Socio-Economic Environment

INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic environment for Forest Plan revision encompasses the local, state, national, and sometimes international settings that affect counties, communities, economies, and natural resource policies in the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup (Ecogroup) area. Social and economic analyses are conducted by the Forest Service to determine what effects the agency has on local communities and the people using natural resources. The human dimension is an important part of ecosystem management, and impacts on community residents and economies will be considered in resource decisions made in the Forest Plan revision.

A social impact is a change in social and cultural conditions that directly or indirectly results from a Forest Service action. The objective of social impact analysis is to identify potential public needs and concerns that resource managers must consider in decision-making. These needs and concerns are also intended to inform decision-makers and the public of potential social effects that may occur as a result of Forest Service actions. Social and economic impacts are closely linked and interdependent. However, social impacts focus on cultural and lifestyle changes that may occur, while economic impacts occur when Forest Service actions directly or indirectly change the employment and/or income in an area.

Just as the Forest Service can directly or indirectly affect social and economic conditions, the agency is also affected by changes in economies, as well as changes in attitudes, values, and public desires, at both local and national scales. Conflicting opinions over the uses of public lands have increased the complexity of National Forest management, the number and types of laws governing natural resources, such as the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act, and the judicial interpretation of those laws. In many cases these changes have narrowed the decision space available to local managers.

Issues and Indicators

Issue Statement 1 - Forest Plan management strategies may have social and economic effects on local counties and communities.

Background to Issue 1 - The socio-economic environment is not directly linked to any of the Need For Change topics found in the Preliminary AMS Summary (USDA Forest Service 1997) for the Ecogroup Forest Plan revision. However, nearly all Forest management activities have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the socio-economic environment (chiefly counties and communities). These activities are related to, or could be implemented under, all alternatives.

Indicators for Issue 1 - Indicators for this issue include county populations; community employment and income; lifestyles; attitudes, beliefs and values; social organization; land-use patterns, and civil rights. These indicators correspond to the variables identified in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 1973.2 and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.17 for social and economic analyses.

Issue Statement 2 – Forest Plan management strategies may affect the financial efficiency of operating the Ecogroup National Forests.

Background to Issue 2 – The financial efficiency of operating National Forests is of great concern to the Forest Service and public alike. Controversy has swirled in recent years around such financial issues as "below-cost" timber sales, "subsidized" grazing, and recreation facilities that are deteriorating due to lack of maintenance or replacement funding. Financial efficiency is measured by comparing estimated revenues or receipts where money changes hands to actual or estimated costs. Revenues included in this analysis were estimated monies collected at developed campsites, receipts for timber purchases, and monies received for livestock grazing and ski area permits. The costs used in this analysis were derived from the estimated budget costs at the experienced budget levels for FY 2000. The analysis compares the financial efficiency of the seven alternatives over a 50-year period. Estimates for the calculations were determined using information from budget ledgers and forest files and entered into *Quick-Silver Investment Analysis*, an economic computer model program, to calculate the results.

Indicators for Issue 2 - Present Net Value (PNV) and revenue/cost ratio for the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests are measured over a 50 year time period. The main indicator used in financial efficiency analysis is Present Net Value (PNV). PNV is an index in which discounted costs are subtracted from discounted revenues. Another indicator used is the revenue-to-cost or revenue/cost ratio, in which discounted revenues are divided by discounted costs. Ratios greater the one indicate that revenues exceed costs, and ratios less that one indicate that costs exceed revenues.

Affected Area

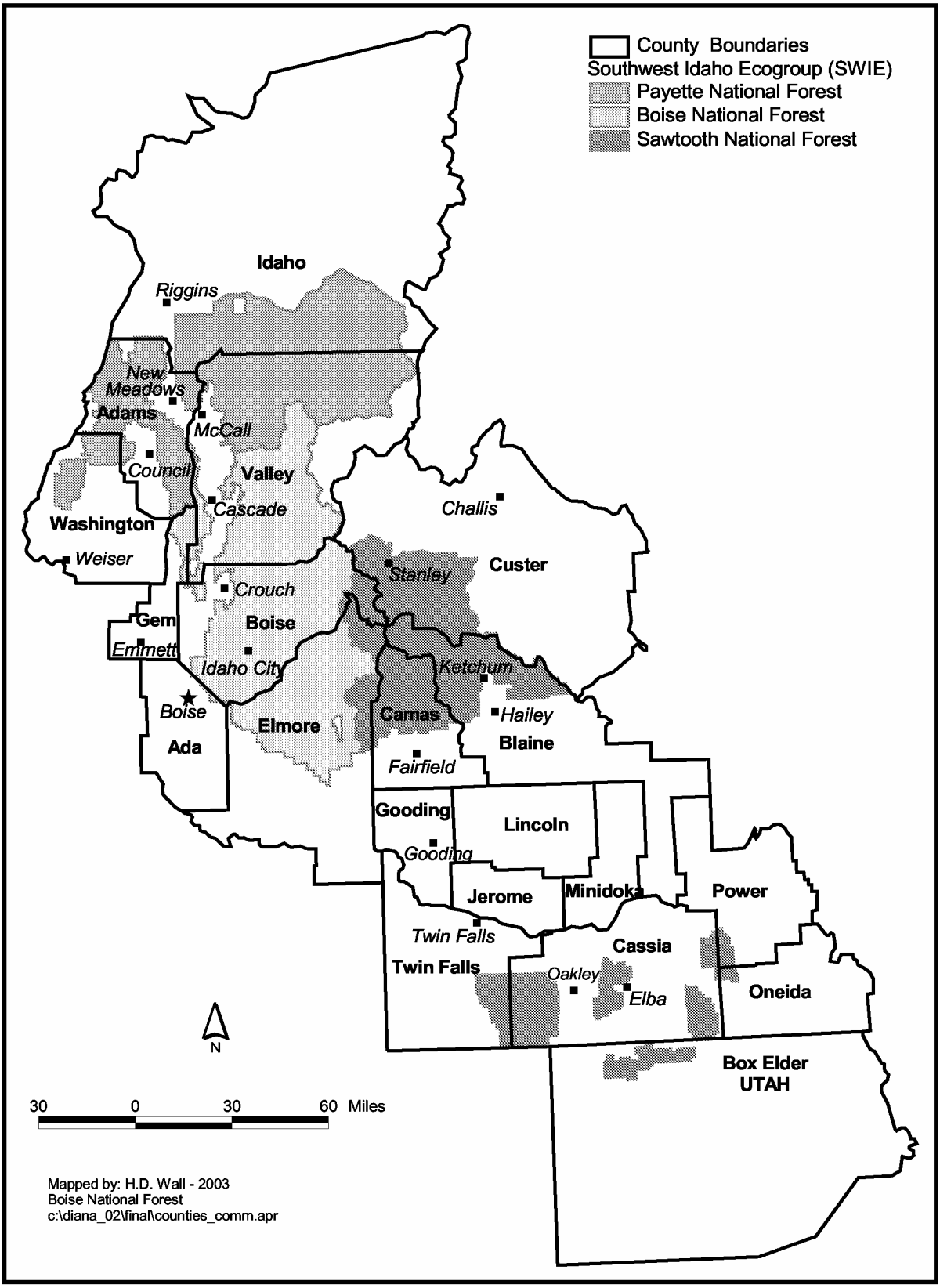
As noted above, Forest Plan revision can both *influence* and *be influenced by* social and economic conditions at several scales. The "Current Conditions" discussion centers on 17 counties and 19 communities within the Ecogroup area. However, it also describes national/international settings, regional aspects, and some socio-economic characteristics of Idaho. There are at least two reasons to include these larger perspectives: first, technological advances and economic development have rapidly increased global communication and large-scale trade, and second, decisions made at a national level increasingly have tangible, site-specific impacts on local landscapes and communities.

