Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests
Forest Plan Assessment

6.0 Socioeconomic Conditions and Trends

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

6.0 Socioeconomic Conditions and Trends

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Preamble of the 2012 Planning Rule (Federal Register 2012) for National Forest System (NFS) land management planning recognizes that ecological, social, and economic systems are interdependent, and equally important; none has priority over the other. Therefore, the planning rule requires the consideration of social, economic, and ecological factors in all phases of the planning process. The rule also recognizes that, even though National Forest management can influence social and economic conditions relevant to a planning area, this management cannot ensure social and economic sustainability because many factors are outside the control and authority of the Responsible Official. For that reason, the Planning Rule requires that plan components contribute to social and economic sustainability within Forest Service authority and the inherent capability of the plan area.

The Planning Rule defines sustainability in the following ways (§ 219.19):

- "Ecological sustainability" refers to the capability of ecosystems to maintain ecological integrity.
- "Economic sustainability" refers to the capability of society to produce and consume or otherwise benefit from goods and services, including contributions to jobs and market and nonmarket benefits.
- "Social sustainability" refers to the capability of society to support the network of relationships, traditions, culture, and activities that connect people to the land and to one another and support vibrant communities.

To address the issues of social and economic sustainability, the Planning Rule requires that in the assessment for plan development or revision, the Responsible Official shall identify and evaluate existing information relevant to the plan area for 15 identified items. Three of the items tied most closely to social and economic sustainability are #6—social, cultural, and economic conditions and trends; #7—benefits that people obtain from the NFS planning area (ecosystem services); and #8—Multiple uses and their contributions to local, regional, and national economies (§ 219.6(b)).

This chapter of the assessment addresses the social, cultural, and economic context within which the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests (Forests) operate. The information provided in this report is intended as a descriptive and comparative baseline of the social and economic conditions in the area of influence and includes information through the year 2010 (or 2011, in some cases) for most variables. The format and the types of information included in this section are based heavily upon Chapter 3 of the *Social Assessment for the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forest*, which was completed in April 2004 (Adams-Russell Consulting 2004) (hereinafter called the 2004 Social Assessment). That report has been revised to include more recent data and information and additional socioeconomic information relevant to the planning area of the Forests has been added to this chapter (outlined in more detail below). A summary of the social environment chapter (Chapter 4) of the 2004 Social Assessment is also included, along with information collected in 5 public meetings held in September and October 2012. This newly collected information is being

used to help assess changes that may have occurred in the social environment since the 2004 Social Assessment was completed.

The 2004 Social Assessment based the variable selection for the socioeconomic conditions and trends on the following questions:

- What is the pattern of landownership?
- What is the structure and dynamics of the population?
- What are the characteristics of employment, income, and industry?
- What are the social assets and vulnerabilities?

For a more detailed explanation and references regarding variable selection, see the 2004 Social Assessment.

Other socioeconomic information presented here, in this chapter, but not in the 2004 Social Assessment, includes the following:

- Additional information on the 5-county area, compiled through the Economic Profile System—Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT 2012), a Microsoft Excel add-in that allows users to produce detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales. EPS-HDT was designed and funded by Headwaters Economics in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. The socioeconomic data from EPS-HDT provided in this report include information on commodity sectors influenced by federal land management (such as agriculture, timber, mining, and tourism and travel), as well as information on federal land payments, natural resource amenities, land use, and wildland-urban interface (WUI) development.
- Information on Idaho's forest products industry developed by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (Morgan et al. 2004; Brandt et al. 2012)
- Information on natural resource amenity counties and amenity-driven development (McGranahan 1999; Harris et al. 2003; Cordell et al. 2011)
- Information on economic and fiscal challenges and recommendations created by Headwaters Economics for the Clearwater Basin Collaborative for Idaho County and Clearwater County (Headwaters Economics 2009a,b)
- Information on the social and economic impacts of climate change from numerous sources
- Data on Forest Service programs, salary and non-salary expenditures, and employment
- Results of an analysis of the contribution of the Forests programs and expenditures on jobs and labor income.

Except when noted otherwise, the analysis area for this report consists of 5 counties in North Central Idaho that are adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests (NFs). These 5 counties are Clearwater County, Idaho County, Latah County, Lewis County, and Nez Perce County. Collectively, these counties form District 2 within the organization of Idaho counties, as indicated in Figure 6-1; they were the counties included in the 2004 Social Assessment; and they make up the regional economy of North

Central Idaho (CEDA 2012). These counties differ substantially in land area, population, and economy, as is discussed throughout this report.

Table 6-1 shows the total population, population density, total land area, and acreage under Forest Service (FS) management for each of the 5 counties in the analysis area. The most populous counties and those with the highest population density are Latah and Nez Perce counties, both with populations of more than 35,000. The largest counties, in terms of land area, are Idaho County (8,502 square miles) and Clearwater County (2,488 square miles). The geographical relationship of the Forests to these counties is depicted in Figure 6-2. The Clearwater NF is located within 5 Idaho counties: Benewah, Clearwater, Latah, Idaho, and Shoshone. The majority of the Forest is within Clearwater, Latah, and Idaho counties, and the largest contiguous area is within Clearwater and Idaho counties. Private lands separate the Palouse Ranger District, in the westernmost land area of the Clearwater NF, from the larger contiguous portions of the Forest in Clearwater County and Idaho County. The Powell Ranger District is in the easternmost portion of the Clearwater National Forest, and this area also contains some "checkerboard" ownership in the northeastern portions of the District. The Nez Perce NF is located entirely within Idaho County and makes up about 82% of the total land base of the county. About 870,000 acres of this forest are within the Gospel Hump, Frank Church, Selway-Bitterroot, and Hells Canyon Wilderness areas. The Snake River separates the Salmon Ranger District from the other 3 ranger districts of this forest; otherwise, the majority of the Forest is in one block of land with some private inholdings.

Table 6-1. Population, population density, and land area in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forest analysis area

Analysis Area Counties	Population 2000	Population 2010	Total Square Miles	Population Density Per Square Mile 2010	Forest Service Acres
Clearwater	8,930	8,761	2,488	3.5	790,590
Idaho	15,511	16,267	8,502	1.9	4,433,360
Latah	34,935	37,244	1,077	34.6	109,273
Lewis	3,747	3,821	480	8.0	10
Nez Perce	37,410	39,265	856	45.9	1,854

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1, and Conservation Biology Institute 2006 (accessed through EPS-HDT 2012)

The Forests contain diverse resources used for recreational, commercial, and related purposes. The commercial uses include timber harvesting, grazing, guided hunting and fishing, and other uses of forest products. Recreational uses of these Forests include driving for pleasure, viewing nature and wildlife, hiking, camping, backpacking, hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, and river floating. Diverse wildlife species such as elk, deer, bear, and numerous predators including grey wolves, inhabit the Forests. Additionally, historic and scenic resources are present on the Forests, such as the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area, and Wild and Scenic Rivers, such as the Selway, the Lochsa, the Salmon, the Middle Fork of the Clearwater, and the Rapid River. The users of these Forests include residents of nearby communities as well as people from more distant locations. Figure 6-3 shows the metropolitan areas within a 100-mile radius of the boundaries of these forests, including communities such as Missoula, Montana, and Spokane and Walla Walla in Washington. Residents from these areas hike the

backcountry, ride the trails, fish and float the rivers, and use forest resources for various other purposes.

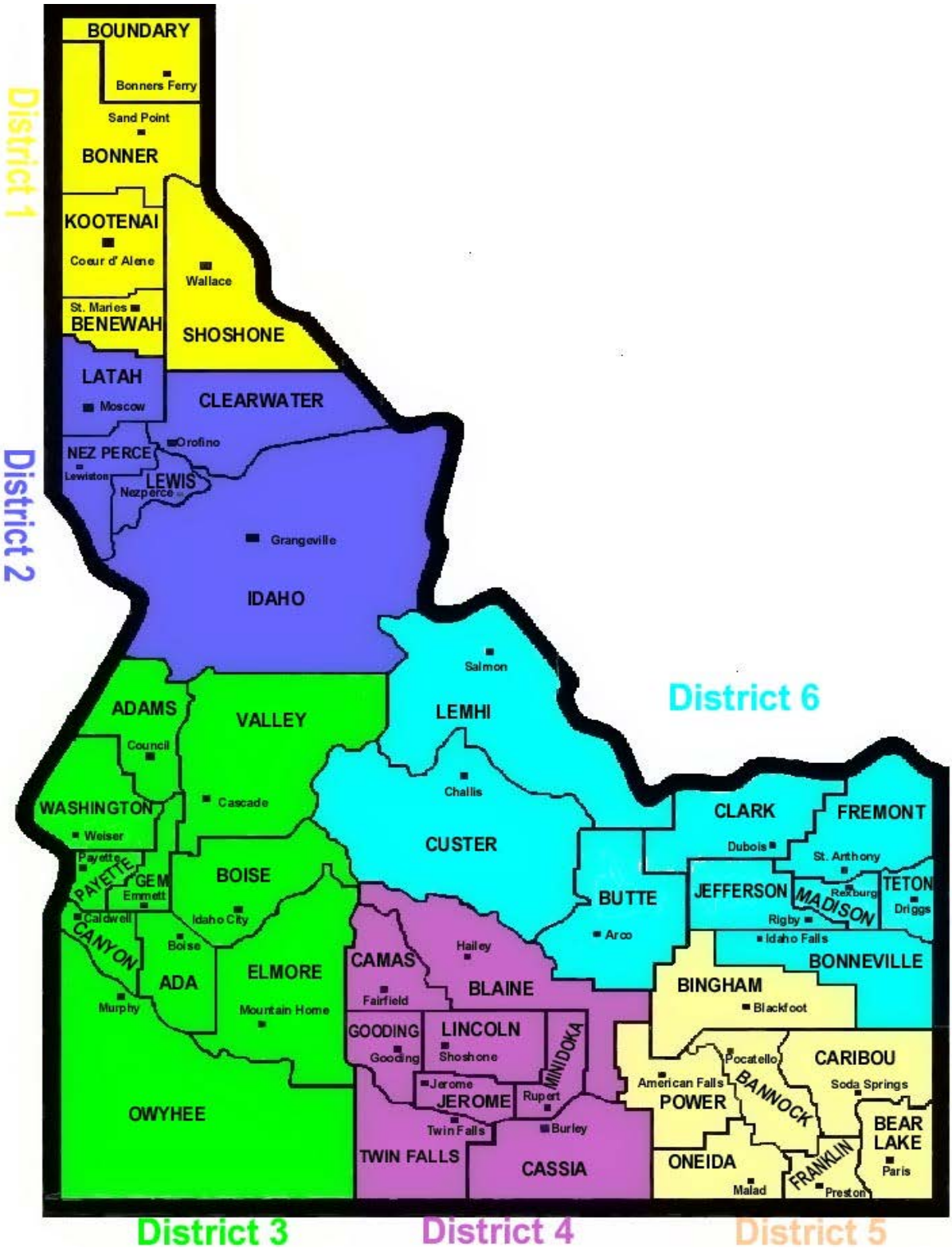
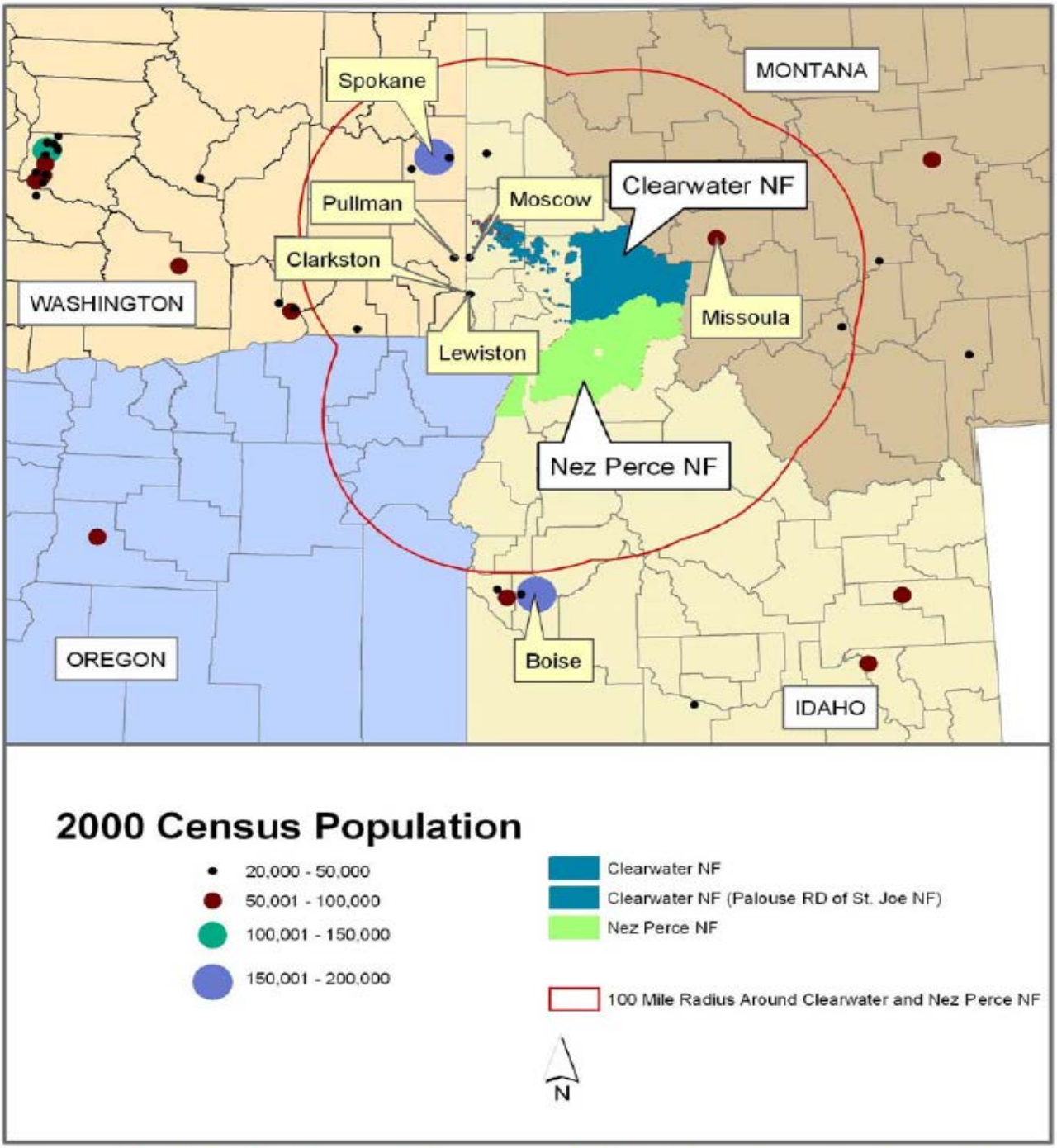


Figure 6-1. Idaho county districts (Source: Idaho Association of Counties 2013)

Figure 6-2. Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests (Source: Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project [USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM 1996])



Source: Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Washington State Department of Transportation, Montana Natural Information System (NRIS), Oregon Geospatial Data Clearinghouse, and US Census Bureau.

Figure 6-3. Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests 100-mile radius

6.2 LANDOWNERSHIP

Among the 50 states, Idaho ranks 4th in the percentage of public land ownership; approximately 63% of all land in the state is owned by the federal government. Approximately 5% of all Idaho lands are owned by the State, about 29.7% is in private ownership, and the remainder is in municipal ownership. Approximately 20.3 million acres of federal lands are managed by the Forest Service in Idaho; this acreage constitutes about 38% of the state's land area. Table 6-2 shows land ownership for the 5 counties in the analysis area. Of those 5 counties, Idaho County has the largest percentage of federal land (83.2%), almost all of which is managed by the Forest Service (81.5%). Clearwater County, with nearly 50% of its land managed by the Forest Service, ranks 2nd out of the 5 counties in terms of federal ownership. Latah and Nez Perce counties have smaller percentages of their land base under federal management, at 16% and 3.4%, respectively. However, the majority of the federal land in Latah County is managed by the Forest Service, while the majority of federal land in Nez Perce County is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Lewis County is notable for its small percentage of lands (0.5%) managed by the Forest Service and other federal agencies. The amount of federal lands in these counties has direct fiscal implications related to federal payments such as payments in lieu of taxes and payments to states (revenue-sharing payments and payments made to the state that are distributed to the counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000).

Table 6-2. Land ownership (acres) and percent of total in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forest analysis area

Type of Ownership	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	State of Idaho
	Acres					
Total Area	1,591,426	5,439,345	688,916	306,890	547,769	53,457,677
Private Lands	524,300	797,986	546,178	260,762	456,155	15,889,080
Federal Lands	811,477	4,525,487	110,050	1,679	18,619	33,589,502
Forest Service	790,590	4,433,360	109,273	0	1,854	20,304,825
BLM	5,391	90,051	777	1,679	16,765	12,136,606
National Park Service	0	2,076	0	0	0	111,120
Military	15,496	0	0	0	0	128,098
Other Federal	0	0	0	0	0	908,854
State Lands	226,969	79,236	32,590	4,527	25,446	2,646,957
State Trust Lands[a]	0	0	0	0	0	718,821
Other State	226,969	79,236	32,590	4,527	25,446	1,928,135
Tribal Lands	11,187	30,536	4	39,499	44,785	840,409
Water	17,492	6,100	94	423	2,764	488,177
City, County, Other	0	0	0	0	0	3,551
Type of Ownership	**Percent of Total (%)**					
Private Lands	32.9	14.7	79.3	85.0	83.3	29.7
Federal Lands	51.0	83.2	16.0	0.5	3.4	62.8
Forest Service	49.7	81.5	15.9	0.0	0.3	38.0
BLM	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	3.1	22.7
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Military	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
State Lands	14.3	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.6	5.0
State Trust Lands[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Other State	14.3	1.5	4.7	1.5	4.6	3.6
Tribal Lands	0.7	0.6	0.0	12.9	8.2	1.6
Water	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9
City, County, Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[a] Most state trust lands are held in trust for designated beneficiaries, principally public schools. Managers typically lease and sell these lands for a diverse range of uses to generate revenues for the beneficiaries.

Source: Conservation Biology Institute (2006) (accessed via EPS-HDT)

6.3 LAND DEVELOPMENT, LAND USE, AND THE WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

In the past several decades, the conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development has occurred at a rapid pace in many parts of the United States. The popularity of exurban lot sizes (lots between 1.7 and 40 acres) in much of the country has exacerbated this trend (low-density development results in a larger area of land converted to residential development). This pattern of development reflects a number of factors, including demographic trends, the increasingly "footloose" nature of economic activity (the economic

activity can be conducted virtually and is not tied to a specific geographical location or employment site), the availability and price of land, and preferences for homes on larger lots. These factors can place new demands on public land managers as development increasingly pushes up against public land boundaries. For example, human-wildlife conflicts and wildfire threats may become more serious issues for public land managers where development occurs adjacent to public lands. In addition, new demands for recreation opportunities may arise, along with concern about the commodity use of the landscape (timber, agriculture, and mining). Geographies with a large percent change in the area of residential development often have experienced significant in-migration from more urbanized areas. Counties with a small percent change either experienced little growth or were already highly urbanized in 1980 [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

Table 6-3 shows a general increase in residential acreage in the analysis area from 2000 to 2010. For the 5-county area, residential acreage increased 27.5%. The county with the most growth in residential acres, in percentage terms, was Idaho County, with a 58.7% increase. However, even though the amount of residential property is increasing, the 5-county area is not highly residential. Residential property, for the combined 5-county area, made up only 2.1% of private land in 2010, up from 1.7% in 2000. The 2 counties with the largest amount of residential property are Nez Perce County, with 3.7%, and Latah County, with 2.7%. For comparison, the residential property percentage is 6.4% for the state of Idaho and 16.0% for the nation. All 5 counties in the analysis area have experienced an increase in the residential acres per person (residential acreage divided by total population), up to 0.51 acres per person in 2010 versus 0.42 acres in 2000 for the 5-county area. The county with the largest residential acreage per person is Idaho County, where lot sizes averaged 1 acre per person in 2010. In 2010, a total of 48,503 homes were present in the analysis area, with the majority of those in Latah and Nez Perce counties.

Housing development close to public lands is a concern because of the risk of wildfire. Wildfire directly impacts safety, private and public costs, and landscape health. Over the past 2 decades, both the magnitude and the variability of the area burned by wildfire have increased substantially. Several factors have been blamed for the increase in wildfire activity, including past suppression efforts, drought conditions, and climate change. Rapid population growth in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) creates further suppression challenges. Coincident with these trends, 10-year average federal suppression expenditures have increased from $620 million a decade ago (1990–1999) to $1,580 million more recently (2000–2009) (inflated to constant 2009 dollars) (Gebert and Black 2012). Many studies have delineated the rising costs of wildland fires, and all of these studies point to the expanding pattern of residential development adjacent to public lands as a significant contributing factor.

As defined in the National Fire Plan, the WUI includes areas “where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland.” Other federal documents define the WUI as an area “where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel” or “the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel” [excerpted from EPS-HDT]. Headwaters Economics, the research group that developed EPS-HDT, defines WUIs as private forestlands that are within 500 meters of public forestlands. Land (public or private) was classified as forestland through the use of land cover imagery from

the National Land Cover Dataset (Vogelmann et al. 2001); the classifications include evergreen needleleaf forest, evergreen broadleaf forest, deciduous needleleaf forest, deciduous broadleaf forest, mixed forests, and closed shrublands. Further information on how the WUI area in EPS-HDT was calculated can be found in the EPS-HDT report titled "A Profile of Development and the Wildland-Urban Interface," which is included in the project file.

Table 6-4 shows the amount of WUI area (in square miles) in the analysis area, using the WUI definition provided by Headwaters Economics; Table 6-4 also shows the amount of WUI area with and without homes. In total, 595 square miles of the analysis area met this definition of WUI in 2010. Given that the analysis area totals 13,403 square miles, the WUI area amounts to about 4.4% of the total land area. Of the 595 square miles of this defined WUI area, approximately 4.7% contained houses in 2010; for comparison, the WUI area occupied by houses was 16.3% for the 11 western states[1] and 12.6% for the state of Idaho. Nez Perce County had the highest percentage of WUI acreage with homes in 2010, at 10.8%. Idaho County and Lewis County had the next highest percentage of WUI with homes, at around 8% each. In 2010, an estimated 3,994 homes existed in the defined WUI area; this number amounts to approximately 8.2% of all homes in the 5-county area. About 26.3% of homes in the WUI are estimated to be second homes (Table 6-4).

An analysis of land use change, by county, has recently been completed in support of the 2010 Renewable Resources Planning Act Assessment (Wear 2011). Land use change is forecast using a statistical model that incorporates both population projections and historical land use changes from the Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) survey of land uses. Population projections used in the analysis are based upon 3 population scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); the 3 scenarios include the following: A1B (midlevel population increase with high per capita disposable personal income), A2 (high population change and low personal income growth), and B2 (lowest population change and midlevel income change). Nonfederal land use categories analyzed in the report include forestland, cropland, rangeland, urban and built-up areas, and pastureland and native pastures. Figure 6-4 shows historical land uses from the 1997 NRI survey (the most recent data available at the county level). In 1997, the private land in Idaho County and Nez Perce County was distributed somewhat evenly between forestland, cropland, and rangeland, while the private land in Latah and Lewis counties was split between cropland and forestland. Clearwater County's private land was predominantly forestland.

The land use forecasts developed by Wear (2011) show small changes in land use in the 5 Idaho counties, in percentage terms, with a conversion from rural uses to urban/developed uses ranging from 1% to 1.6% of the private land base by the year 2060 (depending upon

[1]The eleven western states include Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

population scenario). The largest changes, in percentage terms, are forecast to occur in Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties, with a decrease in rural use of >2%. Idaho County and Clearwater County are expected to experience little change in land use. However, when viewed as a percent increase in urban/developed lands, the changes look huge because urban/developed lands have historically been such a small percentage of the land base in each of the counties (ranging from 0% in Idaho County to 3.1% in Nez Perce County). In comparison to estimated land uses in 2010, urban/developed lands are expected to increase by large percentages, ranging from a low of 33% in Nez Perce County under Scenario B2 to >2500% in Lewis County under Scenario A1B by the year 2060.

The Wear (2011) study, which looked at county-level changes, was based on the 1997 NRI data. However, more recent NRI data, collected in 2007, are available at the state level. These data rank the state of Idaho 31st in terms of acres of agricultural land converted to developed land, with 289,500 acres converted between 1982 and 2007 (2.02% of the agricultural land). In terms of prime agricultural land converted, Idaho ranked 28th. In terms of all types of rural land converted to developed land, Idaho ranked 34th, with 363,800 acres of rural land converted to developed land, or 1.94% of rural lands (American Farmland Trust 2012).

Table 6-3. Residential development in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forest analysis area, 2000–2010

	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	State of Idaho	Analysis Area	United States
Residential Acres 2000	5,450	10,270	13,248	1,172	11,884	745,264	42,024	190,918,648
Residential Acres 2010	6,588	16,295	14,756	1,349	14,611	1,026,681	53,599	214,475,717
Change in Residential Acres 2000–2010	1,138	6,025	1,508	177	2,727	281,417	11,575	23,557,069
Percent (%) Change	20.9%	58.7%	11.4%	15.1%	22.9%	37.8%	27.5%	12.3%
Residential Acres as a Percentage (%) of Private Land	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	0.5%	3.7%	6.4%	2.1%	16.0%
Residential Acres/Person, 2000	0.61	0.66	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.57	0.42	0.67
Residential Acres/Person, 2010	0.75	1.00	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.65	0.51	0.69
Change in Residential Acres/Person, 2000–2010	0.14	0.34	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.02

Source: Theobald 2013 (Accessed via EPS-HDT).

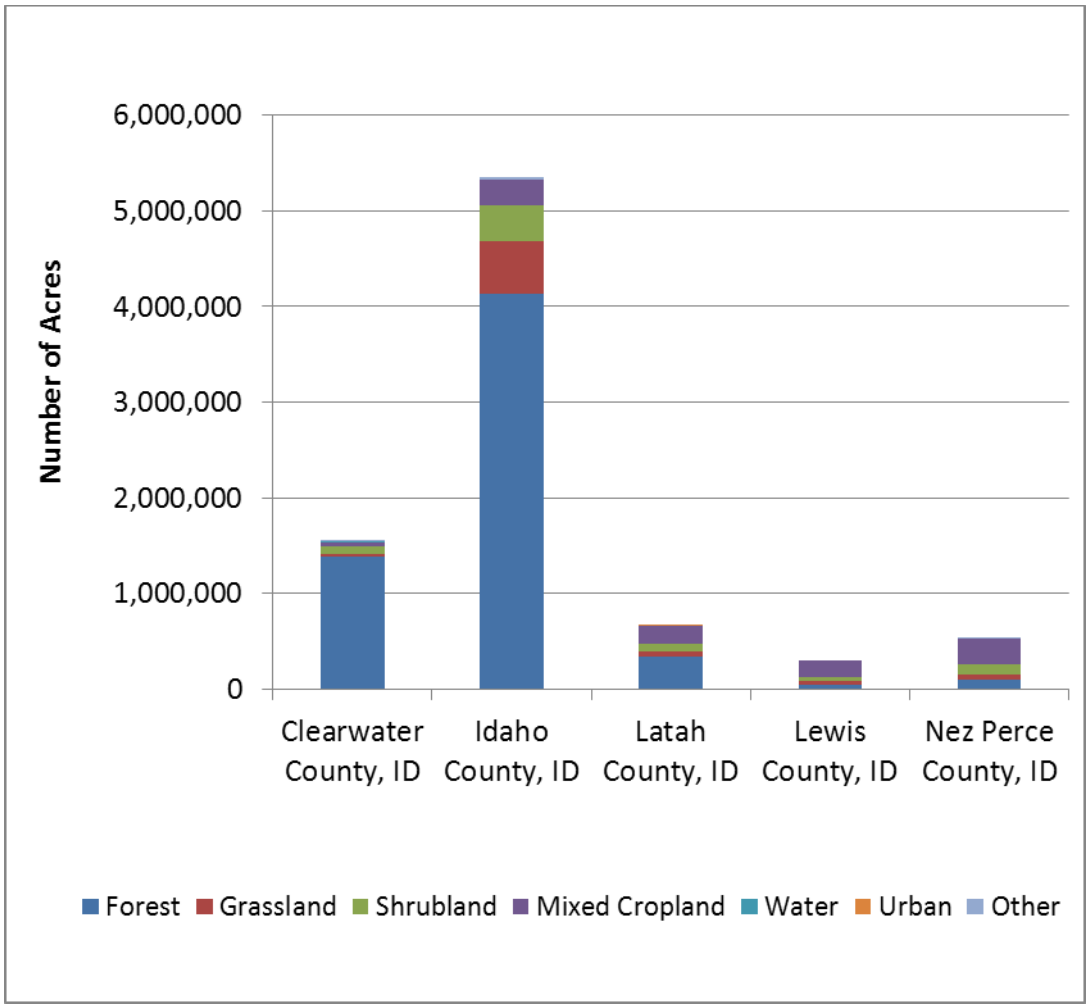


Figure 6-4. Land use by acres for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area (Data Sources: NASA MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly L3 Global 1km MOD12Q1, 2006) (accessed via EPS-HDT)

Table 6-4. Amount of wildland-urban interface (WUI) (square miles) in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, and number of homes, 2010

	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	State of Idaho	Analysis Area	West[a]
Amount of WUI (Square Miles)								
Total WUI Area	266	215	94	4	16	1,826	595	23,596
WUI Area with Homes	7	17	2	0	2	229	28	3,837
WUI Area without Homes	259	198	92	3	15	1,597	567	19,759
Percent of Total (%)								
WUI Area with Homes	2.7	7.9	1.8	7.7	10.8	12.6	4.7	16.3
WUI Area without Homes	97.3	92.1	98.1	92.3	89.2	87.4	95.3	83.7
Homes in the WUI								
Total Number of Homes	4,453	8,744	15,988	1,880	17,438	667,796	48,503	27,766,144
WUI Homes	1,407	1,866	214	378	129	43,454	3,994	1,947,927
Second Homes in WUI	271	684	17	17	60	14,801	1,049	293,196
WUI Homes as Percentage of Total Homes	31.6%	21.3%	1.3%	20.1%	0.7%	6.5%	8.2%	7.0%
Second Homes as Percentage of WUI Homes	19.3%	36.7%	7.9%	4.5%	46.5%	34.1%	26.3%	15.1%

Sources: Gude et al. 2008; U.S. Census Bureau 2010; U.S. Department of Commerce 2011b (accessed via EPS-HDT)
[a]The "West" includes the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

6.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

This section includes demographic information on the 5 counties in the analysis area, including total population, age, gender, and race. According to the Clearwater Economic Development Association (CEDA 2012), the population of the 5-county area increased in the 1970s as a result of growth in the forest products industry. However, when the forest products industry declined during the 2 recessions in the early 1980s, many jobs were lost and people migrated out of the area, looking for employment elsewhere. The population has recovered somewhat in the last 2 decades, with slow growth since 1993 (CEDA 2012). Table 6-5 shows the total population for census years from 1920 to 2010 as well as the change in population since 1920 by county. Idaho County, Clearwater County, and Lewis County have experienced periods of growth and periods of decline over this time; Clearwater County is the only one to show a decline in population in the most recent census. Over the 90-year period, these population fluctuations have resulted in total population growth that is either negative or very low for some counties. While Latah County, Nez Perce County, and the state of Idaho saw their populations grow by double or more during this time, the

population in Clearwater County grew by 77.7%, the population in Idaho County grew by only 35.7%, and the population of Lewis County declined 35.7% since 1920.

Table 6-6 shows the population, by place, for each of the 5 counties in the analysis area, as well as for the 2 Indian reservations, in each of the census years since 1970. In the previous decade (1990–2000), the population in Clearwater County grew by 5%; within the county, the community of Orofino increased in population, while other communities decreased or showed limited growth. In the most recent decade (2000–2010), Clearwater County experienced a population decline of nearly 2%, and all communities within the county decreased in population, with Weippe's population decreasing the least (in percentage terms). In Idaho County, the years from 1990 to 2000 brought a population increase of about 12.5%, with most of this in the Cottonwood and Ferdinand areas. From 2000 to 2010, the county's total population increased only 4.9%. The Ferdinand area experienced growth of 9.7%; however, Cottonwood's population declined 4.7%. Other communities in Idaho County that experienced growth in the last decade were Kamiah[2] and Riggins, while Grangeville, Kooskia, Stites, and White Bird saw declines in population. While most communities in Latah County experienced growth from 1990 to 2000, with overall growth in the county being 14.1%, only Genesee, Moscow, Potlatch, and Troy increased in population between 2000 and 2010, leading to an increase in population in the county of only 6.7%. Moscow grew the most, with a population increase of 11.8%. In Lewis County, the populations of Kamiah and Winchester grew by >10%, while the populations in other communities decreased. Overall population growth in Lewis County fell from 6.6% between 1990 and 2000 to <2% in the last decade. The largest population decreases occurred in Nez Perce and Craigmont, where the populations fell by around 10%. In Nez Perce County, growth was about 5% from 2000 to 2010 (compared to 10.8% in the previous decade), with all communities showing increases, especially Culdesac and Lapwai. Populations on the Nez Perce Reservation and Coeur d'Alene Reservation grew in both of the 2 previous decades, with slower growth more recently, dropping from >10% to around 3% in the last decade for each of the reservations.

Table 6-7 shows population change in terms of gender, age, and race/ethnicity, comparing data from the 5 counties in the analysis area with data from the state and the nation. For public land managers, understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether management actions might affect some age groups more than others; different age groups may have different needs, values, and attitudes that must be taken into consideration. In a geographic location with a large retired population, or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may place different demands on public land managers than the demands generated from an area with a large number of minors or young adults. For many areas, a significant development is the aging of the population and in

[2]The town of Kamiah has land area in both Idaho and Lewis Counties. Therefore, it shows up under both counties in Table 6-6; however, this does not affect the county totals.

particular the retirement of the baby boom generation (those born between 1946 and 1964). As this generation enters retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically. An aging population can also affect changing demands on land use (e.g., recreation) [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

Except for Latah County, which includes the student population at the University of Idaho in Moscow, all 5 counties in the analysis area had higher median ages than either the nation or the state of Idaho in 2010. Clearwater County had the highest median age, at 49; Idaho County and Lewis County were close behind at 48, while Nez Perce County's median age was 40.8. Additionally, except for Latah County, the increase in the median age from 2000 to 2010 was greater for the analysis area than it was for the state or the nation, with the largest increase occurring in Clearwater County, where the median age rose by 17.5%.

Figure 6-5 shows the age distribution for the 5 counties as well as for the nation and the state of Idaho. The age distribution of the state of Idaho closely matches that of the nation, with the largest component of the population in the age group of 5–17 years and the smallest components being at the 2 ends of the age spectrum, <5 years of age and >75 years of age. However, the age distributions differ substantially for some of the analysis area counties. All of the counties have fewer very young children (<5 years) than either the state or the nation. Clearwater County, Idaho County, and Lewis County have fewer younger adults (ages 18–24) than the state or nation, while Latah County has significantly more due to the presence of the University of Idaho. The other most notable difference is that the age distribution for the 5 counties, with the exception of Latah County, is shifted to the right, compared to the state and the nation, with more of the population in the categories above age 44. According to CEDA (2012), the higher proportion of older residents has several economic and social impacts, including limiting labor force growth, prompting the rapid growth of the region's health care industry, and posing special challenges for social service providers.

Table 6-7 quantifies population change by race and ethnicity as well. Except for Latah County, all counties in the analysis area have a larger percentage of American Indians than either the state (at 1.4%) or the nation (at 0.9%). Nez Perce and Lewis counties have the highest percentage of American Indians, with 5.6% and 4.7% of their populations classifying themselves as American Indian, respectively. Approximately 2.2% of Clearwater County's population and 3.0% of Idaho County's population are classified as American Indian.

Table 6-8 shows the components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) for 1992–2011. Examining the components of population change can offer insight into the causes of growth or decline and may highlight important areas of inquiry for those involved in economic development as well as for land managers. For example, if a large portion of population growth is from in-migration, understanding the drivers behind this trend may be useful; people may be moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both. If a large portion of population decline is from out-migration, understanding the reasons that people are leaving is important; the reasons could include loss of employment in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, and elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.

The 2004 Social Assessment discussed the recent trend (as of 2002) of a negative net domestic migration for all counties in the analysis area; negative net domestic migration means that more persons are moving out of the area than moving in. However, in more recent

years, that trend has not continued for some of the counties. As shown in Table 6-8, for Idaho County and Nez Perce County, in particular, net domestic migration has been positive (more people moving in than out) in most years since 2002. For Latah and Lewis counties, net domestic migration has been up in some years and down in others. For Clearwater County, the general trend since 1997 has been negative net domestic migration (more people moving out than in). The other noticeable difference among counties is that Clearwater County, in most years since 2000, has had more deaths than births, whereas for the other counties, births have exceeded deaths in most years or the numbers of births and deaths have been roughly similar.

Table 6-9 compares household composition data from the 5 counties with corresponding data from the state. The noticeable difference among the counties is in Latah County, which has a larger number of residents in group quarters, fewer family households, and fewer households with individuals >64 years of age. Compared to the state, the remaining counties all have a larger percentage of households with individuals >64 years of age and a lower percentage of households with individuals <18 years of age. Since 2000, in all 5 counties, the average household size, average family size, and percent of married couple households have decreased, and the percentage of non-family households has increased.

