridae		
White sturgeon ¹⁴	<u>Acipenser transmontanus</u>		LCR, LMC, UMC, UCR, LSR, USR
Kootenai River white sturgeon	<u>Acipenser transmontanus</u> spp.	Endangered	UCR ¹⁵
Salmon & Trout Family	Salmonidae		
Bull trout	<u>Salvelinus confluentus</u>	Warranted but precluded	LCR, LMC, UMC, UCR, LSR, USR
Red Band / rainbow trout	<u>Oncorhynchus mykiss</u> spp.	Status Review	LMC, UMC, UCR, LSR, USR
Westslope cutthroat trout	<u>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</u>		UCR, LSR
Coastal cutthroat trout	<u>Oncorhynchus clarki clarki</u>		LCR
Yellowstone cutthroat trout	<u>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</u>		USR
Kokanee ¹⁶	<u>Oncorhynchus nerka</u> spp.		UCR, LSR, USR
Mountain whitefish	<u>Prosopium williamsoni</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
Pigmy whitefish	<u>Prosopium coulteri</u>	Candidate (WA)	UCR
Codfish Family	Gadidae		
Burbot	<u>Lota lota</u>		UCR
Exotic Resident Fish:			
Salmon & trout Family	Salmonidae		
Lahontan cutthroat trout	<u>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</u>	Threatened	USR
rainbow trout	<u>Oncorhynchus mykiss</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
brown trout	<u>Oncorhynchus trutta</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
brook trout	<u>Salvelinus fontinalis</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
lake trout	<u>Salvelinus namaycush</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
lake whitefish	<u>Coregonus clupeaformis</u>		UCR
Arctic grayling	<u>Thymallus arcticus</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
Perch Family	Percidae		
yellow perch	<u>Perca flavescens</u>		UCR, LSR, USR
walleye	<u>Stizostedion vitreum vitreum</u>		LMC, UMC, UCR, USR
Sunfish Family	Centrarchidae		
largemouth bass	<u>Micropterus salmoides</u>		LMC, UMC, UCR, LSR, USR
smallmouth bass	<u>Micropterus dolomieu</u>		LMC, UMC, UCR, LSR, USR
crappie	<u>Pomoxis</u> spp.		LMC, UMC, LSR, USR
Pike Family	Esocidae		
northern pike	<u>Esox lucius</u>		UCR
Catfish Family	Ictaluridae		
channel catfish	<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u>		LMC, UMC, LSR, USR

¹³ The following abbreviations are used in this table: Lower Columbia River, LCR; Lower Mid-Columbia River, LMC; Upper Mid-Columbia River, UMC; Upper Columbia River, UCR; Lower Snake River, LSR; Upper Snake River, USR.

¹⁴ Both native and introduced exotic white sturgeon populations exist in the Snake Headwaters Subbasin of the Upper Snake River Subregion; the other subregions have exclusively native populations.

¹⁵ Existing in the Kootenai River/Lake system of Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia.

¹⁶ Both native and introduced exotic kokanee populations exist in different subbasins of the three subregions identified, i.e., UCR, LSR, and USR.

MFWP Region 2 Law Enforcement Objectives

The Region 2 fisheries law enforcement work plan includes goals, objectives, and detailed tasks for each objective (Appendix 5.1). Region 2 fisheries law enforcement objectives are:

- **Objective 1.** Provide a comprehensive law enforcement program for the protection of Region Two fisheries.
- **Objective 2.** Provide a public education program for the dissemination of information on special issues and regulations to the general public.
- **Objective 3.** Protect and preserve Montana's stream habitat's in their natural existing state in accordance with the state stream protection policy in 87-5-501 and the river restoration program.
- **Objective 4.** Enhance recreational opportunities for the public and provide a law enforcement program to protect private property and fishing access sites to maintain stream access by the public.
- **Objective 5.** Provide a law enforcement program with special emphasis on native and resident fish protection and education.

Although some objectives for Region 2 enforcement are specific to the local area, it is important that Montana's enforcement management framework is consistent with long-term resident fish management and enhancement efforts that are being conducted throughout the Columbia Basin (Vigg 1996; Figure 41).

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES:
Describe the direction and purpose of
fish and wildlife recovery efforts

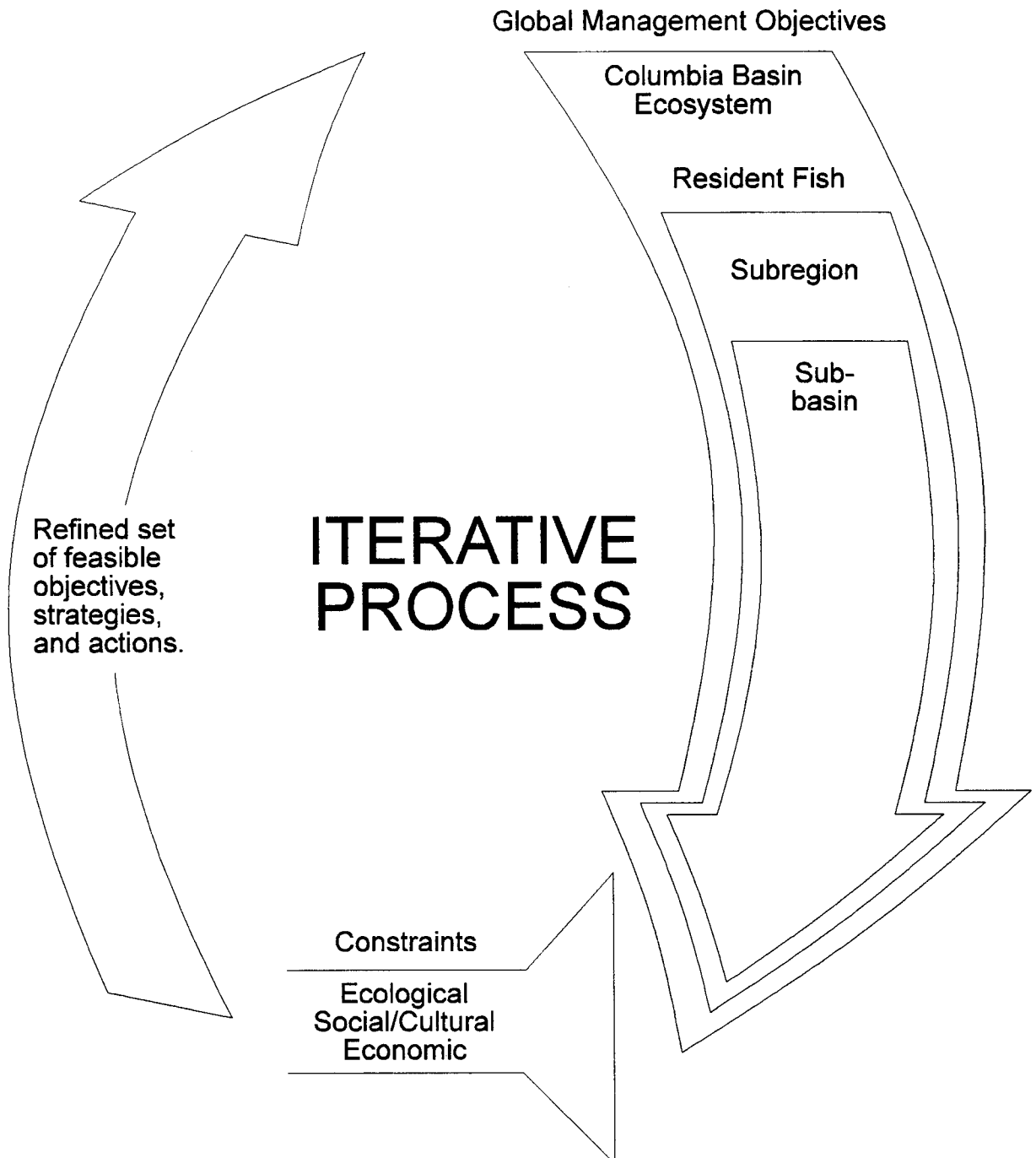


Figure 41. Development of management objectives, strategies, and actions (projects) within the framework of the Multi-year Integrated Work Plan.

A summary of the five primary objectives of the MFWP component of the BPA-funded Columbia Basin Law Enforcement Program is presented below. Refer to Appendix 5.2 for the detailed MFWP performance plan pursuant to the BPA-funded program.

- **Objective 1.** Provide increased levels of enforcement of fisheries and habitat laws.
- **Objective 2.** Improve cost-effectiveness of enforcement efforts.
- **Objective 3.** Optimize voluntary compliance with increased public involvement.
- **Objective 4.** Maximize efficacy of enforcement efforts through annual operational and 5-year strategic plans.
- **Objective 5.** Maximize the accountability of the LE program and its achievement of results for the protection of fish and their critical habitats.

All of the above objectives are intended to enhance the protection of anadromous and resident fish throughout the Columbia Basin -- with an emphasis on depleted resident fish stocks in Montana.

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Appendix 1. Managers Performance-Based Survey, May 20, 1996 Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Fisheries Law Enforcement -- Seeking to be Responsive to Current Issues, and Partners in the Management of Montana's Fishery Resources.

From: Mack Long, Game Warden Captain
Subject: Montana Region 2 Fisheries Law Enforcement
To: FWP Managers

Explanation of the format of this opinion/position questionnaire follows:

- a clear (concise & unambiguous) statement is made on a specific issue
- the response should be your best understanding of your agency's policy position
- the response is made on a scale of "1" to "5"
- "1" signifies strong disagreement with the statement
- "2" signifies moderate disagreement with the statement
- "3" signifies neutrality, lack of a position, or lack of knowledge
- "4" signifies moderate agreement with the statement
- "5" signifies strong agreement with the statement
- circle the number for your response to each statement
- you can chose not to respond to a specific issue (circle zero) -- if so, please provide a reason
- opportunity is provided at the end of the questionnaire to give clarification, caveats or qualifiers to the response (optional)
- Results will be presented as a frequency distribution, showing mode and mean

Please Mail or Fax to:

Address: Steven C. Vigg, Senior Consultant
 S.P. Cramer & Associates, Inc.
 42418 E. Larch Mountain Road
 Corbett, Oregon 97019
 Attn: Montana R-2 Responsive Management Survey

Name of Respondent: _____

(Desired but not required)

Job Title: _____

Date: _____

Section 1. Responses to issue statements relevant to law enforcement for protection of fish and habitat in Region 2, West-central Montana -- Statements 1 to 23.

Statement 1. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 2. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, especially for fish listed or considered for listing as "threatened or endangered" under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and state-listed species of special concern.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 3. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for all fish populations in Region 2.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 4. Fisheries law enforcement priorities in Region 2 should be integrated with regional fisheries management plans.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 5. It is important for Region 2 fisheries law enforcement management to be responsive to the public's changing demands, e.g., values, priorities and demographics, for the use of fishery resources.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 6. It is important for Region 2 fisheries law enforcement management to be responsive to the public's changing needs in order to alleviate conflicts among various user groups competing for a limited resource.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 7. Region 2 fisheries enforcement should give high priority to the protection of self-sustaining wild fish populations and their critical habitats.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 8. Region 2 fisheries enforcement should give high priority to the prevention of illegal introductions of exotic¹ aquatic species.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 9. Enforcement of harvest regulations and deterrence of illegal take of endemic resident fish is not an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

¹ "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

Statement 10. Even though our authority is limited, Region 2 fisheries enforcement should play a more active role in assisting regulatory agencies to enforce laws that protect fisheries habitat.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 11. Enforcement of regulations for water-based recreational activities -- in order to prevent user conflicts -- is not an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 12. Enhanced public information & education to promote public participation and voluntary compliance is an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 13. The increased public awareness & education efforts by Region 2 game wardens concerning depleted endemic fish stocks (e.g., bull trout) during the recent years has been beneficial for the fishery resource.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 14. At the field level, increased communication and cooperation between game wardens and fisheries biologists could enhance fish and habitat protection in Region 2.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 15. Increased enforcement presence with high visibility and public awareness has a deterrent effect on the illegal take of fish, thus increasing the survival and long-term production potential of Montana's fishery resources.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 16. Fisheries law enforcement does not play a major role in the prevention of exotic fish, plant, and pathogenic organism introductions in Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 17. Fisheries law enforcement should be involved in regulation of fish and live-bait transportation -- thus playing a major role in preventing exotic fish introductions in Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 18. Fisheries law enforcement should be involved in preventing the spread of fish diseases in Montana -- such as Whirling disease.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 19. The baseline level of fisheries enforcement effort in Region 2 (average 1990-1995 FTE= 12.5) is completely adequate; i.e., funding for additional enforcement officers would not be effective in providing additional protection of high priority fish stocks.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 20. The level of in-state human population increase, demand from out-of-state resource users, and overall natural resource utilization has increased greatly in Montana over the past decade, but the level of fisheries law enforcement protection (i.e., number of game wardens) has not increased proportionally.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Statement 21. Supplemental BPA funding for Montana game wardens (1 FTE in Region 1 and 1 FTE in Region 2 in 1996) combined with enhanced cooperation with other fisheries enforcement agencies throughout the Columbia Basin (e.g., USFWS, NMFS, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission) -- is beneficial for the protection of Montana's fishery resources.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

zero -- I choose not to respond, see explanation in Section 2 below

Question 22: Please list the top 5 fish populations in need of protection in Region 2.

Rank	Species
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Question 23: Please list the top 5 streams or lakes in need of protection in Region 2.

Rank	Stream/Lake
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Question 24. Rank the following according to what you see as the most important fisheries enforcement issues facing Region 2.

Rank	Issue
	Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate and plant introductions
	Poaching (illegal fishing)
	Whirling Disease
	Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts
	Protection of critical habitat from degradation
	Harvest regulations / voluntary compliance
	Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills
	Protection of spawners and redds
	Public education and awareness
	Public information
	Assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues
	Commercial use (outfitters and guides)
	Out-of-state user demand / non-resident anglers
	Other: (you specify)

Any additional comments or issues you would like to address? (optional):

Section 2. Explanation to non responsiveness, clarification or qualifiers for the response to issue statements (fill in the issue statement number and your comments).

Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #
Issue Statement #

Appendix 2. Public Opinion Survey -- May 20, 1996 Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Region 2 Fisheries law enforcement -- Seeking to be Responsive to Current Issues, and Partners in the Management of Montana's Fishery Resources.

From: Mack Long, Game Warden Captain, FWP, Region 2
Subject: Public Input on Enforcement Issues, West-central Montana
To: Interested Citizens and Sportspersons

Montana has a rich heritage of fish, wildlife, and natural resources. As the human population grows and the development of land and water increases, the balance of supply & demand for use of these natural resources will change. Game wardens and fishery managers work together to protect and enhance Montana's fish & wildlife and the habitat they depend on. The enforcement division is conducting a series of public meetings, along with this survey, to identify what is important to you as a fishery resource user. We need your help and input on the major resource management issues facing the State -- to develop priorities and solutions -- for the long-term health of Montana's lakes, streams, and self-sustaining resident fish populations. We appreciate your cooperation in taking time to fill out this questionnaire. If you request it in the space below, we will send you informational brochures on what FWP is doing to conserve & enhance our fishery resources. Please use the stamped/addressed envelope provided to return this survey.

I would like more information (circle): Yes or No

Name: _____
Address: _____

Part 1. Questions about you and what natural resources you use (information is optional):
Age: _____ **Years Montana Resident:** _____ **Circle: female or male**

I currently have a Montana state fishing license (circle): Yes or No
I plan on fishing in Montana during 1996 (circle): Yes or No

For anglers -- The main reason I fish is: (check one):

- _____ To relax
- _____ To be outdoors & enjoy natural beauty
- _____ To catch fish for food
- _____ The sport, skill, and thrill of catching fish
- _____ To catch a large "trophy" fish
- _____ To have a healthy family activity
- _____ Other: _____

I participate in the following activities (rank 1,2,3, etc. where 1 is most important):

Rank	Water-based Activity
	Boating (motorized)
	Jet Skis
	Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube
	Fishing - shore
	Fishing - motorized boat
	Fishing - float
	Bait fishing
	Fly fishing
	Hardware fishing
	Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)
	Exploring wilderness
	Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist
	Water Skiing
	Backpacking / camping at mountain lakes & streams
	Swimming
	Fishing with professional guide/outfitter
	Visitor / sight-seer
	Other: (specify)

When I participate in the water-based activities -- the following user groups detract from my experience or cause conflicts (rank 1,2,3, etc. where 1 is most important):

Rank	Competing User Group
	No problems or conflicts with other groups
	Boating (motorized)
	Jet Skis
	Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube
	Fishing - shore
	Fishing - motorized boat
	Fishing - float
	Bait fishing
	Fly fishing
	Hardware fishing
	Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)
	Exploring wilderness
	Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist
	Water Skiing
	Hiking / camping
	Swimming
	Professional guide/outfitter
	FWP Game Wardens & Biologists
	Visitor / sight-seer
	Other: (specify)

In regards to the following modes of transportation used to access the water-based recreational activities I participate in (rank 1,2,3, ... where 1 is most important):

Vehicles I use:

☐ Car, 2-wheel drive
☐ Recreational vehicle / camper
☐ 4-wheel drive
☐ Motorcycle / ATV
☐ Motorized boat
☐ Non-motorized boat
☐ Hiking / Backpacking
☐ Horseback
☐ Mountain Bike
☐ X-country ski
☐ Snowmobile
☐ Other: (specify) _____

Vehicles causing conflicts / problems

☐ Car, 2-wheel drive
☐ Recreational vehicle / camper
☐ 4-wheel drive
☐ Motorcycle / ATV
☐ Motorized boat
☐ Non-motorized boat
☐ Hiking / Backpacking
☐ Horseback
☐ Mountain Bike
☐ X-country ski
☐ Snowmobile
☐ Other (specify) _____

Part 2. Questions about natural resource management and fisheries law enforcement issues:

Where do you get information on fishing regulations?