The 17 counties are Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Lincoln, Power, Twin Falls, Valley and Washington.

The 19 communities are Cascade, Challis, Council, Crouch/Garden Valley, Emmett, Fairfield, Gooding, Hailey/Bellevue, Idaho City, Ketchum/Sun Valley, McCall/Donnelly, New Meadows, Oakley Valley, Raft River Valley, Riggins, Stanley, Treasure Valley (including Boise and surrounding communities), Twin Falls, and Weiser.

Economic profiles of 10 other communities were also assessed. Although lack of extensive socio-economic data (and space) prevented them from being included in this discussion or the socio-economic overview, the economic profiles for these communities are included in the

Figure SO-1. Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Counties and Communities



planning record. These communities are Warren, Yellow Pine, Big Creek, Lowman, Horseshoe Bend-Placerville-Banks, Cambridge-Midvale, Fun Valley/Pine-Featherville-Rocky Bar-Atlanta, Carey-Picabo, Shoshone, and Rockland.

Although this discussion covers national, international, regional, and state scales, it focuses on counties and communities, in part because there is much public and internal concern about how changes in National Forest management could affect rural communities. In addition, there is growing recognition that the community, defined in a place-specific sense, is the basic unit of social analysis (Committee of Scientists 1999). A map of the 17 counties and 19 communities is included as Figure SO-1.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The current condition discussion is organized to reflect the different scales at which social and economic changes related to National Forest uses and policies are occurring. Consequently, this discussion addresses:

- National/international settings and issues (including relationships with Native American Indian tribes);
- Regional issues, as reflected by information gathered through the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP);
- Socio-economic characteristics and changes in Idaho;
- Socio-economic characteristics and changes in affected counties;
- Socio-economic characteristics and changes in representative affected communities.

National and International

This section describes the national issues surrounding National Forest issues in southwest Idaho. The Forest Service's important government-to-government relationship with Native American Indian tribes is discussed elsewhere in this EIS.

National Issues About National Forest Uses

The 1990s were characterized by continued and increasing public interest in National Forest management. Early in the decade, the National Forests marked their centennial, and the anniversary sparked discussion about the future of the National Forests. As part of the 1991 Centennial of the National Forests, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation convened a seminar to discuss the idea of "land stewardship""as a guiding ethic for the next century of Forest management. The seminar defined "land stewardship" as including a moral imperative, with management activities designed and implemented within the physical and biological capabilities of the land, and a focus on desired future conditions rather than short-term resource output targets (Sample 1991).

Through the 1990s, policy and social changes affected the types of management undertaken on national forests. Policy changes included the definition and adoption of an ecosystem management approach, and implementation of environmental laws such as the Endangered

Species Act and the Clean Water Act at regional and local levels. Simultaneously, outdoor recreation increased throughout the country, and government agencies were and continue to be responsible for much of the land that is available for outdoor recreation activities (Cordell et al. 1997).

In addition, there has been a significant change in timber supply behavior throughout the western U.S. caused by a harvest policy shift on public forests. Initially, protection for the spotted owl and old growth forest stimulated the Federal Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT) forest management analysis. Under FEMAT option 9, national forest harvests were reduced significantly in western Oregon and Washington. During the late 1980s, logs flowed from interior markets to higher paying mills in coastal markets. In the early 1990s, interior national forests also began reducing harvests due to salmon protection, environmental appeals of timber sales, and a shift to ecosystem management. Southwest Idaho national forests were among the last to reduce harvest levels in the three-state Pacific Northwest. Their harvest levels were maintained by salvage sales from two significant fire years (McKetta 1999).

With these and related changes, the Forest Service's traditional emphases on timber production, road construction, and livestock grazing shifted in recent years. Policy developments and proposals indicate this difference:

- In February 1999, an 18-month moratorium on road construction in roadless areas ("Interim Roads Rule") was implemented, pending development of a long-term policy for the National Forest transportation system (USDA Forest Service 1999). A long-term roads policy was issued in January 2001. Forest Service regulations developed for this policy were revised through "interim directives" in May and December 2001. The December 2001 interim directive included language to emphasize and clarify local managers' discretion and flexibility when implementing roads analysis.

- A March 1999 report by the Committee of Scientists, convened to review the Forest Service's land and resource management planning process, stated that "he first priority for management is to retain and restore the ecological sustainability of these watersheds, forests, and rangelands for present and future generations"(Committee of Scientists 1999). The Forest Service used this report, as well as emphasis on collaborative efforts, to frame the new proposed planning regulations. The final regulations were adopted in November 2000. In May 2001 the Department of Agriculture determined that the Forest Service was not sufficiently prepared to implement the new planning rule throughout the agency, and it gave Forests the option to use the previous 1982 planning regulations or the new regulations, until May 2002. Proposed new planning regulations were released for public comment in December 2002.

- In October 1999, then-President William Clinton directed the Forest Service to "begin an open and public dialogue about the future of inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System." (USDA Forest Service 1999). The Forest Service published a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), citing a two-part proposal. A Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Roadless Area Conservation proposed rule was released in November 2000 following public comment, and the final rule was issued

in January 2001. The final rule included a prohibition on new road construction and reconstruction, and most timber harvest, in inventoried roadless areas. The final rule was the subject of several lawsuits. In June and December 2001, the Forest Service issued direction that enabled only the Chief of the Forest Service, and in some cases, the Regional Foresters, to approve or disapprove road construction or reconstruction, and most timber harvest, in inventoried roadless areas, until Forest Plans are revised. In December 2002, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the May 2001 ruling by the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho, which enjoined the Department from implementing the Roadless Area Conservation Rule. The Forest Service is working with the USDA Undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment and the Department of Justice to review the decision.

- In March 1998, then-Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck unveiled a natural-resource agenda for the 21st century, citing as its premise "a gradual unfolding of a national purpose." The agenda focused on four key areas: watershed health and restoration, sustainable forest ecosystem management, forest roads, and recreation (Dombeck 1998).

- In April 2001, Dale Bosworth succeeded Mike Dombeck as Chief of the Forest Service. In May 2001, the new Chief articulated key themes of his leadership, including providing the support and resources for "on-the ground" work, reconnecting the headquarters with the field, and empowering local decision-making. He also discussed a commitment to the National Fire Plan, a comprehensive strategy for ecosystem protection, hazardous fuels reduction, and wildfire recovery developed in response to the wildfires of 2000, as well as to continuing the improvement of the Forest Service's financial accountability (Bosworth 2001).