Table 6-10 provides a rough measure of population stability by examining the place of residence in the previous year and place of birth. Data from Clearwater County and Idaho County cluster together in this table, showing relatively high percentages of persons living in the same house the previous year (86% and 87%, respectively); Lewis County and Nez Perce County have slightly lower percentages (83% and 84%, respectively). All 4 of these counties were above the state average of 81%. Latah County, on the other hand, had only 67% of persons in the same house a year ago. All 5 counties have higher percentages of native-born residents than the state does as a whole.

Table 6-11 shows the distribution of rural and urban residents in the 5 counties in comparison to the state. The percentage of urban residents increased in Clearwater County in 2000 and then decreased somewhat in 2010, with an approximate 40/60 split between urban and rural residents. The percentage of urban residents in Idaho County and Latah County has steadily increased since 1980, with Idaho County containing 20% urban residents and Latah County nearly 70%. Nez Perce County has had periods of increase and decrease in urban residents, with 85% urban residents in 2010. Lewis County is entirely rural.

For the 2010 Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment, population change, by county, was projected to the year 2060 (Zarnoch et al. 2010). Population projections were based on 3 population scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); the 3 scenarios include the following: A1 (current status/Census), A2 (high population change), and B2 (low population change). Between 2010 and 2035, these population projections estimate the population of Idaho could increase as little as 29% (Scenario B2) or as much as 39% by the year 2035 (Scenario A2) (Table 6-12). For the 5-county analysis area, projected population changes vary widely, and in all cases, the rate of growth is expected to be lower than for the state. Under population scenarios A1 and B2 (current status and low population change, respectively), the population of Clearwater County decreases, with the decrease ranging from 5% to 10% by the year 2035. Under Scenario A2 (high population change), Clearwater County's population increases by only 1.5%. The counties with the largest projected population increases are Latah County and

Idaho County. Latah County's population, depending upon scenario, is projected to increase 13%–22% by 2035, and Idaho County's population is expected to increase 9%–14%. Under Scenario B2 (low population change), Lewis County's population is projected to decrease 2% by 2035, while under the other scenarios, the county population is projected to grow by 3%–6%. Nez Perce County's population remains steady under the low-growth scenario (B2) and increases by 8% under the high-growth scenario (A2).

Table 6-5. Population change in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area for census years between 1920 and 2010

County	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Population Growth 1920–2010 (%)
Clearwater	4,933	6,599	8,243	8,217	8,548	10,871	10,390	8,505	8,930	8,766	77.7
Change (%)	—	33.8	24.9	–0.3	4.0	27.2	–4.4	–18.1	5.0	–1.8	—
Idaho	11,749	10,107	12,691	11,423	13,542	12,891	14,769	13,783	15,511	15,947	35.7
Change (%)	—	–14.0	25.6	–10.0	18.6	–4.8	14.6	–6.7	12.5	2.8	—
Latah	18,092	17,798	18,804	20,971	21,170	24,898	28,749	30,617	34,935	36,645	102.5
Change (%)	—	–1.6	5.7	11.5	0.9	17.6	15.5	6.5	14.1	4.9	—
Lewis	5,851	5,238	4,666	4,208	4,423	3,867	4,118	3,516	3,747	3,761	–35.7
Change (%)	—	–10.5	–10.9	–9.8	5.1	–12.6	6.5	–14.6	6.6	0.4	—
Nez Perce	15,253	17,591	18,873	22,658	27,066	30,376	33,220	33,754	37,410	38,886	154.9
Change (%)	—	15.3	7.3	20.1	19.5	12.2	9.4	1.6	10.8	3.9	—
5-County Area	55,878	57,333	63,277	67,477	74,749	82,903	91,246	90,175	100,533	104,005	86.1
Change (%)	—	2.6	10.4	6.6	10.8	10.9	10.1	–1.2	11.5	3.5	—
State of Idaho	431,786	445,031	524,873	588,637	667,191	713,015	944,127	1,006,749	1,293,953	1,526,797	253.6
Change (%)	—	3.1	17.9	12.1	13.3	6.9	32.4	6.6	28.5	18.0	—

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Various years)

Table 6-6. Decennial population and percent change by place in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area from 1970 to 2010

Place	1970	Change (%)	1980	Change (%)	1990	Change (%)	2000	Change (%)	2010	Change (%)
State of Idaho	713,015	6.9	944,127	32.4	1,006,749	6.6	1,293,953	28.5	1,567,582	21.2
Clearwater County	10,871	27.2	10,390	–4.4	8,505	–18.1	8,930	5.0	8,761	–1.9
Elk River city	383	0.3	265	–30.8	149	–43.8	156	4.7	125	–19.9
Orofino city	3,883	57.1	3,711	–4.4	2,868	–22.7	3,247	13.2	3,142	–3.2
Pierce city	1,218	133.3	1,060	–13.0	746	–29.6	617	–17.3	508	–17.7
Weippe city	713	—	828	16.1	532	–35.7	416	–21.8	411	–1.2
Idaho County	12,891	–4.8	14,769	14.6	13,783	–6.70	15,511	12.50	16,267	4.87
Cottonwood city	867	–19.8	941	8.5	822	–12.6	944	14.8	900	–4.7
Ferdinand city	157	–10.8	144	–8.3	135	–6.3	145	7.4	159	9.7
Grangeville city	3,636	–0.2	3,666	0.8	3,226	–12.0	3,228	0.1	3,141	–2.7
Kamiah city	1,307	5.0	1,478	13.1	1,157	–21.7	1,160	0.3	1,295	11.6
Kooskia city	809	1.0	784	–3.1	692	–11.7	675	–2.5	607	–10.1
Riggins city	533	–9.4	527	–1.1	443	–15.9	410	–7.4	419	2.2
Stites city	263	–12.0	253	–3.8	204	–19.4	226	10.8	221	–2.2
White Bird city	185	–26.9	154	–16.8	108	–29.9	106	–1.9	91	–14.2
Latah County	24,898	17.6	28,749	15.5	30,617	6.5	34,935	14.10	37,244	6.61
Bovill city	350	–2.0	289	–17.4	256	–11.4	305	19.1	260	–14.8
Deary city	411	17.8	539	31.1	529	–1.9	552	4.3	506	–8.3
Genesee city	619	15.7	791	27.8	725	–8.3	946	30.5	955	1.0
Juliaetta city	423	14.9	522	23.4	488	–6.5	609	24.8	579	–4.9
Kendrick city	426	–3.8	395	–7.3	325	–17.7	369	13.5	303	–17.9
Moscow city	14,146	26.5	16,513	16.7	18,519	12.1	21,291	15.0	23,800	11.8

Place	1970	Change (%)	1980	Change (%)	1990	Change (%)	2000	Change (%)	2010	Change (%)
Onaway city	166	–13.1	254	53.0	203	–20.1	230	13.3	187	–18.7
Potlatch city	871	–1.0	819	–6.0	790	–3.5	791	0.1	804	1.6
Troy city	541	–2.5	820	51.6	699	–14.8	798	14.2	862	8.0
Lewis County	3,867	–12.6	4,118	6.5	3,516	–14.6	3,747	6.60	3,821	2.0
Craigmont city	554	–21.2	617	11.4	542	–12.2	556	2.6	501	–9.9
Kamiah city	1,307	5.0	1,478	13.1	1,157	–21.7	1,160	0.3	1,295	11.6
Nezperce city	555	–16.8	517	–6.8	453	–12.4	523	15.5	466	–10.9
Reubens city	81	–28.3	87	7.4	46	–47.1	72	56.5	71	–1.4
Winchester city	274	–35.8	343	25.2	262	–23.6	308	17.6	340	10.4
Nez Perce County	30,376	12.2	33,220	9.4	33,754	1.60	37,410	10.8	39,265	5.0
Culdesac city	211	1.0	261	23.7	280	7.3	378	35.0	380	0.5
Lapwai city	400	–20.0	1,043	160.8	932	–10.6	1,134	21.7	1,137	0.3
Lewiston city	26,068	105.4	27,986	7.4	28,082	0.3	30,904	10.0	31,894	3.2
Peck city	238	28.0	209	–12.2	160	–23.4	186	16.3	197	5.9
Coeur d'Alene Reservation					5,802		6,551	12.9	6,760	3.2
Nez Perce Reservation					16,160		17,959	11.1	18,437	2.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics (Various years).

Table 6-7. Population change in terms of gender, age, and ethnic distribution in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the United States, 2000 and 2010

Characteristic	United States			Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
	2000	2010	Change[a]	2000	2010	Change[a]	2000	2010	Change[a]	2000	2010	Change[a]
Total Population	281,421,906	308,745,538	9.7%	1,293,953	1,567,582	21.1%	8,930	8,761	–1.9%	15,511	16,267	4.9%
Males	49.1%	49.2%	0.1%	50.1%	50.1%	0.0%	53.1%	54.3%	1.2%	50.9%	52.2%	1.3%
Females	50.9%	50.8%	–35.1%	49.9%	49.9%	0.0%	46.9%	45.7%	–1.2%	49.1%	47.8%	–1.3%
Age <5	6.8%	6.6%	–0.2%	7.5%	7.8%	0.3%	4.8%	3.8%	–1.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%
Age 5–17	18.9%	17.7%	–1.2%	21.0%	19.7%	–1.3%	18.2%	14.3%	–3.9%	19.7%	16.0%	–3.7%
Age 18–24	9.6%	9.9%	0.3%	10.7%	10.1%	–0.6%	5.9%	5.5%	–0.4%	6.3%	6.2%	–0.1%
Age 25–34	14.2%	13.2%	–1.0%	13.1%	13.2%	0.1%	10.4%	9.8%	–0.6%	8.3%	8.6%	0.3%
Age 35–44	16.0%	13.9%	–2.1%	14.9%	12.6%	–2.3%	15.9%	11.3%	–4.6%	15.0%	10.7%	–4.3%
Age 45–54	13.4%	14.6%	1.2%	13.2%	13.6%	0.4%	16.0%	16.6%	0.6%	16.0%	15.9%	–0.1%
Age 55–64	8.6%	11.3%	2.7%	8.3%	11.0%	2.7%	13.1%	17.5%	4.4%	12.3%	16.8%	4.5%
Age 65–74	6.5%	6.7%	0.2%	5.9%	6.6%	0.7%	8.9%	12.5%	3.6%	9.4%	11.9%	2.5%
Age 75 +	5.9%	6.0%	0.1%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	6.7%	8.6%	1.9%	7.6%	8.5%	0.9%
Median Age	35.3	37.2	5.4%	33.2	34.6	4.2%	41.7	49	17.5%	42.3	48	13.5%
White	75.1%	72.4%	–2.7%	91.0%	89.1%	–1.9%	94.8%	93.9%	–0.9%	94.1%	93.8%	–0.3%
Black	12.3%	12.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
American Indian[b]	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	2.2%	0.2%	2.9%	3.0%	0.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.8%	5.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Other Ethnicity	5.5%	6.2%	0.7%	4.2%	5.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	–0.3%
Two or More Races	2.4%	2.9%	0.5%	2.0%	2.5%	0.5%	2.0%	2.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.9%	0.2%
Hispanic Origin (any race)	12.5%	16.3%	3.8%	7.9%	11.2%	3.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	1.0%

Table 6-7 (continued). Population change in terms of gender, age, and ethnic distribution in the Nez Perce–Clearwater analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the United States, 2000 and 2010

Characteristic	Latah County			Lewis County			Nez Perce County		
	2000	2010	Change[a]	2000	2010	Change[a]	2000	2010	Change[a]
Total Population	34,935	37,244	6.6%	3,747	3,821	2.0%	37,410	39,265	5.0%
Males	51.8%	51.5%	-0.3%	50.5%	50.1%	-0.4%	49.2%	49.6%	0.4%
Females	48.2%	48.5%	0.3%	49.5%	49.9%	0.4%	50.8%	50.4%	-0.4%
Age <5	5.4%	5.3%	-0.1%	4.8%	5.3%	0.5%	6.0%	5.7%	-0.3%
Age 5–17	14.9%	13.2%	-1.7%	20.6%	17.1%	-3.5%	17.7%	16.3%	-1.4%
Age 18–24	24.5%	26.7%	2.2%	5.3%	6.6%	1.3%	10.0%	9.9%	-0.1%
Age 25–34	14.6%	13.5%	-1.1%	8.8%	8.2%	-0.6%	12.0%	11.8%	-0.2%
Age 35–44	12.4%	9.7%	-2.7%	15.0%	9.7%	-5.3%	14.7%	12.0%	-2.7%
Age 45–54	11.9%	11.9%	0.0%	14.0%	16.5%	2.5%	13.7%	14.4%	0.7%
Age 55–64	7.0%	9.8%	2.8%	13.1%	14.5%	1.4%	9.3%	12.3%	3.0%
Age 65–74	4.5%	5.2%	0.7%	9.6%	12.5%	2.9%	8.0%	8.4%	0.4%
Age 75 +	5.0%	4.7%	-0.3%	8.9%	9.5%	0.6%	8.5%	9.2%	0.7%
Median Age	27.9	28.3	1.4%	42.5	48	12.9%	38.1	40.8	7.1%
White	93.9%	92.8%	-1.1%	92.2%	90.3%	-1.9%	91.6%	90.1%	-1.5%
Black	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
American Indian[b]	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%	3.8%	4.7%	0.9%	5.3%	5.6%	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%
Other Ethnicity	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%
Two or More Races	1.8%	2.5%	0.7%	2.2%	2.4%	0.2%	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%
Hispanic Origin (any race)	2.1%	3.6%	1.5%	1.9%	3.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%

[a] For numerical values (total population and median age), this column represents percent change ((2010 value-2000 value)/200 value)). For everything else, the values in the percent change columns represent differences in percentage points (2010 value-2000 value.

[b] American Indian also includes Eskimo and Aleut population. Percentages describe each category as it relates to the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, 2010, Census of the Population (accessed via EPS-HDT)

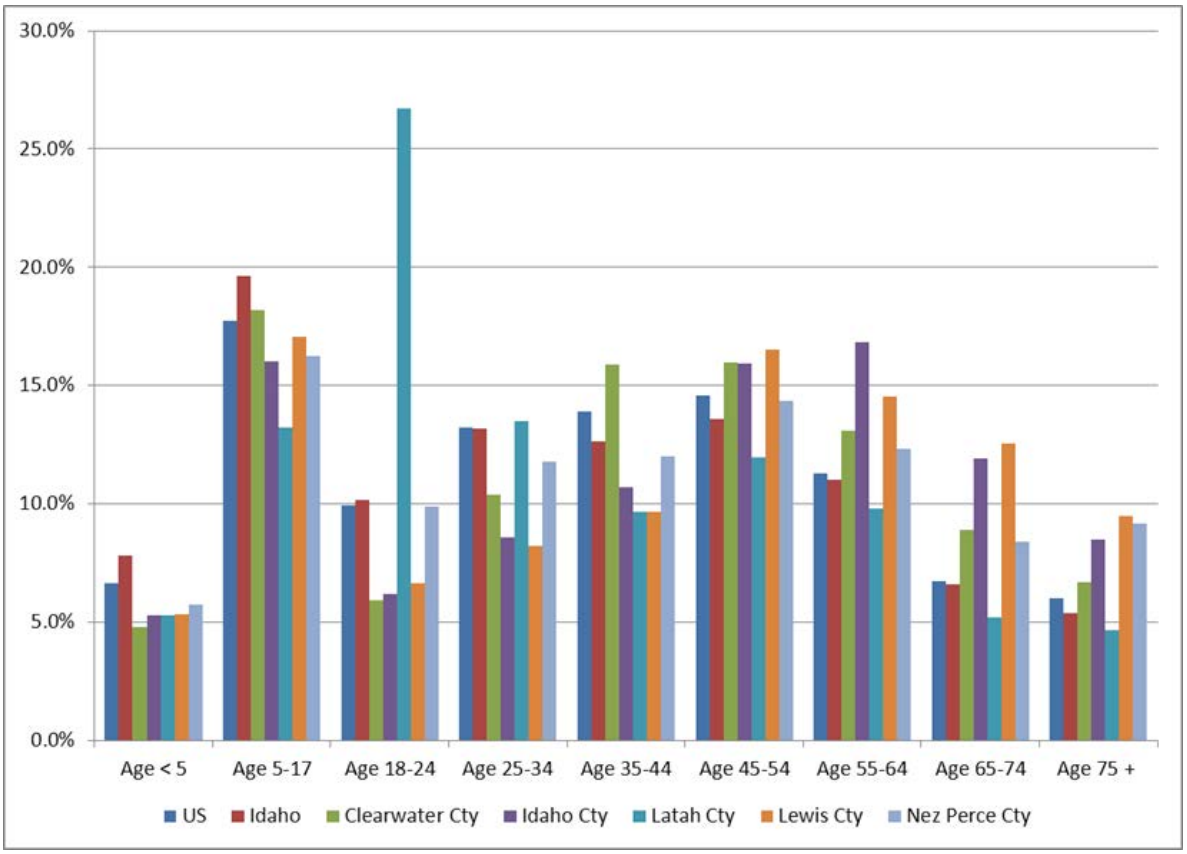


Figure 6-5. Age distribution for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area for 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of the Population, accessed via EPS-HDT)

Table 6-8. Components of population change for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the state of Idaho, 1992–2011

Location	Year	Population	Percent Change	Total Population Change	Components of Change			
					Births	Deaths	International Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
State of Idaho	1992	1,071,685	2.9	30,369	16,930	7,860	1,392	16,656
	1993	1,108,768	3.5	37,083	17,536	8,076	1,562	23,366
	1994	1,145,140	3.3	36,372	17,541	8,368	1,872	23,130
	1995	1,177,322	2.8	32,182	17,535	8,458	2,068	18,131
	1996	1,203,083	2.2	25,761	18,465	8,633	2,041	10,794
	1997	1,228,520	2.1	25,437	18,686	8,990	2,180	10,648
	1998	1,252,330	1.9	23,810	18,963	9,093	2,649	7,529
	1999	1,275,674	1.9	23,344	19,414	9,212	2,866	7,457
	2000	1,293,953	1.4	18,279	—	—	—	—
	2001	1,320,585	2.1	26,632	24,959	12,043	4,401	9,120
	2002	1,341,131	1.6	20,546	20,298	10,051	3,462	6,640
	2003	1,363,380	1.7	23,008	21,242	9,906	1,794	9,030
	2004	1,391,802	2.1	28,422	22,274	10,358	2,598	13,113
	2005	1,428,241	2.6	36,439	22,790	10,372	2,388	20,163
	2006	1,468,669	2.8	40,428	23,549	10,412	2,578	22,971
	2007	1,505,105	2.5	36,436	24,891	10,745	2,191	18,126
	2008	1,534,320	1.9	29,215	25,181	10,835	2,207	11,021
	2009	1,554,439	1.3	20,119	25,162	10,906	2,179	1,555
	2010	1,567,582	0.8	13,143	—	—	—	—
	2011	1,584,985	1.1	17,403	22,954	11,275	2,074	62

Location	Year	Population	Percent Change	Total Population Change	Components of Change			
					Births	Deaths	International Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Clearwater County	1992	8,594	0.9	80	99	77	7	94
	1993	8,640	0.5	46	104	86	2	72
	1994	8,896	3	256	81	78	3	303
	1995	8,982	1	86	95	92	4	125
	1996	9,173	2.1	191	88	87	4	232
	1997	9,099	-0.8	-74	106	75	4	-67
	1998	9,049	-0.5	-50	93	85	2	-66
	1999	9,033	-0.2	-16	110	77	0	-19
	2000	8,930	-1.1	-103	—	—	—	—
	2001	8,608	-3.6	-322	85	109	3	-308
	2002	8,446	-1.9	-162	65	90	2	-142
	2003	8,596	0.2	17	75	88	0	-36
	2004	8,610	0.2	14	71	86	1	-44
	2005	8,659	0.6	49	52	79	1	9
	2006	8,776	1.4	117	74	96	1	66
	2007	8,788	0.1	12	75	80	1	-55
	2008	8,764	-0.3	-24	79	116	1	-38
	2009	8,761	0	-3	74	92	1	-106
	2010	8,761	0	0	—	—	—	—
	2011	8,702	-0.7	-59	63	101	7	—

Location	Year	Population	Percent Change	Total Population Change	Components of Change			
					Births	Deaths	International Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Idaho County	1992	14,267	2.3	316	174	126	1	225
	1993	14,488	1.5	221	165	146	4	160
	1994	14,801	2.2	313	160	134	4	238
	1995	15,103	2	302	177	135	2	205
	1996	15,187	0.6	84	169	137	1	13
	1997	15,414	1.5	227	161	154	5	159
	1998	15,418	0	4	160	166	2	-24
	1999	15,515	0.6	97	167	159	-1	21
	2000	15,511	0	-4	—	—	—	—
	2001	15,395	-0.7	-116	178	191	1	-92
	2002	15,308	-0.6	-87	137	168	1	-57
	2003	15,410	-0.5	-85	139	173	5	-109
	2004	15,555	0.9	145	174	163	3	75
	2005	15,522	-0.2	-33	133	150	6	-75
	2006	15,638	0.7	116	168	151	5	39
	2007	15,770	0.8	132	147	142	5	52
	2008	15,896	0.8	126	167	183	4	76
	2009	16,138	1.5	242	175	179	5	133
	2010	16,267	0.8	129	—	—	—	—
	2011	16,446	1.1	179	163	163	0	—

Location	Year	Population	Percent Change	Total Population Change	Components of Change			
					Births	Deaths	International Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Latah County	1992	32,251	2.9	908	421	222	57	-184
	1993	32,977	2.3	726	468	193	16	168
	1994	33,729	2.3	752	438	222	23	537
	1995	34,339	1.8	610	444	187	34	94
	1996	34,808	1.4	469	448	192	40	-507
	1997	35,023	0.6	215	404	210	38	105
	1998	34,811	-0.6	-212	441	223	25	-767
	1999	34,908	0.3	97	419	214	10	-380
	2000	34,935	0.1	27	—	—	—	—
	2001	35,154	0.6	219	525	252	133	-179
	2002	35,218	0.2	64	452	195	106	-294
	2003	35,473	0.8	290	388	222	52	114
	2004	35,864	1.1	391	428	239	57	147
	2005	35,958	0.3	94	391	213	56	-89
	2006	36,251	0.8	293	436	172	60	-112
	2007	36,179	-0.2	-72	433	236	49	-504
	2008	36,524	1	345	460	189	49	53
	2009	36,939	1.1	415	436	219	48	-67
	2010	37,244	0.8	305	—	—	—	—
	2011	37,704	1.2	460	454	192	50	79

Location	Year	Population	Percent Change	Total Population Change	Components of Change			
					Births	Deaths	International Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Lewis County	1992	3,558	0.3	11	33	30	0	31
	1993	3,678	3.4	120	62	33	0	124
	1994	3,765	2.4	87	35	39	1	117
	1995	3,846	2.2	81	45	33	2	96
	1996	3,854	0.2	8	42	49	2	39
	1997	3,856	0.1	2	33	48	0	42
	1998	3,811	-1.2	-45	44	47	-1	-30
	1999	3,754	-1.5	-57	34	49	0	-38
	2000	3,747	-0.2	-7	—	—	—	—
	2001	3,626	-3.2	-121	53	48	1	-131
	2002	3,721	2.6	95	50	43	1	86
	2003	3,671	-0.1	-2	38	35	1	-19
	2004	3,669	-0.1	-2	49	49	0	-11
	2005	3,665	-0.1	-4	42	45	1	-13
	2006	3,712	1.3	47	45	43	0	34
	2007	3,707	-0.1	-5	38	43	1	-10
	2008	3,739	0.9	32	49	42	0	15
	2009	3,832	2.5	93	50	46	1	87
	2010	3,821	-0.3	-11	—	—	—	—
	2011	3,822	0	1	37	44	2	5

Location	Year	Population	Percent Change	Total Population Change	Components of Change			
					Births	Deaths	International Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
Nez Perce County	1992	35,230	2	691	477	367	17	509
	1993	35,890	1.9	660	426	336	0	519
	1994	36,533	1.8	643	479	352	21	432
	1995	36,824	0.8	291	432	359	18	149
	1996	37,052	0.6	228	470	351	29	29
	1997	37,375	0.9	323	468	357	28	105
	1998	37,395	0.1	20	441	362	12	-67
	1999	37,482	0.2	87	487	366	8	-51
	2000	37,410	-0.2	-72	—	—	—	—
	2001	37,019	-1	-391	523	502	31	-444
	2002	37,106	0.2	87	444	409	25	30
	2003	37,696	1.6	585	431	426	24	570
	2004	37,798	0.3	102	485	443	28	65
	2005	38,071	0.7	273	447	394	29	209
	2006	38,513	1.2	442	450	422	31	423
	2007	38,720	0.5	207	463	399	27	148
	2008	38,810	0.2	90	456	430	28	50
	2009	39,049	0.6	239	473	431	26	243
	2010	39,265	0.6	216	—	—	—	—
	2011	39,543	0.7	278	445	448	25	206

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Various years). Note: Births, deaths, and migration are not shown for census years (2000 and 2010), because the Census Bureau made adjustments to the total population numbers in those years and the adjustments are not reflected in the other statistics. Also note that the birth and death rates shown here differ slightly from those available from the Idaho Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics which are shown in Table 6-34.

Table 6-9. Household characteristics in the state of Idaho and the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 2000 and 2010

Characteristic	Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change
Population	1,293,953	1,567,582	21.1%	8,930	8,761	-1.9%	15,511	16,267	4.9%
% Population in Households	97.6%	98.2%	0.6%	93.3%	93.1%	-0.2%	96.5%	96.8%	0.3%
% Population in Group Quarters	2.4%	1.8%	-26.1%	6.7%	6.9%	2.9%	3.5%	3.2%	-7.9%
Total Households	469,645	579,408	23.4%	3,456	3,660	5.9%	6,084	6,834	12.3%
Average Household Size	2.69	2.66	-1.1%	2.41	2.23	-7.5%	2.46	2.30	-6.5%
Total Family Households	335,588	403,144	20.1%	2,483	2,397	-3.5%	4,294	4,536	5.6%
Average Family Size	3.17	3.16	-0.3%	2.84	2.71	-4.6%	2.95	2.81	-4.7%
Family Households[a]	71.5%	69.6%	-2.6%	71.8%	65.5%	-8.8%	70.6%	66.4%	-5.9%
% Married Couple Households[a]	58.9%	55.3%	-6.1%	60.5%	54.7%	-9.5%	60.8%	55.7%	-8.4%
% Other Family, Male Householder[a]	3.9%	4.7%	21.1%	4.4%	4.3%	-2.9%	3.5%	4.0%	15.9%
% Other Family, Female Householder[a]	8.7%	9.6%	10.4%	6.9%	6.4%	-7.8%	6.3%	6.6%	4.3%
Non-Family Households[a]	28.5%	30.4%	6.5%	28.2%	34.5%	22.5%	29.4%	33.6%	14.2%
% Non-Family Householder Living Alone[a]	22.4%	23.8%	6.3%	24.0%	29.3%	22.1%	25.3%	28.6%	13.2%
% Non-Family Householder > 64 years[a]	8.3%	8.8%	6.5%	10.0%	14.3%	42.4%	11.7%	12.8%	9.2%
Households w/ Individuals < 18 years[a]	38.7%	35.7%	-7.9%	31.1%	22.8%	-26.7%	31.5%	24.4%	-22.5%
Households w/ Individuals > 64 years[a]	21.5%	23.9%	11.4%	28.5%	37.5%	31.7%	30.1%	35.7%	18.8%
Total Housing Units	527,824	667,796	26.5%	4,144	4,453	7.5%	7,537	8,744	16.0%
% Occupied Housing Units[b]	89.0%	86.8%	-2.4%	83.4%	82.2%	-1.4%	80.7%	78.2%	-3.1%
% Owner-Occupied Housing Units[c]	72.4%	69.9%	-3.4%	78.0%	76.7%	-1.6%	77.2%	76.5%	-0.8%
Persons per Occupied Housing Unit	2.69	2.70	0.4%	2.41	2.23	-7.5%	2.46	2.32	-5.7%

Table 6-9 (continued). Household characteristics in the state of Idaho and the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 2000 and 2010

Characteristic	Latah County			Lewis County			Nez Perce County		
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change
Population	34,935	37,244	6.6%	3,747	3,821	2.0%	37,410	39,265	5.0%
% Population in Households	88.8%	91.7%	3.3%	99.1%	98.1%	-1.0%	98.2%	97.5%	-0.7%
% Population in Group Quarters	11.2%	8.3%	-25.9%	0.9%	1.9%	109.4%	1.8%	2.5%	41.3%
Total Households	13,059	14,708	12.6%	1,554	1,657	6.6%	15,286	16,241	6.2%
Average Household Size	2.38	2.32	-2.5%	2.39	2.26	-5.4%	2.40	2.36	-1.7%
Total Family Households	7,764	8,241	6.1%	1,050	1,041	-0.9%	10,151	10,331	1.8%
Average Family Size	2.93	2.89	-1.4%	2.92	2.84	-2.7%	2.90	2.88	-0.7%
Family Households[a]	59.5%	56.0%	-5.8%	67.6%	62.8%	-7.1%	66.4%	63.6%	-4.2%
% Married Couple Households[a]	50.5%	46.3%	-8.3%	57.8%	50.8%	-12.1%	52.8%	48.8%	-7.6%
% Other Family, Male Householder[a]	2.9%	3.6%	24.4%	3.3%	4.5%	34.5%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%
% Other Family, Female Householder[a]	6.1%	6.1%	0.3%	6.4%	7.6%	18.1%	9.3%	10.3%	11.2%
Non-Family Households[a]	40.5%	44.0%	8.5%	32.4%	37.2%	14.7%	33.6%	36.4%	8.4%
% Non-Family Householder Living Alone[a]	26.3%	28.2%	7.2%	28.1%	32.6%	15.9%	26.7%	28.6%	7.2%
% Non-Family Householder > 64 years[a]	6.3%	7.4%	18.0%	14.5%	17.6%	21.0%	11.3%	12.0%	6.1%
Households w/ Individuals < 18 years[a]	29.1%	25.1%	-13.7%	30.1%	24.8%	-17.7%	31.7%	28.1%	-11.2%
Households w/ Individuals > 64 years[a]	16.3%	18.6%	14.1%	32.8%	36.9%	12.7%	27.4%	29.6%	8.0%
Total Housing Units	13,838	15,988	15.5%	1,795	1,880	4.7%	16,203	17,438	7.6%
% Occupied Housing Units[b]	94.4%	92.0%	-2.5%	86.6%	88.1%	1.8%	94.3%	93.1%	-1.3%
% Owner-Occupied Housing Units[c]	58.7%	56.2%	-4.3%	74.6%	70.6%	-5.3%	68.8%	68.2%	-0.8%
Persons per Occupied Housing Unit	2.38	2.48	4.2%	2.39	2.29	-4.2%	2.40	2.46	2.5%

[a] = % Total Households; [b] = % Total Units; [c] = % Total Occupied Units
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2000, 2010)

Table 6-10. Population stability measured by residence, nativity, and place of birth for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the state of Idaho

RESIDENCE ONE YEAR AGO	State of Idaho		Clearwater County		Idaho County		Latah County		Lewis County		Nez Perce County	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
Population 1 year of age and over	1,503,537	100%	8,701	100%	15,854	100%	36,228	100%	3,735	100%	38,460	100%
Same house 1 year ago	1,218,736	81.1%	7,498	86.2%	13,860	87.4%	24,259	67.0%	3,143	84.1%	31,956	83.1%
Different house in the U.S. 1 year ago	275,544	18.3%	1,203	13.8%	1,986	12.5%	11,765	32.5%	558	14.9%	6,466	16.8%
Same county	159,132	10.6%	483	5.6%	724	4.6%	5,897	16.3%	128	3.4%	3,546	9.2%
Different county	116,412	7.7%	720	8.3%	1,262	8.0%	5,868	16.2%	430	11.5%	2,920	7.6%
Same state	52,362	3.5%	473	5.4%	747	4.7%	2,502	6.9%	280	7.5%	1,120	2.9%
Different state	64,050	4.3%	247	2.8%	515	3.2%	3,366	9.3%	150	4.0%	1,800	4.7%
Elsewhere	9,257	0.6%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	204	0.6%	34	0.9%	38	0.1%
Nativity and Place of Birth												
Total population	1,526,797	100%	8,766	100%	15,947	100%	36,645	100%	3,761	100%	38,886	100%
Native	1,437,438	94.1%	8,605	98.2%	15,726	98.6%	35,230	96.1%	3,682	97.9%	38,212	98.3%
Born in U.S.	1,423,272	93.2%	8,586	97.9%	15,614	97.9%	34,794	94.9%	3,670	97.6%	37,973	97.7%
State of residence	704,959	46.2%	4,123	47.0%	8,109	50.8%	14,901	40.7%	1,774	47.2%	20,392	52.4%
Different state	718,313	47.0%	4,463	50.9%	7,505	47.1%	19,893	54.3%	1,896	50.4%	17,581	45.2%
Born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	14,166	0.9%	19	0.2%	112	0.7%	436	1.2%	12	0.3%	239	0.6%
Foreign born	89,359	5.9%	161	1.8%	221	1.4%	1,415	3.9%	79	2.1%	674	1.7%
Naturalized citizen	29,286	1.9%	113	1.3%	164	1.0%	591	1.6%	18	0.5%	307	0.8%
Not a citizen	60,073	3.9%	48	0.5%	57	0.4%	824	2.2%	61	1.6%	367	0.9%

Source: 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Selected Social Characteristics (U.S. Department of Commerce 2012)

Table 6-11. Distribution for urban and rural population for the state of Idaho and the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1980–2010

Location	Urban or Rural	1980		1990		2000		2010	
		Population	% Total	Population	% Total	Population	% Total	Population	% Total
State of Idaho	Urban	509,702	54	578,214	57.4	859,497	66.4	1,106,370	85.5
	Rural	434,233	46	428,535	42.6	434,456	33.6	461,212	14.5
Clearwater County	Urban	3,711	35.7	2,868	33.7	3,815	42.7	3,626	40.6
	Rural	6,679	64.3	5,637	66.3	5,115	57.2	5,135	59.4
Idaho County	Urban	3,666	24.8	3,226	23.4	3,235	20.9	3,150	20.3
	Rural	11,103	75.2	10,557	76.6	12,276	79.1	13,117	79.7
Latah County	Urban	16,513	57.4	18,519	60.5	21,791	62.4	24,212	69.3
	Rural	12,236	42.6	12,098	39.5	13,144	37.6	13,032	30.7
Lewis County	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	4,118	100	3,516	100	3,747	100	3,821	100
Nez Perce County	Urban	27,986	84.2	28,082	83.2	30,946	82.7	31,740	84.8
	Rural	5,234	15.8	5,672	16.8	6,464	17.2	7,525	15.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Various years)

Table 6-12. Projected percentage increase in population for the state of Idaho and the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area for 2010–2035, by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Population Scenarios

Location	Scenario		
	A1	A2	B2
Clearwater County	–5.3%	–2.3%	–9.6%
Idaho County	14.4%	18.0%	9.3%
Latah County	18.5%	22.2%	13.2%
Lewis County	2.6%	5.8%	–2.0%
Nez Perce County	5.1%	8.4%	0.4%
State of Idaho	35.5%	39.7%	29.4%

Source: Zarnoch et al. 2010

6.5 Economic Conditions and Trends

The economic health and well-being of area communities is always a topic of ongoing interest. Public lands can play a key role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for commodity extraction. In this report, timber, mining, and agriculture are together referred to as commodity sectors because they have the potential for using public lands for the extraction of commodities. For example, timber may be harvested from Forest Service lands, and oil and gas development and cattle grazing may occur on federal lands. The exact number of jobs that rely on the commodity use of public lands cannot be measured; however, the relative size of the commodity sectors is important to understand, in order to put the economy related to commodity extraction in perspective. For example, a county with 90% of its employment in the commodity sectors has a higher chance of being

impacted by decisions that permit (or restrict) timber, mining, and grazing activities on public lands than a county where only 10% of the workforce is in these sectors.

Public lands can also play an important role in stimulating local employment by providing opportunities for recreation. Communities adjacent to public lands can benefit economically from visitors who spend money in hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and elsewhere. [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

6.5.1 *Commodity Sectors*

Figure 6-6 shows the percent of total employment contributed by the commodity sectors (timber, mining, and agriculture) for each of the analysis area counties, the combined 5-county area, the state of Idaho, and the nation. Note: Data for timber and mining are from County Business Patterns (U.S. Department of Commerce 2011b), which excludes proprietors, government, and railroad. Data for agriculture are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The latest year for each data source may vary due to different data release schedules (accessed via EPS-HDT).