☐ Friends / family
☐ Published fishing regulations
☐ FWP Regional Offices
☐ License clerks
☐ Sales Person (not specialized in licenses)
☐ Game Wardens
☐ FWP field biologists
☐ Other: _____

Do you read the Montana fishing regulation brochure each year before going fishing?
(circle) Yes or No

Do you take the fishing regulation brochure with you when going fishing?
(circle) Yes or No

If you read it, do you have trouble understanding the published Montana fishing regulations? (circle) Yes or No **If yes, what is the reason?**

Do you read the regulatory signs at fishing access points? (circle) Yes or No

How do you view being contacted by a game warden while fishing?

☐ **It makes my day!**

☐ **Informative**

☐ **Neutral**

☐ **Negative**

☐ **Other:** _____

Have you ever observed a fishing violation? (circle) Yes or No

If yes, how many times per year have you observed violations, on average? _____

Would you report a fishing violation if you observed it happen? (circle) Yes or No

How would you report a fishing violation? _____

On what fishery resource issues could Region 2 game wardens do a better job of protecting Montana's fishery resources? (rank 1,2,3, ... where 1 is most important):

☐ **License compliance**

☐ **User Group Conflicts**

☐ **Illegal fish introductions**

☐ **Preventing the spread of fish disease (for example, Whirling disease)**

☐ **Poaching (illegal fishing)**

☐ **Public Information & Education**

☐ **Protecting fish habitat**

☐ **Assisting regulatory agencies with environmental crime**

☐ **Other, not on list (specify):**

How many days per year do you go fishing, hunting, or participate in other forms of outdoor recreation in Montana? _____ days

When you are fishing, hunting, or engaged in other outdoor recreational activities in Montana, how frequently have you seen a Game Warden?

☐ **Never**

☐ **about one time per year**

☐ **less than a quarter of the time**

☐ **about half the time**

☐ **usually (3/4 of the time)**

Always

Rank the top three fishery enforcement issues in West-central Montana (Region 2) today (put 1,2,3 in the table below):

Rank	Issue
	Illegal exotic² fish, invertebrate & plant introductions
	Poaching (illegal fishing)
	Whirling Disease
	Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts
	Protection of critical habitat from degradation
	Harvest regulations / voluntary public compliance
	Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills
	Water quantity in streams and reservoirs -- diversions, irrigation withdrawals & downstream water demands
	Protection of spawning fish and their nests
	Public education and awareness (e.g., fish ID)
	Commercial exploitation (logging, mining, irrigation)
	Assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues
	Non-resident angler
	Commercial use (outfitters and guides)
	Other: (you specify)

² "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

Part 3. Please respond to the following issue statements:

- the response is made on a scale of "1" to "5"
- "1" signifies strong disagreement with the statement
- "2" signifies moderate disagreement with the statement
- "3" signifies neutrality, lack of a position, or lack of knowledge
- "4" signifies moderate agreement with the statement
- "5" signifies strong agreement with the statement
- circle the number for your response to each statement

Statement 1. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 2. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, for example cutthroat trout, bull trout, and grayling.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 3. I fully understand the State fishing regulations; the regulations are not too complex or difficult to read.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 4. When I encounter a Game Warden in the field, it detracts from my fishing or recreational experience.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 5. At present, poaching or other illegal take of fish and wildlife never occurs in West-central Montana, Region 2 -- it is not a problem.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 6. More fisheries law enforcement presence and visibility is needed to protect the fish resources in West-central Montana, Region 2.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 7. Illegal introductions of exotic³ fish, invertebrates, and plants is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations and habitats in Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 8. Illegal introductions of disease organisms (e.g., Whirling Disease) is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations in Montana.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 9. Protecting all resident fish populations (e.g., grayling, rainbow, brook, cutthroat, and bull trout) and maintaining self-sustaining fisheries in Montana is a high priority.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 10. It is not important to provide information to inexperienced anglers on the identification of various species of trout and resident fish -- in order to prevent violation of regulations or the unintentional take of protected species.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

³ "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

Statement 11. The current level of voluntary public compliance with fishing regulations in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 12. The current level of public education -- by FWP enforcement -- on fishery resource issues and regulations in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 13. The current level of public awareness of fishery enforcement issues and regulations in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Statement 14. The current level of public participation of fishery enforcement issues and regulations (e.g., providing conservation information to peers and reporting violations) in West -central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Any additional comments or issues you would like to address? (optional):

Appendix 3. Tabulation of the results of the May 20, 1996 managers survey.

Table 3.1. Specific responses (scale of 1 to 5) of 27 managers to 21 issue statements pertaining to fisheries law enforcement in Region 2. {NR signifies "no response"}

Issue #	Manager Identification Number																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4
2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5
3	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	2	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4
4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5
5	5	4	3	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	NR	4	4	NR	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4
6	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	1	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	4
7	5	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	NR	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	3
8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
9	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
10	4	4	3	5	NR	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	NR	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3
11	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	1	NR	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
12	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	5
13	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	NR	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	4	4	4
14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4
15	4	5	5	5	1	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	5
16	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	NR	4	5	5	1	4	3	2	3	4	4	1	4	1
17	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5
18	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	NR	5	NR	4	4	4	2	5	4	3	2	4	4	5
19	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	NR	NR	NR	3	1	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	2
20	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	NR	4	5	4	2	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	3	2	3	3
21	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	NR	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Dev. Mode	6	3	8	9	17	8	11	7	11	11	8	14	10	7	14	12	20	5	17	12	9	17	17	11	14	19	11

Table 3.2. Summary of deviation of specific managers responses from the modal responses of 21 issue statements.

Manager Number	Sum of Deviations from the Mode	Mean Deviations from Mode
1	6	0.286
2	3	0.143
3	8	0.381
4	9	0.429
5	17	0.810
6	8	0.381
7	11	0.524
8	7	0.333
9	11	0.524
10	11	0.524
11	8	0.381
12	14	0.667
13	10	0.476
14	7	0.333
15	14	0.667
16	12	0.571
17	20	0.952
18	5	0.238
19	17	0.810
20	12	0.571
21	9	0.429
22	17	0.810
23	17	0.810
24	11	0.524
25	14	0.667
26	19	0.905
27	11	0.524

Table 3.3 Statistical summary of responses to 21 issue statements.

Question	Mean	Mode	Median	Respnd%	Respnd-N
1	4.7	5	5	100.0%	27
2	4.6	5	5	100.0%	27
3	4.3	5	4	100.0%	27
4	4.6	5	5	100.0%	27
5	3.9	4	4	92.6%	25
6	3.9	4	4	100.0%	27
7	4.4	5	5	96.3%	26
8	5.0	5	5	100.0%	27
9	1.6	1	1	100.0%	27
10	3.7	4	4	92.6%	25
11	2.0	2	2	96.3%	26
12	4.6	5	5	100.0%	27
13	4.4	5	4.5	96.3%	26
14	4.6	5	5	100.0%	27
15	4.2	4	4	100.0%	27
16	2.7	1	2.5	96.3%	26
17	4.4	5	5	100.0%	27
18	4.0	4	4	92.6%	25
19	2.2	2	2	88.9%	24
20	4.0	4	4	96.3%	26
21	4.4	4	4	96.3%	26

S1. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	4%	1
4	Agree	26%	7
5	Strongly Agree	70%	19
Total		100%	27

S2. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, especially for fish listed

or considered for listing as "threatened or endangered" under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), and state-listed species of special concern.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	4%	1
4	Agree	33%	9
5	Strongly Agree	63%	17
Total		100%	27

S3. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for all fish populations in Region 2.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	4%	1
3	Neutral	7%	2
4	Agree	44%	12
5	Strongly Agree	44%	12
Total		100%	27

S4. Fisheries law enforcement priorities in Region 2 should be integrated with regional fisheries management plans.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	0%	0
4	Agree	37%	10
5	Strongly Agree	63%	17
Total		100%	27

S5. It is important for Region 2 fisheries law enforcement management to be responsive to the public's changing demands, e.g., values, priorities and demographics, for the use of fishery resources.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	7%	2
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	7%	2
3	Neutral	11%	3
4	Agree	59%	16
5	Strongly Agree	15%	4
Total		100%	27

S6. It is important for Region 2 fisheries law enforcement management to be responsive to the public's changing needs in order to alleviate conflicts among various user groups competing for a limited resource.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	4%	1
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	22%	6
4	Agree	52%	14
5	Strongly Agree	22%	6
Total		100%	27

S7. Region 2 fisheries enforcement should give high priority to the protection of self-sustaining wild fish populations and their critical habitats.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	4%	1
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	4%	1
3	Neutral	7%	2
4	Agree	33%	9
5	Strongly Agree	52%	14
Total		100%	27

S8. Region 2 fisheries enforcement should give high priority to the prevention of illegal introductions of exotic⁴ aquatic species.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	0%	0
4	Agree	4%	1
5	Strongly Agree	96%	26
Total		100%	27

S9. Enforcement of harvest regulations and deterrence of illegal take of endemic resident fish is not an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	52%	14
2	Disagree	44%	12
3	Neutral	0%	0
4	Agree	4%	1
5	Strongly Agree	0%	0
Total		100%	27

S10. Even though our authority is limited, Region 2 fisheries enforcement should play a more active role in assisting regulatory agencies to enforce laws that protect fisheries habitat.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	7%	2
1	Strongly Disagree	4%	1
2	Disagree	4%	1
3	Neutral	26%	7
4	Agree	44%	12
5	Strongly Agree	15%	4
Total		100%	27

⁴ "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

S11. Enforcement of regulations for water-based recreational activities -- in order to prevent user conflicts -- is not an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

Scale	Response	Percent	Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	4%		1
1	Strongly Disagree	30%		8
2	Disagree	44%		12
3	Neutral	11%		3
4	Agree	11%		3
5	Strongly Agree	0%		0
Total		100%		27

S12. Enhanced public information & education to promote public participation and voluntary compliance is an important aspect of the Region 2 fisheries enforcement program.

Scale	Response	Percent	Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%		0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%		0
2	Disagree	0%		0
3	Neutral	4%		1
4	Agree	33%		9
5	Strongly Agree	63%		17
Total		100%		27

S13. The increased public awareness & education efforts by Region 2 game wardens concerning depleted endemic fish stocks (e.g., bull trout) during the recent years has been beneficial for the fishery resource.

Scale	Response	Percent	Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	4%		1
1	Strongly Disagree	0%		0
2	Disagree	0%		0
3	Neutral	7%		2
4	Agree	41%		11
5	Strongly Agree	48%		13
Total		100%		27

S14. At the field level, increased communication and cooperation between game wardens and fisheries biologists could enhance fish and habitat protection in Region 2.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	4%	1
4	Agree	30%	8
5	Strongly Agree	67%	18
Total		100%	27

S15. Increased enforcement presence with high visibility and public awareness has a deterrent effect on the illegal take of fish, thus increasing the survival and long-term production potential of Montana's fishery resources.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	4%	1
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	7%	2
4	Agree	48%	13
5	Strongly Agree	41%	11
Total		100%	27

S16. Fisheries law enforcement does not play a major role in the prevention of exotic fish, plant, and pathogenic organism introductions in Montana.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	4%	1
1	Strongly Disagree	26%	7
2	Disagree	22%	6
3	Neutral	15%	4
4	Agree	26%	7
5	Strongly Agree	7%	2
Total		100%	27

S17. Fisheries law enforcement should be involved in regulation of fish and live-bait transportation -- thus playing a major role in preventing exotic fish introductions in Montana.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	0%	0
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	0%	0
3	Neutral	7%	2
4	Agree	41%	11
5	Strongly Agree	52%	14
Total		100%	27

S18. Fisheries law enforcement should be involved in preventing the spread of fish diseases in Montana -- such as Whirling disease.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	7%	2
1	Strongly Disagree	0%	0
2	Disagree	7%	2
3	Neutral	7%	2
4	Agree	56%	15
5	Strongly Agree	22%	6
Total		100%	27

S19. The baseline level of fisheries enforcement effort in Region 2 (average 1990-1995 FTE= 12.5) is completely adequate; i.e., funding for additional enforcement officers would not be effective in providing additional protection of high priority fish stocks.

Scale	Response	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	11%	3
1	Strongly Disagree	19%	5
2	Disagree	44%	12
3	Neutral	19%	5
4	Agree	7%	2
5	Strongly Agree	0%	0
Total		100%	27

S20. The level of in-state human population increase, demand from out-of-state resource users, and overall natural resource utilization has increased greatly in Montana over the past decade, but the level of fisheries law enforcement protection (i.e., number of game wardens) has not increased proportionally.

Scale	Response	Percent	Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	4%		1
1	Strongly Disagree	0%		0
2	Disagree	7%		2
3	Neutral	22%		6
4	Agree	33%		9
5	Strongly Agree	33%		9
Total		100%		27

S21. Supplemental BPA funding for Montana game wardens (1 FTE in Region 1 and 1 FTE in Region 2 in 1996) combined with enhanced cooperation with other fisheries enforcement agencies throughout the Columbia Basin (e.g., USFWS, NMFS, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and the Inter-Tribal Fish Commission) -- is beneficial for the protection of Montana's fishery resources.

Scale	Response	Percent	Frequency	Frequency
0	No Response	4%		1
1	Strongly Disagree	0%		0
2	Disagree	0%		0
3	Neutral	4%		1
4	Agree	48%		13
5	Strongly Agree	44%		12
Total		100%		27

Table 3.4. Manager's rating of the top 5 fish populations in need of protection in Region 2 (Question 22).

Fish Species / Population	Percent of Score	Score	Ranking				
			1	2	3	4	5
Bull trout: (general)	34.2%	92	17	1	1	0	0
Bull trout: Blackfoot System (fluvial)	5.6%	15	3	0	0	0	0
Bull trout: lower Clark Fork	1.9%	5	0	0	1	1	0
Bull trout: middle Clark Fork	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bull trout: Rock Creek	3.7%	10	0	2	0	1	0
Bull trout: Clearwater River Chain of Lakes	0.4%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bull trout: Clearwater Drainage (adfluvial)	1.1%	3	0	0	0	1	1
Subtotal Bull trout	46.8%	126	20	3	2	3	2
Westslope Cutthroat trout: (general)	20.8%	56	1	12	1	0	0
Westslope Cutthroat trout: Blackfoot River	4.1%	11	0	2	1	0	0
Westslope Cutthroat trout: large rivers region-wide	1.5%	4	0	1	0	0	0
Westslope Cutthroat trout: Rock Creek	1.9%	5	0	1	0	0	1
Westslope Cutthroat trout: Clearwater Drainage (adfluvial)	0.4%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal Cutthroat trout	28.6%	77	1	16	2	0	2
Brown trout: (general)	5.2%	14	0	1	1	3	1
Brown trout: Clark Fork	1.1%	3	0	0	1	0	0
Brown trout: Warm Springs Ponds	0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Brook trout: Georgetown	1.1%	3	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Brown trout	8.2%	22	0	1	3	4	1
Rainbow trout: (general)	5.9%	16	0	0	4	2	0
Rainbow trout: Georgetown	0.4%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rainbow trout: Warm Springs Ponds	0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Subtotal Rainbow trout	7.1%	19	0	0	4	3	1
Grayling: (general)	5.6%	15	0	1	3	1	0
Mountain whitefish (general)	1.1%	3	0	0	0	0	3
All introduced salmonids	0.4%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sturgeon: R1	0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Bass	0.4%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Anurans (Amphibians)	1.1%	3	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Other Species	2.6%	7	0	0	1	1	2

Table 3.5. Manager's ranking of top 5 river systems and lakes in need of protection in Region 2 (Response to Question 23).