  Bosworth's vision was further articulated in a December 2001 speech in Boise, sponsored by the Andrus Center for Public Policy. Bosworth noted his belief that changes in regulations could help with the "gridlock" that he believes has recently prevented the Forest Service from completing many projects. He also noted support for "local solutions to national issues," rather than "local control" (Barker 2001).

As the Agency's traditional revenue-producing activities have decreased, interest remains in generating revenue, reducing costs, and improving accountability for financial management and performance. This interest is reflected in various public forums, including recent reports prepared by the General Accounting Office (GAO), a research arm of Congress. For example, one report identifies an increasing shift in emphasis in the Forest Service's plans from producing timber to sustaining wildlife and fish, due in part to changing public values and concerns. However, the report also finds that Congress has "never explicitly accepted this shift in emphasis or acknowledged its effects on the availability of other uses on national forests" (U.S. General Accounting Office 1997, GAO/T-RCED-97-81, p. 9).

Recent changes in National Forest policy have been met with great interest and as much controversy. Many public comments reflect concerns about the purpose and mission of the national forests and the social effects of changing policies, at scales ranging from local to international, both short and long term:

- Some believe recent changes favor animals and plants over humans, citing positive impacts of timber harvest on local communities and landscapes and arguing that National Forest timber harvest provides high-paying employment and the ability for several generations to support families (Wright 1998). Others believe that timber harvest creates environmental degradation, and that recent economic and population growth in the Pacific Northwest is due to its natural landscapes and environmental features (Power 1999).

- Some believe the reduction of wood from the National Forest System is likely to further accelerate the rate of net import of wood and wood products in the United States, thereby accelerating the rate of inappropriate harvesting of tropical rainforests and the extinction of species therein (Howe 1998). Others call for a complete end to commercial logging of National Forest System lands (Juel 1998).

- Some perceive that there is an "ecocentric" value system now imposed on National Forest management, and that trails, roads, and human access are an integral part of habitat (Cook 1998). Some believe that state and county officials should dictate the uses of public lands within a state (Pettit 1998).

- While some environmental groups believe all livestock grazing is environmentally destructive, other argue that ranchers can monitor land and wildlife conditions that otherwise would be neglected by short-staffed agencies. In addition, some cite the social and ethical strength of ranching communities that knit neighbors tightly and securely together (Knize 1999).

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP)

In July 1993, then-President Clinton directed the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Forest Service to develop a scientifically sound, ecosystem-based management strategy for lands they administer in the Columbia River Basin. This project is called the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP). The ICBEMP addresses biophysical and social systems across 76 million acres of land administered by the Forest Service and BLM, including federal lands in Idaho. ICBEMP's charter included the provision of broad, ecosystem-wide data and program direction in support of finer-scale analyses at the national forest and project levels.

The proposed ICBEMP management strategy generated nearly 83,000 public comments, many of which addressed the project's social and economic aspects:

- While some agreed that a broad-scale evaluation was needed to improve the ecological health of the Columbia River Basin, many believed this approach and direction was inadequate to analyze and manage an area so vast, complex, and diverse.

- Commodity resource businesses, and those working within local-resource dependent communities, believed that a final plan would not ensure a sustainable and predictable level of products and services, but rather that their jobs, families, and community stability would be jeopardized.

- Many also felt the project represented a massive Federal takeover that threatened to depopulate the Northwest, lock up public lands, and steal state and local power in favor of federal or even international control.

- Others believed the project promoted a "top-down" management philosophy, which fails to adequately consider economic or social consequences (USDA/USDI 1998).

Social and Economic Issues in the ICBEMP

Social and economic conditions and effects were addressed in several ICBEMP-associated studies, and the project noted that both regional and local information was important (USDA/USDI 1997).

The ICBEMP studies included information for both the Basin as a whole and for smaller units such as counties and communities. For example, people's attitudes, beliefs, and values about ecosystem management, endangered species, and trust levels in government agencies were assessed by surveying residents across the region. Results of these surveys indicated that many people believe there are problems with ecosystem health in the Basin, that support for endangered species laws and regulations may have decreased slightly but remains strong, and that trust levels in government agencies were generally low (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997).

The following four paragraphs discuss the ICBEMP economic approach, as summarized from the 1999 "Affected Economic Environment and Baseline for the No-Action Alternative," developed by Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. (Robison and Gneiting 1999) for this Forest Plan revision process. This document is available in the planning record.

Starting at the broad, Basin-wide scale of analysis, ICBEMP analysts characterized the regional economy as "healthy, diverse and adaptable." However, a finer scale county and community-level inspection of the data shows that the region followed the national trend, with the bulk of recent growth occurring at the urban centers. ICBEMP reports noted that rural areas generally lagged in growth, resilience, and well-being, and concluded that " . . . some of the counties and communities do not have strong, robust economies." (McGinnis and Christensen 1996, Robison and Gneiting 1999).

The ICBEMP analysis of future economic conditions includes exploration of a non-traditional amenity-led theory of economic growth (USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM, no date). Traditional regional growth theory suggests that population follows jobs. In contrast, amenity-led growth occurs when job seekers select living locations based on quality of life considerations. In other words, amenity-led growth theory concludes that jobs follow population (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

Sometimes quality-of-life seekers supply their own jobs. Along with information age occupational trends and technologies, futurists see an increase in telecommuting, and the rise of entrepreneurs that are less place-dependent than employees of the past. The important point is that these persons are largely locationally independent, and according to amenity-led growth advocates, they will choose their living locations based on quality of life criteria (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

Finally, the aging baby-boom generation translates to a demographic rise in the numbers of retirees. Like the telecommuter or entrepreneur, the location decision of this population is independent of work place considerations. And according to amenity-led growth advocates, they will choose based on quality of life criteria. Jobs and incomes will be created in sectors catering to the growing retired population. In addition, ICBEMP analysts concluded that the rural portions of the Columbia Basin exhibit significant outdoor amenities and thereby are candidates for significant amenity-led growth (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

ICBEMP Socio-economic Findings for SWIEG Counties and Communities

Information such as economic and social resiliency, and timber/forage importance were assessed for counties and/or communities by the ICBEMP. The ICBEMP also described 12 lifestyles found in rural areas or small communities within the interior Columbia Basin, ranging from small-town, blue-collar families to retirement town seniors (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997). Although these 12 "lifestyle segments" are diverse, they seem to share a common characteristic: an attraction to the natural setting of their communities. The supplemental draft environmental impact statement (SDEIS) for the ICBEMP, released in March 2000, recognized that small rural communities were of particular focus, finding that these communities were, as a whole, more subject to potential effects from external forces such as changing technology, population fluxes, and changes in historical land use policies, including those currently underway in the Forest Service (USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM 2000).

The ICBEMP also discussed the challenges presented by locations known as the urban-rural wildland interface, where developed lands meet undeveloped public lands, and where recent and projected population growth is particularly high. The resulting growth in the number of residential dwellings near forested landscapes presents new challenges in fire prevention and suppression, and has the potential to fragment wildlife habitat and increase conflicts with wildlife. A map in the SDEIS showing urban-rural wildland interface in relation to fire risk indicates parts of Adams, Boise, and Valley Counties are at particular risk (USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM 2000).