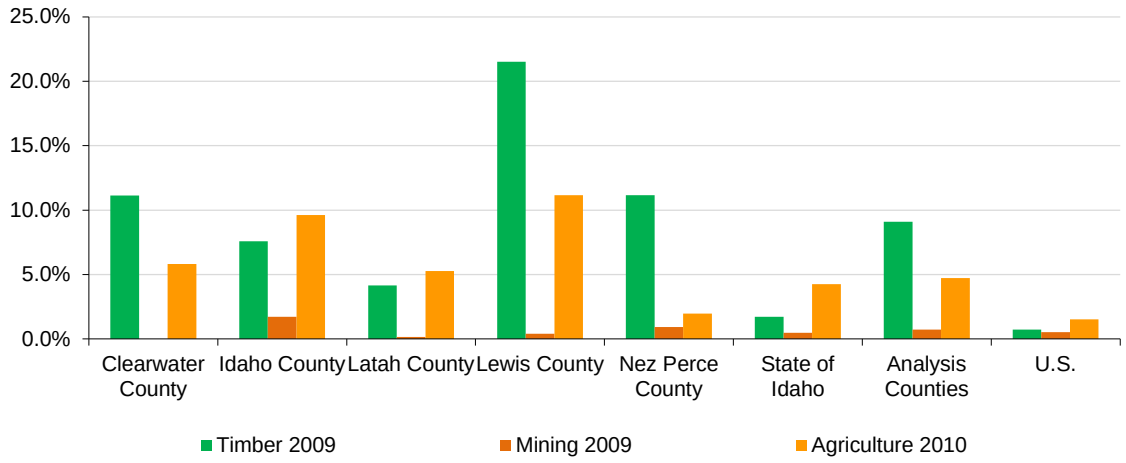


Figure 6-6. Percent of total employment by commodity sectors for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the United States

6.5.2 *Timber*

The counties in the analysis area all derive a higher percentage of their employment from timber-related industries than either the state or the nation (Figure 6-6). Lewis County has the highest percent of employment in timber-related industries, at 21.5%, and both Clearwater County and Nez Perce County depend upon timber for >10% of their employment.

Many rural western communities have seen changes in their local economies because of changes in the timber industry that began in the 1990s. During that time, mill closures occurred throughout communities in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon (Ehinger 2001). According to Brandt et al. (2012), from 1990 to 2006 the number of primary wood product facilities in Idaho fell from 172 to 97, and the number of workers in Idaho's wood and paper products industry declined by approximately 3,400 workers, from 18,440 in 1990 to 15,050 workers in 2007. In a more recent update, Morgan et al. (2012) estimated that

employment had fallen to 9,767 workers by 2010, rising slightly (5%) in 2011 to 10,267. Morgan et al. (2007) cite 2 reasons for the decline in the primary wood products industry: the 35% reduction in timber harvest driven by the 80% decline in the federal timber sale program (1990–2006); and the collapse of the U.S. housing market (2006–2010).

According to Skog et al. (2012), the future of the forest products industry will be influenced by economic recovery and housing starts as well as other key factors, including the intensity of wood use per unit of economic activity, global demand and supply, and the long-term value of the dollar. Consumption of wood for energy, though closely linked to pulp and solidwood products production, will be influenced by changes in the price of fossil fuel relative to wood fuel, changes in wood energy technologies, and changes in regulations or incentives. Buongiorno et al. (2012) project that the consumption of manufactured wood products will grow modestly, with only small price changes between now and 2060. However, the consumption and price of fuelwood is expected to increase substantially.

Table 6-13 shows the types of employment in the forest products industry for the 5-county area, and Table 6-14 provides information on proprietors in the forest products industry. The breakdown by type of industry varies substantially by county. For Clearwater County, the 203 timber-related jobs were primarily associated with the Forestry & Logging category in 2009. In Latah County, the 359 timber-related jobs were almost evenly split between the Forestry & Logging and Sawmills categories. Idaho County's 229 jobs, Lewis County's 161 jobs, and Nez Perce County's 1,841 jobs were largely associated with the pulp and paper mill in Lewiston and sawmills scattered throughout the 3-county region. Proprietors in the timber industry make up about 2.1% of all proprietors in the 5-county area. The majority of these timber-related proprietors are connected to Forestry & Logging, with the largest number in Latah County.

Figure 6-7 shows timber-related employment by county from 1998 to 2009, indexed to 1998 (1998=100). The biggest drop in employment, viewed in relation to 1998 levels, occurred in Clearwater County, where employment fell to about a quarter of its 1998 level. In 2009, employment in Lewis County and Idaho County mirrored that of the state of Idaho and the nation, equaling about 60%–70% of the 1998 level. However, the trend over the period was much different. Lewis County's timber employment decreased significantly after 2001, recovered in 2007, and then fell again. Idaho County's timber-related employment increased in 1999 and then remained fairly steady up to 2008, when it more than doubled its 1998 levels; employment levels then fell drastically in 2009. Timber-related employment in Nez Perce County and Latah County changed relatively little over the period.

Average annual wages in timber-related industries tend to be relatively high compared to the average for other sectors. Figure 6-8 shows average annual wages for timber-related jobs from 1998 to 2010. Over this period, wages have remained fairly steady, at approximately $47,000 per year (adjusted for inflation to 2011$). The overall average wage in the 5-county area is $35,582 per year.

Table 6-13. Employment in the timber industry in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the United States in 2009

Type of Employment	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	Analysis Area	United States
Total Private Employment	1,824	3,020	8,644	748	16,490	30,726	114,509,626
Timber	203	229	359	161	1,841	2,793	849,891
Growing and Harvesting	112	40	197	30	121	500	63,679
Forestry and Logging	111	33	168	30	91	433	53,003
Support Activities for Forestry	1	7	29	0	30	67	10,676
Sawmills and Paper Mills	53	151	147	131	1,704	2,186	272,319
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	46	151	147	131	302	777	84,238
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,400	116,264
Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood	7	0	0	0	2	9	71,817
Wood Products Manufacturing	38	38	15	0	16	107	513,893
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	38	38	8	0	2	86	229,786
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	14	14	264,987
Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,620
Wood Cabinet Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,798
Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	0	0	7	0	0	7	14,702
Non-Timber	1,621	2,791	8,285	587	14,649	27,933	113,659,735
Percent of Total							
Timber	11.1%	7.6%	4.2%	21.5%	11.2%	9.1%	0.7%
Growing and Harvesting	6.1%	1.3%	2.3%	4.0%	0.7%	1.6%	0.1%
Forestry and Logging	6.1%	1.1%	1.9%	4.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Support Activities for Forestry	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Sawmills and Paper Mills	2.9%	5.0%	1.7%	17.5%	10.3%	7.1%	0.2%
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	2.5%	5.0%	1.7%	17.5%	1.8%	2.5%	0.1%
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	4.6%	0.1%
Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Wood Products Manufacturing	2.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	2.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%

Type of Employment	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	Analysis Area	United States
Converted Paper Product Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Gum & Wood Chemical Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wood Cabinet Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Timber	88.9%	92.4%	95.8%	78.5%	88.8%	90.9%	99.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011b. This table does not include employment data for government, agriculture, railroads, or the self-employed, because these data are not reported by County Business Patterns (accessed via EPS-HDT).

Table 6-14. Proprietors in the timber industry in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forest analysis area and the United States in 2009

	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	Analysis Area	U.S.
Total Proprietors	534	1,122	2,279	365	2,081	6,381	21,090,761
Timber	31	29	44	12	17	133	70,828
Forestry and Logging	25	22	44	12	13	116	45,393
Wood Products Manufacturing	6	7	na	0	4	17	23,993
Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,442
Non-Timber	503	1,093	2,235	353	2,064	6,248	21,019,933
Percent of Total							
Timber	5.8%	2.6%	1.9%	3.3%	0.8%	2.1%	0.3%
Forestry and Logging	4.7%	2.0%	1.9%	3.3%	0.6%	1.8%	0.2%
Wood Products Manufacturing	1.1%	0.6%	na	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Paper Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Timber	94.2%	97.4%	na	96.7%	99.2%	97.9%	99.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a (accessed via EPS-HDT)

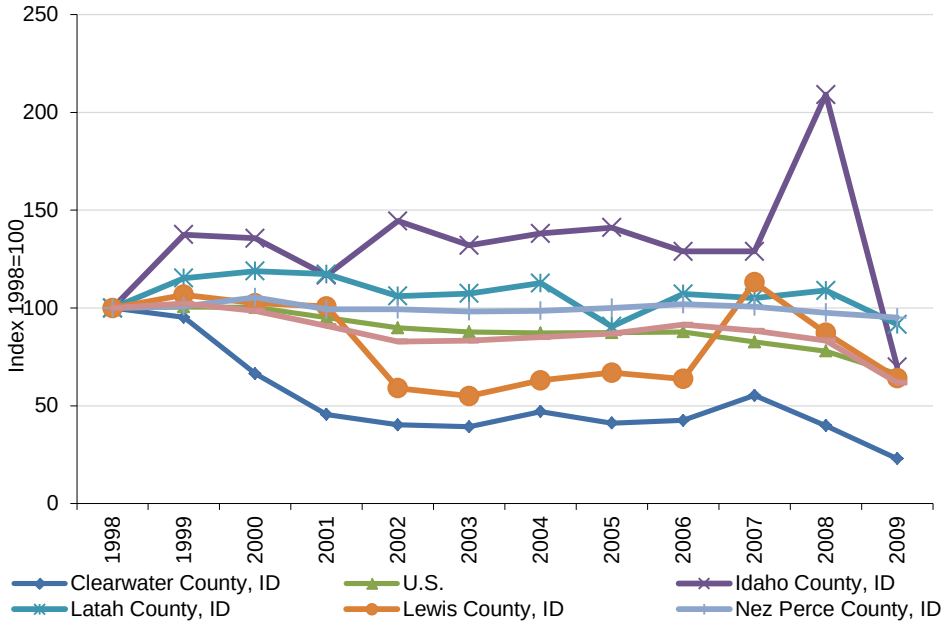


Figure 6-7. Timber-related employment by county for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2009. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011b (accessed via EPS-HDT)

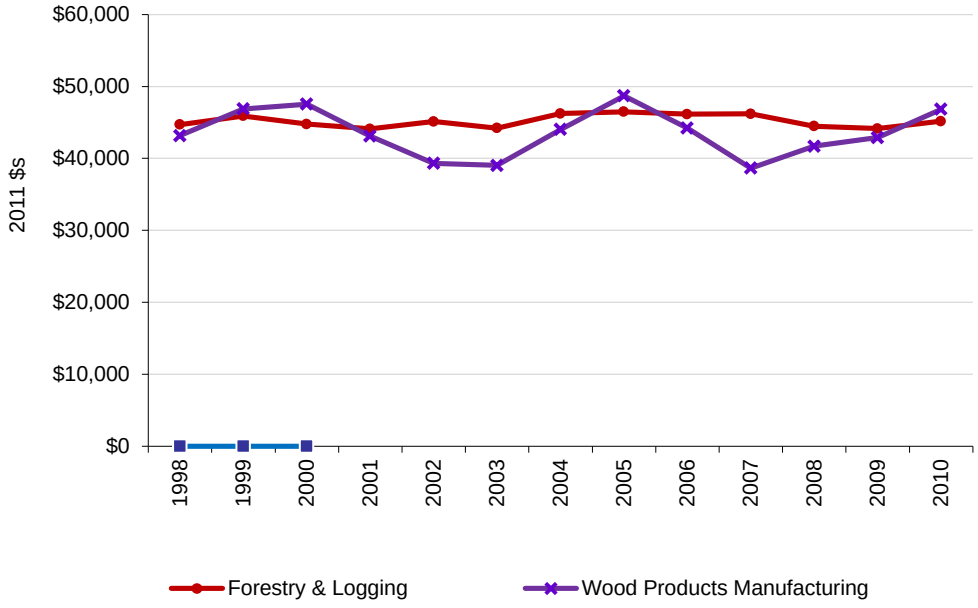


Figure 6-8. Average annual wages in timber sectors for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2010. Source: U.S. Department of Labor 2011 (accessed via EPS-HDT)

6.5.3 *Agriculture*

Farming and ranching can make up a significant portion of the landscape and the local economy. Some forms of agriculture, such as ranching, may depend on public lands for grazing forage. Others, such as crop production, may rely on upstream public lands that provide water for irrigation. While nationwide trends show that fewer people work in farming, the land in farms is still valuable for a number of reasons, including the production of food (with gains in production efficiency, although fewer farms exist, they produce equal or greater amounts of food than farms did in the past) and the preservation of open space, scenic vistas, and wildlife habitat [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

Figure 6-9 shows the percentage of land area devoted to farming in the analysis area. Nearly 19% of the land area in the 5 counties is agricultural land, ranging from a low of 4.4% in Clearwater County to a high of 80.3% in Lewis County. (Section 6.3 provides information on the conversion of agricultural and other rural lands to developed lands.)

Table 6-15 shows data from the Census of Agriculture for 1987–2007 (the census is done every 5 years), the most recent comprehensive data available on the agricultural sector of the economy (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2009). When the 2004 Social Assessment was completed, the trend from 1987 to 1997, for Idaho as a whole and for the 5 counties, was toward a decrease in the number of farms, the number of full-time farmers, and the average farm size. However, in more recent years (the 2002 and 2007 censuses), this trend had changed. The number of farms increased in all 5 counties and the state of Idaho between 1997 and 2007, as did the number of full-time farmers in all 5 counties; the state of Idaho as a whole had a decrease in the number of full-time farmers. However, in all but Lewis County, the average farm size fell between 1997 and 2007. Total acreage in farms has been decreasing steadily in Clearwater County and Idaho County but has increased in the past 2 agricultural censuses (2002 and 2007) in Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties. The trend of increasing land values and farm values found in the 2004 Social Assessment continued through 2007; for all 5 counties, the value of the land and farms rose between 1997 and 2007 (after adjustments for inflation). The overall value of crops sold increased between 1997 and 2007 in all but Latah County, which saw a 23% decline from the 1997 census. The value of livestock, poultry, and related products declined in all but Clearwater and Lewis counties. However, the 2007 Census of Agriculture was completed before the most recent recession, so all of these numbers may have changed significantly in recent years. Updated information will not be available until after the 2012 Census of Agriculture is completed.

Table 6-16 shows the number of farms, by type, for the 5-county analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the nation. For the analysis area, the largest percentage of farms (40%) are classified as “Other Crop Farming,” a category that includes other crops not listed in the table or farms where no single crop or family of crop(s) account for one-half or more of the establishment's agricultural production. The second largest percentage is “Beef Cattle Ranch and Farm,” which accounts for 21% of the farms in the area. The largest percentage (41%) of farms in Lewis County are oilseed and grain farms; this farm category makes up 24.3% of the farms in Nez Perce County. In general, the types of farms in the 5-county area do not differ substantially from the farm types in either the state or the nation.

As shown in Figure 6-6, agriculture accounted for approximately 4.7% of total employment in the 5-county area in 2009, ranging from 2% in Nez Perce County to 11.2% in Lewis

County. Farm jobs, including both farm employees and proprietors, have ranged from a high of 3,434 in 1976 to a low of 2,374 jobs in 1992 (Figure 6-10). In 2010, the analysis area had 2,894 farm jobs. Proprietors (the self-employed) have historically made up from 66% (in 1976) to 88% (2010) of all farm jobs (Figure 6-11).

Farm earnings are defined as the net income (from sole proprietors, partners, and hired laborers) arising directly from the production of agricultural commodities, either livestock or crops. This net income includes net farm proprietors' income, wages and salaries, pay in-kind, and supplements to wages and salaries of hired farm laborers. It specifically excludes income from non-family farm corporations. Farm earnings, shown in Figure 6-12, tend to be much more volatile than farm jobs and have ranged from a low of a –$3.5 million in 1997 to a high of $110 million in 2010.

The wages paid to farmworkers tend to be fairly low. Figure 6-13 shows the average earnings for farmworkers, which in 2010 were around $20,000 per year for animal production and $25,000 per year for crop production. The average annual wage for all jobs in the analysis area is $35,582 (adjusted for inflation to 2011$).

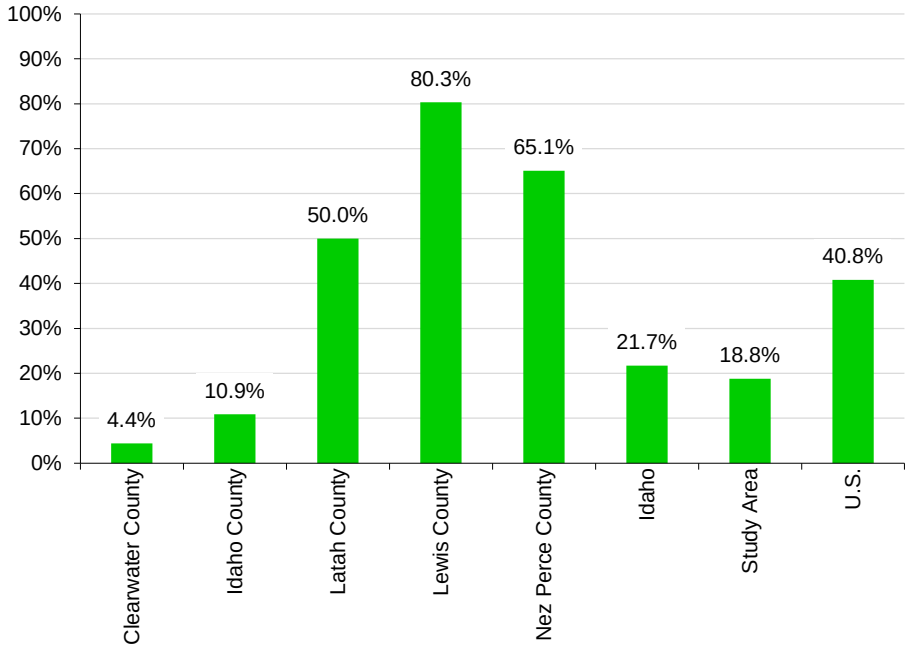


Figure 6-9. Approximate percent of land area in farms for the 5 counties in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the United States in 2007 (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture 2009 [accessed via EPS-HDT])

Table 6-15. Selected Census of Agriculture statistics for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the state of Idaho, 1987–2007

Location		1987	1992	1987–1992 Change (%)	1997	1992–1997 Change (%)	2002	1997–2002 Change (%)	2007	2002–2007 Change (%)
State of Idaho	Number of farms	24,142	22,124	-8.4%	22,314	0.9%	25,017	12.1%	25,349	1.3%
	Full-time farms	14,550	13,082	-10.1%	12,049	-7.9%	13,857	15.0%	11,579	-16.4%
	Land in farms (acres)	13,931,875	13,468,992	-3.3%	11,830,167	-12.2%	11,767,294	-0.5%	11,497,383	-2.3%
	Average size of farm (acres)	577	609	5.5%	530	-13.0%	470	-11.3%	454	-3.4%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per farm	551,389	568,588	3.1%	673,098	18.4%	706,243	4.9%	894,497	26.7%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per acre	937	945	0.9%	1,276	35.0%	1,462	14.6%	1,972	34.8%
	Market value of agricultural products sold ($1,000)[3]	3,717,378	4,108,709	10.5%	4,197,589	2.2%	4,500,519	7.2%	5,688,765	26.4%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: average $ per farm	153,979	185,713	20.6%	188,115	1.3%	179,898	-4.4%	224,418	24.7%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: livestock, poultry, and their products ($1,000) [3]	1,920,029	2,040,501	6.3%	1,972,378	-3.3%	2,442,520	23.8%	3,363,976	37.7%
	Farms with grazing permits, source of permits (Forest Service)	988	898	-9.1%	988	10.0%	NA		NA	

[3] Values shown are in thousands of dollars

Location		1987	1992	1987–1992 Change (%)	1997	1992–1997 Change (%)	2002	1997–2002 Change (%)	2007	2002–2007 Change (%)
Clearwater County	Number of farms	216	210	-2.8%	210	0.0%	193	-8.1%	241	24.9%
	Full-time farms	103	101	-1.9%	98	-3.0%	98	0.0%	106	8.2%
	Land in farms (acres)	134,891	103,246	-23.5%	73,103	-29.2%	70,724	-3.3%	69,568	-1.6%
	Average size of farm (acres)	624	492	-21.2%	348	-29.3%	366	5.2%	289	-21.0%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per farm	355,553	353,663	-0.5%	388,802	9.9%	509,628	31.1%	597,891	17.3%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per acre	596	729	22.3%	1,503	106.1%	1,480	-1.5%	2,071	40.0%
	Market value of agricultural products sold ($1,000)	6,605	6,382	-3.4%	6,083	-4.7%	6,500	6.9%	7,950	22.3%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: average $ per farm	30,581	30,388	-0.6%	28,969	-4.7%	33,683	16.3%	32,988	-2.1%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: livestock, poultry, and their products ($1,000)	2,385	2,291	-3.9%	1,229	-46.3%	2,115	72.1%	2,280	7.8%
	Farms with grazing permits, source of permits (Forest Service)	7	6	-14.3%	7	16.7%	NA		NA	

Location		1987	1992	1987–1992 Change (%)	1997	1992–1997 Change (%)	2002	1997–2002 Change (%)	2007	2002–2007 Change (%)
Idaho County	Number of farms	774	662	-14.5%	661	-0.2%	663	0.3%	760	14.6%
	Full-time farms	451	412	-8.6%	389	-5.6%	414	6.4%	391	-5.6%
	Land in farms (acres)	802,746	744,295	-7.3%	649,851	-12.7%	638,640	-1.7%	590,927	-7.5%
	Average size of farm (acres)	1,037	1,124	8.4%	983	-12.5%	963	-2.0%	778	-19.2%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per farm	592,950	732,963	23.6%	784,256	7.0%	895,736	14.2%	1,095,770	22.3%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per acre	586	597	1.9%	861	44.1%	858	-0.3%	1,409	64.2%
	Market value of agricultural products sold ($1,000)	55,353	41,453	-25.1%	40,840	-1.5%	40,588	-0.6%	51,362	26.5%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: average $ per farm	71,515	62,617	-12.4%	61,785	-1.3%	61,219	-0.9%	67,582	10.4%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: livestock, poultry, and their products ($1,000)	25,979	22,083	-15.0%	17,060	-22.7%	13,564	-20.5%	14,622	7.8%
	Farms with grazing permits, source of permits (Forest Service)	58	45	-22.4%	38	-15.6%	NA		NA	

Location		1987	1992	1987–1992 Change (%)	1997	1992–1997 Change (%)	2002	1997–2002 Change (%)	2007	2002–2007 Change (%)
Latah County	Number of farms	644	610	-5.3%	659	8.0%	890	35.1%	1,104	24.0%
	Full-time farms	392	347	-11.5%	313	-9.8%	421	34.5%	405	-3.8%
	Land in farms (acres)	352,777	347,293	-1.6%	325,484	-6.3%	340,115	4.5%	344,472	1.3%
	Average size of farm (acres)	548	569	3.8%	494	-13.2%	382	-22.7%	312	-18.3%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per farm	727,861	567,066	-22.1%	642,646	13.3%	667,616	3.9%	647,950	-2.9%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per acre	1,197	1,081	-9.7%	1,198	10.8%	1,612	34.6%	2,077	28.8%
	Market value of agricultural products sold ($1,000)	56,088	54,976	-2.0%	47,097	-14.3%	45,903	-2.5%	60,932	32.7%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: average $ per farm	87,093	90,124	3.5%	71,469	-20.7%	51,576	-27.8%	55,192	7.0%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: livestock, poultry, and their products ($1,000)	6,026	6,034	0.1%	4,010	-33.5%	3,125	-22.1%	3,472	11.1%
	Farms with grazing permits, source of permits (Forest Service)	27	22	-18.5%	25	13.6%	NA		NA	

Location		1987	1992	1987–1992 Change (%)	1997	1992–1997 Change (%)	2002	1997–2002 Change (%)	2007	2002–2007 Change (%)
Lewis County	Number of farms	191	177	-7.3%	182	2.8%	177	-2.7%	225	27.1%
	Full-time farms	143	143	0.0%	118	-17.5%	116	-1.7%	138	19.0%
	Land in farms (acres)	222,624	211,039	-5.2%	193,582	-8.3%	216,562	11.9%	245,944	13.6%
	Average size of farm (acres)	1,166	1,192	2.2%	1,064	-10.7%	1,224	15.0%	1,093	-10.7%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per farm	1,148,198	1,021,203	-11.1%	1,030,716	0.9%	1,124,995	9.1%	1,649,738	46.6%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per acre	876	865	-1.3%	980	13.3%	956	-2.5%	1,509	57.9%
	Market value of agricultural products sold ($1,000)	33,483	27,064	-19.2%	25,288	-6.6%	31,958	26.4%	43,744	36.9%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: average $ per farm	175,303	152,904	-12.8%	138,946	-9.1%	180,552	29.9%	194,418	7.7%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: livestock, poultry, and their products ($1,000)	2,488	2,904	16.7%	1,655	-43.0%	1,890	14.2%	3,193	69.0%
	Farms with grazing permits, source of permits (Forest Service)	1	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%	NA		NA	

Location		1987	1992	1987–1992 Change (%)	1997	1992–1997 Change (%)	2002	1997–2002 Change (%)	2007	2002–2007 Change (%)
Nez Perce County	Number of farms	405	345	-14.8%	383	11.0%	441	15.1%	473	7.3%
	Full-time farms	263	230	-12.5%	228	-0.9%	260	14.0%	241	-7.3%
	Land in farms (acres)	473,987	477,839	0.8%	339,476	-29.0%	343,462	1.2%	353,292	2.9%
	Average size of farm (acres)	1,170	1,385	18.4%	886	-36.0%	747	-15.7%	747	0.0%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per farm	1,002,547	1,000,417	-0.2%	1,100,779	10.0%	891,235	-19.0%	1,095,708	22.9%
	Estimated market value of land and buildings: average $ per acre	808	755	-6.5%	1,130	49.6%	982	-13.1%	1,467	49.3%
	Market value of agricultural products sold ($1,000)	49,665	47,012	-5.3%	47,367	0.8%	46,525	-1.8%	58,693	26.2%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: average $ per farm	122,629	136,268	11.1%	123,675	-9.2%	105,497	-14.7%	124,086	17.6%
	Market value of agricultural products sold: livestock, poultry, and their products ($1,000)	8,469	9,913	17.1%	5,815	-41.3%	5,877	1.1%	4,114	-30.0%
	Farms with grazing permits, source of permits (Forest Service)	5	9	80.0%	8	-11.1%	NA		NA	

Table 6-16. Number of farms, by type, for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the nation in 2007

	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Latah County	Lewis County	Nez Perce County	State of Idaho	Analysis Area	United States
All Farms	241	760	1,104	225	473	25,349	2,803	2,204,792
Oilseed & Grain Farming	23	153	146	93	115	2,186	530	338,237
Vegetable & Melon Farming	0	6	4	0	4	679	14	40,589
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	0	3	6	0	9	358	18	98,281
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	6	12	19	1	8	546	46	54,889
Other Crop Farming	88	200	625	75	134	7,854	1,122	519,893
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	79	242	117	38	110	7,712	586	656,475
Cattle Feedlots	5	16	7	1	4	517	33	31,065
Dairy Cattle & Milk Production	0	7	1	0	0	677	8	57,318
Hog & Pig Farming	0	4	4	1	3	250	12	30,546
Poultry & Egg Production	4	10	15	1	1	267	31	64,570
Sheep & Goat Farming	4	20	35	0	15	835	74	67,254
Animal Aquaculture & Other Animal Production	32	87	125	15	70	3,468	329	245,675
Percent of Total								
Oilseed & Grain Farming	9.5%	20.1%	13.2%	41.3%	24.3%	8.6%	18.9%	15.3%
Vegetable & Melon Farming	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	4.5%
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%	0.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%	2.5%
Other Crop Farming	36.5%	26.3%	56.6%	33.3%	28.3%	31.0%	40.0%	23.6%
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	32.8%	31.8%	10.6%	16.9%	23.3%	30.4%	20.9%	29.8%
Cattle Feedlots	2.1%	2.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Dairy Cattle & Milk Production	0.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.3%	2.6%
Hog & Pig Farming	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%
Poultry & Egg Production	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.9%
Sheep & Goat Farming	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	3.1%
Aquaculture & Other Production	13.3%	11.4%	11.3%	6.7%	14.8%	13.7%	11.7%	11.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture 2009 (accessed via EPS-HDT)

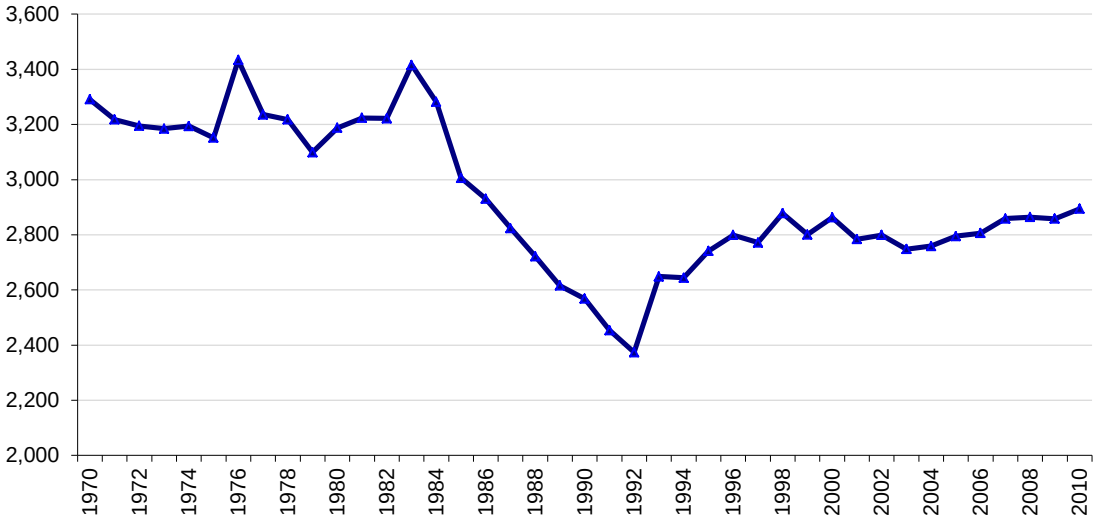


Figure 6-10. Number of farm jobs in the NP–CW analysis area, 1970–2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a, [accessed via EPS-HDT])

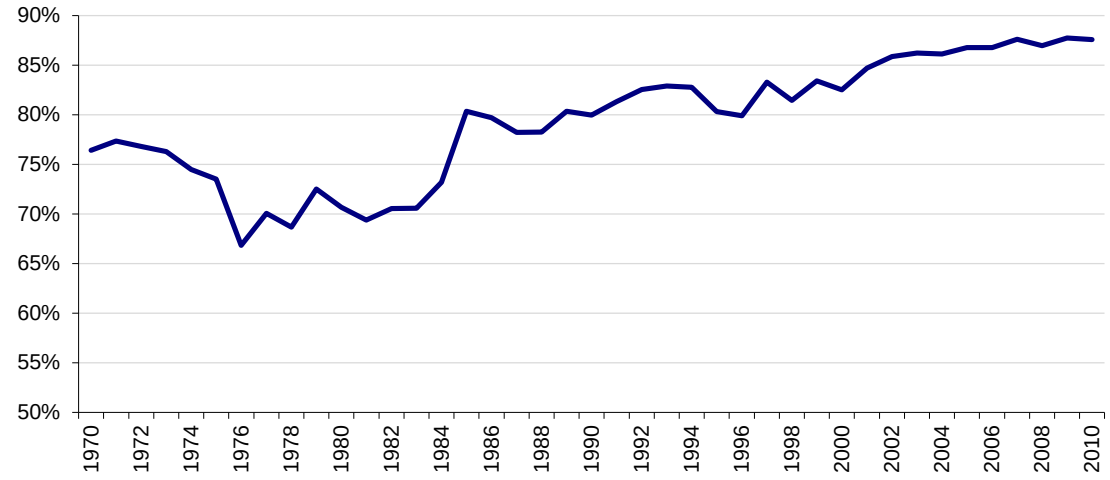


Figure 6-11. Farm proprietors as a percent of farm jobs in the NP–CW analysis area, 1970–2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a [accessed via EPS-HDT])

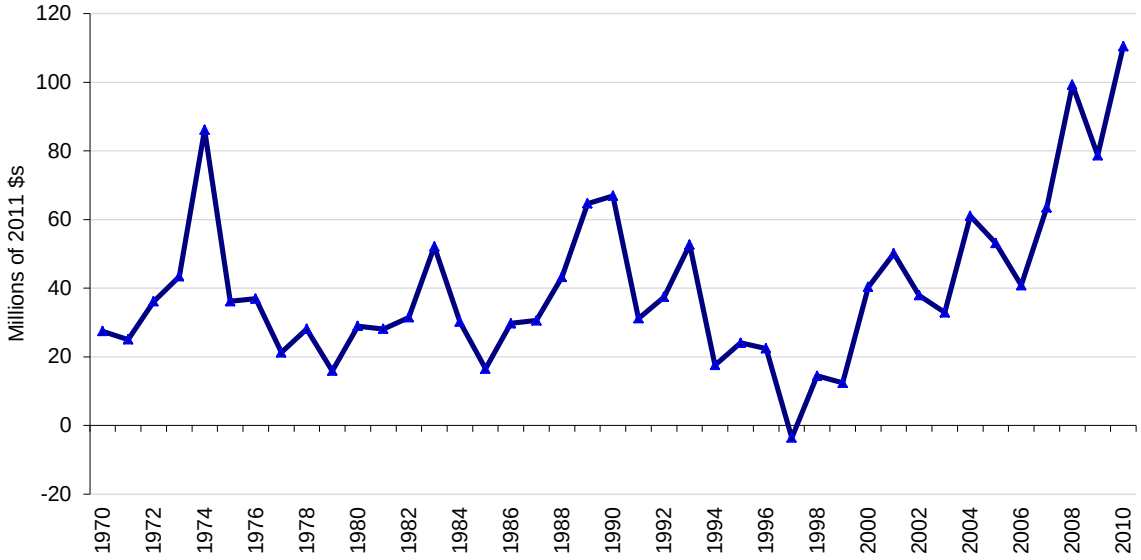


Figure 6-12. Farm earnings in the NP–CW analysis area, 1970–2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a [accessed via EPS-HDT])

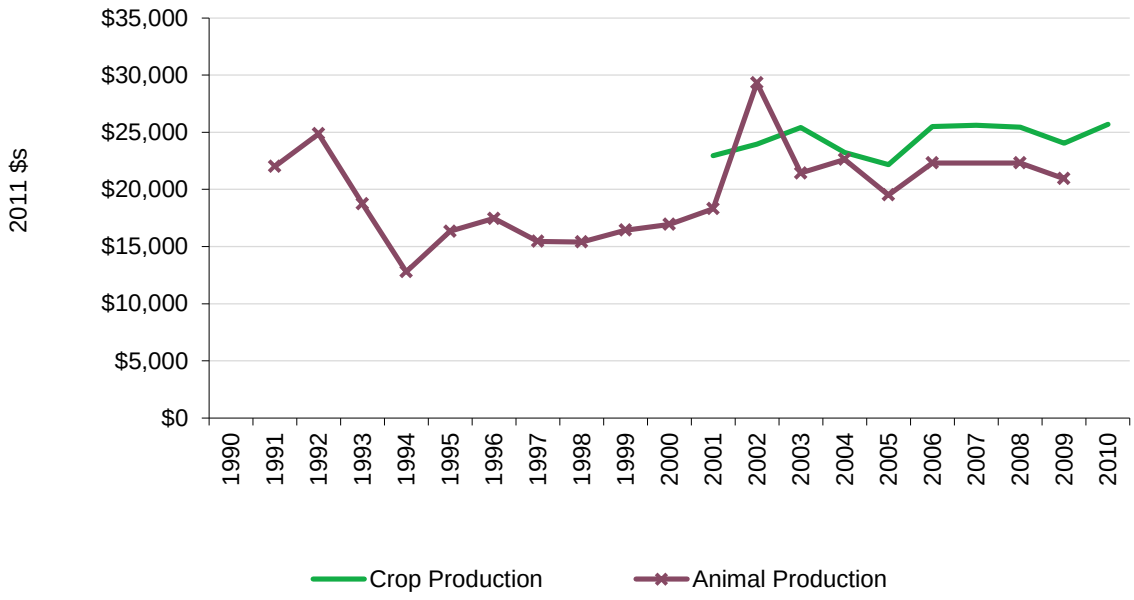


Figure 6-13. Average annual wages in crop and animal production in the Nez Perce--Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1991–2010. Note: Data were not available prior to 1991 (animal production) or 2001 (crop production). (Source: U.S. Department of Labor 2011 [accessed via EPS-HDT])

6.5.4 *Mining*

The other commodity industry tied to national forest lands is mining; however, this report does not further address mining because mining accounts for a very small percentage of employment in the analysis area.

6.5.5 *Recreation*

Public lands can play a key role in contributions to local employment by providing opportunities for recreation. Communities adjacent to public lands can benefit economically from visitors who spend money in hotels, restaurants, ski resorts, gift shops, and elsewhere. The information in this section is drawn from EPS-HDT. EPS-HDT provides information on travel- and tourism-related sectors of the economy. The information in the EPS-HDT report does not provide an exact measure of the size of the travel and tourism sectors; nor does the report measure the type and amount of recreation that occurs on public lands. However, the information can be used to understand whether travel- and tourism-related economic activity is present, how it has changed over time, and whether differences exist between the 5 counties making up the analysis area. As defined by EPS-HDT, travel and tourism consist of sectors that provide goods and services to visitors and to the local population. These industry sectors include retail trade; passenger transportation; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food.