River Systems / Lakes		Percent	Score	Ranking				
River Systems				1	2	3	4	5
Blackfoot River		23.6%	67	11	2	1	0	1
N. Fork Blackfoot River		6.0%	17	2	1	1	0	0
Blackfoot Tributaries		2.8%	8	0	2	0	0	0
Copper Creek		1.1%	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gold Creek		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Monture Creek		2.8%	8	0	1	1	0	1
Blackfoot System	Subtotal	37.0%	105	13	6	4	1	2
Clearwater River (General)		2.5%	7	0	0	1	2	0
Blanchard Creek		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Clearwater System	Subtotal	3.2%	9	0	0	1	3	0
Clark Fork River		12.0%	34	1	5	2	1	1
Clark Fork River: Milltown Dam		0.4%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Clark Fork River below Milltown Dam		3.9%	11	1	0	0	3	0
Clark Fork River above Missoula		1.8%	5	0	0	1	1	0
Rock Creek		14.4%	41	2	4	5	0	0
Mainstem Fish Creek		1.4%	4	0	0	1	0	1
W. Fork Fish Creek		1.8%	5	0	1	0	0	1
Flint Creek		1.1%	3	0	0	1	0	0
Clark Fork System	Subtotal	36.6%	104	4	10	10	5	4
E. Fork Bitterroot River		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Bitterroot River		7.4%	21	0	3	2	1	1
Upper Bitterroot River		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Bitterroot River: de-watering		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Bitterroot System	Subtotal	9.5%	27	0	3	2	4	1
RIVERS	Total	86.3%	245	17	19	17	13	7
Lakes and Ponds								
Upsata Lake		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Swan-Seeley Chain Lakes		1.8%	5	1	0	0	0	0
Blackfoot Drainage	Subtotal	2.5%	7	1	0	0	1	0
Seeley Lake		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Clearwater River Chain of Lakes		4.6%	13	2	0	1	0	0
Clearwater Drainage	Subtotal	5.3%	15	2	0	1	1	0
Georgetown Lake		1.4%	4	0	1	0	0	0
Medicine Lake		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
Clark Fork - Warm Springs Ponds		1.4%	4	0	1	0	0	0
Warm Springs / Job Corps Ponds		1.8%	5	1	0	0	0	0
Clark Fork Drainage	Subtotal	5.3%	15	1	2	0	1	0
Backcountry Lakes		0.7%	2	0	0	0	1	0
LAKES	Total	13.7%	39	4	2	1	4	0
TOTAL		100.0%	284	21	21	18	17	7

Table 3.6. Manager's ranking the of the most important fisheries enforcement issues facing Region 2 (Response to Question 24).

Region 2 Enforcement Issue	Score ⁵ (%)	Score	Level ⁶	Number of Responses for each Rank												
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate and plant introductions	12.7%	290	H	11	6	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public education and awareness	10.9%	249	H	2	6	6	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Poaching (illegal fishing)	10.6%	243	H	5	4	5	0	2	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Harvest regulations / voluntary compliance	9.4%	215	H	5	1	1	6	3	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Public information	8.2%	188	M	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	0
Protection of spawners and redds	8.0%	184	M	2	1	1	3	4	4	1	0	3	3	1	0	0
Protection of critical habitat from degradation	7.9%	182	M	4	2	2	0	1	2	4	2	2	1	0	2	1
Increasing user group demands for limited resources – resulting in conflicts	7.6%	175	M	0	1	2	1	3	2	5	4	2	4	1	0	0
Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills	6.0%	137	L	0	3	0	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	0	4
Whirling Disease	5.9%	136	L	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	4
Commercial use (outfitters and guides)	4.8%	109	L	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	3	1
Assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues	4.5%	102	L	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	1	5	4	1
Out-of-state user demand / non-resident anglers	3.2%	74	L	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	7	4
Other (Compliance rules & regs. on fish pond licenses)	0.3%	6	L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

⁵ Percent of the total number of points, i.e., 2,290.

⁶ Subjective level of concern: H= high; M= medium; L=low.

Appendix 4. Tabulation of the results of the May 20, 1996 public survey.**Part 1. Questions about you and what natural resources you use:**

Q1. I would like more information: Yes (Y) or No (N)

Statistical Summary

Yes	133
No	51
Blank	130
Total	314

Q2. Name**Statistical Summary**

Names:	212
Blank:	102
Total	314

Q3. Age**Statistical Summary**

Min:	20
Max:	88
Mode:	44
Median:	46
Mean:	47.0
Blank:	11
Respond:	303

Frequency Distribution

Age	Cum.	Number
0-19	0	0
20-29	32	32
30-39	97	65
40-49	182	85
50-59	242	60
60-69	279	37
70-79	299	20
80-89	303	4
90-99	303	0
Total:		303

Q4. Years Montana Resident

Statistical Summary

Min:	0.5
Max:	88
Mode:	3
Median:	20
Mean:	24.1
Blank:	33
Respond:	281

Frequency Distribution

Years	Cum.	Number
0 to 1	15	15
2 to 9	84	69
10 to 19	131	47
20 to 29	180	49
30 to 39	217	37
40 to 49	248	31
50 to 59	267	19
60 to 69	273	6
70 to 79	278	5
80 to 89	281	3
Total:		281

Q5. female (F) or male (M)

Statistical Summary

Female	22
Male	267
Blank	25
Total	314

Q6. I currently have a Montana state fishing license: Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	284	90.4%
No	20	6.4%
Blank	10	3.2%
Total	314	100%

Q7. I plan on fishing in Montana during 1996: Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	286	91.1%
No	6	1.9%
Blank	22	7.0%
Total	314	100%

Q8. For anglers -- The main reason I fish is:

The main reason I fish is:	First Choice	Percent	Any Rank Checked	Percent
To relax	20	7.8%	71	13.7%
To be outdoors & enjoy natural beauty	100	38.9%	159	30.6%
To catch fish for food	19	7.4%	50	9.6%
The sport, skill, and thrill of catching fish	96	37.4%	150	28.8%
To catch a large "trophy" fish	2	0.8%	33	6.3%
To have a healthy family activity	14	5.4%	51	9.8%
Other:	6	2.3%	6	1.2%
Total	257	100.0%	520	100.0%

The main reason I fish is:	Total Number of Respondents that Checked Category	Percent
To relax	71	22.6%
To be outdoors & enjoy natural beauty	159	50.6%
To catch fish for food	50	15.9%
The sport, skill, and thrill of catching fish	150	47.8%
To catch a large "trophy" fish	33	10.5%
To have a healthy family activity	51	16.2%
Other:	6	1.9%
Total Respondents		n= 314

Comments (other reasons I fish):
<p>ALL THE ABOVE (n= 15)</p> <p>IT'S FUN, I FISH CATCH & RELEASE</p> <p>GUIDING</p> <p>TEACH OTHER HOW TO FISH</p> <p>TO TRY TO FIGURE OUT YOUR FISHING REGULATIONS</p> <p>HELP MY CHILDREN TO LEARN TO LIVE OFF THE LAND</p> <p>TO GAIN MORE FISHING TALES</p>

Q9. I participate in the following activities (rank 1,2,3, etc. where 1 is most important) -- Rank Water-based Activity

Water Based Activity of Respondent	Frequency of Ranks												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10		
Boating (motorized)	14	10	24	2	3	4	4	2	2	5	9	79	
Jet Skis	2	0	18	1	2	1	1	1	0	5	10	41	
Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube	23	27	29	19	14	10	7	4	3	6	7	149	
Fishing - shore	80	47	26	23	10	10	6	8	3	1	2	216	
Fishing - motorized boat	30	29	25	9	5	5	5	2	6	4	6	126	
Fishing - float	49	57	36	7	7	3	6	5	2	4	3	179	
Bait fishing	27	16	32	8	8	8	6	7	2	2	6	122	
Fly fishing	149	45	28	8	8	3	4	2	1	2	3	253	
Hardware fishing	22	24	26	13	11	10	4	2	4	2	4	122	
Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)	65	23	25	14	7	7	4	1	2	5	5	158	
Exploring wilderness	28	45	24	19	11	9	7	6	5	3	4	161	
Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist	28	36	31	14	15	9	7	6	3	4	6	159	
Water Skiing	0	3	20	2	3	0	1	1	2	9	11	52	
Backpacking / camping at mountain lakes & streams	32	29	33	12	22	9	10	6	4	6	6	169	
Swimming	10	16	18	4	4	6	7	5	5	5	9	89	
Fishing with professional guide/outfitter	13	1	25	4	3	2	0	1	2	9	11	71	
Visitor / sight-seer	8	12	12	1	4	4	2	4	1	6	9	63	

Other: (specify)	
1	BOW HUNTING
2	CAMPING
3	FALCONRY
4	FISH RIVERS
5	GUIDING: FISHING / ARCHERY / RIFLE
6	HIKING
7	HORSE BACK RIDING (n= 2)
8	HORSE CAMPING / FISHING
9	HORSE PACKING
10	HORSEBACK CAMPING / OBSERVATION
11	ICE FISHING
12	NO MOTOR, ROW BOAT FISHING
13	PHOTOGRAPHY-WILDLIFE
14	PROSPECTING
15	SAILBOARD / WINDSURF (n= 2)
16	SPORTING CLAYS
17	TRAPPING

Rank	Water Based Activity	Total Rank Score	Percent of Total Rank Score
1	Fly fishing	2,266	14.0%
2	Fishing - shore	1,758	10.8%
3	Fishing - float	1,446	8.9%
4	Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)	1,263	7.8%
5	Exploring wilderness	1,182	7.3%
6	Backpacking / camping at mountain lakes & streams	1,181	7.3%
7	Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist	1,144	7.1%
8	Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube	1,028	6.3%
9	Fishing - motorized boat	924	5.7%
10	Hardware fishing	885	5.5%
11	Bait fishing	868	5.4%
12	Swimming	533	3.3%
13	Boating (motorized)	510	3.1%
14	Fishing with professional guide/outfitter	417	2.6%
15	Visitor / sight-seer	368	2.3%
16	Water Skiing	245	1.5%
17	Jet Skis	205	1.3%
	Total	16,219	100%

Q10. When I participate in the water-based activities -- the following user groups detract from my experience or cause conflicts (rank 1,2,3, etc. where 1 is most important) --Rank Competing User Group.

Water Based Activity	Frequency of Ranks											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	Total
Detracting or Causing Conflicts	63	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
No problems or conflicts with other groups	63	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Boating (motorized)	35	66	19	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	129
Jet Skis	152	36	11	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	206
Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube	11	9	16	4	1	2	2	1	0	3	1	50
Fishing - shore	2	4	15	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	33
Fishing - motorized boat	19	15	30	5	3	2	2	1	0	4	1	82
Fishing - float	12	9	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	5	3	44
Bait fishing	7	12	24	8	3	0	1	2	0	5	2	64
Fly fishing	5	2	14	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	3	32
Hardware fishing	4	5	22	5	2	1	1	3	0	4	2	49
Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)	7	3	13	1	1	1	4	0	0	6	0	36
Exploring wilderness	2	0	14	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	2	27
Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist	6	2	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	30
Water Skiing	23	33	40	10	3	2	0	1	1	2	0	115
Hiking / camping	3	1	13	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	1	26
Swimming	3	15	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	40
Professional guide/outfitter	24	17	17	2	8	0	1	1	0	3	1	74
FWP Game Wardens & Biologists	4	3	12	1	2	1	0	1	1	5	1	31
Visitor / sight-seer	4	5	14	5	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	34

Other: (specify)	
1	TOURISTS WITH MOTORHOMES ON ROCK CREEK RD
2	UNREGULATED FLOATERS
3	RIVER FLOATERS
4	OFF ROAD VEHICLES
5	ROAD HUNTERS
6	DIVERS
7	ROAD HUNTERS
8	PEOPLE WHO BLOCK BOAT RAMPS TO READY THEIR BOATS
9	LITTERERS
10	WIND SURFERS
11	SNOWMOBILES
12	LLAMAS
13	PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS
14	HOMEOWNERS NEAR STREAMS

Rank	Water Based Activity that Detracts or Causes Conflicts	Total Rank Score	Percent of Total Rank Score
1	Jet Skis	1,959	20.6%
2	Boating (motorized)	1,146	12.0%
3	Water Skiing	952	10.0%
4	No problems or conflicts with other groups	817	8.6%
5	Fishing - motorized boat	644	6.8%
6	Professional guide/outfitter	602	6.3%
7	Bait fishing	460	4.8%
8	Canoeing, rafting, kayaking, float tube	378	4.0%
9	Hardware fishing	331	3.5%
10	Fishing - float	318	3.3%
11	Swimming	295	3.1%
12	Visitor / sight-seer	251	2.6%
13	Hunting (waterfowl, etc.)	241	2.5%
14	Fish & Wildlife observation / photography / naturalist	211	2.2%
15	Fishing - shore	201	2.1%
16	Fly fishing	201	2.1%
17	FWP Game Wardens & Biologists	198	2.1%
18	Hiking / camping	158	1.7%
19	Exploring wilderness	157	1.7%
	Total	9,515	100.0%

Q11. In regards to the following modes of transportation used to access the water-based recreational activities I participate in (rank 1,2,3, ... where 1 is most important). Vehicles I use:

Water Based Activity -- Vehicles I use:	Frequency of Ranks												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	Total	
Car, 2-wheel drive	96	30	26	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	162	
Recreational vehicle / camper	31	17	23	10	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	89	
4-wheel drive	152	41	15	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	218	
Motorcycle / ATV	7	12	24	3	2	4	0	2	0	3	0	57	
Motorized boat	18	26	29	8	4	2	0	1	2	2	0	92	
Non-motorized boat	31	39	30	14	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	124	
Hiking / Backpacking	42	52	46	13	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	164	
Horseback	22	22	23	2	3	2	2	4	0	2	0	82	
Mountain Bike	10	11	24	9	8	2	3	0	2	2	1	72	
X-country ski	8	3	19	6	3	4	2	1	1	3	3	53	
Snowmobile	7	3	22	4	3	2	2	0	1	6	0	50	

Other: (specify)	
1	HORSE
2	ON FOOT
3	WHEELCHAIR
4	LLAMA
5	HELICOPTER
6	WALK

Rank	Water Based Activity -- Vehicles I use:	Total Rank Score	Percent of Total Rank Score
1	4-wheel drive	2,069	21.0%
2	Car, 2-wheel drive	1,494	15.2%
3	Hiking / Backpacking	1,406	14.3%
4	Non-motorized boat	1,044	10.6%
5	Recreational vehicle / camper	749	7.6%
6	Motorized boat	745	7.6%
7	Horseback	666	6.8%
8	Mountain Bike	531	5.4%
9	Motorcycle / ATV	432	4.4%
10	X-country ski	357	3.6%
11	Snowmobile	345	3.5%
	Total	9,837	100.0%

Q12. In regards to the following modes of transportation used to access the water-based recreational activities I participate in (rank 1,2,3, ... where 1 is most important). Vehicles causing conflicts / problems:

Water Based Activity -- Vehicles causing Conflicts / Problems:	Frequency of Ranks											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	Total
Car, 2-wheel drive	7	5	17	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	55
Recreational vehicle / camper 4-wheel drive	16	14	21	3	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	39
Motorcycle / ATV	113	41	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	61
Motorized boat	39	20	22	5	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	168
Non-motorized boat	6	1	14	1	1	0	2	2	3	2	0	94
Hiking / Backpacking	0	2	14	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	32
Horseback	8	7	15	2	0	2	1	1	1	4	0	25
Mountain Bike	7	22	14	4	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	41
X-country ski	2	3	13	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	55
Snowmobile	31	25	21	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	26

Other: (specify)	
1	JET SKI (n= 7)
2	4 WHEELER
3	OUT OF STATERS

Rank	Water Based Activity -- Vehicles causing Conflicts / Problems:	Total Rank Score	Percent of Total Rank Score
1	Motorcycle / ATV	1,584	27.9%
2	Motorized boat	818	14.4%
3	Snowmobile	740	13.0%
4	Recreational vehicle / camper	503	8.9%
5	4-wheel drive	487	8.6%
6	Mountain Bike	431	7.6%
7	Horseback	300	5.3%
8	Car, 2-wheel drive	292	5.1%
9	Non-motorized boat	216	3.8%
10	X-country ski	167	2.9%
11	Hiking / Backpacking	144	2.5%
	Total	5,680	100.0%

Part 2. Questions about natural resource management and fisheries law enforcement issues:

Q13. Where do you get information on fishing regulations? :

Source of Information on Fishing Regulations	Frequency of Ranks								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Friends / family	29	5	2	4	1	0	0	1	42
Published fishing regulations	252	7	3	1	0	1	0	0	264
FWP Regional Offices	58	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	76
License clerks	65	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	80
Sales Person (not specialized in licenses)	13	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	20
Game Wardens	56	6	7	3	2	0	0	0	74
FWP field biologists	25	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	35

Other: (specify)	
1	NEWSPAPER RELEASES

Rank	Source of Information on Fishing Regulations	Total Rank Score	Percent of Total Rank Score
1	Published fishing regulations	2,091	46.1%
2	License clerks	617	13.6%
3	FWP Regional Offices	583	12.9%
4	Game Wardens	555	12.2%
5	Friends / family	304	6.7%
6	FWP field biologists	257	5.7%
7	Sales Person (not specialized in licenses)	129	2.8%
	Total	4,536	100%

Q14. Do you read the Montana fishing regulation brochure each year before going fishing? Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	265	84.4%
No	43	13.7%
Blank	6	1.9%
Total	314	100%

Q15. Do you take the fishing regulation brochure with you when going fishing? Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	201	64.0%
No	104	33.1%
Blank	9	2.9%
Total	314	100%

Q16. If you read it, do you have trouble understanding the published Montana fishing regulations? Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	60	19.1%
No	235	74.8%
Blank	19	6.1%
Total	314	100%

Q17. If yes, what is the reason?