More information on the social and economic conditions, and anticipated effects of the ICBEMP, is found in the ICBEMP documents, included in the Forest Plan revision planning record.

Economic and Socioeconomic Resiliency, Timber/Forage Importance. Table SO-1 illustrates economic resiliency, socio-economic resiliency, and timber/forage importance for several Ecogroup area counties. Economic resiliency was measured by the diversity among employment sectors, with the assumption that people in high resiliency counties have ready access to a range of employment opportunities if specific firms or business sectors experience downturns (Quigley et al. 1996). Socio-economic resiliency was assessed by combining population density, economic resiliency, and lifestyle diversity (Quigley et al. 1996).

A timber/forage importance index was developed to show the historical relationships between agency land uses and local economic activity (USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM 1997). However, the ICBEMP SDEIS noted that the timber/forage index developed in 1997, while interesting, did not prove to be as useful as desired. Specifically, the index was not very helpful

for assessing the ability of counties and communities to adapt to change – in particular, to changes from federal land use policies and related management actions in the project area (USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM 2000).

The ICBEMP analysis determined that, of the 17 counties in or near the Ecogroup area, Ada, Canyon, and Twin Falls Counties are considered to have high economic and socio-economic resiliency, with low timber/forage importance noted in Ada and Canyon Counties. Ada County is Idaho's most populous, and together with Canyon County, encompasses Boise, the state's capital, and the surrounding communities that comprise "the Treasure Valley." Cassia, Gem, and Gooding Counties showed moderate levels of socio-economic resilience, while the remaining counties exhibited low levels. Adams, Boise, Camas, Custer, and Idaho Counties all showed low levels of socio-economic resiliency, and high levels of timber/forage importance.

Table SO-2 shows community resilience indices for Ecogroup area communities. Social resilience was largely assessed at the community level, because of local interest in the future of their communities (Quigley et al. 1996). Although counties such as Custer, Idaho, and Adams showed low levels of socio-economic resiliency, communities within these counties, such as Stanley, Clayton, and Cascade, showed a high community resilience index.

Attitudes, Beliefs, and Values Toward Natural Resources and Public Land Management. As a main information source for public attitudes towards natural resource issues, ICBEMP used the Survey of Natural Resource Issues on Public Lands in the West, conducted in the summer of 1994 by scientists at Utah State University, Oregon State University, and Washington State University. Four populations were sampled, including people living in Columbia Basin counties east of the Cascades, those living west of the Cascades, the national public, and those who participated in some way in the Eastside Ecosystem Management Project.[1] Although response rates were generally low, the data helped identify the range and types of attitudes, beliefs, and values that people hold (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997).

The survey asked respondents to rank the three most important factors to them and their families, from a list of 17 factors concerning the future of public lands in the interior Columbia Basin. The most important factor for all four sampled populations was resources for future generations. Next important factors for eastside residents were quality place to live, followed by outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat. Wilderness and wild and scenic rivers were rated as less important than hydropower and agriculture.

The ICBEMP SDEIS notes a 1995 survey by Harris and Associates. This survey showed a larger percentage of respondents from small towns and rural areas in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington believe current government policies tend to favor the environment too much over jobs, as compared to their suburban counterparts. This 1995 poll also found that support for increased environmental protection is greater when state or local governments, rather than the federal government, take the initiative (USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM 2000).

[1]As part of the ICBEMP, environmental impact statements were developed for two planning areas. The planning area for the Eastside project includes about 30 million federally-managed acres in the interior Columbia River basin, upper Klamath Basin, and northern Great Basin that lie east of the crest of the Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington. The Ecogroup area lies in the second planning area, the Upper Columbia River Basin area.

The SDEIS also discusses "sense of place" as a value to be considered in ecosystem management. "Sense of place" refers to the way people define specific locations based on meanings and images. The concept of place has not been widely or uniformly used by the Forest Service or other federal land management agencies. However, the ICBEMP cites studies that recommend that "sense of place" should be assessed at a community level.

Table SO-1. ICBEMP Resilience Ratings and Timber/Forage Importance of Counties in the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Area

County	ICBEMP Economic Resiliency[1]	ICBEMP Socio-economic Resiliency[2]	ICBEMP Timber/Forage Importance[3]
Ada	High	High	Low
Adams	Low	Low	High
Blaine	Moderate	Low	Low
Boise	Low	Low	High
Camas	Low	Low	High
Canyon	High	High	Low
Cassia	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
Custer	Low	Low	High
Elmore	Low	Low	Moderate
Gem	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
Gooding	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
Idaho	Moderate	Low	High
Lincoln	Low	Low	Moderate
Power	Low	Low	N/A
Twin Falls	High	High	Moderate
Valley	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Washington	Moderate	Low	N/A

All ratings represent relative estimates of resiliency and/or importance, rather than absolute descriptors.

[1]Based on employment diversity. However, economic resiliency ratings are higher when measured based on Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) regions instead of counties (Quigley et al. 1996).

[2]Sum of equally-weighted ratings for economic resiliency, population density, and lifestyle diversity (Quigley et al., 1996). The same ratings for socio-economic resiliency are provided in Table 3, included in Appendix 7 of the ICBEMP SDEIS.

[3] Factored from percent federal land, percent timber from National Forests, percent forage from federal land, percent population change (1980-1992), percent natural resource employment, economic diversity, percent federal payments. Not assessed for all counties. Source: USDA Forest Service and USDI BLM, 1997.

Table SO-2. ICBEMP Community Resilience Index for Communities in the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup (after Harris et al. 1996)

County	Communities	Community Resilience Index (ICBEMP)*
Ada	Meridian	High
Adams	New Meadows	Moderately low
Blaine	Ketchum Bellevue Hailey	High Moderately low High
Boise	Idaho City	Low
Camas	N/A	N/A
Canyon	Parma	Low
Cassia	Declo	High
Custer	Stanley Clayton	High High
Elmore	Mountain Home	High
Gem	Emmett	High
Gooding	Bliss Hagerman	Moderately low Low
Idaho	Riggins Grangeville Kooskia Ferdinand	High Moderately high High Moderately low
Lincoln	Richfield	Moderately high
Power	N/A	N/A
Twin Falls	Filer	Low
Valley	Cascade Donnelly	High Moderately low
Washington	Weiser	Moderately high

The 1996 Harris et al. study was developed under contract as part of the ICBEMP.

N/A = not analyzed in this study.

*Determined through five factors: amenity scale, civic leadership scale, economic structure scale, preparedness for future scale, social cohesion scale. Source: "Rural Communities in the Inland West: Characteristics of Small Towns in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins: An Assessment of the Past and Present" Harris et al. 1996; University of Idaho. Listed towns are those examined in the study, *not* all of those in the county.

Idaho

Social and Economic Overview - Idaho includes abundant mountains, lakes and streams, with a four-season climate averaging 230 days of sunshine per year. About 33 million acres (64 percent) of the state is federally owned and managed by the Forest Service and the BLM under a multiple-use mandate. As the thirty-ninth most populated state, Idaho has traditionally been largely rural and agriculturally oriented.