In these sectors, the proportion of expenditures made by visitors versus expenditures by local residents is unknown. Some researchers refer to these sectors as “tourism-sensitive.” They could also be called “travel- and tourism-potential sectors,” because they have the potential of being influenced by expenditures by nonlocals. Information on these tourism-related sectors is useful for noting the existence of sectors that are likely to be associated with travel or tourism, but less useful as a measure of the absolute size of employment in travel and tourism. That type of measurement would require detailed knowledge, obtained through surveys and other means, of the proportion of a sector's employment that is directly attributable to travelers [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

Figure 6-14 shows the percent of total private employment in industries that include travel and tourism. Total private employment as shown here does not include employment in government, agriculture, or railroads, or the self-employed, because these are not reported by County Business Patterns. Around 19% of total private employment in the 5-county area is associated with industries connected to travel and tourism; the majority is associated with the accommodation and food sector. In the analysis area, total private employment occurring in travel- and tourism-related sectors ranges from 13.5% in Lewis County to 26.6% in Latah County. For all 5 counties, the largest amount of travel- and tourism-related employment is associated with accommodation and food service, followed by retail trade, and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Passenger transportation accounts for virtually none of the employment in the area. Since 1998, the number of jobs in tourism- and travel-related industries in the analysis area has not changed substantially, increasing from approximately 5,000 to 6,000 jobs, or around 20% (Figure 6-15).

Local economies benefit when people from outside the area spend money in hotels, in restaurants, and on recreational activities. However, the jobs associated with these travel- and tourism-related industries tend to be seasonal, leading to higher rates of unemployment during winter months when tourist activities are the lowest. These jobs are also often part-

time. Figure 6-16 shows the seasonal unemployment rate for the 5 counties in the analysis area. In addition to tourism-related jobs, other sectors, such as timber and agriculture, also contribute to the seasonal unemployment rate. The pattern of lower unemployment during the warmer seasons can be readily seen in Clearwater County and Idaho County. During 2011, unemployment was nearly 19% in Clearwater County during March and April and fell to around 13% during the summer. In Idaho County, unemployment was around 14% during the winter and then fell to 10% during the summer months. This pattern is less apparent in the other counties in the analysis area and in the state of Idaho in general.

Jobs in travel- and tourism-related sectors also tend to pay substantially lower wages than most other jobs in an economy. Figure 6-17 shows the average annual wages for the travel- and tourism-related sectors in the analysis area. Except in passenger transportation, which supports few jobs in the area, the wages are extremely low, amounting to less than $17,000 per year. The 5-county average wage is $35,582 per year.

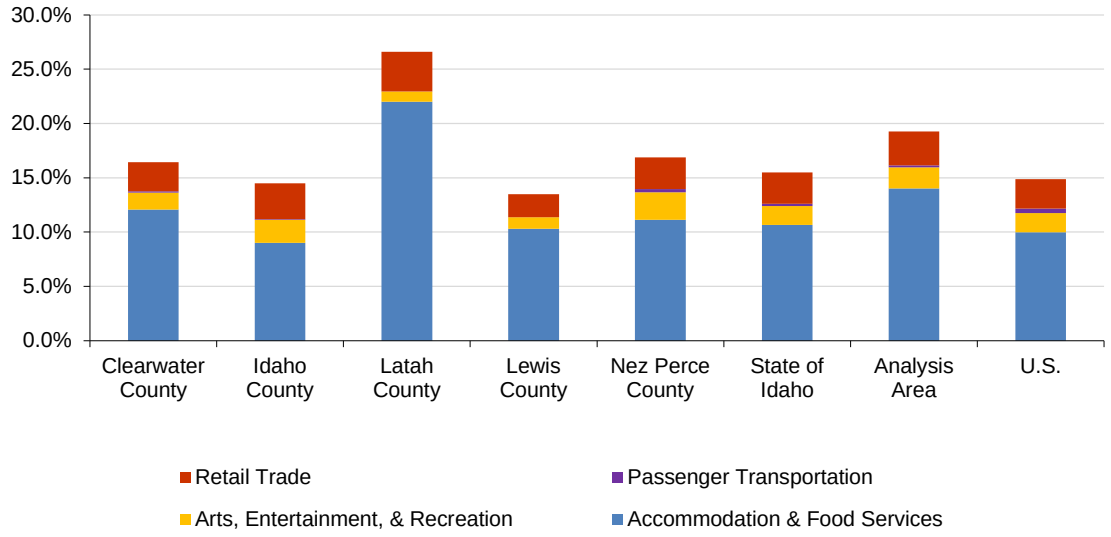


Figure 6-14. Percent of total private employment industries that include travel and tourism in the analysis area, 2009 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011b [accessed via EPS-HDT])

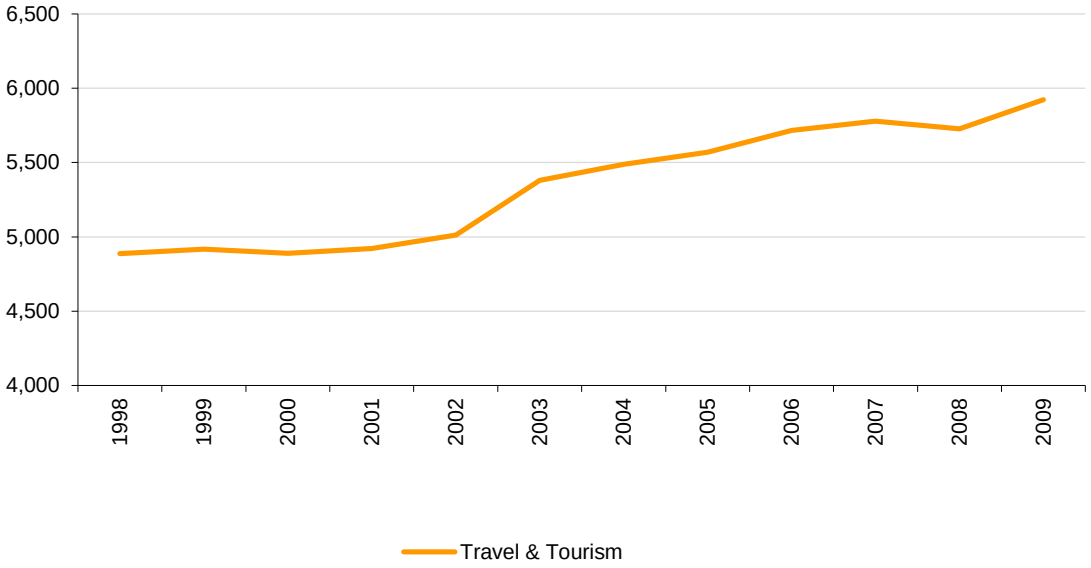


Figure 6-15. Total jobs in industries that include travel and tourism for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2009 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011b [accessed via EPS-HDT])

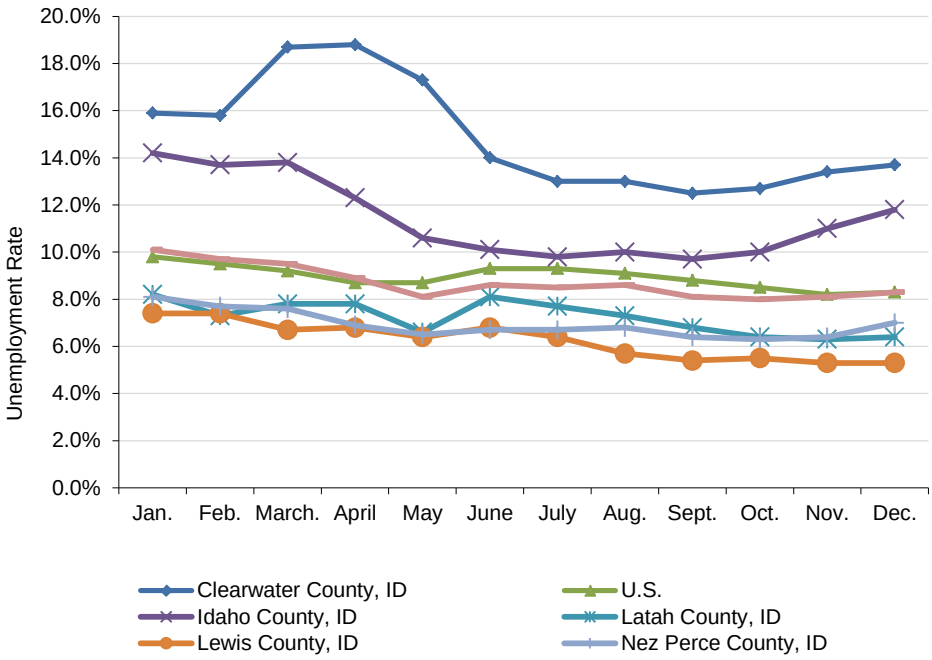


Figure 6-16. Seasonal unemployment rate for the 5 counties in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 2011 (Source: U.S. Department of Labor 2011 [accessed via EPS-HDT])

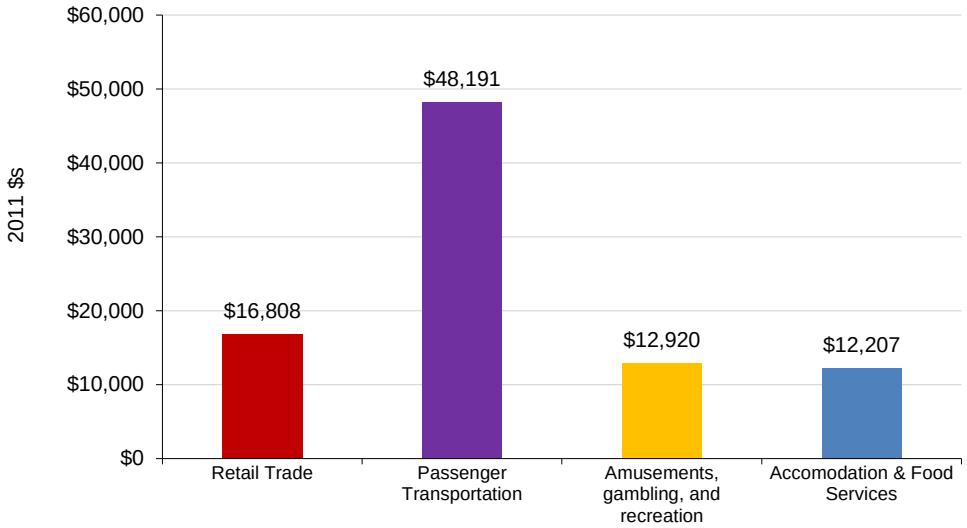


Figure 6-17. Average annual wages in industries that include travel and tourism for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Labor 2011 [accessed via EPS-HDT])

6.5.6 *Natural Amenities and the Economy*

Public lands provide recreational, environmental, and lifestyle amenities that can stimulate growth. While amenities alone are typically not sufficient to foster growth, they have increasingly been shown to contribute to population growth and economic development. Many factors can contribute to economic growth, including access to raw materials, workforce quality, availability of investment capital, and transportation networks. In recent decades, amenities have also become increasingly important for people who can choose where to live and work, and for businesses that are not subject to location constraints. Employers now advertise public land amenities to attract and retain a talented workforce. Communities are taking advantage of nearby public lands to attract new businesses, as well as retirement and investment income. Thus, amenities provided by public lands can be considered an economic asset. For a public lands manager, this means that proposed activities should be evaluated in the context of how they may impact public lands amenities and, in turn, an economy that may be dependent on these resources [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

A 2003 study conducted by the University of Idaho (Harris et al. 2003) looked at the role of forested lands in economic development, using 2 models of resource-based economic development: commodity-based development and amenity-based development. This study found that both commodity-driven development and amenity-driven development can lead to economic growth; which type of development is better for a community depends upon the characteristics of the community. Choosing the best approach does not have to be an either-or decision: both development strategies can be used together to foster economic growth.

In 1999, the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) published their “natural amenity” scale (McGranahan 1999). According to the ERS and other sources (e.g., Harris et al. 2003;

Hunter et al. 2005; Cordell et al. 2011), population change in rural counties is strongly related to their attractiveness as places to live. Factors that influence a county's "attractiveness" include mild climate, varied topography, and proximity to surface water (ponds, lakes, and shoreline). More specifically, in the ERS study, natural amenities that were shown to make an area more attractive to live in included warm winters, more days of winter sun, a temperate summer climate, low summer humidity, topographic variation, and proximity to water. Such natural amenities make an area attractive to retirees and recreationists and can attract "footloose" workers, or those workers who can work virtually and are not tied to a particular location. Many of these jobs can be very high paying, as in software development or other high-tech service industries. Table 6-17 shows the "natural amenity" rank of counties (1=low amenities; 7=high) in Idaho, with the counties ordered by their "raw" scores (scores before rounding to an integer value of 1 to 7). With the median rank being 4, all Idaho counties ranked as average or slightly above. Of the 5 counties in the analysis area, only Idaho County ranked higher than 4, with a score of 5. Figure 6-18 shows the maps of the characteristics used to rate counties, with darker colors being lower scores (less attractive). Counties in northern Idaho rank low on warm winters and winter sun, fairly low on water area, fairly high on temperate summers, and high on topographic variation and low summer humidity.

The EPS-HDT report "A Profile of Public Land Amenities" provides other information on natural amenities and related topics. One factor studies have found to be associated with economic growth is the presence of certain types of federal public lands, such as National Parks and Wilderness. When combined with other factors, such as an educated workforce and access to major markets via airports, these federal lands have been shown to be statistically significant predictors of growth (Rasker 2006; Eichman et al. 2010).

EPS-HDT categorizes federal public lands into 3 types—A, B, and C—to more easily distinguish lands according to primary or common uses and/or conservation functions, permissible activities, permitted transportation uses, and special designations (often through congressional action) such as those listed under Type A:

Type A lands consist of National Parks and Preserves (NPS), Wilderness (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM), National Conservation Areas (BLM), National Monuments (NPS, FS, BLM), National Recreation Areas (NPS, FS, BLM), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (NPS, FS, BLM), Waterfowl Production Areas (FWS), Wildlife Management Areas (FWS), Research Natural Areas (FS, BLM), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM), and National Wildlife Refuges (FWS).

Type B lands include Wilderness Study Areas (NPS, FWS, FS, BLM) and Inventoried Roadless Areas (FS).

Type C lands are Public Domain Lands (BLM), O&C Lands (BLM), and National Forests and Grasslands (FS).

Type A lands tend to have more managerial and commercial use restrictions than Type C lands, represent smaller proportions (in relation to Type B or C lands) of total land management areas (except within Alaska), and have a designation status less easily changed than Type B lands. Type B lands are similar to Type A lands in terms of activities allowed. Type C lands generally have no special designations, represent the bulk of federal land

management areas, and may allow a wider range of uses or compatible activities, often including commercial resource utilization such as timber production, mining and energy development, grazing, recreation, and large-scale watershed projects and fire management options (especially within the National Forest System and Public Domain lands of the BLM).

As more popularly described, Type A lands are areas having uncommon biophysical and/or cultural character worth preserving; Type B lands are also considered areas worth preserving, because they have limited development and limited motorized transportation; and Type C lands are areas where the landscape may be altered within the objectives and guidelines of a multiple use land management strategy [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

Figure 6-19 shows the percentage of the different types of federal lands in the 5-county analysis area. The 5-county area has a fairly high percentage of Type A land, mainly because >50% of Idaho County's federal public land is Type A. Nearly 50% of Nez Perce County's National Forest federal lands are either Type A or Type B. The federal land in the remaining counties is predominantly Type C land.

Figure 6-20 displays a list of potential indicators of amenity growth and provides a comparison between the 5-county area and the nation. In comparison to the rest of the nation, the analysis area has substantially (>10%) higher levels of federal public lands, protected federal land (Type A), and residential acres per person. The analysis area has substantially lower levels of change in non-labor income and labor earnings.

Another factor that can influence amenity-related economic growth is proximity to larger markets and commercially viable airline service. Studies have shown that natural amenities by themselves are generally not sufficient to lead to economic development in remote areas (Rasker et al. 2009). A 2009 report by Headwaters Economics (Headwaters Economics 2009a) states that the economic development of Idaho County and Clearwater County (the only analysis area counties looked at in that report) may be hampered by their remoteness.

Additional information on natural amenities and rural population change can be found in a recent RPA document entitled "Natural Amenities and Rural Population Migration: A Technical Document Supporting the Forest Service 2010 RPA Assessment" (Cordell et al. 2011). The authors developed an econometric model of the effects of natural amenities, such as climate and landscape variables, on rural population migration patterns in the United States between 1990 and 2007. The estimated model was then used to predict the effects of changes in these variables on rural county net migration and population growth to 2060 under alternative future climate and land use projections (also produced for RPA). In general, their results estimated that changes in natural amenities would increase rural population migration trends in the Intermountain West and Pacific Northwest regions. Counties were classified into 1 of 4 categories: Moderate to High positive amenity migration (rural net migration >2%), Low to Moderate positive amenity migration (rural net migration between 0% and 2%), Low to Moderate negative amenity migration (rural net migration between 0% and -2%), and Moderate to High negative amenity migration (rural net migration < -2%). Despite the overall results for the Intermountain West and Pacific Northwest, amenity migration is anticipated to be low or negative for counties in the analysis area (Nez Perce County was not included in the analysis, due to lack of data). Cordell et al.(2011) estimated that Clearwater and Lewis counties will see Low to Moderate negative amenity migration, regardless of time

horizon or climate scenario. The study estimates that Idaho County will have Low to Moderate positive amenity migration from 2010 through 2050 and then Low to Moderate negative amenity migration by 2060. For Latah County, positive effects will be shorter lived, with estimates of Low to Moderate positive amenity migration through 2015 and then Low to Moderate negative net migration through 2060. For reference, the only counties in Idaho forecast to have Moderate to High amenity migration (>2%) are Adams, Clark, Payette, Teton, and Valley counties. The authors of the RPA study stated that the results of their study were influenced by the following limitations: the model excludes the effects of births/deaths and immigration on population changes; it does not consider possible spatial interrelationships and dependencies among counties; and it does not account for significant economic opportunity or employment changes.

Table 6-17. Natural amenity scale for all Idaho counties

County	Natural Amenity Scale (1=Low, 7=High)
VALLEY	5
BONNER	5
ADAMS	5
SHOSHONE	5
BEAR LAKE	5
KOOTENAI	5
BOISE	5
IDAHO	5
BENEWAH	5
CARIBOU	5
FREMONT	5
BLAINE	5
ELMORE	5
CAMAS	5
BOUNDARY	5
GEM	5
CLEARWATER	4
WASHINGTON	4
OWYHEE	4
POWER	4
BONNEVILLE	4
BINGHAM	4
TETON	4
ADA	4
CANYON	4
CASSIA	4
PAYETTE	4
BANNOCK	4
FRANKLIN	4
MINIDOKA	4
NEZ PERCE	4
JEFFERSON	4
LATAH	4
LEWIS	4
TWIN FALLS	4
MADISON	4
CUSTER	4
GOODING	4
JEROME	4
LEMHI	4
ONEIDA	4
BUTTE	4
CLARK	3
LINCOLN	3

Source: McGranahan 1999

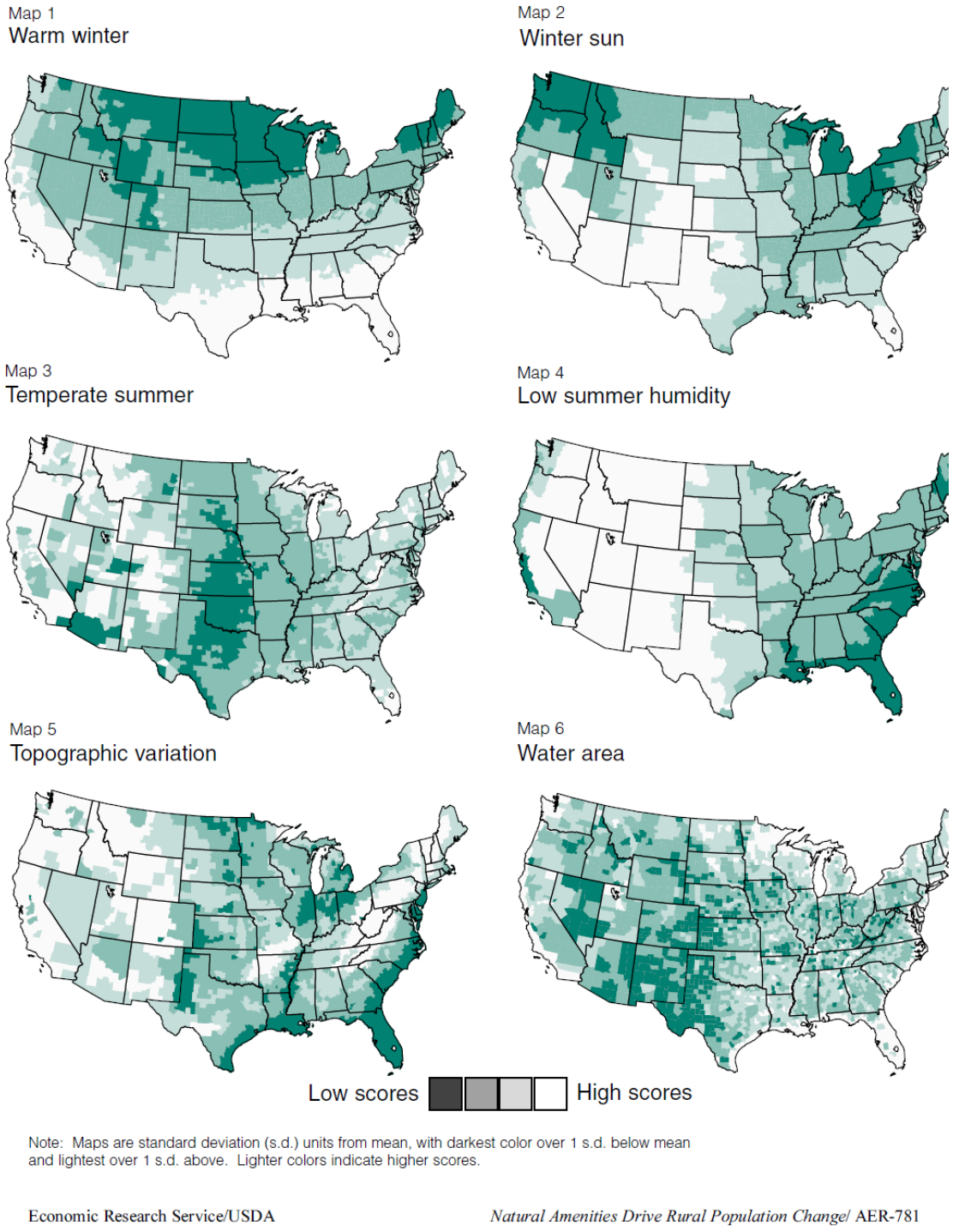


Figure 6-18. Maps of amenity characteristics

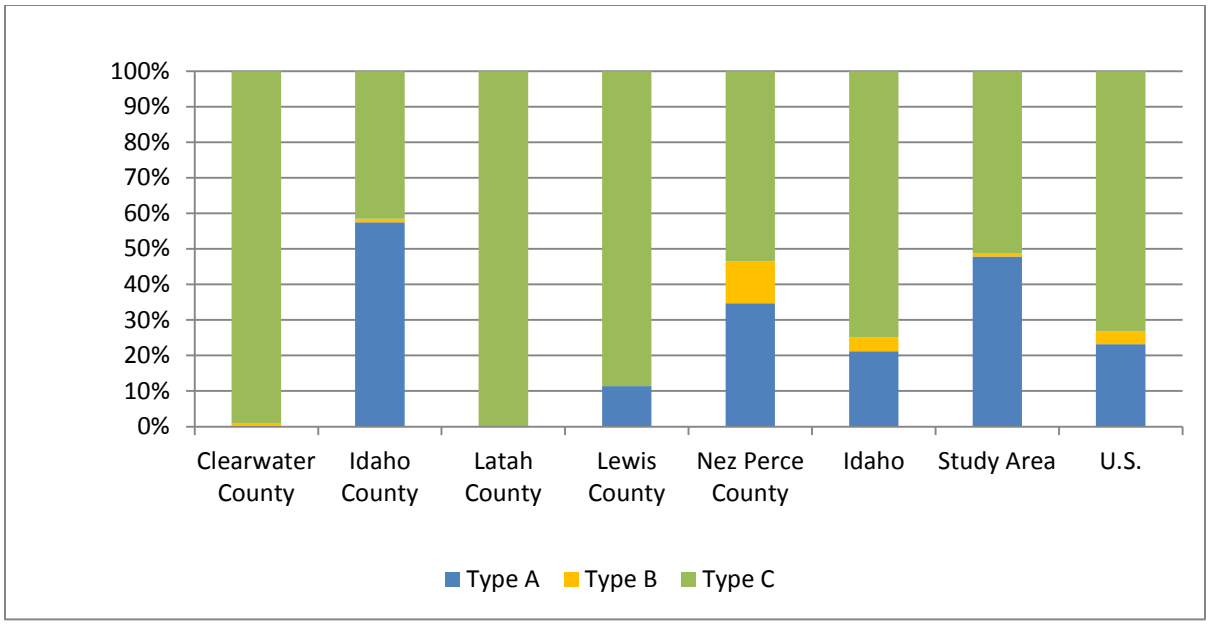


Figure 6-19. Percent of federal public lands, by type, for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, the state of Idaho, and the United States (Source: Conservation Biology Institute 2006 [accessed via EPS-HDT])

Potential Indicators of Amenity Growth	Study Area	U.S.	Difference in Percent Difference
Federal Public Land (% Total Land Area)	63.8%	20.6%	43.2%
Protected Federal Public Land (Class A % Fed. Land Area)	47.8%	21.7%	26.1%
Population (% Change 1990-2008)	14.7%	21.8%	-7.1%
Migration (% of Population Change 1990-2008)	18.6%	12.8%	5.8%
Residential Acres (% Change of Total Land Area 1980-2000)	37.5%	32.1%	5.4%
Residential Acres/Person (% Change 1980-2000)	19.2%	6.1%	13.1%
Second Homes (% of Total 2000)	5.6%	5.1%	0.5%
Services (% of Total Jobs, Change 1998-2008)	12.7%	14.9%	-2.2%
Non-Services (% of Total Jobs, Change 1998-2008)	-17.0%	-24.8%	7.8%
Non-Labor Income (% Change 1970-2008)	276.3%	309.1%	-32.8%
Labor Earnings (% Change 1970-2008)	58.7%	121.5%	-62.7%
Travel & Tourism (Jobs % Change 1998-2008)	21.2%	16.3%	4.9%
Non-Travel & Tourism (Jobs % Change 1998-2008)	2.1%	4.3%	-2.2%

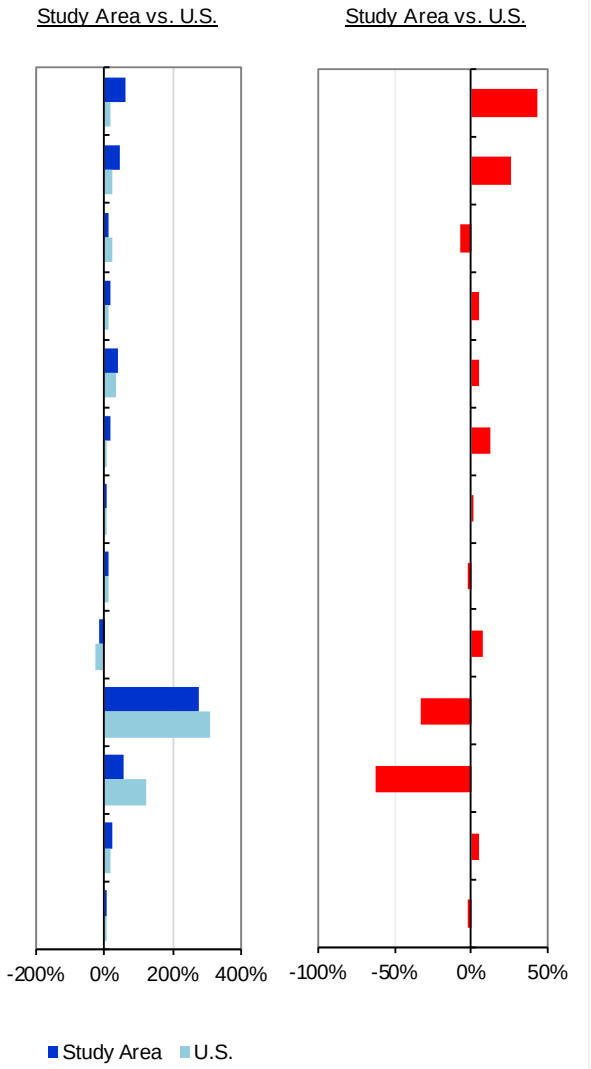


Figure 6-20. Potential indicators of amenity growth for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area compared to the United States (Source: EPS-HDT)

6.5.7 *Employment and Income (All Sectors)*

Employment and income statistics are important indicators of the economic health of an area. Table 6-18 uses Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data to compare employment by place of work, type, and industry for the state of Idaho and the 5-county area. Idaho state wages and salaried employment increased 11.6% between 2000 and 2010, substantially down from the 42.5% increase that occurred between 1990 and 2000, reported in the 2004 Social Assessment. In Lewis County, employment increased by 23.6% between 2000 and 2010; all other counties in the analysis area saw employment growth that was slower than that of the state as a whole. Employment actually decreased by 0.6% in Nez Perce County and increased by only 1.9% in Clearwater County, 2.7% in Latah County, and 4.2% in Idaho County. For the previous 10-year period (1990–2000), the 2004 Social Assessment reported that

Clearwater County employment increased 0.8% and Idaho County 5.5%, while the other counties showed increases of 18.9% (Latah), 16.5% (Lewis), and 26.2% (Nez Perce). These are all substantially higher increases than those recorded in the most recent 10 years.

Table 6-18 also displays the amount and percentage of employment in each category for 2001 and 2010 as well as the percent change over that period. For all counties and the state of Idaho, services-related employment makes up a larger percentage of the economy than non-service-related jobs do. Almost all jobs created in the United States today are in service sectors. From 1990 to 2008, for example, more than 99% of net new jobs created in the U.S. economy were in service sectors. Despite the strong growth of employment in services, the term "services" is often misunderstood. Services consist of a wide variety of jobs, including high-wage, high-skill occupations (e.g., doctors, software developers) and low-wage, low-skill occupations (e.g., restaurant workers, tour bus operators). The service sector typically provides services, such as banking and education, rather than creating tangible objects. However, some service sectors, such as utilities and architecture, are closely associated with goods-producing sectors [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

In 2010, services-related employment, as a percentage of total employment, ranged from 65% of employment in Nez Perce County down to 39% in Lewis County. From 2000 to 2010, services-related employment increased for all counties in the analysis area except Nez Perce County, where services-related employment remained steady. Increases ranged from 8.7% in Latah County up to 24.6% in Lewis County. Of the services-related jobs, retail trade and health care and social assistance accounted for the largest percentage of employment. In each of the 5 counties, the 2 services-related sectors that showed the largest percentage increase over the 10-year period were as follows: Clearwater County–Utilities and Educational services; Idaho County–Educational services and Real estate and rental and leasing; Latah County–Educational services and Utilities; Lewis County–Accommodation and food services and Administrative and waste services; and Nez Perce County–Utilities and Finance and insurance. However, even though these categories showed growth, none accounted for a very large percentage of employment. In the 5 counties, the 2 services-related sectors that showed the largest percent decreases from 2000 to 2010 were as follows: Clearwater County–Arts, entertainment, and recreation and Retail trade; Idaho County–Accommodation and food services and Transportation and warehousing; Latah County–Retail trade and Management of companies and enterprises; Lewis County–Accommodation and food services (no other sectors decreased) and Nez Perce County–Management of companies and enterprises and Transportation and warehousing. Unlike the sectors that experienced increases over the period, the sectors that saw decreases are some of the larger sectors, such as retail trade.

In 2010, non-services-related jobs (such as farming, forestry, mining, construction, and manufacturing) ranged from 30% of total employment in Idaho County down to 11.8% in Latah County. For the state as a whole, non-services-related employment fell by 10.3%, with the largest percentage decrease occurring in the manufacturing sector. Clearwater County and Nez Perce County, like the state, also had decreases in non-services-related employment. The non-services sector with the largest percentage decrease in Clearwater County was Forestry, fishing, & related activities, which fell 30.4%. The largest percentage increase in Clearwater County occurred in Farming employment, which grew 23.5%. For Nez Perce County, both Farming and Construction fell by about equal amounts, dropping 10% over the period, while

Forestry, fishing, & related activities increased by 19%. The other 3 counties in the area saw increases in non-services-related employment, with the largest percentage increase, 43.2%, occurring in Lewis County. Manufacturing employment increased 93.3% in Lewis County over the 10-year period. Latah County had a 10.4% increase in non-services-related employment, with the largest change occurring in Farming. In Idaho County, non-services-related employment grew by only 1.7%, with increases in Mining and Construction. For more specific information on timber and agriculture, see the Commodity Sector section of this report.

The CEDA 2012 report describes several "clusters" of industry that are important in the 5-county region or that are seen as potential growth areas. The report defines clusters as "groups of industries located in the same area and tied to each other by common products, services, supply chains, and/or workforce needs." The report further describes clusters as follows:

> "The industries in the clusters may have developed to support another industry in the cluster. Firms in the cluster may compete against each other, because they make the same products or services, or they may provide related products or services. Clusters may be part of a common supply chain, and they often have similar workforce needs. Workers who receive training in one firm in the cluster may be able to find work easily in another firm in the same cluster. Clusters generally form based on an area's comparative advantages."

The clusters described in the CEDA report include the following:

1) Forest products, including biomass and forest management, which includes logging; transportation firms that carry logs, lumber, paper, and wood chips; wood products manufacturing; paper products manufacturing; machine shops that specialize in repairing and fabricating logging and sawmill equipment; forest management, and woody biomass

2) Recreational technology, including ammunition makers and jet boat manufacturers, and also smaller firms that manufacture rifles, riflescopes, kayaks, arrows and bows, bird and animal calls for hunting, and fishing gear

3) Metal manufacturing, a supercluster that includes machine shops, sheet metal fabricators, makers of farm and mining equipment, metal part manufacturers, and the new Ende Machine and Foundry in Craigmont (the ammunition and jet boat manufacturers are also part of this supercluster)

4) Technology transfer, which includes professional service firms that spin off from university research

5) Vineyards and winemakers

6) Value-added farm products (farmers in the area grow wheat, barley, lentils, peas, garbanzos, canola, hay, and other crops on the agricultural lands throughout the region, but very few of those products are processed within the region)

Table 6-19 shows the 15 major employers in the 5-county analysis area in 2011, sorted alphabetically. Government employers (in both education and noneducation jobs) make up 7

of the 15 employers on the list, while employers in health services and related jobs make up 3 of the 15.

The components of employment change from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Table 6-20. Wage and salary jobs (people who work for someone else) make up the largest component of employment, from 83% of all jobs in Nez Perce County to 57% of jobs in Idaho County in 2010. However, the number of proprietors (the self-employed) grew by a larger percentage over this period than did wage and salary jobs. In fact, while 4 of the counties saw a drop in the number of wage and salary jobs (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, and Nez Perce counties), only Lewis County had a decrease in the number of proprietors. Idaho County and Nez Perce County saw very small percent increases in the number of proprietors, while the number of proprietors in Clearwater and Latah counties grew by >13%. For the state of Idaho, wage and salary employment grew by 6.8%, while the number of proprietors increased by 30.8%.

Table 6-21 uses Idaho Department of Labor data to show trends in unemployment rates among the 5 counties. The table displays annual unemployment rates and the overall average rate, by county, for 1997–2011, with the state averaging 5.3% for the period. From 1997 to 2004, the state average ranged from a low of 4.9% in 2000 to a high of 5.8% in 2002, a fairly small range. However, from 2005 to 2011, state unemployment was much more volatile, ranging from a low of 3.0% in 2006 and 2007 to a high of 8.8% in 2010. Between 1997 and 2011, average unemployment in Clearwater County was 2nd highest in the state, at 11.9%; in that same period, Idaho County unemployment ranked 6th highest in the state, at 8.9%. Lewis County averaged 5.4% and ranked 24th; Nez Perce County averaged 4.5% and ranked 34th; and Latah County averaged 4.1% and ranked 38th.

Income data for the 5 counties shows patterns consistent with income trends in other western states. Table 6-22 shows average earnings per job, per capita personal income, total personal income, and components of personal income. Understanding the data on earnings and income requires an understanding of the different types of income. To calculate earnings per job, the sum of wage and salary disbursements plus other labor and proprietors' income for the area of interest (county or aggregation of counties) is divided by total full-time and part-time employment for the area of interest. Per capita income is the sum of total personal income for the area of interest divided by the sum of total population in the area. Differences are present in both the numerator (labor income versus total personal income) and the denominator (employment versus population). Total personal income includes non-labor sources of income (including dividends, interest, and rent, as well as transfer payments).