Comments:	52
Blank:	262
Total	314

1	WORDING IS SOMETIMES MISLEADING
2	POORLY WRITTEN. ONE STATEMENT CONTRADICTS ANOTHER
3	TO BROAD AND VAGUE. SOME ARE TOO LEGALLY WRITTEN
4	TO MANY DIFFERENT REGULATIONS ON DIFFERENT STREAMS. THE WORDING CAN BE MISCONSTRUED PERTAINING TO AREA
5	GENERALLY A BIT CONFUSING AS TO JUST WHERE SPECIFIC RULES COVER AND WHERE OTHER RULES APPLY
6	TO MANY VARIED RULES WITHIN SMALL AREAS. SLOT LIMITS, NUMBER

	OF RODS, OPEN & CLOSED STRETCHES ON SAME STREAM
7	WHEN FISHING IN NEW FISHING AREA NOT REAL SURE OF BOUNDARIES
8	NOT KNOWING SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS N, S, E, W. NOT KNOWING LANDMARKS
9	WHEN YOU TRAVEL TO AREAS FOR THE FIRST TIME YOU NEED TO FIND OUT THE LAND MARKS YOU LIST IN THE BOOK BUT MOST LAND MARKS ARE NOT MARKED
10	ONLY WHERE SECTIONS OF WATERWAYS (RIVERS) HAVE SPECIFIC REGULATIONS, MAINLY BECAUSE OF LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF LANDMARKS OR BOUNDARIES
11	MAPS AND AREAS OPEN AND NOT OPEN ARE CONFUSING
12	WORDING AND BOUNDARIES
13	TO MANY AMBIGUOUS REGULATIONS ESPECIALLY IF YOU FISH MORE THAN ONE DRAINAGE OR LOCATION FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME
14	CONFUSING-SOMETIMES HARD TO INTERPRET
15	EVERY TIME FOR CHANGE HOLES YOU HAVE NEW MILES
16	TOO COMPLICATED
17	PICTURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VARIOUS FISH ARE NOT AS ACCURATE OR CLEAR AS THEY COULD BE
18	LIMITS ON FISH I CAN CATCH AND KEEP IT SEEMS TO ME TOO COMPLICATED-TOO MANY VARIATIONS
19	INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT TOO CLEAR AND THIS MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO SOME OF THE DARBY RESIDENTS DOING BAIT FISHING DOWNSTREAM FROM DARBY BRIDGE (WHERE IT'S SUPPOSED TO BE ARTIFICIAL)
20	SOMEWHAT COMPLICATED-DIFFERENT REGS FOR VARIOUS AREAS
21	OBSURE
22	CLEARER ON BAG LIMITS
23	A LOT OF VERY SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFYING INFORMATION WHICH IS NOT ALWAYS RECOGNIZABLE TO NEWCOMERS, ESPECIALLY
24	TO MANY REGULATIONS FOR GIVING AREAS, FISH HERE, NOT THERE, CLOSED AREA, CATCH AND RELEASE, ETC.
25	CONFUSING LANGUAGE, INFORMATION IN SEVERAL PLACES FOR A SPECIFIC AREA
26	SPECIAL REGULATIONS SHOULD BE LISTED RIGHT WITH EACH BODY OF WATER ON THE SAME PAGE
27	YOUR REGULATIONS ARE UNNECESSARILY COMPLEX AND CONFUSING! OFTEN WE CAN SEE NO REASON OR LOGIC BEHIND THEM.
28	I DON'T BUT A LOT OF OTHER PEOPLE DO
29	SOMETIMES IT IS NOT CLEAR WHEN EXPLAINING REGS ALONG STRETCHES OF THE SAME RIVER, FOR EXAMPLE
30	LOTS OF NUANCES & OBSTACLES BUT THE HUNTING REGS ARE FAR WORSE
31	NOT SPECIFIC ENOUGH FOR EACH AREA
32	TOO MANY REGS FOR TOO MANY STREAMS & LAKES
33	REF. 96 REGULATIONS. ITEM ON PROTECTING FLOATATION DEVICES REQUIRED FOR RAFTING POORLY WRITTEN. DIFFICULT TO INTERPRET
34	GRAY AREAS
35	IN READING THE CURRENT 96-97 REGULATIONS FOR THE LITTLE

	BLACKFOOT RIVER. I COULDN'T TELL IF IT WAS CATCH & RELEASE ALL THE YEAR WITH AN EXTENDED SEASON FOR CATCH & RELEASE DEC 1-MAY OR SPECIFIC BAIT ONLY OR IF IT WAS CATCH & RELEASE ONLY
36	THERE IS JUST TOO MANY RULES, ALL DIFFERENT IN DIFFERENT PLACES
37	VERY CONFUSING ON THE DIFFERENT PORTIONS OF THE RIVERS. VERY CONFUSING ON THE REGION TO REGION OR AREA TO AREA
38	SOMETIME THE WORDING IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND. IF THERE COULD POSSIBLY BE A SPECIFIC LISTING OF WHERE YOU CAN GO AND NOT GO, ETC. RATTLESNAKE CREEK IS ONE EXAMPLE THAT I HAVE A DIFFICULT TIME UNDERSTANDING
39	NOT WORDED WELL
40	IT ISN'T VERY CLEAR
41	WHERE CATCH & RELEASE BOUNDARIES ARE & FISH LIMITS
42	I READ WHAT AREA APPLIES TO ME
43	ONLY PARTIALLY IT IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT TO TELL WHAT BAITS ARE ALLOWED ON WHAT RIVER OR SECTION OF RIVER WHERE CAN I TAKE THE KIDS TO FISH WITH BAIT AND NOT HAVE RULE CONFLICTS
44	SOME LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS
45	GENERALLY CLEAR, YET SOME SPECIFICS FOR STREAMS OR LAKES, REGARDING TIME, SECTION OR SPECIES IS CHALLENGING TO DETERMINE
46	TOO CONFUSING. ALSO VERY COMPLICATED
47	COMPLICATED
48	SURE DOES SEEM LIKE EVERY YEAR IT GETS MORE COMPLICATED AND YOU NEED AN ATTORNEY WITH YOU TO MAKE SURE YOUR RIGHT
49	YOU NEED A LAWYER (I AM ONE), A SURVEYOR AND AN ENTOMOLOGIST TO GO FISHING. THE REGULATIONS ARE TOO COMPLEX AND POORLY WRITTEN
50	TOO MANY REGULATIONS AND TOO COMPLICATED
51	ACCESS AND LIMIT LAWS ARE TOO BROKEN UP AND COMPLICATED. NOT ENOUGH CATCH AND RELEASE
52	SOMETIMES THE AMOUNT OF FISH THAT CAN BE TAKEN AND WHAT LURE, BAIT THAT CAN BE USED

Q18. Do you read the regulatory signs at fishing access points? Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	300	95.5%
No	3	1.0%
Blank	11	3.5%
Total	314	100%

Q19. How do you view being contacted by a game warden while fishing?**Frequency Distribution:**

Response	Frequency				Percent of Respondents (n=314)
	1	2	3	Total	
It makes my day!	69	3	0	72	22.9%
Informative	118	2	0	120	38.2%
Neutral	97	2	2	101	32.2%
Negative	11	0	0	11	3.5%

Comments:	
1	DOESN'T HAPPEN OFTEN ENOUGH
2	I LIKE SEEING THEM OUT THERE
3	IT SHOWS THAT THE GAME WARDENS ARE TRYING TO KEEP PEOPLE LEGAL, WHICH IS GOOD
4	WISH THEY WOULD CHECK MORE OFTEN
5	THEY ARE DOING THEIR JOB
6	DON'T MIND BEING CHECKED, BUT DISLIKE GESTAPO ATTITUDE IN SOME CASES
7	HAVE NEVER BEEN CONTACTED
8	AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF FISHING
9	IT DEPENDS ON THEIR METHOD OF APPROACH AND ATTITUDE
10	I HAVE LICENSE, SO IT'S NOT A PROBLEM
11	HAVEN'T HAD CONTACT
12	DEPENDS ON HIS ATTITUDE
13	GLAD TO SEE THEM OUT ON THE JOB
14	FRIGHTENED
15	IT DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON WARDEN ATTITUDE
16	DEPENDS ON THE WARDEN
17	I ALWAYS APPRECIATE HIGH VISIBILITY & PERSONAL CONTACT WITH ANY FWP
18	DEPENDS ON WARDEN
19	DISTURBING, I'M LOOKING FOR PEACE AND QUIET
20	NEVER CONTACTED BY WARDEN, I USUALLY CONTACT HIM WITH QUESTIONS FIRST
21	THEIR DOING THEIR JOB FINE
22	GLAD TO SEE THEM, NEED MORE ENFORCEMENT
23	I HAVE NEVER HAD A NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE WITH A MONTANA CONSERVATION OFFICER
24	GENERALLY PLEASANT & INFORMATIVE BUT INCONVENIENT
25	I HAVE NEVER BEEN CONTACTED
26	I NEVER SEE ONE! WHERE DO YOU GUYS HIDEOUT, PARTICULARLY WITH WE NEED YOU
27	ITS GOOD TO SEE THEM IN THE FIELD
28	I DON'T LIKE SOMEBODY COMING UP TO ME ON THE WATER ON A JET

	SKI, ITS TOO DISRUPTIVE
29	ITS NEVER HAPPENED
30	I'M GLAD AND I THINK WE NEED MORE WARDENS IN THE FIELD OR GUIDE & OUTFITTER HELP
31	IF WARDEN AND NOT A COP
32	I HAVE HAD 2 VERY NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES
33	DEPENDS ON THE WARDEN. SOME I ENJOY VISITING WITH, OTHERS RUIN MY DAY
34	OUR WARDEN IS GREAT, I'M GLAD TO SEE THEM WORKING
35	NERVOUS SOMETIMES THEY ONLY ASK FOR YOUR LICENSE AND DO NOT WANT TO TALK
36	FINE, UNLESS ITS (Person's Name), HE'S AN ASSHOLE! NOT WORTHY OF PUBLIC SERVICE
37	I SELDOM SEE A WARDEN

Q20. Have you ever observed a fishing violation? Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	191	60.8%
No	115	36.6%
Blank	8	2.5%
Total	314	100%

Q21. If yes, how many times per year have you observed violations, on average?

Statistical Summary

Min:	1
Max:	100
Mode:	1
Median:	2
Mean:	4.6
Respond (n)	175

Frequency Distribution

Response	Number
Blank	139
1	54
2	52
3	17
4	7
5	11
6	5
7	2
8	3
9	2
10	8
11-100	9
Subtotal	309
Comments*	5
Total Number Responding	175
Percent Response	55.7%

*Comments on number of violations:

Daily

Weekly

Too numerous to mention

90% of the Time

Rare

Q22. Would you report a fishing violation if you observed it happen? Yes (Y) or No (N)

Yes	245	78.0%
No	32	10.2%
Blank	35	11.1%
"Depends"	2	0.6%
Total	314	100%

Q23. How would you report a fishing violation?

Comments:	269
Blank:	45
Total	314

Method	Number	Percent
Contact a Warden ⁷	90	33.5%
Contact MFWP Office	74	27.5%
Phone (unspecified)	38	14.1%
TIPMONT	31	11.5%
800 Hotline	7	2.6%
Don't Know	5	1.9%
Call 911	4	1.5%
Contact Law Enforcement / Sheriff	4	1.5%
Confront Violator	2	0.7%
Other*	14	5.2%
	269	100.0%

*Other -- Comments on how to report a fishing violation:	
1	ONLY IF I SAW A WARDEN
2	IT WOULD DEPEND ON MANY VARIABLES
3	I WOULD IF I KNEW HOW TO; PEOPLE USUALLY ARE AWAY FROM VEHICLE, I CAN'T IDENTIFY
4	THIS IS THE PROBLEM WHEN YOU ARE ON THE RIVER FLOATING BY
5	FLY SHOP
6	LICENSE PLATE OF VEHICLE
7	ANONYMOUSLY
8	CALL NUMBER ON REGULATIONS
9	I WOULDN'T, I'VE TRIED AND BEEN STONE WALLED BY THE GAME WARDENS
10	CAMP GROUND HOST
11	I WOULD PHONE WHEN I GOT OFF RIVER, BUT THAT IS TOO LATE
12	WARDENS NAMES & # NEED TO BE LISTED IN AREA
13	HOWEVER POSSIBLE
14	DEPENDS UNDER WHAT CONDITION

⁷ Includes 6 specific names to contact.

Q24. On what fishery resource issues could Region 2 game wardens do a better job of protecting Montana's fishery resources? (rank 1,2,3, ... where 1 is most important):

Category	Frequency										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
License compliance	37	33	21	7	9	7	8	8	0	0	130
User Group Conflicts	38	19	19	13	9	9	12	3	0	1	123
Illegal fish introductions	62	29	30	14	15	8	3	2	0	1	164
Preventing the spread of fish disease (e.g., Whirling disease)	59	33	31	15	8	4	3	3	0	0	156
Poaching (illegal fishing)	98	43	26	10	15	5	1	2	0	0	200
Public Information & Education	49	35	22	16	8	7	5	4	0	1	147
Protecting fish habitat	79	51	27	13	10	3	1	2	0	0	186
Assisting regulatory agencies with environmental crime	35	27	24	5	3	6	7	10	1	1	119

Category	Rank	Total Score	Percent of Score
Poaching (illegal fishing)	1	1,770	17.3%
Protecting fish habitat	2	1,641	16.0%
Illegal fish introductions	3	1,368	13.4%
Preventing the spread of fish disease (for example, Whirling disease)	4	1,329	13.0%
Public Information & Education	5	1,209	11.8%
License compliance	6	1,029	10.1%
User Group Conflicts	7	951	9.3%
Assisting regulatory agencies with environmental crime	8	929	9.1%
Total		10,226	100.0%

Other, not on list (specify):	
1	LIMIT NUMBER OF STREAMSIDE RESORTS/LODGES
2	TRY TO BRING ALL USER GROUPS TOGETHER TO HELP FISH HABITATS. WE HAVE MANY GROUPS, BUT IF WE ALL UNITED, WE WOULD ALL BE STRONGER FOR PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE'S
3	ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE VERY IMPORTANT. YOU CAN'T REALLY PUT ONE BEFORE THE OTHER. IF THEY WORK TOGETHER IT IS GREAT BUT 1 BAD SECTION THREATENS THE REST
4	RESTRICT FISHING TO SINGLE BARB HOOKS AND FISHING HARDWARE ON RIVERS AND CREEKS AND BARBLESS HOOKS IN WINTER EXCEPT

	FOR MAIN WHITE FISHING AREAS
5	GARBAGE BEING LEFT BEHIND-NEED MORE PUBLIC EDUCATION
6	MORE PRESENCE ON RIVERS. NOT USING MOTOR VEHICLE - DRIFT BOAT OR RAFT. CHECK AWAY FROM ACCESS POINTS
7	MORE CHECKING OF FISHERMAN NUMBER OF FISH ETC. I REALIZE THIS IS DIFFICULT. IN THE 15 YRS I HAVE FISHED THE RIVER, I HAVE NEVER SEEN A GAME WARDEN
8	WHEN BIG GAME SEASON BEGINS, EVERYONE KNOWS NO WARDENS ON THE RIVERS-I.E. LETS KILL A LOT OF BIG FISH
9	STOP PEOPLE FROM KEEPING THOSE LARGE SPAWNERS BEING CAUGHT AT BEGINNING OF SEASON, AND PROTECTION OF EASTERN BROOK AT FALL OF YEAR AT GEORGETOWN LAKE ANACONDA
10	COOPERATING WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND PRIVATE LANDOWNERS FOR COMMON SENSE FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT THAT FITS IN WITH OTHER RESOURCE USES
11	BEG THE JUSTICE OF PEACE OR JUDGE TO FINE OR PUNISH OFFENDERS
12	GREATER VISIBILITY
13	NEED CATCH & RELEASE SIGNS
14	KEEPING MOTORIZED BOATS OFF THE BITTERROOT
14	CUT DOWN ON CATCH & RELEASE - MOST FISH DIE SHOULD BE LIMITED
16	KEEP FISH POPULATIONS AS NATURAL AS POSSIBLE. BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL WITH NEW INTRODUCTIONS BECAUSE OF CERTAIN FISHING GROUPS
17	CATCH AND RELEASE-MORE OF IT. FLY ONLY AREAS, EXTEND THEM
18	STOP THE 7 UP PETE PROJECT
19	MORE AND MORE "BOAT RAMPS" BEING BULLDOZED INTO THE RIVER

Q25. How many days per year do you go fishing, hunting, or participate in other forms of outdoor recreation in Montana?

Statistical Summary

Min:	2
Max:	365
Mode:	100
Median:	60
Mean:	84.0
Blank:	13
Respond:	301

Q26. When you are fishing, hunting, or engaged in other outdoor recreational activities in Montana, how frequently have you seen a Game Warden?