But over the last decade, the state's keyword has been "change." With an estimated 2000 population of nearly 1.3 million, Idaho grew by 28.5 percent between 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001), making it the fifth-fastest growing state in the country, behind four other western states – Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and Utah (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001).

Idaho's population is not evenly distributed throughout the state. About half of Idaho's residents live in southwest and south-central Idaho, with 33 percent of the state's population in the counties that include or surround Boise, the state's capital and largest city (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1998c). Likewise, although rural areas cover 88.3 percent of Idaho, these areas are home to 36.2 percent of the state's population. Nearly two-thirds of Idaho's residents live on 11.8 percent of the state's land (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1999).

Most of Idaho's growth between 1990 and 1998 came as residents of other states moved to Idaho (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1998). Over this time period, the Idaho Department of Transportation tracked net surrenders of drivers' licenses, noting the state of origin or destination when incoming drivers apply for an Idaho license, or conversely, the state the license is surrendered to when Idaho drivers move out-of-state. These data show that more drivers have come into Idaho than have left. The data also show that most of these drivers have come from California (58 percent of the net eight-year growth), followed by Washington (7.62 percent), Oregon (6.69 percent), and Montana (5.07 percent).

There has also been movement *between* parts of Idaho. Although the state has no database tracking the movement of people from county to county, the movement of passenger vehicles (vans, cars, and pickups) provide some general indications.[2] Data show that over the last six years (1993-1998), 7 of the 44 counties in Idaho have shown net increases in vehicles registered from other counties. The top three of these counties include Canyon (net increase of 2,996), Ada (1,863), and Kootenai (897). Canyon and Ada Counties include the capital city of Boise and surrounding communities, while Kootenai County includes the city of Coeur d'Alene, which lies about 30 miles east of Spokane, Washington (Idaho Dept. of Transportation 1998).

In the decade ending April 2000, Idaho growth over the period was not evenly spread. Leading counties included Boise (90.0 percent), Teton (74 percent), Kootenai (56 percent), Ada and Canyon (46 percent) and Blaine (40 percent). At the other end are two counties that saw population declines: Butte and Shoshone (-1 percent each). (Robison and Gneiting 2002).

Between 1987 and 1997, the state changed in other ways. Retail and wholesale trade, tourism, electronics, health services, and information-oriented services are among the growth sectors (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1998a). Non-farm employment increased by 52.5 percent, the third-fastest rate in the U.S., with an increase in high-tech employment of 82 percent. Total personal income grew by 105 percent, and per-capita income by 66 percent. Construction value increased by 322 percent (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1998b).

[2]The database does not, however, account for those that live primarily in one county, but who, for a variety of reasons, register their vehicles in another.

At the same time, traditional resource-based industries of agriculture, forest products, and mining remain major economic segments. In 1994, Idaho ranked first in the nation in the production of potatoes, winter peas, lentils, and trout. However, the number of Idaho farms declined from 1987 to 1992, while the average farm size increased (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1998c).

A total of 21 companies have corporate headquarters in Idaho, including Micron Technology, Boise Corporation (formerly Boise Cascade Corporation), the Washington Group (formerly Morrison-Knudsen), J. R. Simplot Company, Albertsons, Potlatch, and Hecla Mining. Many, but not all, of these are located in Boise.

Several Idaho companies have become important international exporters. The state itself has also developed a heightened presence overseas, with offices in Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and Mexico. In 1994, the U.S. Department of Commerce ranked Idaho as the number one State in terms of the rate of increase in exports (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1998a).

Along with other changes, Idaho is becoming racially more diverse. Although Hispanics now comprise 7.9 percent of the state's population in 2000, as compared to 5.3 percent in 1990, the state's population remains largely white and Anglo-Saxon (Quintana 2001). Canyon County in southwestern Idaho includes 25 percent of the state's Hispanic population (Idaho Dept. of Commerce, 1998c). Although there are few data available, there is a sense that Idaho Hispanics use and relate to national forests in ways similar to the state's predominantly white population (Ramirez 1999).

Natural Resource Issues in Idaho - Idaho's recent population growth and economic changes have often been linked in part to the state's natural setting and recreational opportunities. The State Department of Commerce markets Idaho's quality of life—linked to broad recreational opportunities, comfortable four-seasons climate, and clean air and water—when recruiting businesses and residents (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1999).

Natural resource issues consistently rank at or near the top of Idaho residents' concerns:

- A 2001 opinion poll was conducted for the Idaho Forest Products Commission and the Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission (Idaho Forest Products Commission/Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission 2001). When 416 residents were asked to identify the number one challenge facing Idaho today, respondents most often cited "water issues/not enough/drought," and "education." When a different set of 422 residents were asked to identify the most important environmental issue facing Idaho, "water control/water use/keeping control of water/water shortage" received the most responses.

  In this same poll, 57 percent of the 816 respondents felt that Idaho's public forests, both federal and state, were "somewhat healthy," while 18 percent perceived them as "healthy." A total of 53 percent "definitely" believe Idaho public forests benefit more from forest management than lack of management, while 32 percent believe this is "probably" true. ("Management" was not defined in the survey question.) In addition, 42 percent believe the general condition of Idaho's rangeland is "fair," while 41 percent believe it is "good."

- In an August 2000 survey of 813 Idaho residents, "environment" garnered the most votes from residents asked to identify the biggest or most important issue facing Idaho today (Quintana and Hahn 2000).

- A similar survey in 1998 found that many wanted to see the state's federal lands open to traditional industries of forestry, agriculture, and mining. In the 1998 survey, about 47 percent believed there was too much emphasis on recreation, while 28 percent believed there was too much emphasis on logging, mining, and grazing (Barker 1998).

- The 12th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey, released in February 2001, noted that 62.8 percent of the 706 respondents opposed then President Clinton's roadless initiative, while 30.8 percent supported it (Gonzalez and Watts 2001). The 1998 Idaho Public Policy Survey, undertaken by Boise State University, found similar results. Over 75 percent of the 653 interviewees believed that timber harvesting was an appropriate use of Idaho National Forests, while 80 percent felt that livestock grazing was an appropriate use of National Forest and BLM lands in the state. About 78 percent stated there was enough Congressionally designated Wilderness (Scudder et al. 1998).

- The 1986 Governor's Task Force on Idahoans Outdoors found that "preserving access to public lands for recreation use" was rated by over 85 percent of the respondents as an outdoor recreation issue of great importance (Idaho Dept. of Commerce 1998c).

Access to public lands has emerged as a contentious and challenging issue in Idaho and other western states. For many people, access relates to recreational use, especially use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), trail bikes, and other motorized vehicles on roads, trails, and off-road areas. (More information on recreational access is provided in the Recreation section found earlier in this chapter.) But the access issue also involves other human values and beliefs. For example, one comment on the Draft EIS for the Forest Plans questions how reducing access to the Forest would provide for overall human needs, while another called Forests to be available for general public use. Others cite a concern about access for elderly and disabled citizens. By contrast, another commenter expressed his belief that motorized access provides noise and interruption, and that some areas need to be protected for future generations.