Although per capita personal income is increasing for all counties, a considerable difference still exists between Idaho's average and the national average of $41,198 in 2010. Per capita income for the state of Idaho in 2010 was $32,094. For the 5 counties in the analysis area, per capita income ranged from $28,406 in Idaho County up to $42,855 in Lewis County. From 2000 to 2010, the percent increase in per capita income was highest in Lewis County (40.8%) and lowest in Latah County (10.0%), compared to only a 2% increase for the state. The percent change in average earnings per job from 2000 to 2010 was less than the percent change for per capita income in Clearwater, Latah, and Nez Perce counties, ranging from a 0.5% increase in Clearwater County up to an 8.1% increase in Nez Perce County. For Idaho County and Lewis County, average earnings per job showed a larger percent increase than per capita income did, increasing 14.5% in Idaho County and 45.9% in Lewis County.

In many places, non-labor income can be the single largest component of total personal income and also the largest source of new personal income. Nationally, non-labor income represented 33% of total personal income in 2008 and 26% of net new personal income from 1990 to 2008. With the baby boom generation reaching retirement age, non-labor income will likely continue to be a growing source of personal income. Unlike most sources of labor income, non-labor income, which often arrives in the form of a dividend check or retirement benefit, can be difficult to track in a local economy. However, public land managers need to understand this growing portion of the economy. When investigating non-labor income, public land managers need to consider the following important issues: whether the area is attracting retirees and people with investment income; the role public lands play in attracting and retaining people with non-labor income; how these people use or enjoy public lands; and whether these uses or ways of enjoying public lands are at odds with current uses or management. If public lands resources are one of the reasons growing areas are able to attract and retain non-labor sources of income, then public lands are important to local economic well-being, contributing to economic growth and per capita income. If, on the other hand, contracting populations or industries result in a shrinking labor market, non-labor income may be important as a remaining source of income and can help stabilize downturns [excerpted from EPS-HDT].

For the state of Idaho, non-labor earnings made up 49% of total personal income in 2010. In the 5-county analysis area, labor income generally outweighed non-labor income, except in Clearwater County and Lewis County. However, for all counties except Lewis County, the percent change between 2000 and 2010 was higher for non-labor income than for labor income. The biggest percent change in non-labor income over the period was in transfer payments, which include age-related payments (e.g., from Social Security and Medicare) as well as income maintenance payments. Transfer payments increased by 71% for Clearwater County, 44.8% for Idaho County, 72% for Latah County, 104% for Lewis County, and 58.9% for Nez Perce County. More information on transfer payments is provided in section 6.7.

Table 6-18. Employment by industry and percent of total employment for the 5-county analysis area and the state of Idaho, 2001 and 2010

Total by Industry	State of Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
	2001	2010	Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Change 2001–2010
Total employment (number of jobs)	786,203	877,367	91,164	4,522	4,610	88	7,653	7,977	324
Non-services-related	187,044	167,732	-19,312	1,245	1,229	-16	2,364	2,405	41
Farm	40,570	37,389	-3,181	217	268	51	821	767	-54
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	12,107	11,557	-550	431	300	-131	305	294	-11
Mining (including fossil fuels)	3,051	4,178	1,127	12	38	26	99	146	47
Construction	58,826	55,513	-3,313	287	346	59	562	715	153
Manufacturing	72,490	59,095	-13,395	298	277	-21	577	483	-94
Services-related	480,040	582,029	101,989	2,077	2,267	190	3,869	4,242	373
Utilities	1,916	2,936	1,020	13	22	9	38	36	-2
Wholesale trade	28,144	28,833	689	30	30	0	173	165	-8
Retail trade	93,935	99,567	5,632	431	390	-41	809	780	-29
Transportation and warehousing	22,756	25,120	2,364	123	130	7	318	294	-24
Information	11,576	12,757	1,181	36	41	5	67	74	7
Finance and insurance	26,878	39,139	12,261	106	106	0	222	329	107
Real estate and rental and leasing	25,944	42,443	16,499	135	170	35	215	363	148
Professional and technical services	44,492	52,605	8,113	152	158	6	222	246	24
Management of companies and enterprises	8,112	6,405	-1,707	0	na	na	0	0	0
Administrative and waste services	40,552	50,251	9,699	83	99	16	120	156	36
Educational services	9,131	14,353	5,222	11	23	12	47	83	36
Health care and social assistance	64,153	90,124	25,971	424	572	148	601	700	99
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13,281	16,994	3,713	58	49	-9	127	141	14
Accommodation and food services	50,391	54,786	4,395	258	259	1	449	404	-45
Other services, except public administration	38,779	45,716	6,937	217	219	2	461	471	10
Government	119,119	127,606	8,487	1,200	1,079	-121	1,420	1,330	-90

Total by Industry	State of Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
Percent of Total by Industry	State of Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
	2001	2010	Percent Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Percent Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Percent Change 2001–2010
Total employment	—	—	11.6%	—	—	1.9%	—	—	4.2%
Non-services-related	23.8%	19.1%	-10.3%	27.5%	26.7%	-1.3%	30.9%	30.1%	1.7%
Farm	5.2%	4.3%	-7.8%	4.8%	5.8%	23.5%	10.7%	9.6%	-6.6%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	1.5%	1.3%	-4.5%	9.5%	6.5%	-30.4%	4.0%	3.7%	-3.6%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	0.4%	0.5%	36.9%	0.3%	0.8%	216.7%	1.3%	1.8%	47.5%
Construction	7.5%	6.3%	-5.6%	6.3%	7.5%	20.6%	7.3%	9.0%	27.2%
Manufacturing	9.2%	6.7%	-18.5%	6.6%	6.0%	-7.0%	7.5%	6.1%	-16.3%
Services-related	61.1%	66.3%	21.2%	45.9%	49.2%	9.2%	50.6%	53.2%	9.6%
Utilities	0.2%	0.3%	53.2%	0.3%	0.5%	69.2%	0.5%	0.5%	-5.3%
Wholesale trade	3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	-4.6%
Retail trade	11.9%	11.3%	6.0%	9.5%	8.5%	-9.5%	10.6%	9.8%	-3.6%
Transportation and warehousing	2.9%	2.9%	10.4%	2.7%	2.8%	5.7%	4.2%	3.7%	-7.5%
Information	1.5%	1.5%	10.2%	0.8%	0.9%	13.9%	0.9%	0.9%	10.4%
Finance and insurance	3.4%	4.5%	45.6%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%	2.9%	4.1%	48.2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.3%	4.8%	63.6%	3.0%	3.7%	25.9%	2.8%	4.6%	68.8%
Professional and technical services	5.7%	6.0%	18.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	2.9%	3.1%	10.8%
Management of companies and enterprises	1.0%	0.7%	-21.0%	0.0%	na	na	0.0%	0.0%	na
Administrative and waste services	5.2%	5.7%	23.9%	1.8%	2.1%	18.7%	1.6%	2.0%	30.0%
Educational services	1.2%	1.6%	57.2%	0.2%	0.5%	106.1%	0.6%	1.0%	76.6%
Health care and social assistance	8.2%	10.3%	40.5%	9.4%	12.4%	34.9%	7.9%	8.8%	16.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.7%	1.9%	28.0%	1.3%	1.1%	-15.5%	1.7%	1.8%	11.0%
Accommodation and food services	6.4%	6.2%	8.7%	5.7%	5.6%	0.4%	5.9%	5.1%	-10.0%
Other services, except public administration	4.9%	5.2%	17.9%	4.8%	4.8%	0.9%	6.0%	5.9%	2.2%
Government	15.2%	14.5%	7.1%	26.5%	23.4%	-10.1%	18.6%	16.7%	-6.3%

Total by Industry	Latah County			Lewis County			Nez Perce County		
	2001	2010	Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Change 2001–2010
Total employment (number of jobs)	20,129	20,678	549	1,900	2,348	448	25,757	25,597	-160
Non-services-related	2,202	2,430	228	398	570	172	4,995	4,839	-156
Farm	958	1,090	132	222	262	40	566	507	-59
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	239	285	46
Mining (including fossil fuels)	na	na	na	na	na	na	116	113	-3
Construction	784	859	75	71	105	34	1,226	1,095	-131
Manufacturing	460	481	21	105	203	98	2,848	2,839	-9
Services-related	10,163	11,051	888	733	913	180	16,608	16,613	5
Utilities	9	15	6	5	7	2	67	85	18
Wholesale trade	245	338	93	117	119	2	655	578	-77
Retail trade	2,594	2,182	-412	194	228	34	3,315	2,935	-380
Transportation and warehousing	157	167	10	na	na	na	1,356	1,007	-349
Information	311	285	-26	na	na	na	377	396	19
Finance and insurance	394	466	72	47	92	45	1,334	1,660	326
Real estate and rental and leasing	412	593	181	29	56	27	600	680	80
Professional and technical services	1,131	1,227	96	34	40	6	687	840	153
Management of companies and enterprises	23	20	-3	0	0	0	549	373	-176
Administrative and waste services	361	476	115	20	43	23	692	682	-10
Educational services	208	391	183	5	5	0	172	167	-5
Health care and social assistance	1,438	1,822	384	126	174	48	3,222	3,813	591
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	261	393	132	13	28	15	410	338	-72
Accommodation and food services	1,693	1,768	75	143	121	-22	1,696	1,771	75
Other services, except public administration	927	908	-19	na	na	na	1,476	1,288	-188
Government	7,208	6,667	-541	410	470	60	4,154	4,174	20

Percent of Total by Industry	Latah County			Lewis County			Nez Perce County		
	2001	2010	Percent Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Percent Change 2001–2010	2001	2010	Percent Change 2001–2010
Total employment	—	—	2.7%	—	—	23.6%	—	—	-0.6%
Non-services-related	10.9%	11.8%	10.4%	20.9%	24.3%	43.2%	19.4%	18.9%	-3.1%
Farm	4.8%	5.3%	13.8%	11.7%	11.2%	18.0%	2.2%	2.0%	-10.4%
Forestry, fishing, & related activities	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.9%	1.1%	19.2%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5%	0.4%	-2.6%
Construction	3.9%	4.2%	9.6%	3.7%	4.5%	47.9%	4.8%	4.3%	-10.7%
Manufacturing	2.3%	2.3%	4.6%	5.5%	8.6%	93.3%	11.1%	11.1%	-0.3%
Services-related	50.5%	53.4%	8.7%	38.6%	38.9%	24.6%	64.5%	64.9%	0.0%
Utilities	0.0%	0.1%	73.3%	0.3%	0.3%	49.0%	0.3%	0.3%	26.8%
Wholesale trade	1.2%	1.6%	38.0%	6.2%	5.1%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	-11.8%
Retail trade	12.9%	10.6%	-15.9%	10.2%	9.7%	17.5%	12.9%	11.5%	-11.5%
Transportation and warehousing	0.8%	0.8%	6.6%	na	na	na	5.3%	3.9%	-25.7%
Information	1.5%	1.4%	-8.4%	na	na	na	1.5%	1.5%	5.0%
Finance and insurance	2.0%	2.3%	18.3%	2.5%	3.9%	95.5%	5.2%	6.5%	24.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0%	2.9%	43.9%	1.5%	2.4%	93.9%	2.3%	2.7%	13.3%
Professional and technical services	5.6%	5.9%	8.5%	1.8%	1.7%	17.6%	2.7%	3.3%	22.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1%	0.1%	-13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na	2.1%	1.5%	-32.1%
Administrative and waste services	1.8%	2.3%	31.9%	1.1%	1.8%	115.0%	2.7%	2.7%	-1.4%
Educational services	1.0%	1.9%	88.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	-2.9%
Health care and social assistance	7.1%	8.8%	26.7%	6.6%	7.4%	38.1%	12.5%	14.9%	18.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.3%	1.9%	50.6%	0.7%	1.2%	116.1%	1.6%	1.3%	-17.6%
Accommodation and food services	8.4%	8.6%	4.4%	7.5%	5.1%	-15.5%	6.6%	6.9%	4.4%
Other services, except public administration	4.6%	4.4%	-2.0%	na	na	na	5.7%	5.0%	-12.7%
Government	35.8%	32.2%	-7.5%	21.6%	20.0%	14.6%	16.1%	16.3%	0.5%

All employment data are reported by place of work. Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2011. (accessed via EPS-HDT)

Table 6-19. Major employers in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area in 2011

ATK (ammunition manufacturer)
City of Lewiston
Clearwater Paper
Gritman Medical Center
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Lewis-Clark State College
Lewiston Independent School District #1
Moscow School District #281
Nez Perce Tribe
Regence BlueShield
St. Joseph Regional Medical Center
Swift Transportation Company
Tribune Publishing Company
U.S. Forest Service
University of Idaho

Source: Idaho Department of Labor. 2013.

Table 6-20. Components of employment change in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the state of Idaho, 2000 and 2010

Type of Employment	State of Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010
Total employment	781,456	877,367	95,911	4,693	4,610	-83	8,029	7,977	-52
Wage and salary jobs	604,213	645,477	41,264	3,308	3,033	-275	4,656	4,553	-103
Number of proprietors	177,243	231,890	54,647	1,385	1,577	192	3,373	3,424	51
Percent of Total	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change 2000–2010**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change 2000–2010**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change 2000–2010**
Total employment	—	—	12.3%	—	—	-1.8%	—	—	-0.6%
Wage and salary jobs	77.3%	73.6%	6.8%	70.5%	65.8%	-8.3%	58.0%	57.1%	-2.2%
Number of proprietors	22.7%	26.4%	30.8%	29.5%	34.2%	13.9%	42.0%	42.9%	1.5%
Type of Employment	**Latah County**			**Lewis County**			**Nez Perce County**		
	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010	2000	2010	Change 2000–2010
Total employment	20,272	20,678	406	2,065	2,348	283	26,784	25,597	-1,187
Wage and salary jobs	15,523	15,304	-219	1,304	1,597	293	22,508	21,298	-1,210
Number of proprietors	4,749	5,374	625	761	751	-10	4,276	4,299	23
Percent of Total	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change 2000–2010**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change 2000–2010**	**2000**	**2010**	**% Change 2000–2010**
Total employment	—	—	2.0%	—	—	13.7%	—	—	-4.4%
Wage and salary jobs	76.6%	74.0%	-1.4%	63.1%	68.0%	22.5%	84.0%	83.2%	-5.4%
Number of proprietors	23.4%	26.0%	13.2%	36.9%	32.0%	-1.3%	16.0%	16.8%	0.5%

All employment data in the table above are reported by place of work; numbers include full-time and part-time workers.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a (accessed via EPS-HDT)

Table 6-21. Annual average unemployment rates (percent of labor force unemployed) by county and statewide in Idaho, 1997–2011

County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
Adams	14.4	14.6	14.9	13	13.8	14.2	11.7	11.3	7.5	5.8	5.5	10	14	16.5	17.3	12.3
Clearwater	12.4	12.8	13.5	14.4	15.1	13.5	11.3	9.7	8.7	7.2	7.2	10.3	12.7	15	14.9	11.9
Benewah	10.3	11.8	12.6	12.5	10.6	11.6	10.4	8.5	7.1	6.7	5.9	9.4	12.8	13.2	13.7	10.5
Shoshone	10.4	11.1	11.6	11.1	12.4	11.4	11.8	9.2	7.2	6.2	5.1	7.8	12.1	14.3	13.7	10.4
Boundary	8.9	9	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.6	8.5	6.7	7.4	6.5	6	8.3	11.6	14.7	13.2	9.1
Idaho	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.5	7.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	7.1	9.4	10.9	11.4	8.9
Valley	10	9.3	9.3	7.8	8.3	9.2	7.8	6.4	4.4	3.7	4	8.4	12.3	15.8	15.2	8.8
Bonner	8.8	8.2	9.5	9	8.4	8.8	7.3	5.7	4.7	4	3.7	6.2	9.4	12.1	12.3	7.9
Lemhi	9.2	8.5	8	9	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.6	5.6	4.5	4.4	6.4	7.6	9.9	10.9	7.5
Washington	8.2	7	8.4	9.2	8.9	10.4	7.5	6.4	4.9	3.9	4.1	5.4	8.4	10	10.1	7.5
Payette	7.9	6.7	7.4	7.4	8.4	9.6	8.4	7.8	6.4	4.3	4.1	5.6	8.4	9.2	9.6	7.4
Gem	6.8	6.9	6.9	5.8	8	9.7	6	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.7	6.7	9.9	11.1	11.4	7.1
Kootenai	8.5	7.8	8	7.5	8.2	8.2	6.4	5.4	4.2	3.3	3.2	5.4	8.6	10.4	10.3	7.0
Minidoka	8.2	8	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	5.3	4.3	3.8	4.3	5.7	7.5	7.3	6.5
Power	6.3	5.7	7.2	7	7.2	9.2	6.6	5.8	4.3	4.2	3.9	5	6.9	9.3	9.2	6.5
Custer	7	8.6	8.1	7.2	7.6	8.3	6	5.5	4.7	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.2	7.1	7.3	6.3
Lincoln	5.2	5	5.4	4.9	4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	5.3	10.2	13	12.4	6.2
Elmore	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.8	6	5	4.2	3.6	3.8	5.3	7.2	8.5	9	6.1
Boise	6.8	5.9	7.6	7.1	5	5.7	5.2	4.8	4.2	3.2	3.3	5.6	7.6	9.7	9.6	6.1
Canyon	5.5	5	4.8	4.5	5	6.7	6	5.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	6	9.6	10.7	10.8	6.1
Fremont	7.8	7	6.9	7	6.5	5.9	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.7	7.5	9.2	8.2	6.0
Caribou	6.2	5.9	6.1	6	5.8	7.6	6.4	6.4	4.9	3.4	2.8	3.4	5.6	7.6	7.6	5.7
Cassia	7	7	6.8	6.3	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.7	5	6.8	6.8	5.6
Lewis	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.5	3.7	5.1	6	6.3	5.4
State of Idaho	5.3	5	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.7	3	3	4.7	7.4	8.8	8.7	5.3

County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
Camas	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.9	4	5	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.4	4.3	8.9	11.2	11.3	5.3
Bannock	5.5	4.9	5.3	5	4.8	6.4	5	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.9	4.4	6.6	7.9	8	5.2
Clark	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.8	4.3	5.2	5.4	6.9	4.6	3.3	2.2	3.2	5.1	8.4	8.4	4.9
Bingham	5	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.7	5.5	7	7.3	4.7
Twin Falls	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.9	8.1	8	4.7
Jerome	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	4	6	8.1	7.8	4.6
Butte	4.8	4.2	4	3.7	3.9	4.3	6.1	6.2	4	2.8	2.4	4.1	4.8	6.2	7.1	4.6
Bear Lake	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.9	5	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.1	5	6.2	5.5	4.6
Nez Perce	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4	5.1	4.5	4	3	2.9	4.3	5.7	6.9	6.9	4.5
Blaine	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.9	4.1	4.1	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.6	7.1	8.9	8.8	4.4
Ada	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.3	2.6	4.5	7.5	8.4	8	4.3
Jefferson	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.7	4	3.6	3.6	3	2.6	2.4	3.6	5.9	7.3	7.2	4.3
Latah	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.9	5.7	7.2	7.2	4.1
Gooding	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.2	5.3	6.9	6.6	4.0
Bonneville	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.3	5.4	6.6	7.1	3.9
Franklin	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	4	4.3	4.1	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.1	4.6	5.4	5.7	3.8
Teton	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.5	4	3.4	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.7	5.9	7.3	6.7	3.8
Oneida	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.8	3	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.3	5.3	5	5.1	3.6
Owyhee	2.8	2.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.7	4.8	5	3.4
Madison	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	3.3	5.1	5.8	6.2	3.2

Source: Idaho Department of Labor 2011

Table 6-22. Average earnings per job, per capita income (in 2011 dollars), and components of personal income change in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the state of Idaho, 1970–2010

Location	Type of Income	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000–2010
State of Idaho	Average Earnings per Job	$37,459	$37,797	$37,752	$40,417	$40,883	1.2%
	Per Capita Income	$20,514	$23,577	$26,854	$32,245	$32,904	2.0%
	Components of Personal Income Change, 1970–2010 (thousands of 2011$)						
	Total Personal Income	14,714,027	22,350,191	27,186,204	41,900,379	51,695,954	23.4%
	Labor Earnings	11,425,997	16,066,678	18,524,329	28,587,075	32,195,596	12.6%
	Non-Labor Income	3,288,030	6,283,513	8,661,875	13,313,304	19,500,358	46.5%
	Dividends, Interest, and Rent	1,962,194	3,732,275	5,274,616	7,928,687	9,191,966	15.9%
	Transfer Payments	1,325,836	2,551,237	3,387,259	5,384,617	10,308,391	91.4%
Clearwater County	Average Earnings per Job	$48,153	$46,430	$33,746	$33,341	$33,496	0.5%
	Per Capita Income	$21,284	$24,840	$23,309	$26,332	$30,584	16.1%
	Components of Personal Income Change, 1970–2010 (thousands of 2011$)						
	Total Personal Income	232,186	258,161	197,781	235,146	267,549	13.8%
	Labor Earnings	196,300	195,861	124,221	134,400	130,697	-2.8%
	Non-Labor Income	35,886	62,300	73,560	100,746	136,852	35.8%
	Dividends, Interest, and Rent	17,270	30,555	38,019	50,218	50,472	0.5%
	Transfer Payments	18,615	31,745	35,541	50,528	86,381	71.0%
Idaho County	Average Earnings per Job	$38,123	$36,875	$32,563	$27,674	$31,699	14.5%
	Per Capita Income	$19,099	$21,610	$23,724	$25,540	$28,406	11.2%
	Components of Personal Income Change, 1970–2010 (thousands of 2011$)						
	Total Personal Income	247,601	319,825	328,107	395,098	462,763	17.1%
	Labor Earnings	186,543	204,015	192,273	205,749	236,581	15.0%
	Non-Labor Income	61,058	115,811	135,834	189,349	226,182	19.5%
	Dividends, Interest, and Rent	37,434	71,314	81,186	107,206	107,228	0.0%
	Transfer Payments	23,624	44,496	54,648	82,143	118,954	44.8%
Latah County	Average Earnings per Job	$34,048	$33,073	$30,291	$31,901	$34,064	6.8%
	Per Capita Income	$17,521	$22,206	$24,585	$28,739	$31,600	10.0%

Location	Type of Income	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000–2010
	Components of Personal Income Change, 1970–2010 (thousands of 2011$)						
	Total Personal Income	439,750	639,806	755,090	1,002,352	1,179,133	17.6%
	Labor Earnings	330,997	445,982	501,429	665,063	744,865	12.0%
	Non-Labor Income	108,753	193,824	253,661	337,289	434,268	28.8%
	Dividends, Interest, and Rent	70,641	125,182	165,231	218,210	229,447	5.1%
	Transfer Payments	38,112	68,642	88,430	119,080	204,821	72.0%
Lewis County	Average Earnings per Job	$41,420	$29,445	$37,528	$25,971	$37,893	45.9%
	Per Capita Income	$25,647	$22,643	$28,949	$30,434	$42,855	40.8%
	Components of Personal Income Change, 1970–2010 (thousands of 2011$)						
	Total Personal Income	100,307	93,243	101,754	113,824	163,835	43.9%
	Labor Earnings	75,853	53,961	60,196	54,262	81,082	49.4%
	Non-Labor Income	24,453	39,282	41,558	59,562	82,753	38.9%
	Dividends, Interest, and Rent	14,836	22,319	22,329	31,596	25,703	-18.7%
	Transfer Payments	9,618	16,963	19,229	27,966	57,050	104.0%
Nez Perce County	Average Earnings per Job	$41,245	$44,190	$40,597	$41,309	$44,659	8.1%
	Per Capita Income	$21,796	$25,876	$28,960	$33,541	$36,926	10.1%
	Components of Personal Income Change, 1970–2010 (thousands of 2011$)						
	Total Personal Income	662,109	859,739	980,579	1,254,350	1,451,779	15.7%
	Labor Earnings	499,023	601,916	636,640	804,688	852,220	5.9%
	Non-Labor Income	163,087	257,822	343,939	449,661	599,559	33.3%
	Dividends, Interest, and Rent	97,292	147,736	201,116	232,376	254,354	9.5%
	Transfer Payments	65,795	110,086	142,823	217,285	345,205	58.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a (accessed via EPS-HDT)

6.5.8 *Wildland Dependency*

Wildland dependency is a measure of a community's reliance on industries tied to natural resource-based industries. Wildland dependency is calculated as the percentage of a county's total labor income (employee compensation and proprietor income) earned in 5 wildland resource areas: timber, mining, grazing, recreation and wildlife, and federal wildland-related employment (e.g., jobs with the Forest Service or Department of the Interior agencies) (Gebert and Odell 2007). The National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-624) defines a county as "wildland dependent" if 15% or more of the total county labor income (primary and secondary income) comes from industries associated with forest resources. Primary income is defined as income derived directly from the industrial sectors constituting the primary wildland industries, and secondary income is defined as income derived from indirect and induced effects associated with primary income (the multiplier effect) (Gebert and Odell 2007).

Data from the 2007 Gebert and Odell study showed that Clearwater County and Idaho County had the most reliance on natural resource industries—at 39.7% and 35.8%, respectively—from the standpoint of primary labor income in 2000 (Table 6-23). Nez Perce County at 20.5% and Lewis County at 18.6% were fairly similar in their wildland dependency, while Latah County had <10% of its primary labor income derived from natural resource industries. When counting both primary and secondary labor income derived from natural resource industries (Table 6-23), in 2000, economic activities dependent on natural resources generated roughly half of total labor income in Clearwater County (59.8%), Idaho County (56.3%), and Nez Perce County (47.9%). Latah County and Lewis County were less dependent on natural resources for total labor income, at 14.7% and 30.8%, respectively.

The wildland dependency numbers were recently updated using data from 2010 (Table 6-23). These numbers show a drop in wildland dependency for all 5 counties, though the decrease was much more substantial for some counties than for others. Focusing first on primary labor income, for all 5 counties, a reduction in dependence on timber-related industries was the main reason for the decrease in primary wildland dependency. The decrease in primary income was greatest for Clearwater County, where the percentage of primary labor income from wildland-based industries fell 14.7 points, from 39.7% to 25%. Between 2000 and 2010, labor income derived from timber-related industries fell 19.8 percentage points, from 29.8% to 10%. The decreases in Idaho County and Nez Perce County were also large, with primary labor income dropping 11.6 and 9.3 percentage points, respectively. Additionally, secondary impacts (the indirect and induced effects associated with the primary income) are also much smaller than those calculated in 2000. This fact is mostly due to the multipliers used to compute the secondary impacts. In the Gebert and Odell (2007) study, multipliers calculated using multicounty impact areas, called component economic areas (labor areas defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis), were purchased from Micro-IMPLAN Group ([MIG] located in Stillwater, Minnesota). Therefore, each county in the multicounty impact areas had the same multipliers. When the dependency calculations were redone, county-level impact models were used, allowing county- and sector-specific multipliers to be calculated.

This type of calculation was not possible in the earlier analysis (Gebert and Odell 2007), due to computing limitations. Multipliers for a larger geographical area (for example, a state or multicounty area) are generally larger than those for a smaller area (for example, a county). Larger geographical areas generally have a greater capacity than smaller areas to respend primary (direct) income, thus creating the multiplier effect. A larger portion of the primary income received by smaller geographical areas is commonly spent in areas outside the county for goods and services, a process called "leakage." However, despite these changes discussed above, 4 of the 5 counties in the analysis area (all but Latah County) still meet the definition of "wildland dependent," with >15% of total county labor income coming from wildland-based sectors in the economy.

Table 6-23. Comparison of wildland dependency (percent of total county labor income derived from wildland-based industries) for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area for 2000 and 2010

Year	County	Percent Primary					Total Primary	Secondary	Total
		Grazing	Timber	Mining	Govt.	Rec.			
2000	Clearwater	0.3%	29.8%	0.0%	6.6%	3.0%	39.7%	20.1%	59.8%
	Idaho	2.0%	17.7%	3.7%	5.9%	6.6%	35.8%	20.5%	56.3%
	Latah	0.2%	7.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	9.1%	5.6%	14.7%
	Lewis	0.6%	16.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	18.6%	12.2%	30.8%
	Nez Perce	0.1%	19.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	20.5%	27.4%	47.9%
2010	Clearwater	0.2%	10.0%	0.3%	12.8%	1.7%	25.0%	6.4%	31.4%
	Idaho	0.3%	5.9%	2.5%	9.6%	6.0%	24.3%	6.9%	31.1%
	Latah	0.1%	4.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	6.0%	2.8%	8.9%
	Lewis	0.2%	12.1%	0.4%	2.5%	0.0%	15.2%	10.1%	25.3%
	Nez Perce	0.1%	10.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	11.3%	9.7%	20.9%

Note: Government (Govt.) includes the labor income associated with employment by federal wildland management agencies.

6.6 FEDERAL LAND PAYMENTS TO STATES

In recognition that states cannot tax federal lands within their boundaries and that these lands create a fiscal burden on the states, policies provide for funding from federal lands to local governments through 2 programs: payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) and what is commonly termed "payments to States," "revenue-sharing payments," or "Secure Schools and Roads" funding. In rural counties, these payments can be an important source of funding to maintain roads and provide support for schools.

PILT funds derive from a 1976 law (Public Law 94-565) that provides funds to local governments in proportion to the amount of federal lands within their jurisdiction. These payments are affected by federal funding limitations, prior year "Payments to States," and formulas based on county populations. Depending on annual congressional appropriation decisions, PILT payments may not always be fully funded and historically have not been. By 2000, this lack of funding had caused counties to receive only about 42% of what was authorized (Schuster and Gebert 2001). However, on October 3, 2008, Congress enacted the Emergency Economic

Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), which authorized counties to receive their full PILT entitlement from 2008 through 2012, and payments increased substantially.

"Payments to States" or "Revenue-Sharing Payments" to counties are based on a 1908 law that allocated 10% of the gross revenues generated from timber harvest, grazing, mining, and all other uses from the federal lands within their jurisdictions. The Weeks Act of 1911 increased the amount of payments from 10% to 25%. These "25% monies" were mandated to be used for schools and roads. With diminishing commercial uses of federal lands, in 2000 President William Clinton signed the Craig-Wyden bill, which became the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (PL 106-393). The purpose of this legislation was to address diminishing amounts of the 25% monies. The new law allowed counties the option of continuing to receive the 25% amount or electing to receive a fixed amount based on the average of the 3 highest annual amounts received between 1986 and 1999. On October 3, 2008, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS Act) was amended and reauthorized in Public Law 110-343. The amended SRS Act gives counties a choice between 2 payment methods: 1) a newly modified 25% seven-year rolling average payment of receipts from national forest lands or 2) a share of the state payment as calculated under the new SRS Act. The new formula uses multiple factors, including acres of federal land within an eligible county, average 3 highest 25% payments, and an income adjustment based on the per capita personal income for each county. The SRS Act was reauthorized in 2012 for an additional year.

Table 6-24 and Table 6-25 show the trends in PILT payments for 13 western states and the per-acre entitlement for these states. Table 6-26 shows the trends in PILT payments for all Idaho counties for 2000–2003 and 2010–2012, and Table 6-27 shows the source of the entitlement acres in 2012 as well as the change in total entitlement acres for each county.

The State of Idaho ranks in about the middle of the 13 western states with respect to PILT payments, receiving $26.6 million in 2012. The largest PILT payment went to the State of California, while the lowest (not counting Hawaii) went to the State of Oregon. The data in Table 6-24 show the jump in payments that occurred in 2008 as a result of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act. For the State of Idaho, payments went from $16.6 million in 2007 to $25.8 million in 2008.

Table 6-25 shows PILT entitlement acres, PILT payments, and PILT payments per entitlement acre for 1999 and 2012 for the 13 western states, sorted by the payment per acre in 2012. Hawaii and New Mexico receive the highest payments per entitlement acre, at $2.47 per acre and $1.55 per acre, respectively. Hawaii, however, receives little in overall funds. New Mexico, on the other hand, ranks 3rd in overall funding. The states with the smallest PILT payments per acre are Alaska and Nevada, at $0.12 per acre and $0.42 per acre. Idaho ranks 10th out of the 13 western states, with a per-acre PILT payment of $0.81 in 2012. In 1999, Idaho's PILT payment per acre was only $0.26. Table 6-25 shows the jump in payments that occurred after 2007.

Table 6-26 shows total PILT payments and payments per acre of entitlement land for all Idaho counties, ranked by the total amount received in 2012. Elmore County received the highest PILT payment in 2012, $2.2 million. Lewis County received the smallest payment, $7,605. Idaho County ranked 5th ($1.56 million), Clearwater County ranked 20th ($557,000), Latah County ranked 32nd ($237,000), and Nez Perce County ranked 40th ($75,942) in 2012 PILT payments.

The number of total entitlement acres for the 5-county area changed very little from 2003 to 2012, dropping <0.5%. However, some counties in the analysis area saw a more substantial change. Table 6-27 shows the entitlement acres, by agency, for the 5 counties, along with the percentage change in acres since 2003. The highlighted cells show what agency was associated with the majority of the change for each county. In Latah County, the 3.7% decrease was mainly the result of a decrease in Forest Service acreage; the rest of the counties' acreage decreased mainly on Bureau of Land Management land. For Lewis County, the county with the largest percentage decline, entitlement acres fell 62% from 2003 to 2012.

Table 6-28 shows the Forest Service revenue-sharing payments to all Idaho counties between 1986 and 2000. These are the funds counties received as "Forest Receipts" or "25% monies." Table 6-28 also shows the average revenue-sharing payment for each county for 1991–2000. Idaho County had the highest average ($3.32 million); Clearwater County was 8th ($770,000); Latah County was 14th ($210,000); and the other 2 counties in the analysis area were near the bottom of the ranking (averaging less than $1,000 in payments).

Table 6-29 shows the Secure Rural School Act (SRS Act) payments for the 5 counties, ranked by the 2001–2010 average of payments. For Clearwater County and Idaho County, these payments are substantial. Clearwater County received on average about $1.4 million and Idaho County $6.7 million. In 2008, the formula for computing these payments changed (and was retroactive to 2008). This change more than doubled the amount that Idaho County received, which grew from $5.2 million in 2007 to $11.8 million in 2008. Clearwater County saw a small increase in payment in 2008; Latah County's payments decreased; and Nez Perce County's small payments nearly doubled. Lewis County receives no SRS Act payments.

Figure 6-21 graphs Forest Service revenue-sharing payments and SRS Act payments in the analysis area from 1986 to 2010. This figure illustrates the growth in revenue-sharing payments up to 1994 and the sharp drop from 1994 to 2000. Figure 6-21 also shows the effect of the SRS Act payments, which started in 2001, and the increase in these payments in 2008. Figure 6-22 shows the timber harvest on the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests from 1989 to 2011. In 1989, the Nez Perce National Forest harvested nearly 100 million board feet (MMBF) of timber; in 2011, the harvest on the Nez Perce National Forest was 14.7 MMBF. The Clearwater National Forest harvested 120.4 MMBF in 1989 and in 2011 harvested 26.8 MMBF. The decrease in timber harvests that precipitated the passage of the SRS Act has leveled off somewhat, but harvests would need to return to levels comparable to those in the early 1990s to provide the same amount of revenue as the SRS Act payments are now providing.

The importance of these payments to some of the analysis area counties is illustrated by comparing SRS Act payments to total county general revenue. For example, the 2007 Census of Government indicates that Clearwater County's general revenue in 2007 was slightly more than $8 million and Idaho County's was $11.3 million. The SRS Act payments during that year made up 21% of the general revenue in Clearwater County and 59% in Idaho County. This money is a significant source of income for these counties, and the payments to Idaho County are more than the amount the county collects in taxes.