Response	Number	Percent of Respondents (n=314)
Never	45	14.3%
about one time per year	141	44.9%
less than a quarter of the time	91	29.0%
about half the time	25	8.0%
usually (3/4 of the time)	5	1.6%
Always	1	0.3%

Q27. Rank the top three fishery enforcement issues in West-central Montana (Region 2) today (put 1,2,3 in the table below):

Resource Issue	Frequency of Ranks												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	>10	Total	
Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate & plant introductions	53	21	22	5	4	3	4	0	0	1	1	114	
Poaching (illegal fishing)	61	29	15	5	5	6	1	2	0	2	4	130	
Whirling Disease	56	35	25	4	5	1	2	1	0	1	4	134	
Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts	44	22	31	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	114	
Protection of critical habitat from degradation	48	41	33	4	4	7	2	2	0	0	0	141	
Harvest regulations / voluntary public compliance	24	24	14	5	6	1	3	3	2	0	3	85	
Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills	49	41	30	10	2	2	2	1	2	0	3	142	
Water quantity in streams and reservoirs -- diversions, irrigation withdrawals & downstream water demands	40	36	27	15	5	2	3	2	0	2	2	134	
Protection of spawning fish and their nests	26	23	17	9	6	8	2	1	3	1	0	96	
Public education and awareness (e.g., fish ID)	17	19	18	4	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	75	
Commercial exploitation (logging, mining, irrigation)	36	24	26	7	7	3	0	2	3	2	2	112	
Assist regulatory agencies with	12	7	8	1	2	0	3	1	1	2	6	43	

environmental issues												
Non-resident angler	4	8	15	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	7	39
Commercial use (outfitters and guides)	16	12	25	4	3	1	4	1	0	1	5	72
Other: (you specify)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Rank	Resource Issue	Total Score	Percent Score
1	Protection of critical habitat from degradation	1,214	10.3%
2	Water quality / pollution (municipal, agricultural, industrial) / toxic spills	1,208	10.3%
3	Whirling Disease	1,152	9.8%
4	Water quantity in streams and reservoirs -- diversions, irrigation withdrawals & downstream water demands	1,106	9.4%
5	Poaching (illegal fishing)	1,100	9.4%
6	Illegal exotic fish, invertebrate & plant introductions	987	8.4%
7	Increasing user group demands for limited resources -- resulting in conflicts	967	8.2%
8	Commercial exploitation (logging, mining, irrigation)	905	7.7%
9	Protection of spawning fish and their nests	760	6.5%
10	Harvest regulations / voluntary public compliance	671	5.7%
11	Public education and awareness (e.g., fish ID)	565	4.8%
12	Commercial use (outfitters and guides)	542	4.6%
12	Assist regulatory agencies with environmental issues	288	2.5%
14	Non-resident angler	255	2.2%
15	Other: (you specify)	19	0.2%
	Total	11,736	100.0%

Part 3. Please respond to the following issue statements:

- the response is made on a scale of "1" to "5"
 - "1" signifies strong disagreement with the statement
 - "2" signifies moderate disagreement with the statement
 - "3" signifies neutrality, lack of a position, or lack of knowledge
 - "4" signifies moderate agreement with the statement
 - "5" signifies strong agreement with the statement
- Zero signifies no response.

S1. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential management tool for responsible stewardship of all fishery resources throughout Montana.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	7
1	1%	3
2	1%	3
3	5%	15
4	31%	97
5	60%	189
Total	100%	314

S2. Fisheries law enforcement is an essential component of fisheries management -- for the conservation and enhancement of depleted resident fish in Region 2, for example cutthroat trout, bull trout, and grayling.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	7
1	1%	2
2	3%	9
3	6%	20
4	32%	101
5	56%	175
Total	100%	314

S3. I fully understand the State fishing regulations; the regulations are not too complex or difficult to read.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	5
1	3%	10
2	12%	39
3	15%	47
4	51%	159
5	17%	54
Total	100%	314

S4. When I encounter a Game Warden in the field, it detracts from my fishing or recreational experience.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	3%	9
1	42%	131
2	36%	112
3	14%	45
4	4%	12
5	2%	5
Total	100%	314

S5. At present, poaching or other illegal take of fish and wildlife never occurs in West-central Montana, Region 2 -- it is not a problem.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	3%	8
1	60%	188
2	27%	84
3	9%	28
4	1%	3
5	1%	3
Total	100%	314

S6. More fisheries law enforcement presence and visibility is needed to protect the fish resources in West-central Montana, Region 2.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	7
1	2%	6
2	8%	24
3	23%	71
4	40%	126
5	25%	80
Total	100%	314

S7. Illegal introductions of exotic⁸ fish, invertebrates, and plants is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations and habitats in Montana.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	6
1	0%	1
2	2%	7
3	10%	30
4	31%	96
5	55%	174
Total	100%	314

S8. Illegal introductions of disease organisms (e.g., Whirling Disease) is a resource problem and can harm native fish populations in Montana.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	4%	11
1	1%	4
2	0%	1
3	4%	14
4	24%	76
5	66%	208
Total	100%	314

⁸ "Exotic" means a species that is not native (native=endemic) to specific Montana waters, i.e., brought in from other regions, states or countries. Exotic species often have detrimental effects on endemic fish populations (e.g., predation, competition, disease or degradation of habitats).

S9. Protecting all resident fish populations (e.g., grayling, rainbow, brook, cutthroat, and bull trout) and maintaining self-sustaining fisheries in Montana is a high priority.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	7
1	1%	2
2	1%	4
3	4%	13
4	25%	77
5	67%	211
Total	100%	314

S10. It is not important to provide information to inexperienced anglers on the identification of various species of trout and resident fish -- in order to prevent violation of regulations or the unintentional take of protected species.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	2%	6
1	60%	188
2	32%	101
3	2%	7
4	2%	7
5	2%	5
Total	100%	314

S11. The current level of voluntary public compliance with fishing regulations in West - central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	4%	11
1	8%	26
2	36%	114
3	39%	123
4	12%	37
5	1%	3
Total	100%	314

S12. The current level of public education -- by FWP enforcement -- on fishery resource issues and regulations in West-central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	3%	9
1	7%	22
2	36%	113
3	37%	117
4	16%	49
5	1%	4
Total	100%	314

S13. The current level of public awareness of fishery enforcement issues and regulations in West-central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	4%	11
1	7%	22
2	44%	139
3	30%	95
4	14%	43
5	1%	4
Total	100%	314

S14. The current level of public participation of fishery enforcement issues and regulations (e.g., providing conservation information to peers and reporting violations) in West-central Montana (Region 2) is fully adequate.

Scale	Percent Frequency	Frequency
0	4%	12
1	8%	25
2	45%	140
3	34%	108
4	9%	28
5	0%	1
Total	100%	314

Table 4.1 Public responses to 14 issue statements (S1, S2, ...S14) regarding law enforcement management, on a scale of 1 to 5; raw data -- sample size (n) equals 314.

n	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14
1	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	4	4	1
2	5	5	4	1	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
3	4	4	3	2	2	3	5	5	5	2	3	2	2	3
4	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	1
5	3	5	4	3	2	2	4	5	5	2	4	4	4	4
6	5	5	5	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
7	5	5	4	2	1	5	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	2
8	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	1
9	5	5	4	1	2	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
10	5	4	4	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4
11	4	4	2	2	1	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3
12	4	5	4	2	2	4	4	4	5	2	3	3	2	2
13	5	5	4	1	1	3	3	5	5	1	2	3	3	3
14	4	5	4	2	1	3	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	3
15	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	4	4	2
16	4	4	4	2	2	4	5	5	5	1	3	2	3	2
17	4	3	2	2	1	3	5	4	5	1	4	1	4	3
18	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
19	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	4	4	3
20	5	5	5	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
21														
22						3	2	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
23	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	2
24	5	5	3	2	3	4	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
25	4	4	1	4	2	2	5	5	5	2	3	3	2	3
26	4	5	4	2	1	3	5	5	5	2	3	3	2	2
27	5	5	5	1	1	3	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
28	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
29	5	5	5	1	2									
30	4	3	3	3	1	4	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	2
31	5		5	1	1	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	2	2
32	4	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
33	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
34	5	5	5	1	1	4	4	5	5	2	2	3	3	3
35	5	4	4	5	3	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4
36	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	3	2	3	3
37	5	5	3	3	1	4	5	5	4	2	3	2	2	4
38	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	2
39	4	4	5	1	1	3	5		4	1				
40	5	4	3	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
41	3	4	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	1
42	3	3	4	1	2	4	5	5	5	2	3	2	2	1

43	4	5	4	1	1	5	5		5	1	2	1	1	2
44	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
45	4	4	3	4	1	2	5	5	2	1	3	2	2	3
46	5	4	5	1	1	4	5	5	4	1	4	4	2	4
47	5	3	2	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
48	4	4	4	2	3	2	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	4
49	4	5	3	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	1
50	5	5	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
51	4	4	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3
52	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	3	2	2
53	4	4	4	2	1	3	3	4	5	5	3	2	4	2
54	5	5	3	1	1	4	4	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
55	5	5	4	1	2	4	4	4	5	1	3	3	2	2
56	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	1
57	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
58	4	4	5	2	1	3	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	2
59	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	1	2
60	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3
61						3	5	5	5	1	4	4	3	3
62	5	5	2	1	1	5	3	5	4	1	2	2	1	2
63	5	5	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
64	5	5	3	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
65	5	5	4	2	1	4	4	5	5	1	3	2	3	2
66	4	4	4	2	1	5	3	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
67	1	4	4	1	1	3	4	5	5	1	3	3		3
68	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	5	1	3	3	2	2
69	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
70	4	4	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
71	4	5	2	2	1	5	2	5	4	1	2	2	4	2
72	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
73	5	5	1	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	2
74	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1				
75	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	4	3	3	2
76	3	4	3	2	1	4					3	3	3	3
77	5	5	4	2	2	5	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	3
78	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	5	4	2	4	3	3	3
79	4	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
80	5	5	3	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	3	4	3	3
81	5	5	4	2	1	3	4	4	5	1	2	3	3	3
82	5	4	4	1	1	5	5	5	4	1	3	2	3	2
83	2	4	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	2
84	4	5	4	1	1	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	2
85	5	5	5	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	4	4	
86	5	4	4	1	1	5	4	4	5	1	3	4	3	3
87	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
88	4	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	2

89	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
90			3	1	4				5	1				
91	5	4	1	2	3	3	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	3
92	4	4	4	2	3	4	5	5	5	2	2	3	3	3
93	5	5	4	2	2	2	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	4
94	5	5	5	2	1	5	4	3	5	2	3	3	3	3
95	5	4	2	1	1	5	3	4	5	1	2	2	2	2
96	4	4	4	2	1	4	5	4	5	2	2	4	4	2
97	4	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	
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99	3	3	4	2	2	3	5	5	5	2	3	1	2	2
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104	5	5	4	2	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
105	4	5	4	3	2	4	5	4	4	1	2	2	2	2
106	4	4	4	2	1	3	5	5	4	2	3	3	3	3
107	5	5	4	1	2	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
108	3	3	5	3	2	3	5	5	4	1	4	3	3	3
109	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	2
110	5	4	5	2	1	5	3	4	5	2	1	4	4	1
111	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	4	2	3
112	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	4	2	3	2	2	2
113	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	5	5	2	4	4	4	3
114	5	4	3	3	2	3	4	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
115	5	5	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	4	4	4
116	4	5	2	2	1	3	4	5	5	2	1	1	1	2
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119	5	5	2	3	1	3	5	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
120	5	5	4	1	2	4	4	5	5	1	2	4	4	2
121	5	5	4	1	1		5	5	5	1	2			
122	5	5	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
123	4	4	4	3	2	3	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	3
124	2	2	2	5	5						5	5	5	5
125	5	5	4	1	3	4	4	5	4	1	3	3	2	2
126	4	4	4	2	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
127	5	5	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
128	3	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	3	4	4
129	5	5	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	3	5	2
130	5	5	3	2	1	3	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	4
131	4	4	4	2	1	4	5	4	5	2	3	2	1	2
132	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
133	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	3
134	4	5	2	1	2	4	4	5	5	2	2	2	2	2

135	4	4	2	3	1	4	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	2
136	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	3
137	4	2	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	5	4	4	2
138	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	3	3	3	3
139	4	4	2	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	3	2	2	3
140						5	5	5	5	2		4	4	4
141	5	3	4	1	1	2	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	3
142	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
143	4	4	4	2	5	2	5	5	2	2	3	3	4	4
144	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	3
145	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	2
146	4	4	3	1	2	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	3
147	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	4	4	4	2
148	1	1	2	3		1	5	1	3	5	4	5	3	
149	5	5	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	1		5	5	1
150	3	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	3
151	3	4	4	2	1	2	5	5	4	2	4	3	3	3
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153	4	4	3	2	3	4	5	5	4	2	3	2	3	3
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155	5	5	5		2	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	2	2
156	5	5	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
157	5	5	4	2	3	3	4	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
158	3	3	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	2
159	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	2
160	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
161	5	5	2	2	1	4	4	5	4	1	2	2	2	2
162	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	4
163	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	1
164	5	5	3	2	1	3	4	4	5	2	3	4	4	4
165	5	5	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	3
166	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
167	5	5	2	3	1	4	5	5		2	2	2	2	1
168	5	4	5	1	1	2	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	3
169	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	2
170	4	5	5	2	2	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
171	4	4	3	2	1	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	2
172	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	3
173	5	4	4	1	1	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	3
174	5	3	4	2	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
175	4	5	3	2	1	4	3	5	5	5	2	1	1	1
176	4	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
177	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
178	5	4	3	1	1	5	3	4	5	1	2	2	2	1
179	5	5	4	2	3	4	4	5	5	2	3	3	2	3
180	4	5	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	2

181	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	3
182	5	5	5	3	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	1		1
183	3	2	5	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
184	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
185	4	4	3	1	1	3	4	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
186	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
187	5	2	4	1	2	4	5	5	5	2	3	4	4	2
188	5	5	4	1	3	4	4	5	5	2	3	3	2	3
189	4	4	2	3	2	5	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
190	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	4	3	3	4
191	4	4	4	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	2
192	5	5	3	1	1	4	4	5	4	2	2	3	3	2
193	5	3	3	1	3	4	4	4	3	1	3	3	2	2
194	4	4	4	1	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	3
195	5	5	5	1	1	2	5	5	3	1	3	4	3	2
196	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	5	4	1	3	3	3	3
197	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	1	2	2
198	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	2	3	1	2	2
199	5	4	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	2
200	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
201	4	5	5	2	2	4	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
202	5	5	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	2
203	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	4	4	1
204	5	5	5	1	1	5	4	5	5	1	3	3	4	2
205	5	5	4	1	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
206	5	4	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	2		2	2	4
207	5	5	3	1	3	5	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
208	4	4	2	1	2	3	5	4	5	2	3	3	3	3
209	5	5	2	2	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
210	4	4	1	2	1	4	3	5	4	1	2	3	3	3
211	5	5	4	1	2	4	4	4	5	2	3	4	3	3
212	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	2
213	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	3	2	2
214	5	4	5	3	2	4	5	5	5	2	4	4	2	4
215	5	5	4	1	2	4	4	5	5	1	3	3	4	2
216	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	1	3	3	4	4
217	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	3
218	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	3
219	5	5	2	4	1	2	4	5	5	2	2	4	3	2
220	5	5	3	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	3
221	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	2
222	5	5	3	1	2	3	4	5	5	1	3	2	3	3
223	5	5	4	1	1	5	4	4	5	1	2	2	2	2
224	4	4	2	2	1	4	5	4	5	2	2	4	2	3
225														
226	5	3	5	1	1	4	4	4	5	1	3	3	3	3

227	3	3	1	3	3	3	5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
228	5	5	2	2	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	3	3	3
229	4	4	2	1	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	2
230	5	5	4	1	2	4	5	5	5	2	3	3	2	3
231	5	5	2	1	2	5	4	4	5	1	3	3	3	2
232	5	5	4	1	2	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
233	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
234	4	4	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	1	4	3	3	3
235	5	5	4	1	1	5	4	5	5	1	2	3	3	3
236	5	5	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	3
237	5	5	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
238	4	5	4	1	2	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
239	4	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	5	1	4	3	2	3
240	5	5	4		1	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	2	2
241	3	4	4	1	2	3	5	5	4	2	3	2	3	3
242	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	5	1	3	3	1	2
243	5	5	4	2	1	3	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	3
244	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	1
245	5	5	4			5	5	5	5	1				
246	5	5	4		1	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
247	4	5	5	5	1	2	3	4	5	2	4	3	3	4
248	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	4	5	1	4	3	4	4
249	4	3	3	5	2	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	2	2
250	4	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	5	1	2	3	2	2
251	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4
252	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	2	1
253		4	4	2	1	3	5		5	1	3	2	2	2
254	5	5	4	2	1	4	4	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
255	5	5	4	1	1		5	5	5	1	3	3	3	3
256	4	2	4	2	3	2	4	4	4	1	3	2	2	3
257	5	5	5	3	1	4	3	4	4	1	2	3	2	2
258	5	5	2	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	2
259	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	4	5	1	2	3	3	3
260	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	4	1	2	3	3	2
261	5	5	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	1	3	1	2	2
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263	4	4	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	3	3	3
264	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3
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266	4	4	3	2	3	3	5	4	5	1	3	3	3	3
267	5	5	5	1	2	3	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	3
268	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	3	2	3	2
269	5	5	5	1	1	5	3	5	5	1	3	3	3	4
270	4	4	3	3	1	2	5	5	5	1	1	2	1	2
271	4	3	4	2		2	5	5	4	1	4	2	1	2
272	4	4	3	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	2

273	5	4	4	2	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	2	2	1
274	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	4	4	4	3
275	5	5	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	2
276	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	4	1	1	2	2	2
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283	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
284	4	4	1	3	3	2	5	5	4	2	4	2	2	2
285	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	1	4
286	4	5	4	1	2	3	5	4	5	1	4	3	4	2
287	4	4	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
288	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	3	1	3	4	2	3
289	4	4	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	4
290	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	3
291	5	4	5	2	2	3	4		5	1	3	3	3	3
292	5	4	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	3	3	2
293	5	5	1	4	1	4	4	3	5	2	2	1	2	4
294	5	3	4	2	1	5	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	2
295	5	5	4	1	1	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	2
296	4	4	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2
297	5	5	5	1	1	4	4	5	4	1	3	2	2	1
298	5	5	4	2	1	2	4	5	5	1	3	4	2	3
299	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	5	4	2				
300	5	5	4	2	1	4	4	4	5	1	3	4	2	2
301	5	5	4	1	4	3	4	4	5	1	3	3	3	3
302	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	1	4	1	2	3	3	4
303	5	5	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
304	5	3	5	1	1	5	3	5	3	1	2	3	3	1
305	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	5	2	3	3	3	3
306	5	5	4	2	2	4	5	5	4	1	3	3	3	3
307	4	5	3	3	1	4	5	5	5	3	2	2	3	2
308	5	5	4	1	3	4	3	5	5	1	3	4	3	3
309	5	5	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	2	2	3	2	3
310	4	3	3	2	1	4	5	5	4	1	3	3	2	2
311	5	5	3	2	1	3	3				3	2	2	3
312	5	5	4	1	1	5	3	5	5	1	2	3	3	2
313	4	4	4	1	1	3	4	3	5	1	3	2	2	3
314	5	5	5	1	2	4	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	2

Table 4.2 Statistical summary of the public responses to 14 issue statements regarding law enforcement management, on a scale of 1 to 5; sample size (n) equals 314.