Wildfire and its effects on human communities have also emerged as key issues. After the severe and widespread western wildfires in the summer of 2000, then-President Clinton directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to develop a plan to respond to severe wildland fires, reduce their impacts on rural communities, and ensure sufficient firefighting capacity in the future. This "National Fire Plan" includes a comprehensive, long-term strategy for ecosystem protection, hazardous fuels reduction, and wildfire recovery, in cooperation with States and communities. As part of this approach, the Western Governors' Association developed a 10-year strategy entitled, "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment," which calls for more active collaboration between fire management organizations and communities. In August 2001, a list of urban-wildland interface communities within the vicinity of federal lands that are at high risk from wildfire was published in the

Federal Register. This list, developed by the State of Idaho, includes nearly every community in the state, including the 19 communities examined later in this section. (Federal Register Vol. 66, No. 160, 2001) Refinement of this list is currently ongoing. Further discussion on the urban-wildland interface is found in the Fire Management section earlier in this chapter.

The Western Governors' Association (WGA) is an independent, non-partisan organization of governors from 18 western states, including Idaho. In June 1999, the WGA adopted a policy resolution committing "to a new doctrine to guide natural resource and environmental policy development and decisionmaking in the West" (WGA 1999a). Known as "Enlibra," a newly created word symbolizing balance and stewardship, this policy resolution called for the "use of collaborative processes to break down barriers and find solutions" (WGA 1999b). In March 2001, the Council of State Governments-West (CSG-West), Western Interstate Region of the National Association of Counties, and the Western Municipal Conference adopted a joint policy resolution fostering the appropriate use of collaborative problem solving (CSG-West 2001). The mission of the CSG-West is to provide a platform for regional cooperation and collaboration among western state legislators (CSG-West 2000).

Counties

Introduction - The Ecogroup socio-economic overview area includes 17 counties within and adjacent to the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests. The relationship between counties and the Forest Service is an important one, in part because of economic benefits that the counties receive directly from federal land managers. The 17 counties are Ada, Adams, Blaine, Boise, Camas, Canyon, Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Lincoln, Power, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington. These counties were selected because they include national forest land, and/or have major social and/or economic ties to the Ecogroup National Forests. Ada, Canyon, and Twin Falls Counties contain little or no National Forest land and few direct economic ties to the Southwest Idaho Forests. However, Ada and Canyon Counties encompass the capital city of Boise and the burgeoning "Treasure Valley corridor," and Twin Falls County includes the growing city of Twin Falls. Because of their increasing population and proximity to the National Forests, these counties have important social and recreational ties to the Forests.

In-depth economic profiles were developed for 14 of these 17 counties (all except Ada, Canyon, and Twin Falls) that contain communities with the potential to be significantly affected, from an economic perspective, by the Ecogroup Forest Plan revision.

Population - Population information is summarized from the 1999 *Affected Economic Environment and Baseline for the No-Action Alternative,* developed by Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. (Robison and Gneiting 1999) for the Ecogroup Forest Plan revision process updated in 2002. This document is available in the planning record.

Table SO-3 lists historic population estimates (1970 to 2000) for the 17 counties, along with the median of two sets of population projections (from now until the year 2020). Historic population estimates are derived from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System. In developing the median population projection, the first set of projections was established by the ICBEMP, which assumed that jobs follow population (and populations are attracted according to the level of natural amenities). The second set of projections was

developed by Idaho Power, a standard source for population and economic projections in Idaho (Robison and Gneiting 1999). The Idaho Power projections are assembled using the traditional assumption: population follows jobs, and jobs follow economic opportunity (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

Percentage of Federal Land - Table SO-4 illustrates the percentage of federal land included in each county. In 10 of the 17 counties, more than 50 percent of the land is owned by the federal government. Seven of the 17 counties (Blaine, Boise, Custer, Elmore, Idaho, Lincoln, and Valley) have 70 percent or more of the land in federal ownership. By contrast, Canyon County has the smallest percentage of federal land—8 percent of the county's land base.

Table SO-3. Historic and Projected Populations of Counties in the Ecogroup Area: 1985-2020

County	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020	1990-2000 Change	2000-10 Projected Change	2010-20 Projected Change
Ada	189,811	207,505	252,251	300,904	358,495	416,167	45%	19%	16%
Adams	3,372	3,265	3,850	3,476	3,973	4,449	6%	14%	12%
Blaine	12,159	13,767	16,528	18,991	23,337	27,543	38%	23%	18%
Boise	3,285	3,552	4,669	6,670	7,902	8,971	88%	18%	14%
Camas	795	737	831	991	1,212	1,422	34%	22%	17%
Canyon	87,815	90,639	109,123	131,441	155,288	178,676	45%	18%	15%
Cassia	20,315	19,607	21,187	21,416	25,025	28,703	9%	17%	15%
Custer	5,118	4,155	4,255	4,342	5,325	6,294	5%	23%	18%
Elmore	21,764	21,232	23,547	29,130	34,504	40,284	37%	18%	17%
Gem	11,789	11,940	13,871	15,181	17,267	19,246	27%	14%	11%
Gooding	12,246	11,664	12,908	14,155	16,305	18,289	21%	15%	12%
Idaho	14,386	13,818	14,860	15,511	17,082	18,777	12%	10%	10%
Lincoln	3,508	3,345	3,716	4,044	4,660	5,230	21%	15%	12%
Power	7,233	7,073	8,129	7,538	8,678	9,823	7%	15%	13%
Twin Falls	54,185	53,797	59,383	64,284	71,543	78,748	19%	11%	10%
Valley	6,525	6,150	7,848	7,651	9,621	11,426	24%	26%	19%
Washington	8,662	8,595	9,606	9,977	11,280	12,504	16%	13%	11%
State of Idaho	977,617	996,553	1,149,284	1,293,953	1,506,581	1,717,847	23%	16%	14%

"Historic" population figures (1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000) are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Information System. (Robison and Gneiting 1999 and 2002).

"Projected" population figures (2010, 2020) represent the median of projections compiled by Idaho Power and by ICBEMP. (Robison and Gneiting 1999 and 2002)