Table 6-24. Payments in lieu of taxes for 13 western states, 1995–2012 (millions of dollars)

State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
California	9.6	11.0	11.1	12.0	12.8	14.3	20.9	22.8	19.2	19.1	19.0	21.1	21.0	33.2	34.4	36.8	38.0	40.3
Utah	8.7	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.4	15.4	16.1	18.7	19.1	19.6	20.1	20.1	32.2	33.1	34.3	34.7	36.0
New Mexico	10.5	11.8	11.2	11.4	11.6	12.3	18.0	19.0	21.4	22.0	22.4	22.8	22.7	36.1	37.0	32.2	32.9	34.8
Arizona	8.4	9.6	9.4	10.0	10.3	11.0	16.1	16.9	18.0	18.7	19.2	19.0	19.1	30.7	31.7	27.8	31.5	32.9
Colorado	6.6	7.8	8.1	8.5	9.3	10.3	15.2	14.5	17.6	17.6	16.8	17.5	17.4	28.3	28.7	24.3	27.0	27.7
Alaska	4.7	4.9	6.8	8.1	8.7	9.1	13.3	14.0	15.2	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.2	25.1	25.7	24.9	25.5	26.9
Idaho	7.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.8	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.3	16.6	25.8	26.4	25.3	25.6	26.6
Montana	7.7	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.1	15.7	16.2	16.9	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.2	27.3	28.1	23.5	24.7	26.2
Wyoming	5.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.3	12.2	12.9	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.4	24.2	25.6	22.7	25.7	25.3
Nevada	6.5	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.6	11.0	11.5	13.1	13.5	13.7	14.1	13.9	22.6	23.3	22.8	22.9	23.9
Washington	4.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	6.6	7.2	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.7	10.7	10.8	12.8	13.8	15.3
Oregon	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.5	6.9	7.6	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	10.1	15.0	12.7	13.1	14.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior 2013,

Table 6-25. Entitlement acres, payments in lieu of taxes (PILT), and PILT per entitlement acre for 13 western states in 1999 and 2012

State	1999			2012		
	Entitlement Acres	Total PILT	PILT per Entitlement Acre	Entitlement Acres	Total PILT	PILT per Entitlement Acre
Hawaii	13,267	$14,500	$1.09	135,457	$334,977	$2.47
New Mexico	22,571,110	$11,597,426	$0.51	22,510,418	$34,805,383	$1.55
Washington	11,485,941	$3,707,574	$0.32	11,823,901	$15,340,025	$1.30
Colorado	23,617,846	$9,294,770	$0.39	23,722,680	$27,724,576	$1.17
Arizona	27,539,895	$10,275,296	$0.37	28,207,029	$32,886,575	$1.17
Utah	32,440,085	$9,783,359	$0.30	32,827,408	$36,038,626	$1.10
Montana	27,210,659	$9,846,022	$0.36	27,294,552	$26,151,999	$0.96
California	42,820,923	$12,789,337	$0.30	43,919,805	$40,272,053	$0.92
Wyoming	29,933,836	$7,969,204	$0.27	29,865,607	$25,315,295	$0.85
Idaho	32,328,703	$8,354,480	$0.26	32,596,479	$26,560,218	$0.81
Oregon	28,733,148	$3,720,267	$0.13	31,220,951	$14,004,966	$0.45
Nevada	56,856,175	$7,180,805	$0.13	56,706,000	$23,917,845	$0.42
Alaska	104,823,543	$8,734,619	$0.08	225,334,609	$26,894,462	$0.12
Rest of U.S.	39,395,740	$21,313,318	$0.54	42,205,109	$62,797,454	$1.49
TOTAL	479,770,871	$124,580,977	$0.26	608,370,005	$393,044,454	$0.65

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior 2013

Table 6-26. Comparison of payments in lieu of taxes (PILT), entitlement acres, and average PILT per entitlement acre, by county, for all Idaho counties for 2001–2003 and 2010–2012

County	2001	2002	2003	2003 Acres	Average PILT/Acre 2001–2003	2010	2011	2012	2012 Acres	Average PILT/Acre 2010–2012
Elmore	$1,094,501	$1,148,992	$1,292,673	1,299,676	$0.91	$2,338,302	$2,360,753	$2,197,381	1,355,467	$1.70
Cassia	$863,768	$907,700	$1,074,481	923,205	$1.03	$1,873,852	$1,897,395	$2,030,537	915,267	$2.11
Blaine	$786,678	$825,016	$962,970	1,314,466	$0.65	$1,807,312	$1,838,967	$1,818,087	1,323,644	$1.38
Twin Falls	$723,198	$760,806	$871,184	640,389	$1.23	$1,530,107	$1,542,675	$1,574,196	638,005	$2.43
Idaho	$691,553	$728,903	$819,716	4,516,815	$0.17	$1,473,450	$1,512,520	$1,557,909	4,520,215	$0.34
Owyhee	$566,318	$594,479	$682,283	3,624,547	$0.17	$1,209,356	$1,221,211	$1,245,549	3,635,395	$0.34
Bonneville	$660,811	$694,607	$774,568	615,499	$1.15	$1,064,962	$1,103,654	$1,156,492	588,641	$1.88
Lemhi	$412,181	$479,734	$481,584	2,648,462	$0.17	$873,527	$873,450	$899,963	2,649,583	$0.33
Lincoln	$305,366	$320,548	$382,668	584,452	$0.58	$748,880	$761,788	$830,057	585,251	$1.33
Bingham	$355,370	$373,877	$428,301	314,903	$1.23	$678,736	$684,740	$740,696	300,336	$2.34
Fremont	$577,205	$598,659	$635,235	708,062	$0.85	$591,168	$622,761	$738,294	703,971	$0.92
Ada	$222,005	$235,817	$269,997	198,469	$1.22	$713,184	$719,229	$734,021	297,578	$2.43
Power	$326,752	$343,758	$393,628	289,357	$1.23	$703,867	$709,691	$724,378	293,568	$2.43
Custer	$327,901	$344,225	$380,688	2,936,754	$0.12	$683,585	$687,385	$719,472	2,935,429	$0.24
Valley	$313,061	$329,978	$372,169	2,046,737	$0.17	$675,226	$675,177	$695,698	2,048,207	$0.33
Washington	$359,578	$393,237	$394,877	340,535	$1.12	$770,398	$655,258	$690,525	338,889	$2.08
Gooding	$268,583	$282,537	$323,514	237,503	$1.23	$602,844	$607,776	$620,328	251,430	$2.43
Oneida	$296,806	$314,723	$361,308	409,145	$0.79	$532,019	$561,583	$596,198	408,545	$1.38
Kootenai	$269,721	$283,511	$244,499	239,826	$1.11	$580,098	$558,905	$565,961	241,943	$2.35
Clearwater	$443,136	$502,609	$266,852	844,161	$0.48	$336,471	$401,096	$556,975	835,771	$0.52
Bonner	$208,492	$136,019	$82,792	455,314	$0.31	$367,321	$477,771	$528,602	454,843	$1.01
Bear Lake	$295,886	$321,309	$347,075	287,994	$1.12	$373,222	$424,514	$491,321	288,113	$1.49
Jefferson	$210,999	$221,999	$254,200	186,868	$1.23	$451,702	$457,267	$467,937	189,637	$2.42
Bannock	$233,841	$246,503	$279,558	213,978	$1.18	$430,050	$443,294	$459,534	213,540	$2.08
Minidoka	$197,237	$207,495	$237,592	174,649	$1.23	$429,987	$433,551	$441,841	179,061	$2.43
Shoshone	$271,763	$197,618	$222,573	1,224,034	$0.19	$404,545	$404,517	$416,795	1,227,088	$0.33
Butte	$214,137	$223,521	$246,852	887,413	$0.26	$294,769	$294,748	$312,598	894,108	$0.34

County	2001	2002	2003	2003 Acres	Average PILT/Acre 2001–2003	2010	2011	2012	2012 Acres	Average PILT/Acre 2010–2012
Boise	$309,286	$315,614	$160,957	885,176	$0.30	$291,916	$292,010	$300,874	885,802	$0.33
Caribou	$291,158	$188,619	$486,274	445,866	$0.72	$507,074	$300,800	$298,738	445,779	$0.83
Gem	$140,691	$147,394	$137,442	134,319	$1.06	$220,302	$233,133	$248,390	133,048	$1.76
Jerome	$108,990	$114,660	$131,290	96,510	$1.23	$231,645	$233,411	$241,248	96,724	$2.43
Latah	$111,744	$118,306	$112,764	99,579	$1.15	$229,814	$231,720	$236,512	95,852	$2.43
Franklin	$139,762	$154,893	$161,983	139,255	$1.09	$162,291	$204,077	$211,619	139,255	$1.38
Adams	$155,386	$224,650	$98,708	542,842	$0.29	$178,528	$178,516	$183,934	541,520	$0.33
Teton	$103,390	$107,556	$113,608	95,130	$1.14	$135,373	$159,347	$163,822	96,788	$1.58
Boundary	$186,579	$100,860	$86,465	475,510	$0.26	$156,802	$156,791	$161,550	475,622	$0.33
Payette	$74,646	$78,528	$89,951	66,121	$1.23	$153,409	$154,658	$157,846	63,985	$2.43
Clark	$77,180	$81,022	$90,692	700,077	$0.12	$153,484	$161,345	$157,576	703,831	$0.22
Camas	$67,894	$71,563	$80,727	443,955	$0.17	$146,796	$146,786	$151,242	445,270	$0.33
Nez Perce	$38,039	$40,952	$46,232	34,686	$1.20	$73,016	$74,018	$75,942	31,563	$2.35
Benewah	$47,327	$46,240	$18,759	45,513	$0.82	$29,001	$41,800	$57,167	43,023	$0.99
Madison	$69,908	$72,974	$78,834	63,425	$1.17	$21,169	$39,567	$48,755	63,076	$0.58
Canyon	$23,123	$24,096	$27,493	20,297	$1.23	$44,227	$45,136	$46,053	18,734	$2.41
Lewis	$9,152	$9,628	$11,025	8,104	$1.23	$7,390	$7,450	$7,605	3,082	$2.43
Total	**$13,451,102**	**$13,915,735**	**$15,017,041**	**32,459,578**	**$0.44**	**$25,281,177**	**$25,592,241**	**$26,560,218**	**32,596,479**	**$0.79**

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior 2013

Table 6-27. Entitlement acres by agency and by county in 2012, and change in total entitlement acres from 2003 in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forest analysis area

County	Bureau of Land Management	Forest Service	Bureau of Reclamation	National Park Service	Corps of Engineers	Fish and Wildlife Service	2012 Total Acres	Percent Change Since 2003
Clearwater	4,077	785,712	0	277	45,705	0	835,771	-1.0%
Idaho	91,224	4,427,568	0	1,298	0	125	4,520,215	0.1%
Latah	236	95,616	0	0	0	0	95,852	-3.7%
Lewis	3,072	10	0	0	0	0	3,082	-62.0%
Nez Perce	27,277	2,744	4	76	1,462	0	31,563	-9.0%

Note: Shaded cells indicate the acreages where the majority of the change occurred between 2003 and 2012. Source: U.S. Department of the Interior 2013

Table 6-28. Forest Service revenue-sharing payments for all counties in Idaho from 1986 to 2000 (millions of dollars)

County	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Avg. Pmt. 1991–2000
Idaho	2.14	1.92	2.02	2.60	3.09	3.19	4.42	4.04	6.71	3.21	3.10	2.90	3.09	1.42	1.15	3.32
Shoshone	2.16	2.39	1.98	2.63	3.08	2.84	3.48	3.23	3.31	2.82	3.03	2.19	2.21	0.96	1.23	2.53
Valley	0.40	0.66	0.92	1.27	1.41	1.41	2.44	4.37	3.83	1.77	3.18	2.70	1.49	0.93	0.73	2.29
Boundary	0.50	0.66	0.91	0.74	1.00	0.92	1.36	0.93	1.04	1.09	0.98	0.55	0.85	0.83	1.09	0.96
Boise	0.13	0.30	0.44	0.47	0.56	0.51	0.80	2.80	2.21	0.71	1.51	0.94	0.45	0.38	0.42	1.07
Lemhi	0.21	0.14	0.35	0.51	0.33	0.38	0.73	0.71	0.54	0.33	0.23	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.09	0.37
Bonner	0.52	0.66	0.89	0.75	1.00	0.93	1.35	0.97	1.06	1.07	0.97	0.57	0.84	0.79	1.03	0.96
Clearwater	0.61	0.62	0.51	0.55	1.01	1.03	0.95	0.90	1.65	1.03	0.31	0.69	0.66	0.27	0.15	0.77
Elmore	0.11	0.23	0.34	0.36	0.42	0.39	0.60	2.07	1.65	0.54	1.15	0.72	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.81
Custer	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.13
Kootenai	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.74	0.61	0.65	0.91	0.69	0.83	0.62	0.80	0.49	0.70	0.36	0.39	0.64
Adams	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.41	0.44	0.82	0.51	0.63	0.51	0.75	0.88	0.54	0.26	0.12	0.55
Fremont	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.11
Latah	0.19	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.31	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.21
Bonneville	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09
Clark	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07
Caribou	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07
Washington	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.13
Cassia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Bear Lake	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06
Camas	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Butte	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Gem	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.20	0.15	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08
Franklin	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04
Benewah	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.07
Blaine	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07
Oneida	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Bannock	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Madison	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Teton	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02

County	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Avg. Pmt. 1991–2000
Twin Falls	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Ada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nez Perce	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canyon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jefferson	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lewis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minidoka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owyhee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Payette	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	**8.27**	**9.31**	**10.34**	**12.33**	**14.51**	**14.11**	**19.43**	**22.97**	**25.23**	**15.04**	**17.46**	**14.27**	**12.47**	**7.53**	**7.59**	**15.61**

Source: U.S. Forest Service 2014

Table 6-29. Secure Rural Schools Act payments for all counties in Idaho from 2001 to 2010 (millions of dollars)

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average Payment 2001–2010	Percent Change 1991–2000 Compared to 2001–2010
Idaho	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	11.8	10.8	9.0	6.7	102.5%
Shoshone	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	4.0	58.8%
Valley	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.9	26.0%
Boundary	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	75.4%
Boise	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	39.8%
Lemhi	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	296.1%
Bonner	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	43.5%
Clearwater	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	78.7%
Elmore	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	52.6%
Custer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.0	2.3	1.0	657.7%
Kootenai	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	47.1%
Adams	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	52.1%
Fremont	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	383.9%
Latah	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	65.4%
Bonneville	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	182.4%
Clark	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	238.5%
Caribou	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	217.9%
Washington	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	70.8%
Cassia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	302.7%
Bear Lake	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	225.3%
Camas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	270.1%
Butte	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	570.5%
Gem	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	56.1%
Franklin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	202.6%
Benewah	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	68.9%
Blaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	67.5%
Oneida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	313.6%
Bannock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	260.8%
Madison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	742.5%

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average Payment 2001–2010	Percent Change 1991–2000 Compared to 2001–2010
Teton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	270.3%
Twin Falls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	298.2%
Power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	413.2%
Ada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1%
Nez Perce	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	223.8%
Canyon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Lewis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Lincoln	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Minidoka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Owyhee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Payette	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Total	**22.8**	**23.0**	**23.3**	**23.6**	**24.1**	**24.4**	**24.3**	**44.9**	**39.8**	**34.2**	**28.4**	**82.2%**

Source: U.S. Forest Service 2014

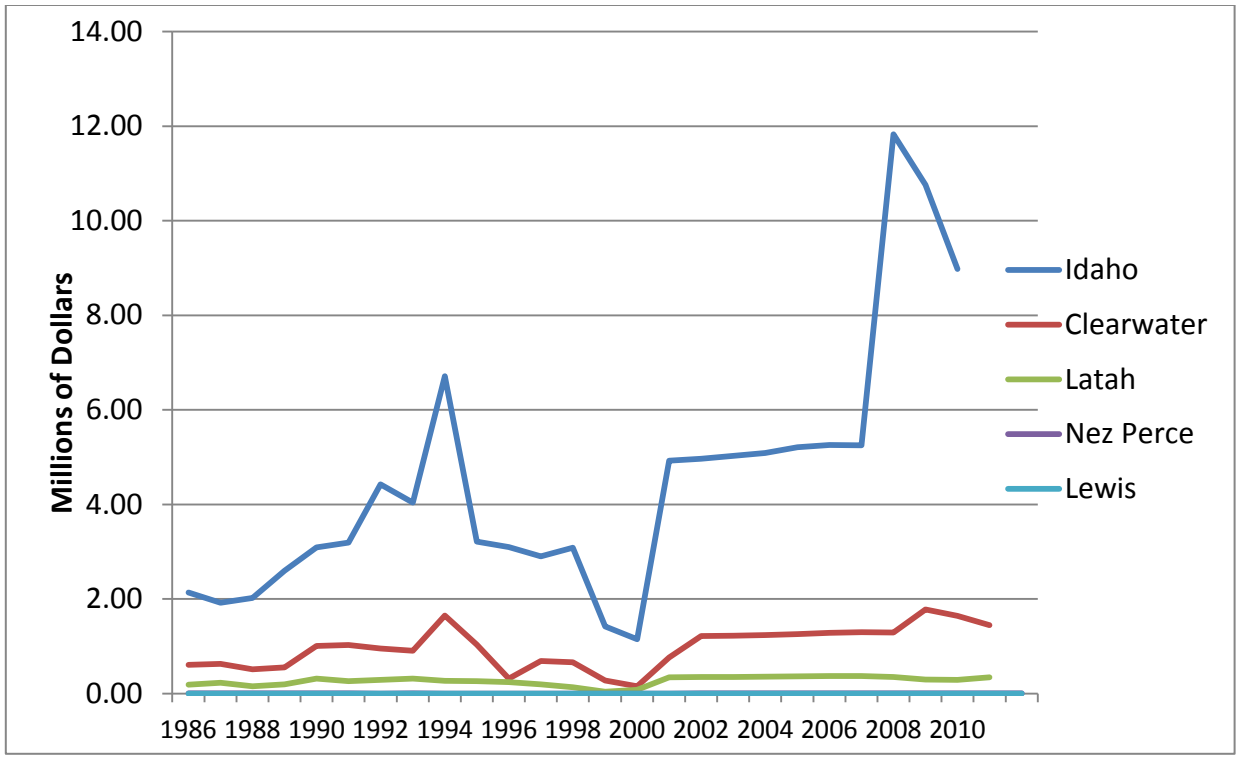


Figure 6-21. Forest Service revenue-sharing payments and Secure Rural Schools Act payments for the Nez Perce–Clearwater analysis area, 1986–2010

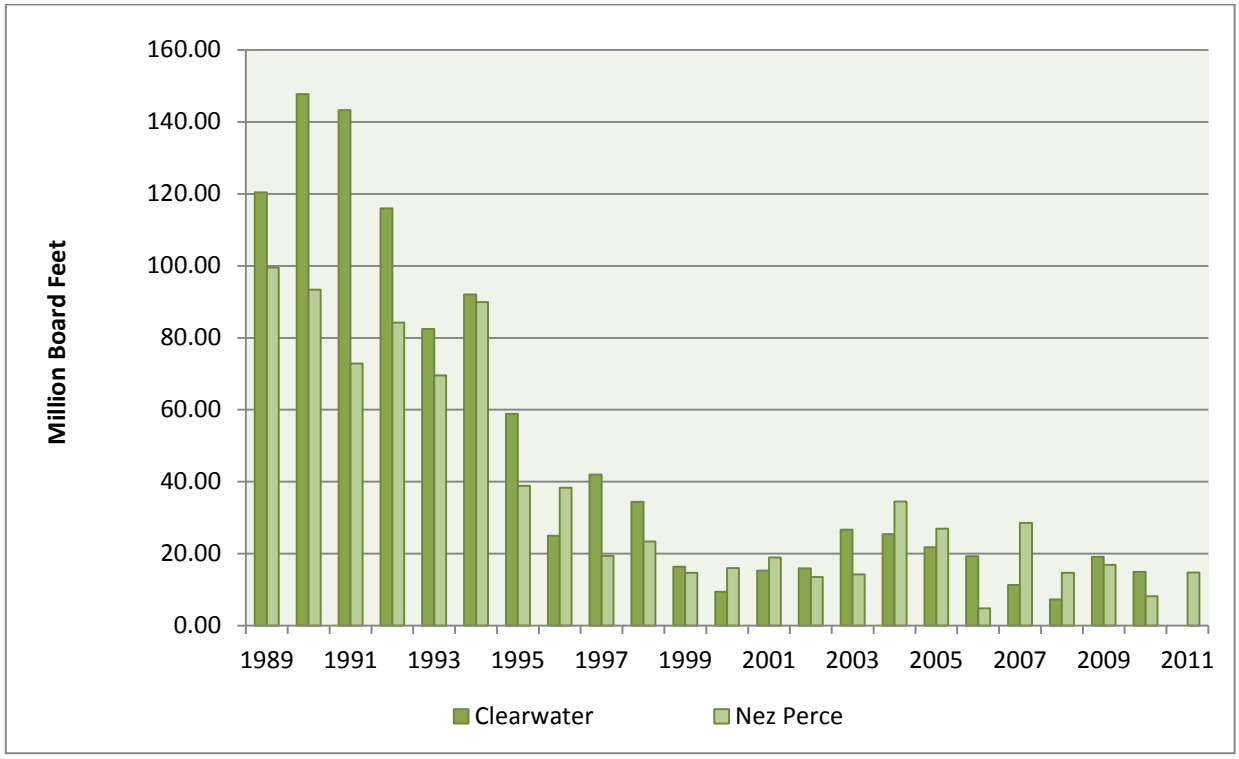


Figure 6-22. Timber harvested on the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests, 1989–2011 (millions of board feet) (Source: U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region, Cut and Sold Reports, unpublished data)

6.7 HUMAN RESOURCES CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The human resources within a community or region are a subset of information often used to describe community well-being or quality of life, or what is sometimes called "social and human capital" (Kusel 1996). These human resources are indicators of community assets and vulnerabilities that affect responses to change agents or other stressors. "Assets" refers to population characteristics that enhance a community's adaptation to agents of change (e.g., loss of jobs, emergence of new industries, or changes in federal land management plans). "Vulnerabilities" refers to population or social characteristics that inhibit community adaptation to change agents. Secondary data have limited utility to address social processes. The data presented here are a starting point for consideration of these issues.

The educational level of a population is an indicator of the knowledge and skills that can be applied in response to individual, family, and community demands for change. Table 6-30 shows data about educational levels among residents age 25 and older in the 5-county analysis area. Of the 5 counties, Clearwater County and Idaho County have the highest percentages of persons without a high school diploma. The 2004 Social Assessment showed a general trend toward an increase in the overall level of education in all 5 counties between 1990 and 2000. However, between 2000 and 2010, some counties, such as Idaho County and Nez Perce County, saw a small drop in the percentage of people with higher educational levels. Nevertheless, these changes were small and, as was stated in the 2004 Social Assessment, suggest no significant education deficits among the populations of these counties.

Social assets can be consumed in responding to poverty and providing public assistance to those in need. Additionally, when families and individuals in poverty are occupied with meeting their basic survival needs, they may not be able to participate in community processes. Poorer communities may also have a lower fiscal capacity for responding to natural disasters or recovering from them afterwards.

The amount of poverty in an area is also an important component in assessing environmental justice. As stated in Executive Order 12898, all federal actions must consider the potential for disproportionate effects on minority and low-income populations in the local region. The principles of environmental justice require agencies to address the equity and fairness implications associated with federal land management actions. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (1997) provides the following definitions to help ensure compliance with environmental justice requirements:

> *Minority population:* Minority populations should be identified where either: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50% or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis...

Low-income population: Low-income populations in an affected area should be identified with the annual statistical poverty thresholds from the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports, Series P-60 on Income and Poverty. In identifying low-income populations, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect.

Table 6-31 shows the poverty status for families and children in the analysis area counties in 1989, 1999, and 2010. The data in this table also show that among all the counties statewide, Idaho County ranks 7th in the percentage of all persons in poverty and 5th in children in poverty. In 1999, Clearwater County ranked 21st in all persons in poverty, but by 2010 the county's ranking had improved to 29th. However, in terms of children in poverty, outcomes were worse in 2010; Clearwater County ranked 12th in children in poverty in 1999 and 8th in 2010. Latah County and Nez Perce County both saw decreases in poverty; however, for Lewis County, a substantial increase in poverty occurred between 1999 and 2010. Lewis County's ranking in 1999 was 32nd in terms of all people in poverty and 33rd in terms of children in poverty. In 2010, Lewis County ranked 9th in terms of all people in poverty and 3rd in terms of children in poverty.

Despite some changes in rankings for the counties in the 5-county area, all 5 counties had an increase in the percentage of people and children in poverty from 1999 to 2010, as did the state of Idaho. In 1999, the percentages of all people in poverty ranged from a low of 12% in Lewis County to a high of 16.7% in Latah County. The percentages of children in poverty ranged from 10.2% in Latah County up to 21% in Idaho County. In 2010, the percentage of all people in poverty had increased, with a low of 12.5% in Nez Perce County and a high of 28.6% in Lewis County. Idaho County, Clearwater County, and Lewis County all had more than a quarter of children under the age of 18 living in poverty in 2010.

Figure 6-23 to Figure 6-26 show expenditures, by county, for the different types of transfer payments from 1998 to 2010, including 1) age-related transfer payments, which include Medicare and retirement and disability benefits, 2) Medicaid payments, 3) income maintenance payments, which include poverty-related programs other than Medicaid, and 4) other transfer payments such as unemployment compensation, veteran benefits, and federal education and training assistance. All expenditures have been adjusted for inflation to 2011 dollars. All types of transfer payments have increased substantially since 1998. In all but Lewis County, the largest increase, in percentage terms, occurred in income maintenance payments, which increased by 217% in Latah County, 167% in Nez Perce County, 131% in Clearwater County, and 87% in Idaho County. In Lewis County, the increase in income maintenance payments was 121%, but this number was surpassed by the percent increase in age-related payments. Age-related transfer payments had the smallest percentage increase in Idaho County (46%), Latah County (61%), and Nez Perce County (54%). For Clearwater and Lewis counties, the category of "other transfer payments" was the smallest.

School enrollment data are presented in Table 6-32 for school years starting in 1992, 2002, and 2010. These data can be useful as an indicator of potential changes in social composition within communities. For example, declining school enrollments may be indicators of out-migration that is resulting in an overall decrease in community social diversity. This change in diversity can reduce the human resources available to respond to change events. Compared to enrollment numbers from 1992, total enrollment declined in both 2002 and 2010 for all counties except Latah County. Latah County saw an increase in enrollment in 2002, compared to 1992, but then a decrease in enrollment in 2010 (although 2010 enrollment remained ahead of the 1992 level). Since 1992, public school enrollment has declined 40% in Clearwater County, 32% in Idaho County, 20% in Lewis County, and 7% in Nez Perce County. These are substantial enrollment changes, especially for Clearwater County and Idaho County.

"Civic-mindedness" is a difficult concept to address with secondary data, but voter participation is a rough measure of the involvement of individuals with community processes. The

assumption is that participation in community processes is an asset for response to change events, and voter turnout is one indicator of such participation. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2010, on average for the United States, 66% of the population over 18 years of age was registered to vote. Of those registered to vote, 70% actually voted in 2010. In 2010, Idaho ranked 36th in the percentage of eligible voters who were registered to vote (at 59.8%), but 16th in the percentage of registered voters who voted (at 74.8%). These numbers were down from the numbers reported in the 2004 Social Assessment, which were based upon the year 2000. The 2004 Social Assessment showed that Idaho ranked 14th among the 50 states in voter turnout (compared to 16th in 2010) and 22nd in the percentage of eligible voters who registered to vote (compared to 36th in 2010). Voter turnout data for the 5 counties are shown in Table 6-33 for every 2 years from 1994 to 2010. In 2010, all 5 counties had lower turnout rates than the nation. Compared to the rest of the state, 4 of the counties had a higher turnout rate in 2010; Latah County, which often has the lowest turnout rate of the 5 counties, had a lower turnout percentage than the state.

Changes in a social environment sometimes disrupt the usual functioning of community processes. Traditional measures of social disruption include increases in divorce, crime, and substance abuse, and changes in migration (Goldman 2000). However, social disruption may also be expressed in other, less traditional indicators, such as changes in school enrollments or decreased participation in volunteerism within communities. Locally meaningful indicators of social disruption may need to be defined, but the more traditional measures are a useful starting point to consider the trends and conditions in social disruption. Table 6-34 presents vital statistics data, including marriage and divorce rates, for 1994–2010. The data show a small decline in the marriage and divorce rates for most counties over this time period.

Figure 6-27 presents information about crime rates for 1995–2010. Class A offenses are the more serious offenses and include crimes against persons (e.g., murder, rape, assault, kidnapping), crimes against property (e.g., robbery, theft, embezzlement, arson), and crimes against society (e.g., drugs, gambling, pornography). For Class A offenses, both offenses and arrest rates are reported. Class B offenses include the less serious crimes, such as those involving bad checks, runaways, disorderly conduct, or trespassing. These offenses are only reported when arrests are made. In the 5-county analysis area, Nez Perce County has historically had the highest Class A offense rate per 1,000 people, ranging from a high of 100 offenses per 1,000 people in 1997 to a low of 65 offenses per 1,000 people in 2008. However, in recent years (since 2007), Clearwater County has been rivaling Nez Perce County; in Clearwater County, the Class A crime rate increased from a low of 35 in 1998 and 1999 to a high of 72 in 2008. For Class B offenses, Nez Perce County had by far the highest rates in the mid-1990s, but then the rates dropped substantially from 1998 to 2005, rising again in 2006. Clearwater County has seen an increase in Class B offenses since about 2003, reaching a high of 42 arrests per 1,000 people in 2008. In Idaho County, Class B offenses reached a high of 40 per 1,000 people in 2004, the highest rate in the 5 counties.

Table 6-30. Comparison of educational attainment for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area from 2000 to 2010 and percent change in educational attainment

Educational Attainment	State of Idaho			Clearwater County			Idaho County		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Persons 25 years and over	787,505	952,630	-	6,352	6,691	-	10,638	11,562	-
Less than 9th grade	5.2%	4.4%	-0.8%	5.2%	4.4%	-0.8%	6.3%	5.3%	-1.0%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10.1%	7.5%	-2.6%	14.7%	10.9%	-3.8%	10.8%	9.0%	-1.8%
High school graduate	28.5%	28.8%	0.3%	37.3%	41.9%	4.6%	38.3%	43.9%	5.6%
Some college, no degree	27.3%	26.6%	-0.7%	22.4%	20.0%	-2.4%	24.8%	24.1%	-0.7%
Associate degree	7.2%	8.5%	1.3%	7.1%	8.3%	1.2%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%
Bachelor's degree	14.8%	16.7%	1.9%	9.1%	9.9%	0.8%	10.7%	9.0%	-1.7%
Graduate or professional degree	6.8%	7.6%	0.8%	4.3%	4.5%	0.2%	3.8%	3.3%	-0.5%
Educational Attainment	**Latah County**			**Lewis County**			**Nez Perce County**		
	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	Change
Persons 25 years and over	19,493	20,074	-	2,596	2,670	-	24,759	26,476	-
Less than 9th grade	3.1%	1.9%	-1.2%	6.5%	3.3%	-3.2%	3.9%	3.3%	-0.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5.9%	4.6%	-1.3%	9.3%	6.5%	-2.8%	10.6%	7.0%	-3.6%
High school graduate	22.6%	22.8%	0.2%	34.7%	36.4%	1.7%	31.8%	35.3%	3.5%
Some college, no degree	20.9%	22.0%	1.1%	28.4%	27.3%	-1.1%	26.2%	25.9%	-0.3%
Associate degree	6.6%	7.0%	0.4%	6.2%	11.0%	4.8%	8.6%	10.3%	1.7%
Bachelor's degree	22.7%	22.8%	0.1%	11.1%	13.0%	1.9%	13.7%	13.0%	-0.7%
Graduate or professional degree	18.2%	19.0%	0.8%	3.7%	2.5%	-1.2%	5.2%	5.2%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 6-31. Comparison of poverty status for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area for 1989, 1999, and 2010, and rank of poverty status in the state of Idaho

Location	All People in Poverty					Related Children under 18 Years				
	1989 %	1999 %	2010 %	Rank in 1999	Rank in 2010	1989 %	1999 %	2010 %	Rank in 1999	Rank in 2010
State of Idaho	13.3	11.8	15.8	–	–	15.8	13.8	19.8	–	–
Clearwater County	12.2	13.5	15.3	21	29	16.3	18.9	26.3	12	8
Idaho County	13.8	16.3	18.3	7	7	16.4	21.0	26.6	5	5
Latah County	18.5	16.7	17.6	5	10	15.1	10.2	14.9	39	42
Lewis County	15.6	12.0	17.8	32	9	20.3	12.9	28.6	33	3
Nez Perce County	12.0	12.2	12.5	30	37	15.7	15.4	17.8	28	33

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (Various years)

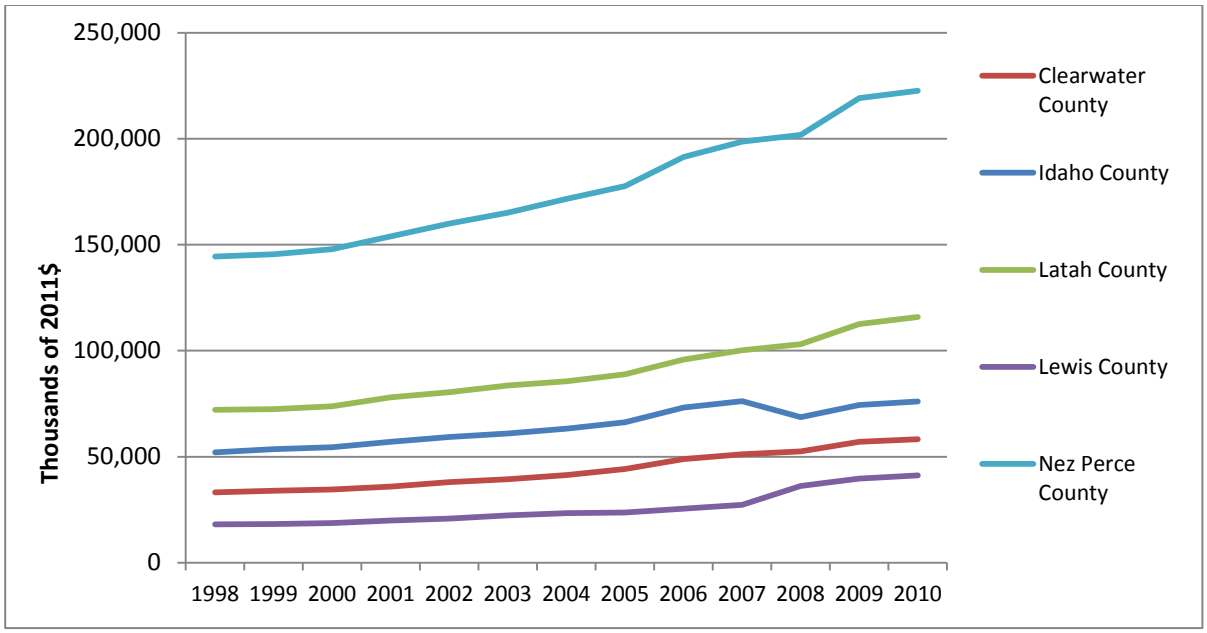


Figure 6-23. Age-related transfer payments for the 5 counties in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a [accessed via EPS-HDT])

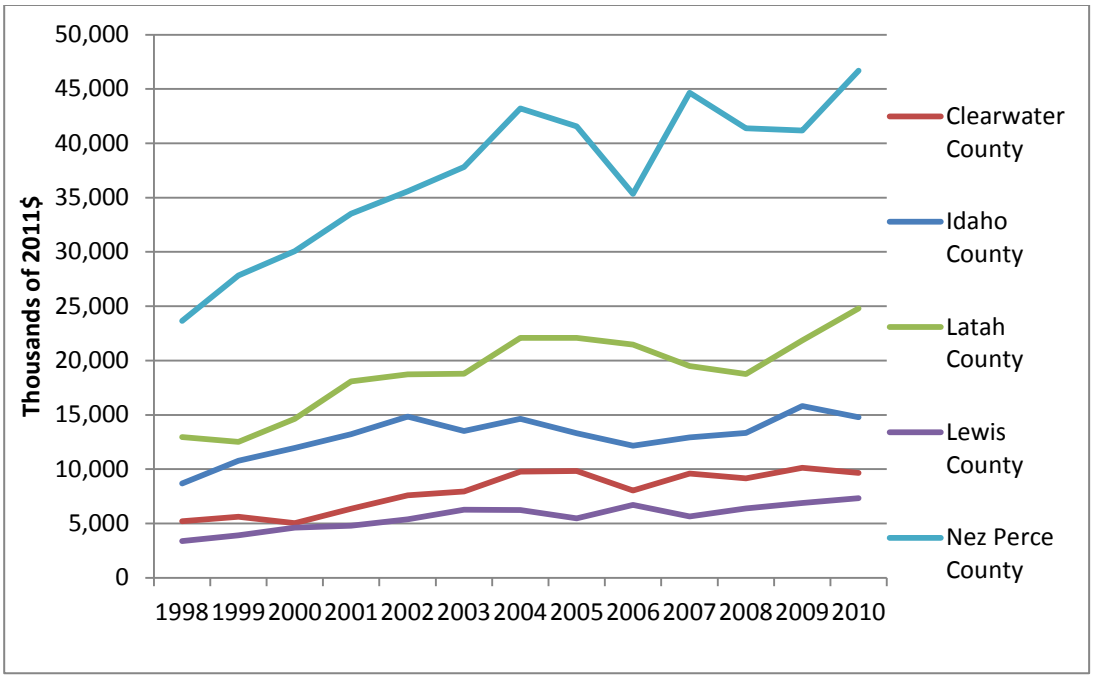


Figure 6-24. Medicaid payments for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a [accessed via EPS-HDT])

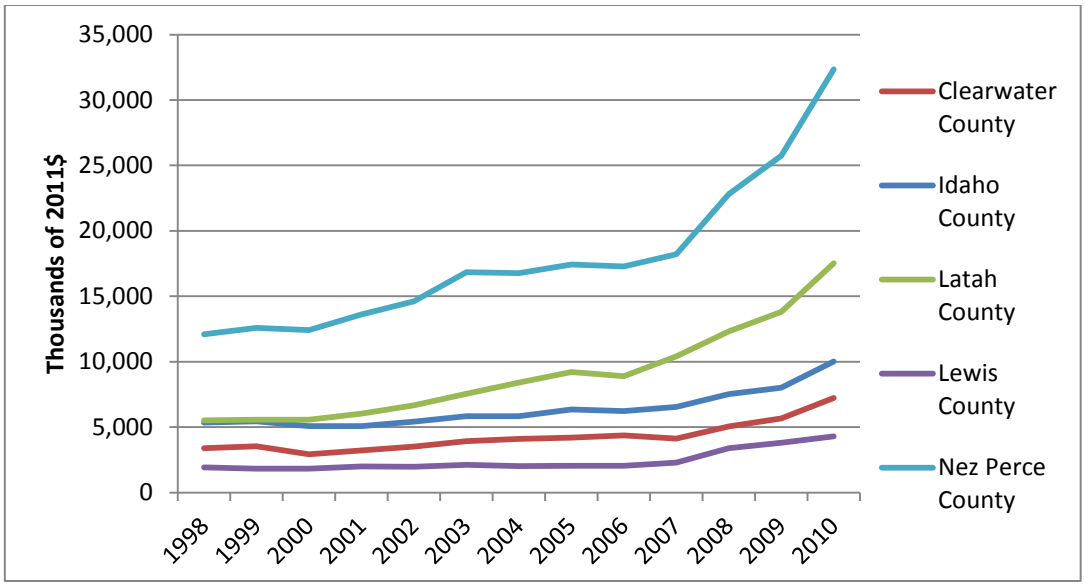


Figure 6-25. Income maintenance payments for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2010 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a [accessed via EPS-HDT])

