Abstract: We compared survey response rates, protest responses, and willingness-to-pay for two forest fire prevention programs for Montana residents and members of two tribes in Montana. The prescribed burning and mechanical fuels reduction program information was mailed to participants prior to an in-depth phone interview. The first contact phone interview showed basically no difference between Native Americans and other Montana residents, but the rate for the in-depth follow up interview with Native Americans fell sharply. There was no statistically significant difference in the protest response rate for the prescribed burning program between Native Americans (7%) and Montana residents (9.6%). The protest response rate for the mechanical program was much higher for both groups at 22% for Native Americans and 32% for Montana residents; and statistically significantly different at the 0.05 level. The logit willingness-to-pay regression coefficients of the Native American and Montana general populations were statistically different for the prescribed burning at the 0.01 level, and the 0.05 level for the mechanical fuels reduction program. Native Americans mean willingness-to-pay for prescribed burning and mechanical fuels reduction was nearly twice that of Montana residents. However, the large variance around the Native American mean WTP estimates suggests the differences between the two groups is not statistically significant. Willingness-to-pay for the prescribed fire program was 50% higher and the protest rate about one-third lower than for the mechanical fuels reduction program.