Table SO-4. Acres and Percent of Landownership by County

County	Unit of Measure	Federal Land Ownership			Other Land Ownership			Total
		BLM	National Forest	Other Federal	State	Private	City & County	
Ada	Acres	192,093	3,611	109,769	45,831	316,133	7,763	675,200
	Percent	45.2			6.9	46.8	1.1	100.0
Adams	Acres	54,295	511,042	3,040	37,249	265,542	2,240	873,408
	Percent	65.1			4.2	30.4	0.3	100.0
Blaine	Acres	796,272	491,115	21,013	60,322	319,014	5,000	1,692,736
	Percent	77.3			3.6	18.8	0.3	100.0
Boise	Acres	31,744	873,345	30,475	86,393	194,676	967	1,217,600
	Percent	76.8			7.1	16.0	0.1	100.0
Camas	Acres	120,490	323,546	143	25,075	216,419	2,327	688,000
	Percent	64.6			3.6	31.5	0.3	100.0
Canyon	Acres	9,846	20.201	0	3,463	350,834	850	385,194
	Percent	8.0			0.9	90.9	0.2	100.0
Cassia	Acres	516,356	387,475	19,762	51,590	665,045	2,396	1,642,624
	Percent	56.2			3.1	40.6	0.1	100.0
Custer	Acres	813,041	2,123,657	27	53,805	159,549	2,305	3,152,384
	Percent	93.2			1.7	5.0	0.1	100.0
Elmore	Acres	530,313	783,196	108,799	124,338	423,104	42	1,969,792
	Percent	72.2			6.3	21.5	0.0	100.0
Gem	Acres	72,093	60,968	2,439	20,366	202,293	1,905	360,064
	Percent	37.6			5.7	56.2	0.5	100.0
Gooding	Acres	244,008	0	397	20,034	202,426	847	467,712
	Percent	52.3			4.2	43.3	0.2	100.0
Idaho	Acres	93,319	4,429,429	1,519	75,817	825,210	5,234	5,430,528
	Percent	83,3			1.4	15.2	0.1	100.0
Lincoln	Acres	574,669	0	1,634	22,875	172,259	147	771,584
	Percent	74.7			3.0	22.3	0.0	100.0
Power	Acres	228,527	36,047	11,242	26,688	593,909	3,235	899,648
	Percent	30.7			3.0	66.0	0.4	100.0
Twin Falls	Acres	545,467	92,655	3,840	30,077	566,793	3,232	1,232,064
	Percent	52.1			2.4	45.2	0.3	100.0
Valley	Acres	5,093	2,029,724	38,708	75,342	202,993	2,188	2,354, 048
	Percent	88.1			3.2	8.6	0.1	100.0
Washington	Acres	220,337	123,753	1,576	75,353	507,962	3,015	932,096
	Percent	37.1			8.1	54.5	0.3	100.0

Source: Acreage and percentage figures are from "County Profiles of Idaho, 1996," published by the Idaho Department of Commerce.

Direct Payments from Federal Land Managers - The relationship between counties and the Forest Service is an important one, in part because of economic benefits that the counties receive directly from federal land managers. These direct benefits are linked to two specific funds:

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 - The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-393) was signed into law on October 30, 2000. This law was enacted "to restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes for fiscal year (FY) 2001 through 2006 (October 1 – September 30).

Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, the Forest Service returned 25 percent of revenues from the sale of forest products and permitted operations to counties which contain National Forest System land, through the "25 Percent Fund Law of 1908." The amount that a county received from each National Forest's 25 percent fund was proportional to the percent of the Forest located in that county. State regulations stipulated that 70 percent of the funds were to be used for public roads, with 30 percent used to fund public schools.

In a given year,[3] most of the Forest Service revenue produced by the Ecogroup Forests came from the Boise and Payette. The revenue generated by these two Forests typically came from the sale of timber (both green and salvage), with lesser amounts generated by permits for livestock grazing, ski areas, recreation cabins, and other uses. On the Sawtooth NF, lesser revenue was generated, and most of it came from permits provided for ski areas, recreation cabins and other recreation special uses, and livestock grazing (USDA Forest Service 1997). Because of these relationships, there was a traditional and strong link between the revenues generated by the Ecogroup Forests (particularly the timber receipts associated with the Boise and Payette NFs), and the amount of revenue provided to the counties from the 25 Percent Fund each year.

Under Public Law 106-393, counties will have the option of continuing to receive payments under the 25 Percent Fund Act, or electing to receive their share of the average of the three highest 25 percent payments made to the State during the period of FY 1986 through FY 1989 (the "full payment amount").

The Act requires that a county that chooses to receive its share of the full payment amount must spend between 80 and 85 percent of the funds in the same way as the 25 percent funds (i.e., in Idaho, the percentages allocated for public roads vs. schools). The remainder of the money must be either allocated to "Title II" projects (Special Projects on Federal Lands), "Title III" projects (County Projects), or returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Table SO-5 shows the 25 percent fund payments from the Boise, Payette and Sawtooth NFs to the 17 counties over the last several years, as compared to each county's share of the full payment amount. The table indicates that the level of 25 percent fund decreased in the last several years, as linked to the decrease in National Forest timber sales on the three Forests, and that for most counties, their share of the full payment amount would be substantially greater than that received in the past few years.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes - Counties also receive payments from the Federal Government based

[3]For this example, the year 1997 was used, because it was the most current year for which data was available at the time this report was written.

on the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Act of 1976. PILT is a federal revenue-sharing program designed to compensate local governments for the presence of tax-exempt federal lands within their jurisdiction. PILT payments are *not* linked to revenues generated by the sale of National Forest products or permitted activities.

The Act authorizes payments under one of two alternatives, based on the acres of qualifying federally managed acres ("entitlement acres") within the county, subject to a payment ceiling based on county population. The amount paid to the county is the higher of two alternative calculations. However, PILT payments are appropriated each year by Congress, and actual payments may be less than those calculated.

Table SO-6 shows recent PILT payments for counties within the Ecogroup assessment area. PILT payments decreased substantially in FY 1995 as compared to FY 1980, but increased in FY 2000. In some counties, the FY 95 decreases were compounded by similar decreases in 25 percent fund payments (Tables SO-5, SO-6).

Natural Resource Issues in Ecogroup Counties - In assessing natural resource issues in the Ecogroup area, local county commissioners were interviewed to gain a more direct sense of the changes facing local governments and communities. Through these interviews, it became clear that public-land and natural resource issues remain at the forefront, largely because the counties contain substantial amounts of public land, with the resources and challenges that these lands bring. While each county has unique issues and situations, many share concerns and challenges related to loss of traditional industries, recreational changes, area growth, and tension between local and national authorities and decision-making.

Most of the counties in the Ecogroup area have been or are dependent on industries that utilize public-land resources such as timber, livestock grazing, or mining. Some of the commissioners interviewed are extremely concerned about the decline in these traditional industries, the difficulty of replacing jobs associated with these industries, and the uncertainty of the future. Leon Newman, recent Adams County Commissioner, spoke of the dilemma, noting that it had been difficult to entice business due to the lack of infrastructure within the county, and the jobs that have come to the county have been primarily low paying without benefits (Newman 1998).

Others cited the spin-off effects of declining payments from the federal government, particularly the 25 percent fund.[4] Camas County Commissioner Matt McLam noted that the 25 percent fund financed $30,000 of the road and bridge fund in 1998, as compared to $60,000 three years earlier. He noted that the portion of the 25 percent fund allocated for school operation and maintenance declined from $25,000 to $13,000 in the same 3 years. Phil Davis, commissioner for Valley County, commented that, on average, receipt funds are equal to all of the property taxes received by the county. He also noted that if the 25 percent fund declines, property taxes would need to be raised, which would be difficult, given anticipated public response, as well as Idaho's three percent cap on annual property tax increases. However, Davis also anticipated

[4] As noted above, the interviews were conducted in the fall of 1998, before passage of the Secure Rural Schools legislation. As shown in Table SO-6, the new law should provide a substantial increase in the county payments.

that if property taxes were raised, much of the agricultural land would be subdivided, and agricultural culture would be lost (Davis 1998). Only in Ada County, with a large, diversified economy and a small amount of National Forest land, was the role of the 25 percent fund considered not significant in terms of county revenue (Bisterfeldt 1998).