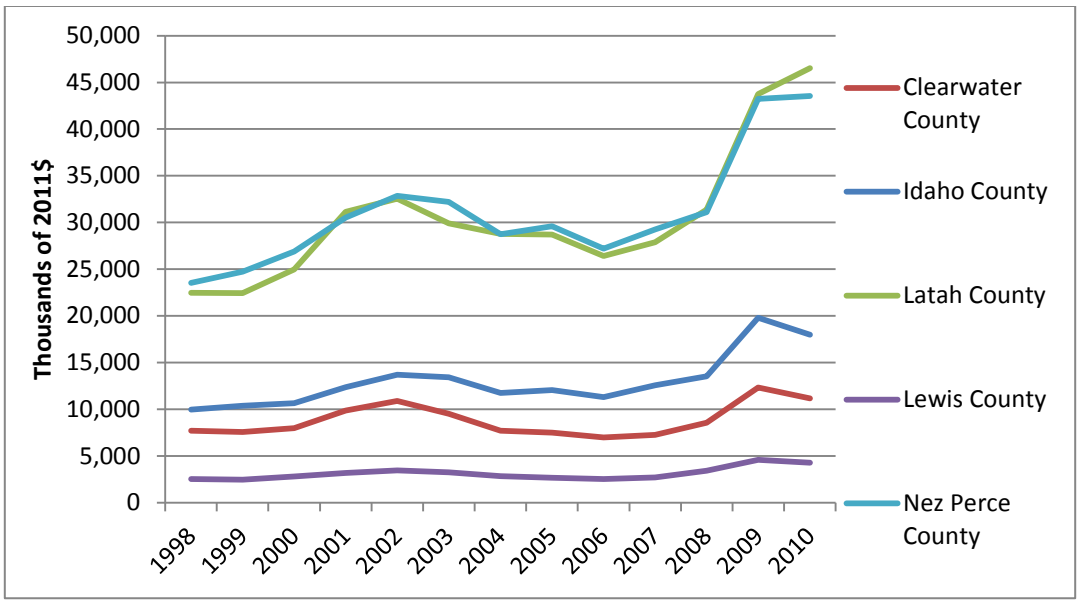


Figure 6-26. Other transfer payments for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1998–2011 (Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 2011a [accessed via EPS-HDT])

Table 6-32. School enrollment and percent change in enrollment for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area and the state of Idaho for school years 1992, 2002, and 2010

Location	School Year	Pre-K	Percent Change	Kindergarten	Percent Change	Grades 1–8	Percent Change	Grades 9–12	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
Clearwater County	1992–1993	10	-	103	-	1,072	-	523	-	1,708	-
	2002–2003	6	-40.0%	100	-2.9%	861	-19.7%	447	-14.5%	1,414	-17.2%
	2010–2011	0	-100.0%	69	-31.0%	622	-27.8%	333	-25.5%	1,024	-27.6%
Idaho County	1992–1993	10	-	165	-	1,588	-	777	-	2,510	-
	2002–2003	20	100.0%	121	-26.7%	1,155	-27.3%	705	-9.3%	2,001	-20.3%
	2010–2011	13	-35.0%	120	-0.8%	978	-15.3%	587	-16.7%	1,698	-15.1%
Latah County	1992–1993	18	-	330	-	2,955	-	1,339	-	4,642	-
	2002–2003	27	50.0%	273	-17.3%	2,677	-9.4%	1,401	4.6%	4,378	-5.7%
	2010–2011	0	-100.0%	388	42.1%	2,951	10.2%	1,371	-2.1%	4,710	7.6%
Lewis County	1992–1993	13	-	56	-	719	-	332	-	1,120	-
	2002–2003	18	38.5%	52	-7.1%	573	-20.3%	341	2.7%	984	-12.1%
	2010–2011	7	-61.1%	77	48.1%	540	-5.8%	261	-23.5%	885	-10.1%
Nez Perce County	1992–1993	75	-	415	-	3,650	-	1,688	-	5,828	-
	2002–2003	44	-41.3%	404	-2.7%	3,528	-3.3%	1,841	9.1%	5,817	-0.2%
	2010–2011	19	-56.8%	410	1.5%	3,331	-5.6%	1,660	-9.8%	5,420	-6.8%
State of Idaho	1992–1993	1,097	-	15,133	-	145,082	-	64,368	-	225,680	-
	2002–2003	2,514	129.2%	17,963	18.7%	152,729	5.3%	75,454	17.2%	248,660	10.2%
	2010–2011	1,007	-59.9%	22,029	22.6%	175,904	15.2%	82,832	9.8%	281,772	13.2%

Source: Idaho State Department of Education 2012

Table 6-33. Voter turnout for the 5 counties in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1994–2010

Location	Year	Primary			General		
		Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Percentage	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Percentage
Clearwater County	1994	4,793	1,251	26.1	5,129	3,410	66.5
	1996	4,934	1,662	33.7	5,508	4,051	73.5
	1998	4,896	963	19.7	5,213	3,191	61.2
	2000	5,010	1,775	35.4	5,379	4,036	75.0
	2002	4,916	2,171	44.2	5,120	3,191	62.3
	2004	4,829	1,535	31.8	5,495	4,143	75.4
	2006	4,847	1,129	23.3	5,060	3,073	60.7
	2008	4,609	1,045	22.7	5,101	4,012	78.6
	2010	4,506	1,543	34.2	4,855	2,993	61.6
Idaho County	1994	8,107	3,429	42.3	8,722	6,215	71.3
	1996	8,936	4,030	45.1	9,977	7,389	74.1
	1998	9,569	3,938	41.2	9,578	5,809	60.6
	2000	9,782	4,567	46.7	10,539	7,662	72.7
	2002	9,126	4,314	47.3	9,553	6,638	69.5
	2004	9,271	4,838	52.2	10,407	8,176	78.5
	2006	9,457	3,491	36.9	9,915	6,510	65.7
	2008	10,017	3,657	36.5	10,814	8,519	78.7
	2010	9,828	3,907	39.8	10,249	6,760	66.0
Latah County	1994	19,881	7,943	40.0	21,953	13,371	60.9
	1996	21,246	4,865	22.9	22,501	16,918	75.2
	1998	20,554	5,393	26.2	21,682	12,384	57.1
	2000	20,565	4,792	23.3	23,995	15,673	65.3
	2002	19,603	3,430	17.5	22,004	11,867	53.9
	2004	19,203	5,311	27.6	24,974	17,894	71.6
	2006	21,033	3,544	16.8	23,135	12,309	53.2
	2008	20,950	2,406	11.5	26,173	18,071	69.0
	2010	21,037	5,202	24.7	22,712	12,559	55.3
Lewis County	1994	2,146	788	36.7	2,331	1,595	68.4
	1996	2,296	742	32.3	2,538	1,945	76.6
	1998	2,288	681	29.8	2,352	1,434	61.0
	2000	2,349	939	40.0	2,459	1,755	71.4
	2002	2,029	757	37.3	2,190	1,425	65.1
	2004	2,235	948	42.4	2,504	1,892	75.5
	2006	2,086	878	42.1	2,159	1,416	65.6
	2008	2,092	900	43.0	2,313	1,856	80.2
	2010	2,040	960	47.1	2,095	1,329	63.4

Location	Year	Primary			General		
		Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Percentage	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Percentage
Nez Perce County	1994	20,145	5,193	25.8	21,510	14,501	67.4
	1996	21,090	6,285	29.8	23,325	17,268	74.0
	1998	20,784	4,637	22.3	22,119	13,380	60.5
	2000	20,600	5,907	28.7	23,167	16,425	70.9
	2002	19,742	4,791	24.3	20,944	12,752	60.9
	2004	19,880	5,551	27.9	23,805	18,290	76.8
	2006	20,900	3,546	17.0	22,008	12,453	56.6
	2008	20,877	3,827	18.3	24,282	18,344	75.5
	2010	20,557	4,126	20.1	21,656	12,770	59.0
State of Idaho	1994	573,578	190,973	33.3	625,803	419,330	67.0
	1996	618,162	172,918	28.0	700,430	508,030	72.5
	1998	629,478	170,279	27.1	661,433	386,720	58.5
	2000	630,341	210,562	33.4	728,085	516,647	71.0
	2002	626,592	202,270	32.3	679,535	416,533	61.3
	2004	642,011	172,006	26.8	798,015	612,786	76.8
	2006	713,535	184,456	25.9	764,880	458,927	60.0
	2008	721,269	182,627	25.3	863,538	667,499	77.3
	2010	749,900	203,015	27.1	790,676	457,748	57.9

Source: State of Idaho 2012

Table 6-34. Vital statistics for the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1994–2010

Location	Year	Estimated Population	Change	Live Births			Deaths			Marriages			Divorces		
				Number	Rate	Change	Number	Rate	Change	Number	Rate	Change	Number	Rate	Change
State of Idaho	1994	1,133,000	—	17,541	15.5	—	8,394	7.4	—	14,895	13.1	—	6,799	6.0	—
	1998	1,228,684	8.4%	19,350	15.7	1.3%	9,141	7.4	0.0%	15,266	12.4	-5.3%	6,980	5.7	-5.0%
	2002	1,341,131	9.2%	20,973	15.6	-0.6%	9,909	7.4	0.0%	14,683	10.9	-11.7%	7,087	5.3	-7.3%
	2006	1,466,465	9.3%	24,185	16.5	5.8%	10,556	7.2	-2.7%	14,885	10.1	-7.7%	7,392	5.0	-5.4%
	2010	1,537,582	4.8%	23,202	14.8	-10.3%	11,411	7.3	1.1%	13,757	8.8	-12.9%	8,136	5.2	4.0%
Clearwater County	1994	9,100	—	87	9.6	—	88	9.7	—	76	8.4	—	69	7.6	—
	1998	9,310	2.3%	91	9.8	2.1%	79	8.5	-12.4%	68	7.3	-13.1%	44	4.7	-38.2%
	2002	8,446	-9.3%	67	7.9	-19.4%	90	10.7	25.9%	62	7.3	0.6%	61	7.2	53.7%
	2006	8,324	-1.4%	78	9.4	19.0%	86	10.3	-3.4%	83	10.0	36.2%	57	6.8	-5.8%
	2010	8,761	5.2%	58	6.6	-29.8%	99	11.3	9.4%	54	6.2	-38.0%	38	4.3	-36.8%
Idaho County	1994	14,600	—	181	12.4	—	126	8.6	—	120	8.2	—	71	4.9	—
	1998	15,066	3.2%	142	9.4	-24.2%	148	9.8	14.0%	118	7.8	-4.9%	61	4.0	-18.4%
	2002	15,308	1.6%	168	11.0	17.0%	166	10.8	10.2%	93	6.1	-22.1%	83	5.4	35.6%
	2006	15,762	3.0%	147	9.3	-15.5%	143	9.1	-16.0%	118	7.5	23.5%	54	3.4	-37.3%
	2010	16,267	3.2%	160	9.8	5.4%	161	9.9	9.1%	107	6.6	-12.0%	53	3.3	-2.9%
Latah County	1994	32,300	—	420	13.0	—	193	6.0	—	215	6.7	—	154	4.8	—
	1998	32,051	-0.8%	436	13.6	4.6%	221	6.9	15.0%	194	6.1	-9.0%	127	4.0	-16.7%
	2002	35,218	9.9%	452	12.8	-5.9%	238	6.8	-1.4%	206	5.8	-4.1%	131	3.7	-7.0%
	2006	35,029	-0.5%	409	11.7	-8.6%	202	5.8	-15.2%	206	5.9	0.9%	113	3.2	-14.0%
	2010	37,244	6.3%	444	11.9	1.7%	220	5.9	2.4%	179	4.8	-18.6%	108	2.9	-9.4%
Lewis County	1994	3,800	—	42	11.1	—	40	10.5	—	31	8.2	—	19	5.0	—
	1998	4,007	5.4%	40	10.0	-9.9%	40	10.0	-4.8%	30	7.5	-8.5%	20	5.0	0.0%
	2002	3,721	-7.1%	41	11.0	10.0%	41	11.0	10.0%	30	8.1	7.5%	11	3.0	-40.9%
	2006	3,756	0.9%	30	8.0	-27.3%	42	11.2	1.7%	20	5.3	-34.3%	12	3.2	8.2%
	2010	3,821	1.7%	42	11.0	37.5%	36	9.4	-15.7%	27	7.1	34.0%	9	2.4	-25.0%

Location	Year	Estimated Population	Change	Live Births			Deaths			Marriages			Divorces		
				Number	Rate	Change	Number	Rate	Change	Number	Rate	Change	Number	Rate	Change
Nez Perce County	1994	36,300	—	444	12.2	—	360	9.9	—	381	10.5	—	250	6.9	—
	1998	36,852	1.5%	467	12.7	4.1%	378	10.3	4.0%	369	10.0	-4.8%	282	7.7	11.6%
	2002	37,106	0.7%	461	12.4	-2.4%	454	12.2	18.4%	334	9.0	-10.0%	239	6.4	-16.4%
	2006	38,324	3.3%	459	12.0	-3.2%	407	10.6	-13.0%	323	8.4	-6.7%	219	5.7	-11.5%
	2010	39,265	2.5%	462	11.8	-1.7%	520	13.2	24.7%	319	8.1	-3.6%	213	5.4	-5.3%

Rate is per 1,000 people in the population.
Source: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare 2012

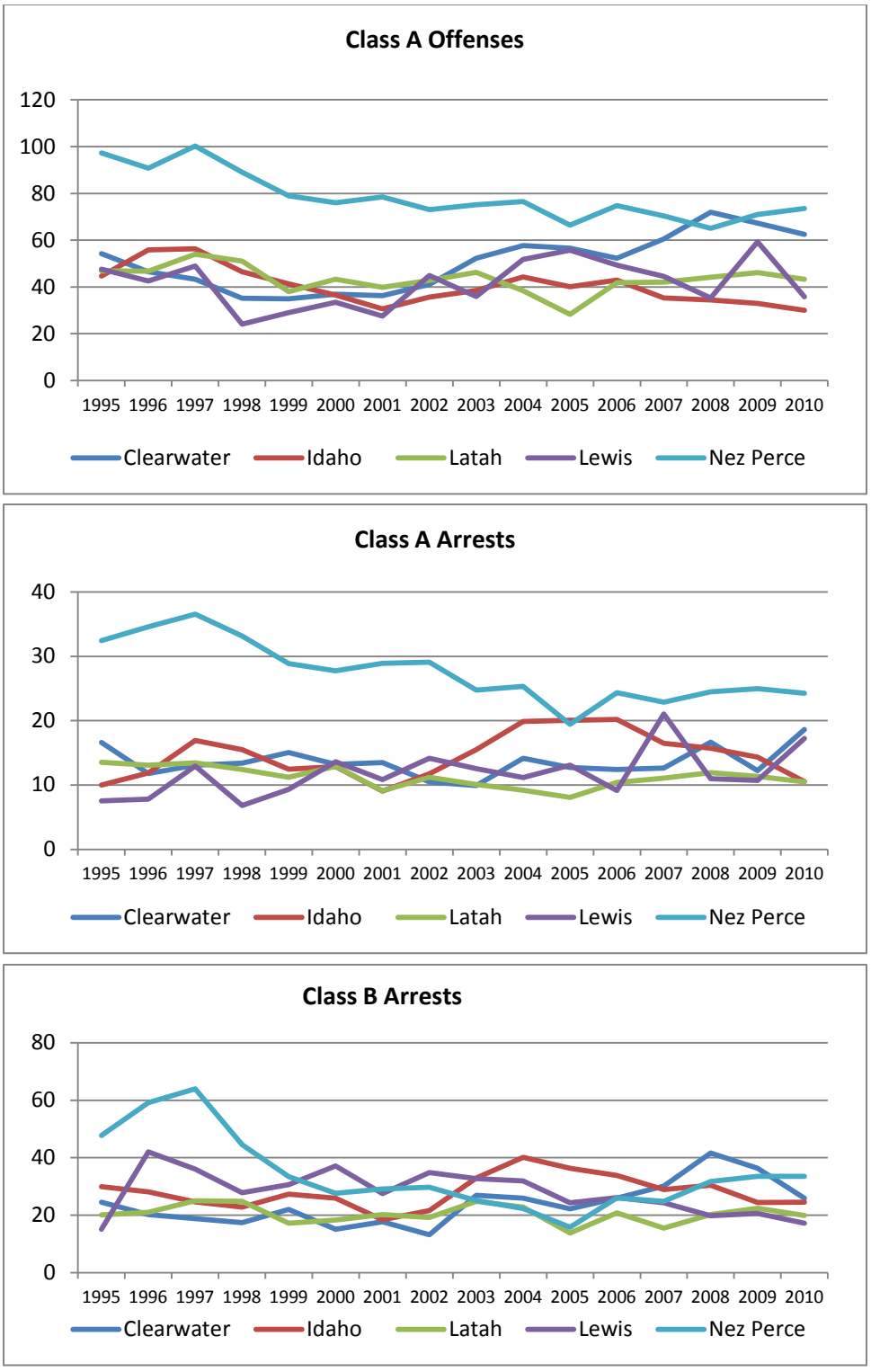


Figure 6-27. Crime by type for the 5 counties in the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests analysis area, 1995–2010 (Source: Idaho State Police 2012) Note: Class A offenses are the more serious crimes (murder, assault, robbery, arson, etc.), and Class B offenses include lesser crimes such as those involving bad checks, runaways, disorderly conduct, trespassing, etc.

6.8 USES, PRODUCTS, SERVICES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

6.8.1 *Forest-based Recreation*

Data about the types and numbers of visits by recreation users on the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests are reported in the National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) survey, the Forest Service's recreation use inventory system (English et al. 2002; Zarnoch et al. 2011). The latest round of visitation estimates (Round 3) was completed for the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests in 2010. National Forest visits on the Nez Perce National Forest were estimated to be 81,000 (+/- 30.2%) in 2010. Site visits were estimated to be 128,000 (+/- 28.3%) in 2010. A National Forest visit is the entry of one person on a National Forest to participate in recreational activities for an unspecified period of time. A site visit is the entry of one person onto a National Forest site or area to participate in recreational activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest visit can be made up of numerous site visits.

For the Nez Perce National Forest, about 15% of the visits in 2010 included a wildlife-related activity as the main activity (hunting, fishing, viewing wildlife), while the rest of the visits involved non-wildlife-related recreation. The 2010 NVUM survey estimated that approximately 50% of the visitors had travelled 50 miles or less; however, 10% had travelled >500 miles. The majority of the visitors were male (63%), and the age category with the largest number of visitors was 50–59 years of age (Figure 6-28). Average total trip spending was $303. Of the overnight visitors, 43% stayed in an undeveloped camping area and 35% on a NFS campground.

In the survey, visitors were asked what other choice they might make for recreation if for some reason they were unable to visit the Nez Perce National Forest; the survey offered several substitute choices, and asked visitors to select one. Choices included going somewhere else for the same activity they did on the current trip, coming back to this forest for the same activity at some later time, going someplace else for a different activity, staying at home and not making a recreation trip, going to work instead of recreating, and a residual "other" category. On most National Forests, the majority of visitors indicate that their substitute behavior choice is activity driven (going elsewhere for the same activity), and a smaller percentage indicate they would come back later to this National Forest for the same activity. For the Nez Perce National Forest, the largest number of visitors (38.1%) stated they would go elsewhere for the same activity, and the largest number of those (33%) said their alternative destination was 26–50 miles away. For more information on visitation to the Nez Perce National Forest, see the full Visitor Use Report for the Nez Perce National Forest—Round 3 (NVUM 2011a).

On the Clearwater National Forest, the Round 3 estimate of National Forest visits was 213,000 (+/- 25.1%) in 2010. Site visits were estimated at 353,000 (+/- 20%). For the Clearwater National Forest, about 24% of the visits in 2010 included a wildlife-related activity (hunting, fishing, and viewing wildlife) as the main activity, while the rest of the visits involved non-wildlife-related recreation. The 2010 NVUM survey estimated that approximately 49% of the visitors had travelled 50 miles or less; however, 11% had travelled >500 miles. The majority of the visitors were male (62%), and the age category with the largest number of visitors was 50–59 years of age (Figure 6-29). Average total trip spending was $248. Of the overnight visitors, 21% stayed in an undeveloped camping area and 52% on

a NFS campground. With regard to substitute activities, the largest number of visitors (48.3%) stated they would go elsewhere for the same activity, and the largest number of those (32.5%) said their alternative destination was 1–26 miles away. For more information on visitation to the Clearwater National Forest, see the full Visitor Use Report for the Clearwater National Forest—Round 3 (NVUM 2011b).

The types of activities enjoyed on the Nez Perce National Forest and the Clearwater National Forest are shown in Table 6-35 and Table 6-36. On the Nez Perce National Forest, the 4 types of activities with the most participation included driving for pleasure, relaxing, viewing wildlife, and viewing nature (>40% of visitors engaged in these activities during their stay). The top 4 main activities on the Nez Perce National Forest were gathering (17.7% of participants said this was their main activity), driving for pleasure (17.4%), relaxing (11.6%), and viewing nature (10.1%). On the Clearwater National Forest, the 4 activities with the most participation were relaxing, hiking/walking, viewing nature, and driving for pleasure. The top 4 main activities were relaxing (11.4%), gathering (11.4%), viewing nature (10.6%), and hiking/walking (9.5%).

A recent publication by Cordell (2012), in support of the 2010 RPA Assessment, describes the trends and outlooks for outdoor recreation in the United States. Some important trends especially relevant to recreation on public lands include the following:

- The mix of activities is evolving over time and is different than at any other time in the past. Some of the more "traditional" outdoor activities such as hunting and fishing are declining and being replaced by other nature-based recreation, such as wildlife viewing, bird watching, and photography.
- Participation in outdoor recreation shows overall growth. Between 2000 and 2009, the total number of people who participated in one or more of 60 outdoor activities grew by 7.5%, and the total number of activity days of participation increased by >32%.
- Substantial growth is occurring in the number of participants and the annual number of activity days for nature-based activities that involve viewing and/or photography (of birds; other wildlife besides birds; fish; wildflowers/trees and other vegetation; and natural scenery).
- Public lands continue to be highly important for the recreation opportunities they offer. In the West, recreation on public lands accounts for 69% of annual recreation days, slightly more than 60% of nature-based viewing and photography activity, around 75% of backcountry activity, 57% of hunting, and 67% of cross-country skiing.
- Visits to National Forests have been declining, visits to National Parks and Bureau of Land Management lands have been fairly steady, and visits to FWS National Wildlife Refuges have been growing.

Projected trends in outdoor recreation up to the year 2060 were also highlighted in Cordell 2012. The 5 activities projected to grow fastest in number of participants are developed skiing (68%–147%), undeveloped skiing (55%–106%), challenge activities (50%–86%), equestrian activities (44%–87%), and motorized water activities (41%–81%). These same 5 activities are also projected to grow in terms of per capita participation. The activities with the lowest projected growth in participant numbers are visiting primitive areas (33%–65%),

motorized off-road activities (29%–56%), motorized snow activities (25%–61%), hunting (8%–23%), fishing (27%–56%), and floating activities (30%–62%). These lower-growth activities are projected to decline in terms of per capita participation.

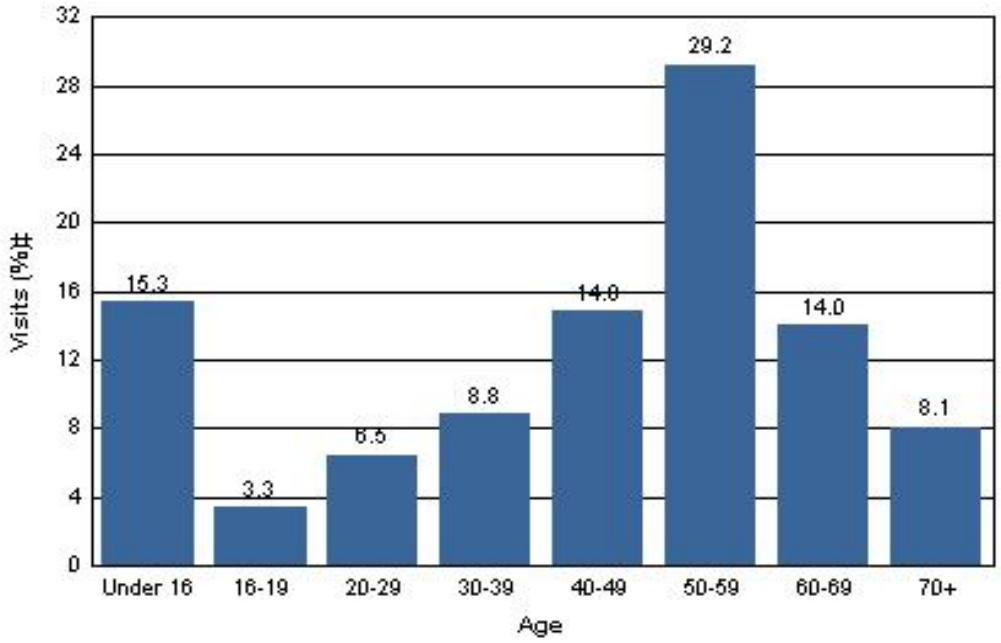


Figure 6-28. Percent of visits by age group, Nez Perce National Forest, 2011 (Source: NVUM 2011a)

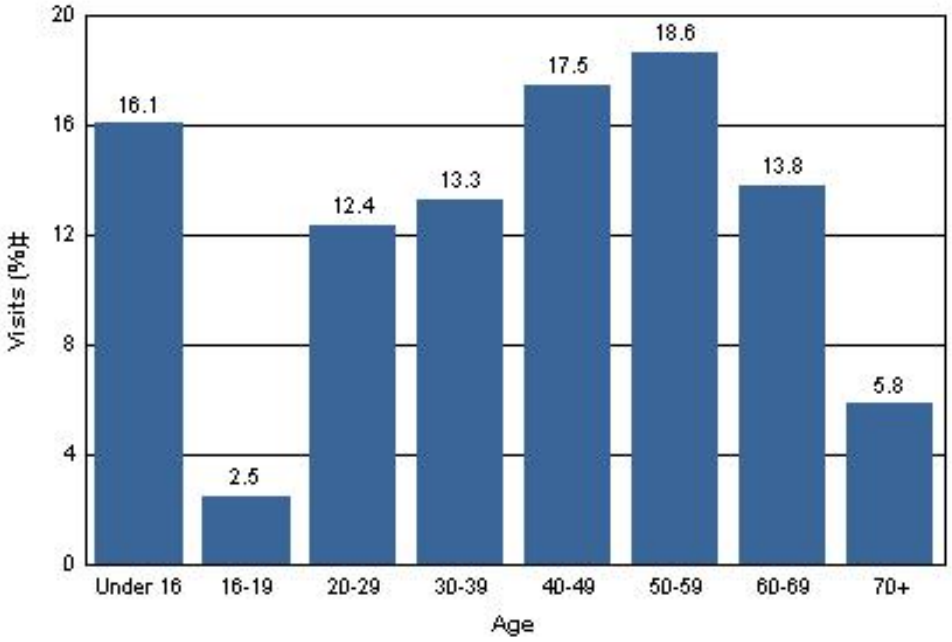


Figure 6-29. Percent of visits by age group, Clearwater National Forest, 2011 (Source: NVUM 2011b)

Table 6-35. Activity participation on the Nez Perce National Forest, 2011

Activity	Percent Participation[a]	Percent Main Activity[b]	Average Hours Doing Main Activity
Gathering Forest Products	30.2	17.7	4.5
Driving for Pleasure	46.6	17.4	2.2
Relaxing	45.3	11.6	31.7
Viewing Natural Features	45.2	10.1	10.9
Hunting	10.5	8.9	40.9
Developed Camping	13.2	6.7	55.2
Fishing	16.3	5.2	5.9
Cross-country Skiing	5.1	4.1	1.8
Non-motorized Water	5.5	3.9	58.3
OHV Use	11.5	2.6	7.5
Hiking/Walking	29.8	1.8	5.3
Primitive Camping	11.0	1.8	123.1
Horseback Riding	4.4	1.6	9.3
Other Non-motorized	4.1	1.3	3.7
Some Other Activity	3.3	1.1	3.2
Viewing Wildlife	41.2	0.9	1.0
Picnicking	8.4	0.8	30.4
Backpacking	6.7	0.7	62.1
Motorized Trail Activity	12.2	0.6	16.5
Snowmobiling	0.7	0.5	3.1
Nature Study	8.5	0.4	12.8
Motorized Water Activities	1.2	0.3	17.1
Bicycling	2.7	0.1	5.1
Downhill Skiing	0.0	0.0	2.0
No Activity Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visiting Historic Sites	10.2	0.0	0.0
Nature Center Activities	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Motorized Activity	1.9	0.0	0.0
Resort Use	1.4	0.0	0.0

[a] Survey respondents could select multiple activities, so this column may total more than 100%.
[b] Survey respondents were asked to select just one of their activities as their main reason for the forest visit. Some respondents selected more than one, so this column may total more than 100%.
Source: NVUM 2011a.

Table 6-36. Activity participation on the Clearwater National Forest, 2011

Activity	Percent Participation[a]	Percent Main Activity[b]	Average Hours Doing Main Activity
Relaxing	47.4	11.4	21.1
Gathering Forest Products	24.4	11.4	2.0
Viewing Natural Features	45.4	10.6	3.1
Hiking/Walking	46.5	9.5	3.2
Driving for Pleasure	44.0	8.0	3.8
Developed Camping	16.7	7.3	36.0
Snowmobiling	7.7	6.9	4.0
Hunting	7.3	5.9	8.8
Cross-country Skiing	5.0	4.9	2.0
Viewing Wildlife	39.8	3.7	3.3
Fishing	13.7	3.4	11.2
Visiting Historic Sites	13.6	2.7	3.3
Some Other Activity	3.6	2.7	2.8
Motorized Trail Activity	9.6	1.9	7.4
Picnicking	12.2	1.7	8.0
Bicycling	4.6	1.7	5.6
Downhill Skiing	1.8	1.5	3.0
Primitive Camping	7.0	1.4	28.9
Nature Center Activities	15.3	1.3	1.5
Backpacking	1.8	1.1	23.1
Nature Study	14.9	1.0	12.5
OHV Use	6.0	0.6	4.9
Other Motorized Activity	0.7	0.5	2.0
Other Non-motorized	2.9	0.4	5.0
Horseback Riding	0.2	0.1	60.0
Non-motorized Water	0.4	0.1	3.0
Resort Use	3.1	0.0	18.0
Motorized Water Activities	0.4	0.0	0.0
No Activity Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0

[a] Survey respondents could select multiple activities, so this column may total more than 100%.
[b] Survey respondents were asked to select just one of their activities as their main reason for the forest visit. Some respondents selected more than one, so this column may total more than 100%.
Source: NVUM 2011b

6.8.2 *Minerals*

The minerals program on the Nez Perce National Forest and the Clearwater National Forest consists of the following mineral types: 1) crushed stone, 2) dimension stone, 3) building stone, 4) decorative stone, 5) landscape rock, 6) riprap, 7) pit run, and 8) sand and gravel. From 2009 to 2011, only landscape rock was produced, in very small quantities. See Renewable and Nonrenewable Energy and Mineral Resources report for more information on the minerals program.

6.8.3 *Grazing*

Table 6-37 displays authorized head months by stock type for the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests. In general, the Forests do not have large grazing programs. The Nez Perce National Forest program consists of cattle, horse, and sheep allotments. The cattle grazing program averaged approximately 16,665 head months from 2009 to 2011. The sheep grazing program was 1,239 head months in 2011, and horses averaged approximately 127 head months. The Clearwater National Forest program consists solely of cattle allotments, with approximately 5,366 head months of authorized grazing from 2009 to 2011. These numbers are all down, except for horses, from the numbers reported in the 2004 Social Assessment, which reported numbers for 2002–2004. During that period, the Nez Perce National Forest, had 20,000 authorized head months for cattle and 10,000 for sheep, and the Clearwater National Forest had approximately 6,000 head months of cattle grazing.

Table 6-37. Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests authorized grazing (in head months), 2009–2011

Nez Perce National Forest			
Year	**Cattle**	**Horses or Mules**	**Sheep**
2009	16,340	142	-
2010	17,192	119	-
2011	16,462	119	1,239
Clearwater National Forest			
Year	**Cattle**	**Horses or Mules**	**Sheep**
2009	5,743	-	-
2010	5,422	-	-
2011	4,932	-	-

Source: U.S. Forest Service Grazing Reports, Summarized Authorized and Actual Use by Administrative Management Unit, unpublished data.

6.8.4 *Timber*

Figure 6-22 displays the trend in timber harvest for the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests for 1989 through 2011. The 1990s saw a sharp decline in the volume harvested for both National Forests. For the Clearwater National Forest, the harvest volume peaked in 1990 at 147.7 MMBF and was at its lowest point in 2008, at 7.3 MMBF. The Nez Perce National Forest's peak harvest occurred in 1989 at approximately 100 MMBF, and harvest volume was at its lowest point in 2006 at 4.8 MMBF.

Table 6-38 provides information on county-level timber harvest for all timberland ownerships from 1979 to 2006. Across all ownerships, a downward trend in harvest occurred in Clearwater County and Idaho County, with the sharpest decline occurring in Clearwater County. Latah County's harvest was fairly steady through the 1980s and 1990s, declined in 2001, and then increased in 2006. Lewis County and Nez Perce County, with lower harvest levels, have remained somewhat stable.

Table 6-38. Idaho timber harvest for the 5 counties in the analysis area for selected years (1979–2006) (in million board feet)

County	1979	1985	1990	1995	2001	2006
Clearwater	544	335	267	234	182	174
Idaho	190	156	174	113	65	65
Latah	57	89	84	96	70	125
Lewis	4	13	20	17	14	12
Nez Perce	8	12	17	8	4	10

Source: Brandt et al. 2012

6.8.5 *Forest Service Employment*

Figure 6-30 and Figure 6-31 display employment information for the Nez Perce National Forest and the Clearwater National Forest, showing permanent and temporary classifications for FY 2000 through FY 2011. Both forests have experienced declines in employment since 2000. The Nez Perce National Forest had 255 employees in 2000 and a high of 277 employees in 2001. By 2011, the Nez Perce National Forest employed only 183 persons. Permanent full-time equivalent jobs dropped by more than 50 employees during this time. For the Clearwater National Forest, employment peaked at 269 persons in 2003; by 2011, the number of employees had fallen to 157. Permanent FTEs fell from a high of 204 in 2000 to a low of 122 in 2011. Part-time and intermittent jobs on both forests have declined over this period, while temporary jobs have remained fairly steady.