Statistic	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14
Blank	7	7	5	9	8	7	6	11	7	6	11	9	11	12
Mode	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	2
Median	5	5	4	2	1	4	5	5	5	1	3	3	2	2
Mean	4.5	4.4	3.7	1.8	1.5	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Respond	307	307	309	305	306	307	308	303	307	308	303	305	303	302
Percent	97.8	97.8	98.4	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.1	96.5	97.8	98.1	96.5	97.1	96.5	96.2

Q15. Any additional comments or issues you would like to address? (optional):

Table 4.3 Optional comments at the end of the questionnaire; response was 146 (46.8%) of the total sample size of 314.

Respondent	Comment
2	REGULATORY SIGNS ARE TO SMALL, MOST ARE DAMAGED
4	WE ARE ENJOYING LIVING IN AND FISHING IN ONE OF THE LAST GREAT NATURAL FISHERIES
5	KEEP INCREASING PUBLIC ACCESS TO RIVERS, STREAMS, AND LAKES. TOILETS ARE GOOD, WELL-MAINTAINED, BIG IMPROVEMENT OVER MOVING INTO THE BUSHES. WARDENS ENFORCE LIGHTLY, EDUCATE BEFORE TICKETING (LAST RESORT)
7	NONCOMPLIANCE OF THE REGULATIONS IN CATCH & RELEASE AREAS IS OVERWHELMING (PRIMARILY WITHIN 1 MILE IN EITHER DIRECTION OF FISHIN
8	SOCIAL ENCROACHMENT ISSUES WILL HAVE A DRAMATIC NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE FISHERIES OF WE
11	SITTING AROUND MAKING UP QUESTIONNAIRES INSTEAD OF GETTING OUT IN THE FIELD
12	I SEE THE
14	KOOTENAI RIVER QUALITY OF FISHING AND FISHING EXPERIENCE: UP UNTIL 1996 I WAS VERY POSITIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC. BUT MAY-JUNE EXPERIENCE I'VE BECOME VERY DISGUSTED AND
15	WE NEED MORE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL
16	I FEEL THAT EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC ABOUT FISHING REGULATIONS, RESOURCE PROBLEMS, AND OTHER ISSUES BY THE WARDENS IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS
17	ACCESS TO CLOSED LAND ALONG RIVERS AND LAKES. PEOPLE THAT OWN THE LAND THINK THEY ALSO OWN THE WATER
22	I THINK THAT ALL OF US ARE BECOMING MORE AWARE AND CONSERVATIVE OF MOST ALL OUR NATURAL RESOURCES. WE CAN ALL BE COMPLIMENTED FOR OUT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN RESTORING A LOT OF OUR NATURAL
25	FWP SHOULD TAKE STRONG, AGGRESSIVE STAND AGAINST ACTIVITIES WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY EFFECT HABITAT, I.E. MINING DISCHARGE
26	WHEN VIOLATIONS ARE REPORTED, MAKE IT A POLICY TO HAVE SOMEONE PROVIDE FEEDBACK TO THE INFORMANT ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE INCIDENT - NOW INFO FALLS INTO A BLACK HOLE OF COMMUNICATIONS. GET RIVER ENFORCEMENT
31	THE PRESSURE BY COMMERCIAL GUIDES & OUTFITTERS IF LEFT UNREGULATED WILL CAUSE MORE DEPLETION OF THE RESOURCES THAN ANYTHING ELSE
33	I THINK WE HAVE TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF TOO MANY PROFESSIONAL OUTFITTERS & GUIDES UTILIZING THE RIVERS. THERE SHOULD BE SOME SORT OF RESERVATION SYSTEM LIKE THE SMITH. ALSO, DEDICATE CERTAIN STRETCHES "WADE ONLY".
34	BAIT FISHERMEN KILLING LARGE NUMBERS OF FISH FOR FOOD
35	START CHARGING HIKERS AND OTHER NON-HUNTING & NON-FISHING GROUPS TO SUPPORT FINANCIALLY WHAT THEY CHERISH, IF THEY WANT A SAY IN HOW OUR NATURAL RESOURCES ARE USED & MANAGED
39	IT APPEARS THE PUBLIC CANNOT BE OVEREDUCATED ON ANY ISSUE, UNLESS IT PERSONALLY AFFECTS THEM. CAN YOU SEND ME MORE INFO ON THE HIGH MERCURY CONTENT IN CENTRAL MONTANA'S FISH

	POPULATION.
41	WHAT IS THE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION ON THE PROPOSED GOLD MINE ON THE BLACKFOOT RIVER
43	ULTIMATELY, THE ONLY WAY TO ENHANCE & PROTECT MONTANA'S FISHERIES IN THE FACE OF A GROWING POPULATION IS THROUGH EDUCATION THAT INVOLVES THE FISHERMAN & CAUSES HIM TO PARTICIPATE
45	I WOULD REALLY LIKE TO SEE MFWP USE SOME COMMON SENSE & GET THERE EYES OUT OF THE CREEKS AND LOOK AROUND THEM. FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT SHOULD INCLUDE A COMPREHENSIVE LOOK AT ALL
46	MONTANA RESIDENTS BASICALLY ADHERE TO THE RULES, BUT OUT OF STATE FOLKS SOMETIMES DON'T CHECK, OR DON'T CARE
49	I FOUND IT DIFFICULT WHEN REPORTING A HUNTING VIOLATION IN 1987
56	YOUR ENVELOPE IS TOO SMALL. YOUR SURVEY, ESPECIALLY PAGES 2 & 3, WAS POORLY CONCEIVED & PRESENTED
58	CLOSURE OF ALL LAKES SMALLER THAN 1000 ACRES TO USE BY JET SKIS AND BOATS OVER 25 HORSEPOWER. IF A FISHERY POPULATION IS SO LOW THAT IT HAS CATCH AND RELEASE ONLY THEN THAT FISHERY SHOULD BE CLOSED
59	BAN JET SKIS ON ALL RIVERS AND MOST LAKES. GIVE THEM THEIR OWN PLACES TO GO. THEY DO HAVE A RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THEIR
60	I WOULD LIKE TO SEE ALL FISH DERBIES DONE AWAY WITH
61	JET SKIS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED FROM FISHING AREAS NEAR SHORE AND IN RIVERS
62	YOU PEOPLE MAKE ALL OF THESE LAWS & LIMITS AND DO NOT ENFORCE THEM. I DO NOT REPORT VIOLATIONS ANY MORE BECAUSE WHEN YOU CALL, YOU ARE TOLD THEY CANNOT BE IN ALL PLACES AT ALL TIMES. THEY DO NOTHING.
67	USER GROUP CONFLICT - JET SKIS
68	OVERALL I BELIEVE THE MANAGEMENT OF ALL RESOURCES IN THE AREA IS ADEQUATE
70	ADD CLERKS FOR EXISTING FISH & GAME WARDENS SO THEY CAN GET OUT INTO THE FIELD AND DO THE JOB THEY WERE HIRED TO DO
72	I THINK FWP DOES A VERY GOOD JOB GIVEN THE RESOURCES THEY HAVE. THE REAL PROBLEM IS OF COURSE IN THE LEGISLATIVE I.E. FUNDING
74	STOP OVERFISHING IN CERTAIN RIVERS - BITTERROOT
75	I HAVE FISHED BITTERROOT FOR 35 YEARS AND HAVE ENJOYED IT. HAVE WATCHED CHANGES IN RIVER BY NATURE AND ENJOYED NON STOCKING RESULTS. HOWEVER, I AM CONCERNED ABOUT ROUTE OF RIVER FLOW BELOW SIL
79	SPICE UP TIPMONT
80	AFTER MANY YEARS OF NOT FISHING, STARTED LAST YEAR. WS AMAZED AT AMOUNT OF GARBAGE IN AND AROUND LAKES, RIVERS AWAY FROM BEATEN PATH. HOPEFULLY WARDENS HAVE AUTHORITY TO CITE OFFENDERS. STATE CAMPGROUNDS GREAT
82	THE NUMBER OF GUIDES ON THE RIVERS, (CLARK FORK & BITTERROOT) SHOULD BE REGULATED WITH THE INCREASING NUMBERS OF FISHERMEN, FISH & GAME SHOULD ONCE AGAIN PLANT FISH
83	PUBLIC NEEDS MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT ISSUES. THEY ALSO NEED MORE INFO
85	REMOVE THE INEZ FISH BARRIER NEAR SEELY LAKE. I DON'T FEEL IT DOES THAT MUCH GOOD. WE LOSE FISH BECAUSE OF IT. IT MAKES A NICE LITTLE PRIVATE FISHING HOLE FOR THE EMILA A BED & BREAKFAST RESORT
90	I THINK CLOSING THE BITTERROOT RIVER SOUTH OF FLORENCE IS A CROCK! HOW MANY LOADING RAMPS OR RIVER ACCESS AREAS THERE FROM FLORENCE NORTH? WE REGISTER OUR JET SKIS JUST
91	YOU MIGHT CONSIDER AN ADDITIONAL OPTION FOR OUT OF STATE FISHING LICENSE. THE 2-DAY, 1 YEAR AND MAYBE A 7 DAY OR 14 DAY
94	I'D LIKE TO SEE MORE WARDENS ON THE STREAMS. SIGHTING NOW ARE SO RARE THE POACHERS HAVE NO FEAR. I LIVE ON ROCK CREEK FROM 1992-95 AND FISHED 100-150 DAYS A YEAR AND NEVER ONCE S
95	I FEEL THAT WE NEED MORE EDUCATION. AND THAT TAKES MONEY. THIS WILL HAVE TO COME TO TRAIN THE PUBLIC. PUT REGS IN LAYMAN'S TERMS
96	ALL OUT OF STATE LICENSES SHOULD COST MORE AND MORE RESTRICTION SHOULD BE PLACED ON OUTFITTERS
97	WHAT ABOUT CONFLICT WITH ANIMAL RIGHTS & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONIST
98	PERTAINING TO REGULATIONS IN
102	ALTHOUGH I REALIZE SOME INCREASE IN CAMPING FEES WAS NECESSARY, HOWEVER I THINK IT HAS BEEN
103	COMMERCIAL USE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY (OUTFITTING) TO THE POINT OF DOMINATING THE RESOURCE TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE TAXPAYING PUBLIC, IS UNACCEPTABLE. THE MAXIMUM CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE RESOURCE SHOULD BE REACHED ONLY AFTER THE RESIDENT POPULATION HAS
115	TOO MANY COMMERCIAL OUTFITTERS/GUIDES NEEDS TO BE SOME FORM OF REGULATION/CONTROL AS TO WHAT WATERWAYS OUTFITTERS/GUIDES MAY USE. LIMITS SUCH AS A ROCK CREEK SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR GUIDES/OUTFITTERS/COMMERCIAL USE

117	THE WARDENS ARE DOING A GREAT JOB. YOU SHOULD LISTEN TO THEM MORE & NOT THE GAME & FISH BIOLOGIST. BECAUSE OF THEM & THEIR LAZINESS THE FISH, GOATS & DEER ARE IN TROUBLE
120	YOU ARE MANAGING THE TROUT POPULATION IN RIVERS AND LAKES MUCH BETTER THAN THEY DO IN WASHINGTON. ON OCCASION, HAVE TROUBLE KNOWING MY LOCATION ON A LAKE SHORE. THEREFORE I'M NOT SURE WHETHER THE SPOT I'M FISHING FROM SHORE IN OPEN OR NOT
122	THE STAFFING LEVEL AT WARDEN IS VERY INADEQUATE. WARDENS NEED A PART TIME (RETIRED FWP EMPLOYEE) ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER TO HANDLE THE DOG, DEER CALL OR DEER IN FENCE CALLS SO THEY CAN SPEND MO
123	I BELIEVE FISHERMAN SHOULD GET MORE ACCESS TO THE CREEKS & RIVERS
128	PLANTING SALMON IN LAKE COMO. OPENING THE METCALF REFUGE TO CONTROLLED BASS FISHING AT LEAST FOR KIDS
129	IN THE REG. BOOKLET IT WOULD BE MORE HELPFUL TO PROVIDE A CLEAR INFO AS TO WHAT SPECIES ARE IN WHAT BODIES OF WATER, RESERVOIRS AND RIVERS, NAMELY IS THERE ANY BASS
131	CONTRATS ON DOING THIS SURVEY. IT SIGNALS ON OPEN-MINDED ATTITUDE ON YOUR PART
132	NEED MORE PUBLIC EDUCATION ON ALL OF MONTANA'S WILDLIFE
134	CLASSIFICATION OF CUTTHROAT TROUT: EX. CUT BOWS PRESENTLY IN CLARK'S FOR (9-MILE). MORE & BETTER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FWP & KOUTONAL-SALISH. MORE PUBLICIZED TYPE MEETING SUCH AS HELD BY MACK LONG LAST SPRING
135	NEED TO HAVE MORE EMPHASIS ON C
136	FLY FISHERMEN. AGAIN, THESE ARE THE RUDEST
137	MOST OF THE PROBLEMS ARE WITH SKI BOATS, JET SKI AND RACE BOATS. THEY JUST DO NOT CARE ABOUT ANYONE BUT THEMSELVES. NO NIGHT FISHING FOR SALMON
139	YOU DO A GREAT JOB WITH THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO YOU. IF NECESSARY KEEP REGS COMPLICATED TO SERVE THEIR PURPOSE. JUST EDUCATE MORE SO PEOPLE UNDERSTAND THE REGS AND APPRECIATE THE DIFFICULT JOB YOU DO
140	WESTERN DISTRICT THERE IS AREA ON THE BROWN LAKE A PORTION OF BROWN LAKE IS CLOSED. WHAT AREA IS THIS I KNOW BUT A LOT OF NEW COMERS WOULD NOT. THERE IS A FEW TO MANY OF THIS IN THE REG. THIS IS WHY WE HAD THE MEETING IN CAPT. MACK LONG.
146	THIS IS A POOR POLL. IT IS AMBIGUOUS AND VAGUE. IT WILL BE HARD TO EVALUATE AND INTERPRET ACCURATELY. HIRE PROFESSIONAL POLLER TO WRITE POLLS AND SURVEYS
147	I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT EFFECTS THE ALBERTON SPILL WILL HAVE ON THE CLARK FORK. ALSO WHAT WOULD OF HAPPENED IF THAT WAS A GASOLINE TANKER AND NOT A CHLORINE SPILL. HOW DEVASTATING WOULD A GASOLINE SPILL BE?!!
148	MANY OF THESE QUESTIONS ARE VERY POOR. THEY REQUIRE UNRELATED CONCLUSION OR ARE BASED ON EMOTION. MAYBE YOU PEOPLE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO ALL THE ILLEGAL EXOTIC SHEEP IN WESTERN MT
149	THE ONLY PLACE I SEE ANY WARDENS IS ON THE INDIAN RESERVATION OR GLENDIVE MT AT PADDLE FISHING TIME OR DUCK HUNTING
152	PUBLIC EDUCATION OF LE FISHERIES ISSUES AND ENFORCEMENT IS A MAJOR, MAJOR KEY TO GAINING PUBLIC COMPLIANCE. YOU'VE GOT A BIG JOB. THANKS FOR BEING OPEN TO NEW IDEAS AND OPINIONS.
156	ILLEGAL PLACEMENT OF NON NATIVE FISH IN LAKES AND STREAM BY PEOPLE WHO DON'T UNDERSTAND OR DON'T CARE ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF SUCH INDISCRIMINATE ACTS IS A MAJOR PROBLEM-BUT HARD TO CORRECT
158	MOST PEOPLE I FISH WITH OBSERVE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS TO THE FULLEST. IF SOME NEW PERSON DOESN'T, HE IS TOLD OF THE VIOLATION BLUNTLY AND IF HE DOESN'T COMPLY, HE IS NOT ASKED OUT TO FISH AGAIN
162	MAY NEED TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF GUIDES ON ANY GIVEN RIVER. THEY THINK THEY OWN THE RIVER
164	IF IS TIME TO RESTRICT THE USE OF JET SKIS ON OUR WATERWAYS - THEY DETRACT FROM MY OUTDOOR ENJOYMENT AND ARE DANGEROUS TO EVERYONE INVOLVED. THEY SHOULD BE LIMITED TO SPECIFIED AREAS OF SPECIFIC LAKES. THEY HAVE NO PLACE ON THE RIVERS.
167	PROTECT THE WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE - DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS? GET UNIVERSITY HELP WITH YOU NEXT SURVEY-THIS COULD BE IMPROVED
170	I STRONGLY FEEL THAT FISHING OUTFITTERS & GUIDES NEED TO BE HELD TO A SINGLE WATERWAY AND HAVE THEIR NUMBER OF LAUNCHES ALLOWED ON ALL RIVER BE CUT BY AT LEAST 50%
174	WARDENS CAN NOT BE EVERY PLACE ALL THE TIME. WORK SMART, NOT HARD. HARD WORK MAKES YOU TIRED. SMART WORK GETS THE JOB DONE RIGHT. POACHING MAKES ME A
175	I WOULD LIKE TO SEE ONE OF THESE QUESTIONNAIRES ABOUT HUNTING SENT OUT AND LISTENED TO BY FWP
177	I WOULD LIKE GREATER ENFORCEMENT OF POACHING ILLEGAL INTRODUCTION ETC. I WANT JET SKIS BANNED COMPLETELY. I THINK ATVS SHOULD BE USED ONLY BY PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS
178	PLANT SALMON IN COMO LAKE & CLOSE IT TO JET SKIS & WATER SKIING OR ENFORCE WHAT LAWS YOU HAVE
180	INTERMITTENTLY CLOSE SPAWNING AREAS FOR 3-5 YEAR PERIODS TO AID NATURAL RECOVERY OF NATIVE SPECIES - IN SELECTED OR "BLUE RIBBON" STREAMS & DRAINAGE