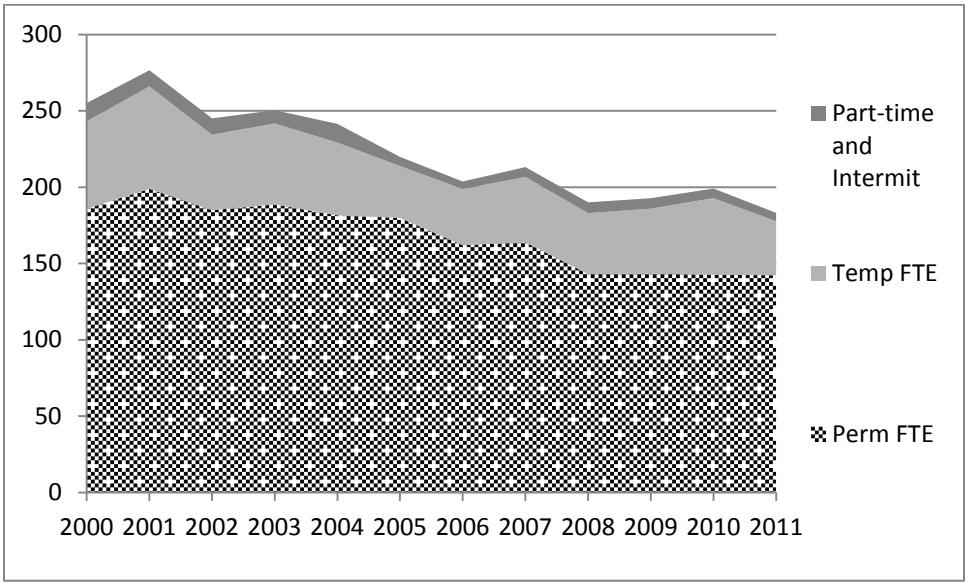


Figure 6-30. Forest Service employment (jobs) for the Nez Perce National Forest, 2000–2011

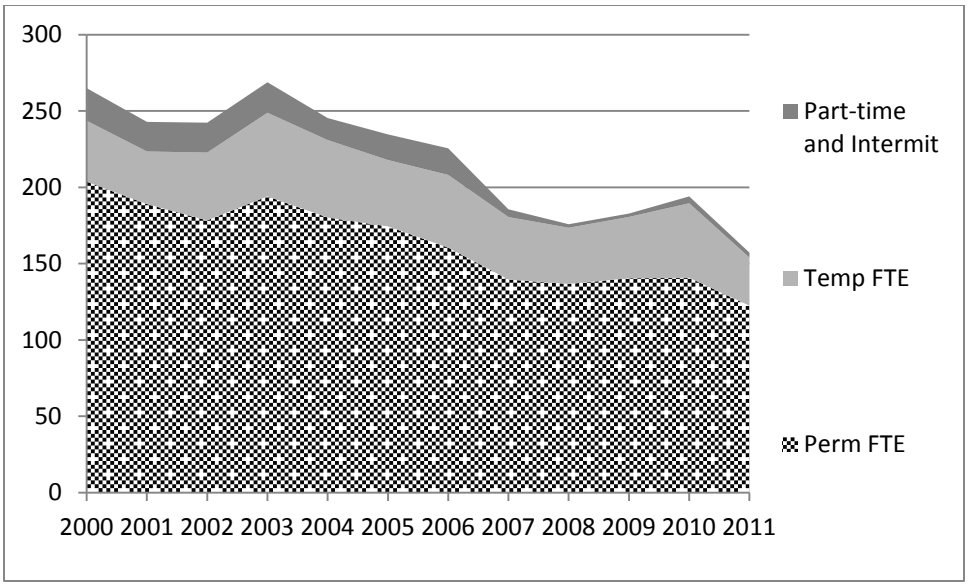


Figure 6-31. Forest Service employment (jobs) for the Clearwater National Forest, 2000–2011

6.8.6 *Forest Service Expenditures*

Excluding fire suppression funds (fire suppression funds were minimal), total budget expenditures for the Nez Perce National Forest ranged from approximately $20.7 million to $23 million over the 3-year period 2009-1011, for an average of approximately $21.6 million. Salaries are the largest component of Forest Service expenditures, averaging about 58% of the total expenditures over the 3-year period. The trends can change considerably when fire suppression expenditures are included, but the 3 years discussed here (2009–2011) were relatively light fire years. Non-salary expenditures increased in 2010 and 2011 due to an influx of money associated with the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program.

Excluding fire suppression funds (fire suppression funds were minimal), total budget expenditures for the Clearwater National Forest ranged from approximately $18.3 million to $28.3 million over the 3-year period 2009-2011, for an average of approximately $23.5 million. Salary and non-salary expenditures were about equal over the 3-year period, due to the influx of Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program funds, which were also used for increased non-salary expenditures in 2011 and 2012. Again, these trends can change considerably when fire suppression expenditures are included, but the 3 years discussed here (2009–2011) were relatively light fire years.

6.9 ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS TO THE ANALYSIS AREA

Up to this point the discussion has focused on the overall economic setting of the 5-county analysis area. This section focuses on the specific contribution of the Nez Perce Clearwater National Forests to the economy of the analysis area. The National Forests contribute to the local economies by the products (e.g., timber, forage, etc.) that are produced by the National Forest and processed in the local economy, by the uses (e.g., recreation visits, etc.) that occur on the National Forests, by the expenditures of the forests on supplies, equipment, and contracted activities, and by the spending by Forest Service employees in the local economy.

This analysis is similar to the wildland dependency analysis with the exception that only Forest Service related products, uses and services are considered. The results of this analysis are presented by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) two- digit display. There are 20 industry sectors in the two-digit display.

The forests' economic contribution to the counties in the analysis area (Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce Counties) were estimated with input-output analysis using the IMPLAN (IMpact analysis for PLANning) modeling system (MIG 2003) and FEAST (Forest Economic Analysis Spreadsheet Tool) (Alward et al. 2010). The IMPLAN modeling system allows the user to build regional economic models of one or more counties for a particular year. The model for this analysis used the 2010 IMPLAN data. FEAST is a spreadsheet modeling tool that serves as an interface between user inputs and imported data from an existing IMPLAN model.

Input-output analysis is a means of examining relationships within an economy, both between businesses and between businesses and final consumers. It captures all monetary market transactions for consumption in a given time period. Economic contribution analysis is defined as "the gross change in economic activity associated with an industry, event, or policy in an existing regional economy" (Watson et al. 2007). By using FS expenditure data, resource output data, and other economic information, IMPLAN can describe, among other things, the jobs and income that are supported by NFS management activities. The direct employment and labor income benefit employees (or contractors) and their families and therefore directly affect the local economy. Additional indirect and induced, multiplier effects (ripple effects) are generated by the direct activities. Together the direct and multiplier effects comprise the total economic contribution to the local economy. The data used to estimate the direct effects from timber harvest are information provided by University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research. The economic effects tied to other forest service programs and the multiplier effects were estimated using IMPLAN. Resource specific data (recreation visits, range head months, timber volume harvested, etc.) were collected and input into FEAST. For current management levels, a 3-year average using 2009–2011 data was calculated to eliminate the year-to-year variability inherent in the data.

A job (as defined in IMPLAN) is an annual average of monthly jobs. Thus, one job lasting 12 months = two jobs lasting six months each = three jobs lasting four months each. Each of those examples would appear as one job. The one job lasting 12 months can be either full-time or part-time; but it does last for 12 months. When jobs are counted this way, one cannot tell from the data the number of hours worked or the proportion that are full or part-time or anything about seasonality; only that they are yearlong. These jobs are different than full time equivalent (FTE) jobs. However, they can be converted to average FTE jobs by using industry-specific FTE to Employment ratios (number of FTE jobs in an industry divided by total employment in the industry). These ratios are all less than one because Employment contains part-time jobs (so there are more jobs than there are FTEs).

The results of the contribution analysis are displayed in Table 6-39, which displays employment and labor income for the analysis area (Area Totals) and the employment and labor income attributable to Forest Service related activities (FS-Related). There are approximately 62,000 full- and part-time jobs and $2.2 billion (2010$) in labor income in the economy of the 5-county analysis area (see Area totals in Columns in Table 6-39). From the

standpoint of the analysis area economy, the Government sector is the largest employer with approximately 13,000 jobs (approximately 21% of the total employment) and approximately $684 million in labor income (approximately 31% of total labor income). The top 5 industrial sectors in the analysis area in terms of employment are: 1) Government, 2) Health Care & Social Assistance, 3) Retail Trade, 4) Agriculture, and 5) Accommodation & Food Service. The top 5 industrial sectors in terms of labor income are: 1) Government, 2) Health Care & Social Assistance, 3) Manufacturing, 4) Retail Trade, and 5) Agriculture. The change in ranking is attributable to the higher paying jobs in the manufacturing sector relative to other industrial sectors.

The results indicate that there are approximately 1,164 full- and part-time jobs and $40.5 million in labor income attributable to annual Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forest activities (see FS-Related columns in Table 6-39). This is 1.87% of the employment and 1.8% of the labor income of the analysis area economy. The products, uses and services of the two forests have their largest effect in the Government sector with approximately 451 (39%) of the 1,164 jobs and $18.2 million (45%) of the $40.5 million of the labor income. The top 5 industrial sectors in terms of employment attributable to NF activities are 1) Government, 2) Agriculture, 3) Manufacturing, 4) Retail trade, and 5) Accommodation & food service. With respect to labor income the top 5 industrial sectors are 1) Government, 2) Manufacturing, 3) Agriculture, 4) Health care & social assistance, and 5) Retail trade.

Table 6-40 shows the contribution (jobs and labor income) of FS activities on the Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest by FS program, rather than by sector of the economy. The largest contribution in terms of both employment and labor income is FS expenditures which include both the impacts of FS expenditures in the area on supplies, equipment, and contracts, and the impact of FS employees spending their income in the local economy (which accounts for the majority of the impact). FS expenditures (both labor and non-labor) account for 531 (46%) of the estimated 1,164 full- and part-time jobs. The next largest contribution comes from the timber program, which accounts for an estimated 28% (324 jobs) of the total employment contribution and nearly a third of the $40.5 million in labor income. Payments to states, which in this case are the Secure Rural School Act payments received by the counties, account for another 121 jobs and $4.3 million in labor income. Recreation, hunting, and fishing (non-local) account for an estimated 98 jobs while grazing accounts for 90 jobs.

In addition to the contributions of non-local recreation, hunting, and fishing described above, expenditures by local residents also create economic activity, although the contribution is not as easy to assess. Both locals and tourists enjoy outdoor activities on the Forest and spend money in the area as part of the experience. Money spent by tourists is a type of export that brings outside dollars to the area and therefore is usually the type of recreation accounted for in economic impact or contribution analysis (that shown in Table 6-39 and Table 6-40). Money spent by locals, however, includes a mix of outside and “inside” dollars. Since locals receive a portion of their income from outside sources - like Social Security - that portion of their spending drives economic activity. But locals also spend money earned at jobs located within the area. When this money is spent on recreational activities within the local area, rather than spent for recreation or other purposes outside of the local area, the money stays in the local economy for longer, thereby producing a larger multiplier effect. Recreation spending (including hunting and fishing) by local residents is associated with another 37 jobs and $853 thousand in labor income.

Table 6-39. Current contribution of the Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests–related contributions to the analysis area economy

Industry	Employment (jobs)[a]		Labor Income[b] (Thousands of 2010 dollars)	
	Area Totals	FS-Related	Area Totals	FS-Related
Agriculture	4,777	185	$118,716	$5,272
Mining	325	1	$13,224	$26
Utilities	158	2	$11,066	$161
Construction	2,924	10	$97,895	$334
Manufacturing	4,140	112	$252,056	$5,854
Wholesale Trade	1,229	20	$52,978	$894
Transportation & Warehousing	1,694	24	$69,307	$1,005
Retail Trade	6,932	81	$166,550	$1,876
Information	780	6	$25,140	$209
Finance & Insurance	3,083	27	$110,857	$981
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	2,202	28	$19,957	$387
Prof, Scientific, & Tech Services	2,500	17	$116,385	$647
Mngt of Companies	382	4	$42,295	$392
Admin, Waste Mngt & Rem Serv	1,313	10	$24,476	$180
Educational Services	673	4	$10,532	$57
Health Care & Social Assistance	7,058	51	$279,822	$1,911
Arts, Entertainment, and Rec	947	24	$7,309	$210
Accommodation & Food Services	4,226	76	$57,567	$1,061
Other Services	3,197	30	$86,156	$818
Government	13,784	451	$684,437	$18,231
Total	62,324	1,164	2,246,724	$40,506
FS as Percentage of Total	-	1.87%	-	1.80%

[a] Employment: The total full-and part-time wage, salaried, and self-employed jobs in the region.
[b] Labor income: Includes the wages, salaries, and benefits of workers who are paid by employers and income paid to proprietors.

Table 6-40. Current Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests–related job contributions to the analysis area economy, by resource area

Resource Area	Employment (jobs)[a]	Labor Income (Thousands of 2010 Dollars)[b]
Recreation (non-local)	83	$1,765
Wildlife and fish (non-local)	15	$343
Grazing	90	$1,383
Timber	324	$13,239
Minerals	0	$0
Payments to states/counties	121	$4,330
FS expenditures	531	$19,446
Total	1,164	$40,506

[a] Employment: The total full-and part-time wage, salaried, and self-employed jobs in the region.
[b] Labor income: Includes the wages, salaries, and benefits of workers who are paid by employers and income paid to proprietors.

6.10 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The socioeconomic impacts of climate change are discussed in Appendix A.

6.11 SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS AND TRENDS

High percentage of federal ownership: Idaho ranks 4th among the 50 states in the percentage of public land ownership, with approximately 63% of all land in the state owned by the federal government. For the 5-county analysis area, the percentage of federal ownership is nearly identical to that of the state, with approximately 64% of the land being federally owned (62% of which is managed by the Forest Service). In Idaho County and Clearwater County, 82% and 50% of all land, respectively, is federally owned land managed by the Forest Service. Latah County has about 16% federal ownership, with the majority of those lands managed by the Forest Service. Nez Perce County has about 3.4% federal land ownership, with the majority of those lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Less than 1% of Lewis County lands are owned by the federal government, with the BLM managing most of this land.

Some conversion of rural lands to developed lands: From 1990 to 2000, the nation has been seeing a rapid conversion of open space and agricultural land to residential development. This conversion can place new demands on public land managers, including more recreation, more human/animal conflicts, more wildfire risk, and so on. This trend has also occurred in the analysis area, which had an increase of 37.5% in residential acres—lower than the state increase (46%) but higher than the increase that occurred nationwide (32%). However, care has to be taken in interpreting percent changes when the base for comparison varies substantially (i.e., the same absolute change in acres corresponds to a much larger percent change when the initial acreage is a small number than when it is a large number). Though the analysis area saw a 37.5% increase in residential acreage, in 2000 only 3.8% of private land in the analysis area was residential, up from 2.8% in 1990. However, for the state of Idaho, >10% of private land is residential, and for the nation, residential acres make up nearly 19% of the private land. A 2011 study in support of the 2010 RPA Assessment forecasts that, on average, conversion of rural land uses to urban/developed uses will be approximately 1%–1.6% of the private land base in the 5 counties in the analysis area (depending upon population scenario) by the year 2060. The largest changes (>2% conversion) are forecast to occur in Latah, Lewis, and Nez Perce counties. Idaho County and Clearwater County are expected to see little change.

WUI development relatively low but growing: Housing development near public lands is also a concern because of the risk of wildfire. Under the definition of WUI found in EPS-HDT (private forestlands that are within 500 meters of public forestlands), 716 acres in the analysis area qualified as WUI land in 2000 (approximately 5% of the total analysis area). Of the 716 acres of WUI land, however, only 3.5% contained houses, compared to 13.9% for the 11 western states and 9.8% for the state of Idaho. Idaho County and Nez Perce County had the most WUI acreage of the 5 counties, with about 5% of each county being classified as WUI. By 2010, the amount of area meeting the WUI definition had shrunk to 595 square miles; however, the percentage of the area with homes had increased to nearly 5%. In 2010, >7% of the WUI acreage in Idaho County, Lewis County, and Nez Perce County had homes, up substantially from 2000.

Slowing or negative population growth: Since 1993, population growth in the 5-county analysis area has been slow, and the growth rate decreased substantially from 2000 to 2010. From 2000 to 2010, the population of Clearwater County decreased nearly 2%, with all communities within the county losing population. For Idaho County, population growth in the last decade was <5%, compared to 12.5% in the previous decade. From 2000 to 2009, the communities of Ferdinand, Kamiah, and Riggins experienced some growth, while the communities of Cottonwood, Grangeville, Kooskia, Stites, and White Bird saw population declines. Most communities in Latah County experienced population growth from 1990 to 2000, but only the communities of Genesee, Moscow, Potlatch, and Troy saw increased populations from 2000 to 2010. Populations in Bovill, Deary, Juliaetta, Kedrick, and Onaway decreased, leading to total population growth of only 6.7%, compared to 14.1% in the previous decade. Population growth in Lewis County dropped from 6.6% (for 1990–2000) to <2% (for 2000–2010); Kamiah and Winchester grew, while other communities shrank. Of the 5 counties in the analysis area, Nez Perce County was the only one that saw growth in all communities from 2000 to 2010, though the rate of growth was less than half the growth rate of the previous decade. This trend in slow or negative population growth is expected to continue through the year 2035; rates of growth in the analysis area will be lower than for the rest of the state, which is expected to grow by 29%–39%, depending upon population scenario. Clearwater County's population is expected to continue to decline under 2 scenarios and grow only slightly under a 3rd scenario. The largest projected population increases in the analysis area are in Latah County and Idaho County. Latah County's population is projected to increase 13%–22% by 2035, while Idaho County's population is projected to grow 9%–14%. Lewis County's population is expected to either decrease (under the low population growth scenario) or grow by a modest amount (3%–6%) under the other scenarios. Nez Perce County's population is expected to remain steady under the low-growth scenario or grow modestly (8%) under the high population growth scenario.

An aging population: Except for Latah County, which includes the student population at the University of Idaho in Moscow, all 5 counties in the analysis area had higher median ages than either the nation (37.2 years of age) or the state (34.6 years of age) in 2010. Clearwater County had the highest median age, at 49; Idaho County and Lewis County were close behind at 48, while Nez Perce County's median age was 40.8. Additionally, except for Latah County, the change in the median age from 2000 to 2010 was greater for the analysis area than it was for the state or the nation, with the largest increase occurring in Clearwater County, where the median age rose by 17.5%. All of the counties in the analysis area have fewer very young children (<5 years of age) than either the state or the nation has. For all but Latah County, the age distribution is shifted toward the older age groups; the percentage of the population above the age of 44 in the 4 counties is higher than the percentage in the state of Idaho or the nation. An aging population has impacts on a community, such as higher health care costs, and also affects land management agencies (e.g., with increased demand for less strenuous and more motorized recreational activities).

Decline in the forest products sector of the economy: Forest products, including biomass and forest management, are reported by the Clearwater Economic Development Association as a "cluster" of industries that is important to the area's economic growth (or that could be important in the future). From 1990 to 2006, the number of primary wood products facilities in the state of Idaho fell from 172 to 97, and the number of workers in Idaho's wood and paper product industries fell from 18,440 to 15,050. Employment data since that time

indicate that by 2010, employment had fallen to <10,000 workers, with a slight increase in employment occurring in 2011. For the 5-county analysis area, the largest decline (relative to 1998) occurred in Clearwater County, where employment in 2009 had fallen to less than a quarter of its 1998 level. Timber-related employment in Idaho County and Lewis County fell about 30%–40% from 1998 levels, while employment in Nez Perce County and Latah County changed little. However, despite these declines, the 5-county study area still derives around 10% of its employment from the timber-related sectors of the economy. Lewis County had the highest percent of employment in timber-related industries in 2009, at 21.5%, while both Clearwater County and Nez Perce County depend upon timber for >10% of their employment. For Clearwater County, timber-related employment was primarily associated with forestry and logging; timber-related employment in Lewis County and Nez Perce County was derived primarily from the sawmill and pulp and paper sectors. Compared to jobs in many other sectors in the economy, jobs in the forest products industry pay above-average wages ($47,000 per year compared to the annual average pay of $35,582 in the analysis area).

Consumption of manufactured wood products is projected to show only modest growth through 2060, while the consumption of wood for fuel is expected to increase substantially. How this trend affects the area surrounding the Nez Perce–Clearwater National Forests, like other areas, depends on factors such as the price difference between wood fuel and fossil fuels; technological changes; and changes in regulations or incentives.

The agricultural sector remains a small but fairly steady contributor to the economy: In 2009, agricultural employment accounted for around 4.7% of employment in the analysis area, with the vast majority of agricultural jobs being held by proprietors. From 1970 through 2010, the number of farm jobs has varied from a high of around 3,400 jobs to a low around 2,400. However, from 1994 to 2011, the number of farm jobs has remained steady at around 2,700–2,800 jobs. Farm earnings, which are much more volatile than farm jobs, have varied from a low of -$3.5 million in 1997 to a high of $110 million in 2010. Approximately 20% of the land in the 5-county analysis area is devoted to agriculture, ranging from 4.4% in Clearwater County up to 80.3% in Lewis County. From 1987 to 1997, a downward trend occurred in the number of farms, the number of full-time farmers, and the average farm size. However, since 1997, that trend is no longer apparent. From 1997 to 2007 (the most recent year available), the number of farms and the number of full-time farmers increased. However, the average farm size decreased in all but Lewis County. The agricultural sectors with the largest amount of farms include “other crop” farming and beef cattle, ranch, and farms. The next Census of Agriculture is not yet out and will reflect more recent changes in the economy. The agricultural sector is important for public land managers to pay attention to because some forms of agriculture, such as ranching, may depend on public lands for forage, and other forms of agriculture, such as crop production, may rely on upstream public lands that provide water for irrigation.

Travel- and tourism-related jobs are important but low-paying contributors to the economy: Around 19% of total private employment (not including government, agricultural, or railroad jobs or the self-employed) comes from industrial sectors related to travel and tourism, such as accommodation and food; retail trade; passenger transportation; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. The majority of this employment is in the accommodation and food sector. The number of jobs in the travel- and tourism-related sectors has not changed substantially

since 1998, increasing 20% from 1998 to 2011. . These jobs, though large in numbers, tend to be seasonal in nature, less than full-time, and very low paying ($12,000–$17,000 per year for all but passenger transportation).

Natural amenity–driven growth is unlikely for the 5-county area: Natural resource amenities have been shown to contribute to population growth and economic development. Thus, amenities provided by public lands can be considered an economic asset. The 5 counties are rich in natural amenities; however, research indicates that amenity-driven growth is unlikely, due to the remoteness of the area. Positive amenities found in the area include temperate summers, low summer humidity, topographic variation, a high percentage of federal lands, and a high percentage of Type A lands (lands with restricted uses, such as Wilderness areas). However, the area also has less desirable attributes, such as cold winters, lack of winter sun, and remoteness. A recent study done in support of the 2010 RPA Assessment predicts low or negative amenity-driven growth through 2060 for the analysis area counties.

General employment and income trends show slower growth in wage and salary employment, an increase in services-related employment, growth in the number of proprietors, lower-than-average income, persistently high unemployment in some counties, and growth in non-labor sources of income, particularly income maintenance payments (welfare): Growth in wage and salary employment has been much slower in the past decade (2000–2010) than in the previous decade (1990–2000). In the previous decade, wage and salary employment in the 5-county area grew by 42.5%, but the increase was only 11.6% in the last decade. The lowest growth was in Clearwater County and Idaho County. As in the rest of the nation and the state, an increase in services-related jobs has occurred in the analysis area. The service sector typically provides services, such as banking, education, and accommodations, rather than creating tangible objects. In 2010, services-related employment ranged from 65% of total employment in Nez Perce County to 39% of total employment in Lewis County. Retail trade and health care and social assistance accounted for the largest percentage of services-related jobs. Unemployment in the 5-county area varies substantially. Of all counties in Idaho, Clearwater County ranks 2nd in terms of average unemployment for the years 1992–2011, at 12.5%. Idaho County is 5th in the state in terms of average unemployment, with an unemployment rate of 9.6%. The other counties have much lower unemployment rates (<6% average unemployment). The 5-county area, as well as the state of Idaho, has low income compared to the national average of $41,198 per year. Idaho's per capita income in 2010 was $32,094, and per capita income in the 5 counties ranged from $28,406 in Idaho County to $42,855 in Lewis County. Non-labor income (which includes dividends, interest, and rent, as well as transfer payments) is increasingly making up a larger proportion of income in the nation, in Idaho, and in the 5-county analysis area. However, the growth in non-labor income for the analysis area was driven mainly by growth in transfer payments, and this growth came mainly from increases in income maintenance (welfare) payments.

Area economies are highly dependent on natural resource–based industries, although that dependence has fallen in the past 10 years: One measure of reliance on natural resource–based industries is wildland dependency. Wildland dependency is calculated as the percentage of a county's total labor income (employee compensation and proprietor income) earned in 5 wildland resource areas: timber, mining, grazing, recreation and wildlife, and federal wildland-related employment (e.g., jobs with the Forest Service or Department of the

Interior agencies). The National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-624) defines a county as "wildland dependent" if 15% or more of the total county labor income (primary and secondary income) comes from industries associated with forest resources. In 2000, four of the 5 counties in the analysis area (all but Latah County) met this criterion. In 2010, the 4 counties still qualified as "wildland dependent," although dependency had dropped substantially in some of the counties. In Clearwater County, total labor income derived directly from the industrial sectors constituting the primary wildland industries fell 14.7 percentage points, from 39.7% in 2000 to 25% in 2010; the decrease was primarily due to a drop in timber dependence. Decreases in Idaho County and Nez Perce County were also large, 11.6 and 9.3 percentage points, respectively; as in Clearwater County, these decreases were mainly due to a drop in timber dependency.

Federal payments to states are an important source of county income, especially for Clearwater County and Idaho County: In recognition that states cannot tax federal lands within their boundaries and that these lands create a fiscal burden on the states, policies provide for funding from federal lands to local governments through 2 programs: payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) and what is commonly termed "payments to states," "revenue-sharing payments," or "Secure Schools and Roads" funding. In rural counties, these payments can be an important source of funding to maintain roads and provide support for schools. In 2012, Idaho County ranked 5th among Idaho counties in the amount of money received through PILT, receiving $1.56 million. PILT payments for the other counties ranged from $7,605 in Lewis County to $557,000 in Clearwater County. Secure Rural Schools Act (SRSA)payments, which were put into place because of the large decline in forest harvests and the consequent decline in 25 Percent Fund payments, are even larger. When all counties in Idaho are ranked by the 2001–2010 average of these SRSA payments, Idaho County comes in first, with an average payment of $6.7 million. Clearwater County ranks 8th, with a payment of $1.4 million. Average payments to other counties range from zero for Lewis County to $300,000 for Latah County. Due to a revision of the SRSA formula in 2008, Idaho County's payment more than doubled from $5.4 million in 2007 to $11.8 million in 2008. The importance of these payments to Idaho County and Clearwater County can be seen when SRSA payments are compared with total county general revenue. In 2007, SRSA payments made up 59% of the general revenue in Idaho County, and that was before the increase in payments. For Clearwater County, SRSA payments made up around 21% of general county revenue.

Social vulnerabilities have increased in recent years: Human resources in a community can be an indicator of community assets and vulnerabilities that affect responses to change agents and other stressors. While assets enhance adaptation to change, vulnerabilities inhibit adaptation. Social vulnerabilities that seem to be increasing in the 5-county area include increased poverty, decreased school enrollments, and increasing levels of crime. Particularly noticeable is the persistently high and increasing rate of poverty, particularly among children, in several of the counties. In both 1999 and 2010, Idaho County ranked 7th in the state in the percentage of all persons in poverty and 5th in the state in the percentage of children in poverty. Clearwater County ranked 12th in 1999 and 8th in 2010 in terms of children in poverty. Lewis County saw the largest change between 1999 and 2010, ranking 33rd in terms of children in poverty in 1999 but 3rd in the same category in 2010. Idaho County, Clearwater County, and Lewis County all had more than a quarter of children under the age of 18 living

in poverty in 2010.

Recreation is an important activity on the Forests, with a large number of local visitors involved, and recreation trend information indicates that outdoor recreation will increase in the future: The latest round of visitation estimates was completed in 2010 for the Nez Perce National Forest and the Clearwater National Forest. Estimated annual visitation is around 81,000 visits for the Nez Perce National Forest and about 213,000 visits for the Clearwater National Forest. Wildlife-related visits were the main activity for about 15% of visits on the Nez Perce National Forest and 24% of visits on the Clearwater National Forest. For both Forests, about 50% of visitors travelled <50 miles; most visitors were male; and the age category with the largest number of visitors was 50–59 years of age. The most popular activities are driving for pleasure, relaxing, viewing wildlife, viewing nature, and hiking/walking. These data align well with a recent publication (Cordell 2011) that asserts that some of the more "traditional" outdoor activities such as hunting and fishing are declining and being replaced by other nature-based recreation, such as wildlife viewing, bird watching, and photography. Although visits to National Forests seem to be declining, public lands continue to be highly important for recreation activities, with >69% of outdoor recreation days in the West occurring on public lands. Activities projected to grow the fastest in number of participants include developed skiing, undeveloped skiing, challenge activities, equestrian activities, and motorized water activities. Recreation activities expected to show low growth include visiting primitive areas, motorized off-road activities, motorized snow activities, hunting, fishing, and floating.

The grazing programs on the 2 National Forests are small but are seen as important: The grazing programs for the 2 National Forests have declined since the 2004 Social Assessment was completed. The Nez Perce National Forest cattle grazing program averaged approximately 16,665 head months from 2009 to 2011, and the Clearwater National Forest averaged 5,366 head months (down from 20,000 and 6,000 annually from 2002 to 2004). The Nez Perce National Forest also has some sheep and horse grazing. In the Forest Plan revision public information meetings held in September and October of 2012, several commenters indicated that grazing and ranching were important factors that needed to be considered in the forest planning effort.

The Forest Service timber program has declined sharply since the 1990s: A sharp decline occurred in the volume harvested for both Forests during the 1990s. For the Clearwater National Forest, harvest volume peaked in 1990 at 147.7 MMBF and was at its lowest point in 2008, at 7.3 MMBF. The Nez Perce National Forest's peak harvest occurred in 1989 at approximately 100 MMBF; harvest volume was at its lowest point in 2006, at 4.8 MMBF. A downward trend in harvest occurred across all ownerships, particularly for Clearwater County and Idaho County.

The Nez Perce and Clearwater National Forests contribute 1.87% of the employment and 1.8% of the labor income in the analysis area economy: The Nez Perce and Clearwater NFs contribute approximately 1,164 full- and part-time jobs and $40.5 million in labor income annually. The 2 Forests have the largest effect on the government sector, contributing approximately 451 jobs (39%) and $18.2 million (45%) in labor income to this sector. The top 5 industrial sectors in terms of employment attributable to Forest activities are government, agriculture, manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation and food service.

6.11.1 *The Social Environment*

This section summarizes a discussion of the sociocultural context of the five counties. The section also includes a summary of selected characteristics that may be influenced by internal or external change agents, particularly Forest Plan revision; these characteristics were raised by community members who participated in the discussion. The social environment is discussed more fully in the social assessment conducted in 2004 by Adams-Russell Consulting (Adams-Russell Consulting 2004). Finally, this section presents 4 areas of social values that were discussed at Forest Plan revision introductory sessions held throughout the 5 counties in September and early October 2012.

The social assessment conducted by Adams-Russell Consulting resulted in a document hereinafter referred to as the 2004 Social Assessment. That document begins with a chronology of key historical events; the chronology frames and provides context for the discussion of contemporary culture and social characteristics. This history is rich in the events of the development of the American West, including the prehistory of the region's aboriginal peoples and their Nez Perce and Coeur d'Alene descendants; Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery; the discovery of gold; wars with the Nez Perce and Coeur d'Alene Indians; and the development of the timber industry and farming. The current social environment of the analysis area is framed by these and other historical events. Native American customs and traditions coexist with Euro-American culture and lifestyles and express the most noteworthy source of cultural diversity in this region.

Analysis area communities can be divided into regional cities, rural towns, and outlying rural areas. Lewiston (with a population of about 31,000) and Moscow (with a population of about 21,000) represent the regional cities, containing services and shopping alternatives, as well as diverse amenities for leisure and recreation. The area's rural towns include communities such as Grangeville, Cottonwood, Nezperce, Kamiah, Kooskia, Orofino, Pierce, and similar town centers, which have small populations (<4,000 persons) and serve as employment, shopping, and service areas. The outlying rural areas are the places of residence for large portions of the populations in each of the analysis area counties, especially in Clearwater County, Idaho County and Lewis County. The rural cities and towns in the analysis area exhibit a rural industrial character because of the presence of mills in some communities, though many communities have seen their mills shut down over the past decade. Although mining has waned, it continues to be an activity that can be observed along the streams and rivers in the summer months. Ranching and grazing also continue as important activities.

The local culture and lifestyle have noteworthy characteristics, described in both the 2004 Social Assessment and the 2012 comments. The cultural beliefs and values expressed concern views about nature; attachment to place; traditional knowledge; and a local worldview and small town values. The lifestyle characteristics include occupation; the integration of place, work, and recreation; outdoor activity; self-sufficiency; and community participation. Four orientations to nature and natural resources are described; these are important to note, because people are often unaware of worldviews that are different from their own. The four orientations include 1) the utilitarian view, which perceives nature as existing for human benefit; 2) the naturalist perspective, which emphasizes intrinsic values and natural processes; 3) the stewardship perspective, which emphasizes the coexistence of humans with natural resources, the need for humans to care for those resources, and "putting the land first" in management decisions; and 4) the indigenous perspective, which

emphasizes a long-term view of the health of natural resources, harmony between humans and natural resources, and continuity between the well-being of natural resources and human societies.

Residents exhibit a strong attachment to place. Local history, culture, lifestyle, and place are closely linked. A worldview exists for the area that emphasizes the “local place” as the point of reference for norms and values. This worldview influences attitudes towards resource use and its importance to the local lifestyles. Lifestyles tend to be associated with occupations, along with highly valued associations with outdoor activity and recreation.. The linkage of family, work, and place in local lifestyles emphasizes the importance of place for analysis area residents.

The social characteristics described in the 2004 Social Assessment and the 2012 comments include the composition of stakeholder groups and other characteristics that affect responses to forest management decisions and plans. The stakeholder groups identified include tribes, commercial interests, recreation, wildlife, special interests, noncommodity/intrinsic, and intergovernmental interests. Social bonds in the analysis area are similar to those in other rural communities in that “multiplex” rather than single-interest ties exist between individuals. Face-to-face relationships are important and characterize a “moral community” of neighbors with similar values and beliefs. Volunteerism and civic-mindedness are community ideals. There is a perceived stability within communities, or a desire for community stability, which might not be strongly tied to the social and economic changes occurring in the area. Another noteworthy social characteristic is the existence of “social enclaves.” Enclaves are composed of social networks (individuals connected to each other through patterns of interaction) supported by values and beliefs not necessarily shared by the larger group within which the enclave exists. These groups often take an active interest in issues of natural resource management, especially advocating a return to resource extraction as a means of revitalizing a way of life or customs and culture threatened by changing economic and social conditions. The 2012 comments indicate that a strong advocacy for returning to resource extraction might have occurred but that people are currently ready to move beyond historic resource utilization and encourage better diversification of the economy. Issues about class, power, and status also appear to influence the dialogue about natural resource issues and forest management plans.

Both the Nez Perce Tribe and the Coeur d’Alene Tribe have a prominent place in the social environment. The contemporary role of the tribes is heavily influenced by the historical circumstances of past treaties and executive orders. The 2012 comments acknowledge the government-to-government relationship between the tribes and the agency.

Public responses to Forest Plan revision are likely to be influenced by culture, lifestyles, and social characteristics of the analysis area. Cultural orientations influence how groups define problems and solutions. Different views about nature, attachment to place, the preeminence of the “local place” as a reference point, and the value placed on knowledge that is based on local experience are each likely to affect the content and process of dialogue about issues for Forest Plan revision. The connection of place, work, family, and lifestyles within the analysis area communities and among the tribes also suggests that public attention will focus on any change in the Forest Plan that may disrupt these connections. The social characteristics of the communities suggest the potential for divisiveness about alternative views of forest management. Steps to ameliorate this conflict may require special attention in public

involvement efforts, including facilitation to ensure dialogue stays within the appropriate decision space that forest managers can address. The disparity between the traditions, beliefs, and values of these communities and the emerging social realities of changing socioeconomic conditions may also amplify concerns about forest management and forest planning.

6.11.2 *Stakeholder Concerns*

The 2004 Social Assessment presents in-depth discussion of stakeholder concerns regarding Forest Plan revision. Stakeholders identified both "process" issues and "resource management topics" as issues that need to be addressed in Forest Plan revision. The process issues focus on how the Forest Service conducts planning and interacts with stakeholders; process issues were the most frequently raised concerns regarding revision of the Forest Plan. Process issues appear to influence public assessments about the legitimacy and effectiveness of Forest Plans and decisions. Process issues also appear to affect stakeholder willingness to participate in public involvement efforts. Specific issues include concern for consideration of local and national levels of interests in developing input for Forest Plan revision; the institutional framework of the Forest Service (e.g., leadership, accountability, tenure, personal agendas, loss of forestry expertise); trying to keep the stakeholders' equal in terms of their power to influence decision-making; legitimacy of the planning process; and the quality of Forest Service working relationships with stakeholders.

The resource management topics identified in the 2004 Social Assessment include forest health and fire; timber harvesting; roads and access; OHV use; environmental standards and monitoring; socioeconomic issues; intrinsic/existence values; cultural and historic resources; mining; recreation; and particular natural resources of these forests (old growth, water quality, wilderness, roadless areas, wildlife). Stakeholders also expressed concern that the focus of the planning team is too narrow in its consideration of topics for Forest Plan revision. The 2012 comments validate that these concerns are still of great importance, along with additional concerns regarding grazing/ranching, outfitters and guides, trails, air quality, and climate change.

Some straightforward implications for Forest Plan revision are raised in the process issues and resource management topics discussed in the 2004 Social Assessment and the 2012 comments. Importantly, first, people desire to be engaged and involved in Forest Plan revision and see the Revision process as an important venue for ensuring their interests and concerns are addressed. Next, they desire to be involved in ways they believe to be meaningful and sincere, using a transparent process that is well communicated. Without transparency, concerns will likely arise about the use of power, influence, and bias in decision making. A third implication of the 2004 Social Assessment is the raising of "sidebar" issues such as the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and other laws or regulations which at that time were not considered to be topics for Forest Plan revision. The 2012 Planning Rule now outlines the legal requirements that the Forest Plan must address. A fourth implication of the 2004 Social Assessment is that current economic conditions in these communities are likely to amplify concerns about timber harvesting and other topics that interact with local economic conditions and processes; these concerns are likely to focus the public's attention and questions on the social, economic, and cultural implications of forest management issues. This fourth implication was strongly validated in the 2012 comments. Finally, the 2004 Social Assessment stated that standards in Forest Plan revision would likely be a topic of keen interest among diverse stakeholder groups. This topic was explicit or

implicit in discussions with a wide range of stakeholders and will be addressed in the current Forest Plan revision process.

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