182	EDUCATE, EDUCATE, EDUCATE. NO HABITAT, NO FISH BARRIERS TO STOP LOSS OF RESOURCE IN IRRIGATION. STOP SKIS IN RIVERS SYSTEMS
185	GIVE ME ANOTHER YEAR AND I'LL HAVE A LOT MORE EXPERIENCE FOR BETTER INFORMED OPINIONS
189	I AM TOTALLY AGAINST RANCHERS USING OUR PUBLIC LANDS AND HUNTING GROUNDS FOR GRAZING THEIR CATTLE- IF SO BE IT, CHARGE THEM A MUCH HIGHER RATE-MAYBE THEY WILL RE-LOCATE THEM. THERE ARE COWS EVERYWHERE AND IT IS FRUSTRATING
192	THE REGION TWO ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM IS EXCELLENT IN MOST AREAS THAT PERTAIN TO ENFORCEMENT ISSUES
198	HAVE COME HERE FOR 5 YEARS -REASON- PRIMARILY TO FISH
199	I FEEL MONTANA NEEDS A SPECIAL POACHING INVESTIGATION UNIT THAT DEAL ONLY WITH POACHERS & ILLEGAL WILDLIFE RINGS. EVEN THOUGH THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED ARE RELATIVELY SMALL THEIR IMPACT IS OVERWHELMING
200	FISHING IN MONTANA IS FAIR BUT COULD BE A LOT BETTER IF LOCAL RESIDENTS AND CHILDREN WOULD STOP TAKING SO MANY FISH FROM THE WATERS. NON-RESIDENTS RESPECT CREEL LIMITS AND PRACTICE CATCH AND RELEASE
201	MOTORBOATS AND JET SKIS ON MISSOURI ABOVE CASCADE; ON YELLOWSTONE ABOVE BIG TIMBER SHOULD BE OUTLAWED. EXOTIC FISH INTRODUCTION SHOULD BE MONITORED MORE. NO LIVE FISH TRANSPORT EXCEPT FOR LICENSED PLANTING
203	I FEEL LAW ENFORCEMENT IS INADEQUATE UNTIL JUDGES AND LEGISLATION MAKE IT VERY UNPROFITABLE AND PAINFUL TO VIOLATE THE REGULATIONS. ADAPT ALASKA'S REGULATIONS CONFISCATE EVERYTHING AND PUBLICIZE VIOLATIONS REPEATEDLY IN LOCAL PAPERS
206	#11-THIS IS SOMEWHAT TRUE, IT COULD HOWEVER BE A LITTLE BETTER. MOST PEOPLE ARE GOOD SPORTSMEN/WOMEN. SO I DON'T DISAGREE WITH YOUR STATEMENT, BUT I DON'T AGREE EITHER AND I AM NOT NEUTRAL
207	MORE GAME WARDENS WHEN YOU ONLY SEE ONE IN YEARS THEN THERE NOT ENOUGH TO HANDLE THE INCREASE IN POPULATION
210	I WORK FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND I CAN UNDERSTAND TAX LAWS & REGS AND I CAN FIGURE YOUR TAX FASTER
213	I WOULD LIKE TO ASK WHAT IS BEING DONE ABOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF NORTHERN PIKE TO THE SEELEY-SWAN CHAIN OF LAKES? IT HAS NOTICEABLE DECREASE THE ONCE QUALITY TROUT POPULATIONS IN THE LAKES AND CLEARWATER RIVER
215	TO LESSEN THE WAR BETWEEN FISHERMEN AND POWER BOATS (ESPECIALLY THO
216	SHOULD BE AREAS IN GEORGETOWN LAKE WHERE WATER SKIERS AND JET BOATS RESTRICTED TO FISHING. THE SHORE LINE & VEGETATION IS BEING DESTROYED BY THIS ACTIVITY
218	IMPROVE ACCESS REQUIRED ON
219	NEED TO SPEND MORE MONEY ON STOCKING, I THOUGHT YEAR AGO, WAY WE HAD LICENSE INCREASE. WHAT ABOUT COMO LAKE, S HAMILTON GETTING TO BE A HIGH REC LAKE
224	NEED TO INFORM YOUNG PEOPLE ON ALL LAWS & REGS. THAT'S WHERE I HAVE A PROBLEM
225	SIXTEEN YEARS OF GUIDING AND I'VE ONLY BEEN CHECKED ONCE! FISH VIOLATIONS AND CITATIONS SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO LAW ENFORCE
227	THE FISHING LAWS ARE SO DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND OR UNFAIR THAT IT IS NOT AS MUCH FUN AS IT USE TO BE
228	I'M ON THE RIVER AT MONTANA FROM THE YELLOWSTONE TO THE BITTERROOT ALMOST EVERY DAY FORM JUNE TO OCT & ONLY SEE ABOUT 1 GAME WARDEN A YEAR, IF THAT. WE DO NEED MORE ENFORCEMENT
232	I STRONGLY SUPPORT THE DEPT. OF FW&P. I BELIEVE WE HAVE ONE OF THE MOST PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES IN
233	GET RID OF WOLVES, NOT MANY WHITE TAIL DEER LEFT. NOT ENOUGH BULLS TO BREED ALL OF THE ELK COWS
234	THOSE MARKED NEUTRAL, I DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH KNOWLEDGE TO ANSWER
235	LIMIT THE NUMBER OF OUTFITTERS. IT IS TURNING INTO A SPORT (FISHING) THAT ONLY THE RICH CAN DO. OUTFITTER (GUIDES) ARE RUDE AND THINK THEY HAVE PRIORITY
237	I WOULD LIKE TO SEE RG
240	I LIVE ON THE RIVER 1 MILE SOUTH OF STEVENSVILLE IN THE CATCH & RELEASE SECTION. ON A REGULAR BASIS I SEE BAIT & BARBED HOOKS AN
242	WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY = HABITAT FOR HEALTHY POPULATIONS. SOCIAL CONFLICTS = USE OF RESOURCE NEEDS TO BE STUDIED & MONITORED
243	MORE WARDENS WOULD RESULT IN HIGHER FEES. DON'T SEE HOW MORE GAME WARDENS COULD HAVE PREVENTED THE INTRODUCTION OF WHIRLING DISEASE. BELIEVE EDUCATION IS A KEY FACTOR
244	AS THE SUMMER ROLLS ALONG, MYSELF AND MANY OTHER FISHERMAN FEEL THE GAME WARDENS ARE DOING A TERRIBLE JOB. I SE
245	BEEN COMING TO MONTANA FOR 60 YEARS. IN PAST 18 YEARS
246	GUIDE LICENSE ISSUES ARE EXCESSIVE AND SHOULD BE REDUCED 50%-75%
248	WATERBASED ACTIVITY CONFLICTS. I HAVE SEEN AND EXPERIENCE

250	FWP WARDENS MUST BE MORE AVAILABLE, RATHER THAN AN ANSWERING MACHINE. THEY ARE NEVER AVAILABLE WHEN YOU NEED THEM, NOR DO THEY RESPOND ADEQUATELY TO THEIR RECORDED MESSAGES. IT IS VERY DISCOURAGING TRYING TO RECIEVER RESPONSES TO PHONED IN PROBLEMS
251	WE ENJOY FISHING IN MONTANA. IT IS BETTER THAN UTAH. UNFORTUNATELY THE COST OF PERMITS FOR A FEW DAYS OF FISHING IS TOO HIGH
252	YOU HAVE MANY GOOD FISH AND GAME OFFICER'S, BUT YOU ALSO HAVE THE COLLEGE KNOW IT ALL ONE WHO NEED TO BE EDUCATED IN LOCAL AREAS CITIZEN ATTITUDE
253	THANKS FOR PUTTING OUT A PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY. IT SHOW A DEVOTION TO IMPROVED FISHERIES HABITAT, ILLICIT PUBLIC RESPONSE & AWARENESS. PLEASE EDUCATION FISHERMAN LIKE MYSELF. IN APPRECIATION
255	PLEASE PUT BACK IN REGS THE PART ABOUT PAINTED FENCE POST ETC. CONCERNING
257	FWP CURRENTLY IS SPENDING OUR MONEYS (SPORTSMAN) TO ERADICATE WALLEYE FROM CANYON FERRY. THEY SAY WALLEYE WERE PUT IN THERE BY BUCKET BIOLOGY! I DISAGREE THAT IS THE MISSOURI RIVER AND THE WALLEYE WERE
258	I DONT THINK ANYONE BUT A LAW ABIDING, HONEST SPORTPERSON WOULD BOTHER TO FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS SURVEY. I HOPE YOU TAKE THAT INTO ACCOUNT WHEN YOU EXAMINE THE RESULTS
261	WHY ARE OUT-OF-STATE OUTFITTERS ALLOWED TO USE OUR RESOURCES AND NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMUNITY OR THE STATE OF MONTANA? THEY ARE TAKING BUSINESS AWAY FROM RESIDENT MONTANA'S. ALL THE REVENUE IS GOING TO SOME OUT-OF-STATE AREA.
262	I FEEL WE NEED MORE WARDENS IN THE FIELD OF HUNTING, FISHING & WHITE WATER SITUATIONS. WHITE WATER TO SEE WHAT IS HAPPENING AT ACCESS SIGHTS, CAMPGROUNDS ETC. AND EVEN OUT IN THE FIELD WITH PEOPLE, CONFESTION, POLLUTION NEGLECT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCE
264	AGAINST TOO MANY TRIPS ON SMITH RIVER BY OUTFITTERS SINCE IT IS SO TOUGH TO GET BOOKED FOR ANYONE ELSE. LIMIT CATCH AND RELEASE
269	REMOVE JET SKIING-WAVE RUNNERS-WATER-SKI
270	WE ARE CAUGHT IN A VICIOUS CYCLE OF RESOURCE/WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT THAT HAS DAMAGED THE ECOSYSTEM ALL IN THE NAME OF MONEY & RECREATION. WE (HUMANS) ARE SO HUNGRY FOR TOURIST DOLLARS, WE PROMOTE THE
271	SEVERAL QUESTIONS ARE LOADED
272	CURRENT MCA LAW DOES NOT GIVE JUDGES THE LEEWAY TO LESSEN THE PENALTY FOR ACCIDENTALLY KILLING THE
274	I THINK YOU PEOPLE ARE DOING A FINE JOB. I THINK ITS SAD SOME PEOPLE INTRODUCE ILLEGAL FISH TO OUR WATERS AND I KNOW ITS GOT TO BE AN AWFUL TOUGH JOB FOR YOU PEOPLE TO CORRECTLY ENFORCE THAT MATTER.
275	NEED MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS ON JET SKIERS, WAVE RUNNERS, PLEASURE BOATERS IN FISHING AREAS AND ALSO SHORELINE EROSION FROM WAKES OF ALL WATERCRAFT
276	TO MANY BREAK SO MANY OF THE RULES BECAUSE THEY DO NOT READ THE REGS AND UNDERSTAND ALSO BECAUSE OF SO FEW WARDENS CHECKING SO MANY COVERS SUCH A WIDE AREA. THE LAW BREAKERS FEEL CONFIDENT
279	WARDENS ARE THE BACKBONE AND MEAT OF THE FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT. WARDENS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT IMAGE THE PUBLIC GETS IF THAT PERSON WARDEN IS FRIENDLY, COURTEOUS AND HELPFUL, THEY GIVE RESPECT PLUS PEOPLE T
280	MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT SHOULD BE OUTLAWED ON THE STATES FREE FLOWING WATERS EXCEPT FOR EMERGENCY 7 RESCUE PERSONNEL
286	I WISH THAT FWP WOULD BETTER SERVE THE INTERESTS OF CONSERVATION AND NON-EXPLOITATIVE USE OF OUR WATER. IF THE CYANIDE LEECH GOLD MINE GOES IN ON THE BLACKFOOT RIVER, I WILL EITHER NEVER FISH THERE OR IF IT L
288	I FEEL THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE FISHES SHOULD BE T
290	A COUPLE YEARS AGO A FRIEND AN I WERE BOW HUNTING ON THE WE CLAY RANCH, SOME HOW WE GOT OFF THE RANCH AND FOR A COUPLE OLD TREE STANDS. THIS GUY SHOWS UP AND REALLY GETS PISSED OFF BECAUSE WE WERE THE
291	I BELIEVE IT IS VERY HARD TO KEEP UP WITH FISHING REGULATIONS IN REMOTE AREAS. I FELT THE GAME WARDEN HAVE A HARD JOB
293	WESTERN MONTANA FISHING HAS BECOME. WE NEED TO CLOSE SOME STREAM OFF TOTALLY. GET THE WARDENS OUT OF THE COFFEE SHOPS AND INTO THE FIELD. I HAVENT SEEN A WARDEN 50' FROM A PICKUP IN THE LAST 15 YEARS
296	I THINK THE JOB OF THE WARDENS IS TO ENFORCE THE LAW'S AT THE SAME TIME EDUCATE THE PEOPLE WHY WE HAVE THE LAWS. I WOULD ENCOURAGE ANY GOV. DEPARTMENT TO BE INVOLVED IN THE PROTECTION OF HABITAT. WITHOUT IT WE HAVE NO FISH OR WILDLIFE TO ENJOY
297	ALTHOUGH THE GAME WARDENS DO AN EXCELLENT JOB. THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH OF THEM TO ADEQUATELY ENFORCE GAME LAWS. NON RESIDENTS ARE A CONSTANT PROBLEM ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY ARE "GUIDED" BY UNLICENSED INDIVIDUALS
298	THE 7 UP PETE WILL KILL THE RIVER, WE JUST GOT IT BACK. DONT LET IT HAPPEN
302	THE SEEMS TO BE AN INORDINATE AMOUNT OF ATTENTION T
303	ISSUING OF LICENSE IS TIME TO INFORM ANGLER-NOT SELL WORMS & TREBLE HOOKS FOR CATCH & RELEASE WATERS. IRRIGATORS MUST SCREEN DITCHES. STRESSED POPULATIONS/WHIRLING DISEASE

	MANDATES MORE REGULATIONS & C&R
307	NIGHT FISHING ON AREA LAKES, I.E. HAUSER LAKE YOU MADE NEW REGULATION OF 5 FISH AND NO FISHING FROM 3 AM AND PUT A GAME WARDEN AT THE D
309	FLUSHING DAMS INTO RIVERS
314	I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE USE OF M

Appendix 5. Performance work plans for Region 2 law enforcement and the MFWP component of the BPA-enhanced law enforcement program.

Appendix 5.1. Work plan for the MFWP Region 2 law enforcement program, Mack Long, Game Warden Captain.

*****See attached work plan objectives.*****

WORK PLAN/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. SBAS Project No. 4201 Fiscal Year: 1997

3. Fed. Aid Project #

Subproject #:

Study #:

Job #:

4. Proj. Cost (Fed.) Fed. % State %

Enter EITHER total project cost (Fed.) and federal percent OR federal percent and federal dollars. other fields will be calculated from these combinations of the two fields.

Geographic Location of Work:

Region Two

Principal Investigator:

Mack Long.

5. Project Title: **Region Two Fisheries Enforcement.**

6. Project Manager: **Mack Long.**

7. Budget Total

8. Number of FTEs: Total:

Perm Base:

Temp. Base:

Perm NonBase:

Temp. NonBase:

9. Is this a continuing project?

Complete (YRMM):

10. Project Priority: **HIGH**

11. Is funded by redirected funds?

Amt. Redirected: \$

12. Describe how this project relates to goals and objectives in your division/region. (Make reference to specific management plans as applicable).

Goal: Provide protection for native, resident, and ESA fish species. Emphasis will be placed on enforcement, education, and aquatic habitat protection while maintaining recreational opportunities in regional rivers, lakes, and streams in accordance with State policy on Fisheries outlined in 87-5-501 M.C.A.

13. What are the objectives and "outcomes" (use measurable outputs where possible) that will result if this project is completed? Include what the impact will be if this project is not done.

Objective #1. Provide a comprehensive law enforcement program for the protection of Region Two fisheries.

Objective #2. Provide a public education program for the dissemination of information on special issues and regulations to the general public.

Objective #3. Protect and preserve Montana's stream habitat's in their natural existing state in accordance with the state stream protection policy in 87-5-501 and the river restoration program.

Objective #4. Enhance recreational opportunities for the public and provide a law enforcement program to protect private property and fishing access sites to maintain stream access by the public.

Objective #5. Provide a law enforcement program with special emphasis on native and resident fish protection and education.

14. List tasks to be accomplished and time frames for completion of each, including reports. State as measurable performance standards whenever possible. Also, please state tasks that CANNOT be done this year with existing resources.

Objective #1:

Task #1. Ensure compliance of State fishing regulations by uniformed, high visibility patrols of Region Two waters and by checking a minimum of 6500 anglers to determine compliance.

Task #2. Perform 5 general saturation patrols on Region Two rivers to enforce State regulations and conduct field information contacts.

Task #3. Perform 10 saturation patrols in conjunction with regular patrols on region two streams and rivers to enforce regulations and detect violations of stream season closures.

Task #4. Conduct 10 back country patrols to enforce regulations on remote Region Two bodies of water.

Task #5. Investigate reported violations of State laws.

Task #6. Investigate all TIP MONT reports and file returns in accordance with MFWP policy.

Task #7. Investigate license fraud violations as they are detected in accordance with department policy on managing fish populations for the benefit of the residents of Montana.

Task #8. Conduct three saturation patrols on Region Two lakes.

Task #9. Inspect all new fish pond applications to insure that domestic fish do not interact with native and resident species.

Objective #2:

Task #1. Conduct informative public contacts on fish identification in conjunction with angler checks in objective #1.

Task #2. Provide for the dissemination of printed materials and general fishing information through license agents and , the media on fisheries issues.

Task #3. Provide public education and information about Montana's fisheries by participating in 10 school, youth, and other public presentations.

Task #4. Attend 10 sportsman club meetings with a focus on fisheries.

Objective #3:

Task #1. Cooperate with the MFWP fisheries division through regional and staff meetings to coordinate department efforts on habitat protection.

Task #2. Cooperate with other Government agencies and participate when possible in the agencies decision making process.

Objective #4:

Task #1. Investigate stream access law violations as they are reported by the general public.

Task #2. Investigate trespass complaints as they are reported by property owners.

Task #3. Protect State Fishing Access sites by performing a minimum of 200 random patrols of region two's 49 fishing access sites.

Objective #5:

Task #1. Perform 10 special float patrols on Region two rivers and streams with special emphasis on native, resident and species of special concern, enforcement and education contacts.

Regional Supervisor Approval:
Div. Administrator Approval:

Last Update: 02/12/97

Printed on 02/12/97

Appendix 5.2. Performance plan (objectives/tasks) for the MFWP component of the BPA-enhanced law enforcement program.

Objective 1. Provide enhanced enforcement of laws and rules for the protection of anadromous and resident fish throughout the Columbia Basin -- with an emphasis on depleted resident fish stocks in Montana waters that are listed and petitioned/proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Task 1.1. Maintain an enhanced level of law enforcement officers (2 additional Full Time Equivalents, FTE over the 1994 level) in the field; and maintain the equipment, facilities, and management systems -- to maximize the overall fisheries and habitat

enforcement effectiveness focused on Regions 1 and 2 in Montana, but including additional protection for depleted fish stocks throughout the Columbia Basin.

Task 1.2. Provide required basic training of fisheries enforcement personnel relative to MDFWP-specific and basin-wide enforcement responsibilities. Basic training includes: interagency task force operations and coordination; uniform collection and reporting of all relevant data for a computer-based system; public education of fisheries enforcement issues; operation of boats and specialized equipment; use of firearms and weapons; personal defense tactics; physical fitness; tribal, state and federal laws; the provisions of the Endangered Species Act; laws of arrest, search and seizure; fisheries biology and management; and environmental crime.

Task 1.3. Increase enforcement efforts (overt patrols, covert operations, aircraft and FLIR surveillance, inter-agency task forces, and public awareness) during anadromous salmonid runs throughout the Columbia Basin, from the mouth of the Columbia River to tributary streams, and coordinate with appropriate law enforcement agencies with overlapping jurisdictions.

Task 1.4. Increase enforcement efforts (as in Task 1.3) for protection of resident fish in Montana waters, and provide task force support for anadromous and resident fish protection throughout the Columbia Basin.

Task 1.5. Increase enforcement efforts (as in Task 1.3) for protection of critical habitat of resident fish in Montana waters, and provide task force support anadromous and resident fish habitat protection throughout the Columbia Basin.

Task 1.6. Implement an integrated (i.e., jurisdiction-specific and a basin-wide) cooperative enforcement operations plan.

Task 1.7. Implement an integrated (i.e., MDFWP, inter-agency, and CBLEC) Task Team reporting system (Enforcement Action Plans and After-Action Critiques) that will be utilized by fisheries patrol officers basin-wide as a common methodology for developing enforcement plans and specific strategies to provide increased protection for depressed anadromous and resident fish stocks.

Product: Enhanced personnel, equipment, training, enforcement effort, and integrated operational plan resulting in better coordination and effectiveness of the BPA-funded Law Enforcement Program and ultimately increased protection of the fishery resource.

Objective 2. Improve cost-effectiveness of fisheries and habitat enforcement efforts via improved coordination with other Columbia Basin enforcement and regulatory agencies (e.g., USFWS, NMFS, CRITFE, WDFW, IDFG, OSP, tribal, regulatory agencies, and local governments) through the Columbia Basin Law Enforcement Council (CBLEC) and other appropriate mechanisms.

Task 2.1. Develop an integrated (i.e., jurisdiction-specific and a basin-wide) cooperative enforcement operations plan.

Task 2.2. At the command level, the program will be coordinated through the existing CBLEC process. This level will provide program direction for field enforcement, both intra- and inter-agency operations

Task 2.3. Inter-agency task force operations will be coordinated upon mutual agreement with participating agencies -- including the sharing of equipment and personnel for effective utilization of all available resources.

Task 2.4. Intra-agency operations will be coordinated under the authority of field supervisors and will be structured to achieve command level and inter-agency operational goals and objectives.

Task 2.5. Field patrols will be coordinated and developed to compliment the overall objective of the program.

Task 2.6. Conduct environmental and habitat enforcement in coordination with state and federal regulatory agencies.

Task 2.7. To the extent practicable, coordinate field operations in a specific location with local enforcement agencies, e.g., city police, county sheriffs, and tribal police.

Task 2.8. Work with Indian Tribes to identify enforcement needs and enhance enforcement to include protection of spawning and habitat areas in conjunction with "gravel-to-gravel management" and achieve better coordination with tribal conservation enforcement efforts.

Task 2.9. Coordinate with other participating enforcement agencies, CBLEC, and the designated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) fisheries consultant to provide information and assistance for the evaluation of the efficacy and accountability of the BPA-funded law fisheries and habitat enforcement program.

Product: Increased cooperation to improve law enforcement effectiveness, results orientation, and accountability throughout the Columbia River Basin.

Objective 3. Optimize voluntary compliance of laws and rules to protect Columbia Basin fishes and their critical habitats -- via increased public involvement and deterrence of illegal activities.

Task 3.1. Increase public awareness of the effects of illegal take and habitat degradation on Columbia River Basin anadromous salmonid stocks and resident fish species -- with emphasis on the need to conserve depleted naturally spawning resident fish stocks in Montana. Educate the general public as well as resource user groups (e.g., sport and commercial fish harvesters, irrigators, ranchers, timber harvesters, and power producers) as to the critical and important role that protective enforcement plays in comprehensive recovery plans for salmon and resident fish.

Subtask 3.1.1. Educate the public on the major issues related to restoration of depleted fish stocks in the Columbia Basin -- with a focus on the role of enforcement -- by providing information in a variety of formats and developing objective news releases to various media, in coordination with all CBLEC entities.

Subtask 3.1.2. Educate the fishing and recreation public on the identification of depleted anadromous and resident fish stocks and their critical habitats.

Subtask 3.1.3. Coordinate with public information officers of all cooperating agencies (USFWS, NMFS, WDFW, CRITFE, ODFW, OSP, IDFG, and BPA) and coordinate development of materials with the BPA-funded public information & education component of the program conducted by IDFG.

Task 3.2. Enhance the public awareness and deterrent effect of various law enforcement efforts outlined in Objective 1.

Subtask 3.2.1. Use various media (e.g., officer contacts with recreationalists, public presentations, brochures, signs, news releases, press conferences, radio, television, newspapers, magazine articles) to inform the harvesters and the general public of the increased fisheries and habitat law enforcement presence throughout the Columbia Basin.

Subtask 3.2.2. Develop methods to enhance public involvement in law enforcement efforts, e.g., toll-free fish violator hotlines, volunteer programs, and ride-along programs.

Subtask 3.2.3. Publicize the successes in apprehending and convicting poachers and other fish and wildlife criminals such as illegal marketing, restaurants purchasing illegal fish, illegal water diverters, activities degrading fish habitat, and environmental crime -- by publishing the names and violations in various media.

Task 3.3. Develop measurement criteria and methods to evaluate the effectiveness of public awareness, deterrence, and willingness to comply with laws and rules for the protection of depleted fish stocks and their critical habitats in the Columbia Basin.

Product: Increased public awareness of problems associated with illegal take and habitat degradation, increased public participation in reporting and deterring violations, increased deterrence for criminals and the general public in violating laws and rules, and improved voluntary compliance of fish and wildlife laws and rules. These improvements in public support for resource law enforcement efforts will ultimately result in enhanced survival of the depleted fish stocks in the Columbia Basin. Furthermore, as the public becomes more aware of the significant contribution made by an effective law enforcement program as it relates to rebuilding depleted salmon and resident fish stocks, there will be more broad-based political support for maintaining the program over the long term (at least 3 generations or 20 years) that is needed to restore the fish populations and fisheries.

Objective 4. Maximize the annual and long-term efficacy of enforcement efforts through the development of annual operational and 5-year strategic plans for Columbia Basin fisheries and critical habitat that will complement the goals and objectives of state, tribal and federal fish and wildlife management entities, and cognizant regulatory agencies -- within the framework of a comprehensive ecosystem management plan.

Task 4.1. Develop a cooperative enforcement plan for Montana, including a specific section on its responsibilities, goals and objectives, planned activities, and expected results within the Columbia Basin.

Subtask 4.1.1. Coordinate with fish and wildlife biologists, managers, and policy makers within MDFWP and other cognizant state agencies -- to identify and prioritize law enforcement activities in the Columbia Basin that will complement and maximize the efficiency of state-wide, and district-level management goals -- relative to the protection and enhancement of resident fish stocks and their critical habitats.

Subtask 4.1.2. Coordinate with regional fish and wildlife management, planning, and funding entities within Columbia Basin (e.g., PFMC, PSMFC, the Columbia River Compact committees, Recovery Plan Teams, NPPC, and BPA) to identify and prioritize law enforcement activities in the Columbia Basin that will complement and maximize the efficiency of regional management goals -- relative to the protection and enhancement of anadromous and resident fish stocks and their critical habitats.

Subtask 4.1.3. Provide the various fish and wildlife management entities referenced in Tasks 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 above with objective data and qualitative interpretations relative to law enforcement perspectives on fishery management goals and objectives -- via meetings, presentations and written reports.

Subtask 4.1.4. Develop annual cooperative enforcement plans for the protection and enhancement of Columbia Basin fish stocks and their critical habitats, using the input derived from the coordination described in the above tasks.

Task 4.2. Develop and refine a strategic 5-year plan for Columbia Basin law enforcement, in conjunction with CBLEC and its member agencies.

Subtask 4.2.1. Develop Montana's component of a 5-year strategic plan for Columbia Basin law enforcement, using the cooperative enforcement plan developed in Task 4.1 and the Statement of Work for the cooperative inter-agency agreements as a foundation.

Subtask 4.2.2. In conjunction with CBLEC and its member agencies, incorporate Montana's 5-year strategic plan into a comprehensive 5-year strategic law enforcement plan for the entire Columbia Basin.

Subtask 4.2.3. Evaluate and describe how the law enforcement operational and strategic plans can be integrated within the framework of a comprehensive Columbia Basin ecosystem management plan.

Subtask 4.2.4. Update and refine the Montana and the comprehensive Columbia Basin 5-year strategic law enforcement plans on an annual basis.

Product: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts of CBLEC and its member agencies in meeting state, federal, tribal, and regional fish and wildlife management goals -- with an emphasis on protection and enhancement of depleted Columbia Basin fish stocks and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

Objective 5. Maximize the accountability of the enhanced law enforcement program and achievement of results for the protection of fish and their critical habitats via monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the efficacy of the program in terms of qualitative and quantitative performance criteria.

Task 5.1. Develop performance standards and specific quantitative and qualitative criteria to objectively measure achievement of results.

Subtask 5.1.1. Develop targets and criteria for specific performance objectives of the law enforcement program, including: improved public awareness and public participation; enhanced deterrence and voluntary compliance; decreased illegal take of anadromous and resident fish stocks; increased survival and inter-dam passage, improved spawning escapement, and protection of fishes' critical habitats throughout the Columbia River Basin.

Subtask 5.1.2. Evaluate actual annual performance terms of how enforcement efforts resulted in accomplishment of specific performance objectives according to the pre-determined criteria, i.e., did the law enforcement program actions hit the targets.

Task 5.2. Collect and summarize law enforcement statistics using a consistent scientifically valid methodology, and document the results of the enhanced law enforcement program through quarterly progress reports, annual completion reports, and annual project review presentations.

Subtask 5.2.1. Coordinate with CBLEC and its member agencies to provide comprehensive MDFWP law enforcement information in a consistent format. Gather law enforcement statistics using a consistent methodology that is compatible with an inter-agency CBLEC computer-based data storage and retrieval system.

Subtask 5.2.2. Coordinate the dissemination of MDFWP law enforcement statistics to cooperating entities through the CBLEC data management system on a monthly basis.

Subtask 5.2.3. Prepare quarterly and annual reports to summarize and analyze relevant data according to specified evaluation criteria.

Schedule: Quarterly reports: March, June, September, December, 1996;
Annual report: Draft, December 31, 1996 -- Final, March 1, 1997.

Subtask 5.2.4. Present relevant law enforcement results of the preceding year and proposals for the next year's work at annual CBFWA, NPPC or BPA project reviews.

Task 5.3. Cooperate with the independent third-party evaluation of the law enforcement program by providing all requested information and peer review of evaluation documentation.

Task 5.4. Adaptively manage the law enforcement program by making required changes as indicated by the performance measurements and independent evaluation.

Product: A comprehensive evaluation of the efficacy of all aspects of the enhanced law enforcement program through establishment of performance measures, collection of scientifically valid data, written documentation, project reviews, and facilitation of third-party evaluation. Adaptive management of the law enforcement operations, based on M&E -- to improved efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of the overall program.