Table SO-5. Twenty-Five Percent Fund Payment to Counties

County	Payment From:	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 2000	FY 1995 – 2000 Change	County Share – Full Payment
Ada	Boise NF	1,575	2,228	3,199	1,785	-44%	5,900
Adams	Payette NF	216,195	502,006	554,642	121,844	-78%	737,600
Blaine	Sawtooth NF	72,766	55,575	81,734	57,071	-30%	96,200
Boise	Boise NF	326,165	461,663	773,627	415,685	-46%	1,354,700
Camas	Sawtooth NF	48,063	36,878	54,113	37,785	-30%	63,700
Canyon*		0	0	0	0	0%	0
Cassia	Sawtooth NF	58,685	44,370	64,734	45,202	-30%	76,400
Custer	Sawtooth NF	36,994	28,331	41,735	29,142	-30%	179,000
Elmore	Boise NF	237,720	337,373	564,660	309,284		
	Sawtooth NF	21,767	16,614	24,378	29,142		
	TOTAL	259,487	353,987	589,038	338,426	-42%	1,023,000
Gem	Boise NF	22,587	32,311	54,007	29,219	-46%	94,800
Gooding*		0	0	0	0	0%	0
Idaho	Payette NF	346,680	789,950	872,946	192,976	-78%	4,863,900
Lincoln	Sawtooth NF	0	0	0	0	0%	0
Power	Sawtooth NF	N/A	3,392	4,976	3,475	-30%	7,500
Twin Falls	Sawtooth NF	13,845	10,561	15,497	10,821	-30%	18,200
Valley	Boise NF	400,553	567,790	951,301	515,217		
	Payette NF	383,530	869,126	959,624	213,548		
	TOTAL	784,083	1,436,916	1,910,925	728,765	-62%	2,970,000
Washington	Boise NF	30	41	69	38		
	Payette NF	55,354	121,406	134,230	29,457		
	TOTAL	55,384	121,447	134,299	29,495	-78%	179,000
TOTAL		**2,242,509**	**3,879,615**	**5,155,472**	**2,041,691**		**11,669,900**

Notes: Data reflects only 25 percent payments from Boise, Payette and Sawtooth NFs; some counties may also receive 25 percent fund payments from other National Forests. FY extends from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 of each calendar year.

The ICBEMP SDEIS reported selected demographic and socioeconomic information for Interior Columbia Basin counties. This information included the percentage of each county's budget (in the early 1990s) derived from federal revenue-sharing payments (including the 25 Percent Fund and PILT), based on BLM- and/or Forest Service-administered lands. For the SWIEG counties, these budget percentages include Ada, 0.3 percent; Adams, 29 percent; Blaine, 5.7 percent; Boise, 36 percent; Camas, 12 percent; Canyon, 0.1 percent; Cassia, 6 percent; Custer, 21 percent; Elmore, 35.6 percent; Gem, 4 percent; Gooding, 4.2 percent; Idaho, 44.4 percent; Lincoln, 8 percent; Power – not reported; Twin Falls, not available in the SDEIS report; Valley, 38.7 percent; Washington, 6 percent.

Sources:

- For 1985 data, "Payments to States from National Forest Receipts; FY 1985: County Summary (12/13/85).
- For 1990 data, "Estimated Payments to States to be Paid in Calendar Year 1990 Based on FY 1990 Estimated National Forest Receipts Oct. 1, 1989 thru Sep. 30, 1990: County Summary" (6/12/90).
- For 1995 data, "Payments to States from National Forest Receipts; FY 1995: County Summary" (12/18/95).
- ***1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995 data have been adjusted to reflect 2000 dollars***. These data appeared previously in Table 3-16 of the "Preliminary Analysis of the Management Situation: Summary" for the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Forest Plan Revision, issued in November 1997, and included in the planning record. In Table 3-16, these data were adjusted to reflect 1995 dollars. In the DEIS, the 1980, 1985, 1990 and 1995 data were adjusted to reflect 1999 dollars. For this FEIS table, these figures were re-adjusted to reflect 2000 dollars by multiplying by 1.02 (Iverson, 2001).
- "County share of full payment" as provided by Washington Office, Forest Service, in undated table; April 2001.

*No payments made; county does not contain any Boise, Payette, or Sawtooth NF land.

Table SO-6. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

County	Entitlement Acres (acres in 1995)	FY 1980	FY 1995	FY 2000	FY 95-00 Change
Ada	199,368	228,181	155,748	155,073	< - 1%
Adams	545,749	105,450	55,039	75,572	37%
Blaine	1,296,837	612,004	429,633	507,692	18%
Boise	890,101	143,132	89,767	131,080	46%
Camas	442,675	79,144	39,340	44,533	13%
Canyon	20,528	N/A	16,005	16,152	< 1%
Cassia	920,936	1,018,261	569,039	602,261	6%
Custer	2,935,162	337,285	210,978	216,188	2%
Elmore	1,292,889	1,135,204	595,145	68,614	15%
Gem	134,324	117,247	13,547	96,685	614%
Gooding	231,382	377,883	180,832	187,618	4%
Idaho	4,516,122	837,070	452,987	476,658	5%
Lincoln	575,154	332,444	178,443	199,607	12%
Power	288,437	397,326	225,282	228,262	1%
Twin Falls	641,338	935,604	501,197	505,168	< 1%
Valley	2,045,758	392,813	206,315	215,892	5%
Washington	326,358	351,490	191,511	231,016	21%
TOTAL	17,303,118	7,400,538	4,110,808	3,958,071	

"FY" extends from October 1 to September 30 of each year.
"N/A" = data not readily available.

The ICBEMP SDEIS reported selected demographic and socioeconomic information for Interior Columbia Basin counties. This information included the percentage of each county's budget (in the early 1990s) derived from federal revenue-sharing payments (including the 25 Percent Fund and PILT), based on BLM- and/or Forest Service-administered lands. For the SWIEG counties, these budget percentages include Ada, 0.3 percent; Adams, 29 percent; Blaine, 5.7 percent; Boise, 36 percent; Camas, 12 percent; Canyon, 0.1 percent; Cassia, 6 percent; Custer, 21 percent; Elmore, 35.6 percent; Gem, 4 percent; Gooding, 4.2 percent; Idaho, 44.4 percent; Lincoln, 8 percent; Power – not reported; Twin Falls, not available in the SDEIS report; Valley, 38.7 percent; Washington, 6 percent.

Sources:

- "Entitlement Acres" from *Idaho Public Lands: Facts and Figures 1996*, published by the Idaho Association of Counties. Figures may differ slightly from those shown in Table IV-3, "Land Ownership by County," due to number rounding and other factors.

- ***1980 and 1995 data have been adjusted to reflect 2000 dollars***. These data appeared previously in Table 3-17 of the "Preliminary Analysis of the Management Situation: Summary" for the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Forest Plan Revision, issued in November 1997, and included in the planning record. In Table 3-17, these data were adjusted to reflect 1995 dollars. In the DEIS, the 1980 and 1995 data were adjusted to reflect 1999 dollars. For the FEIS, these figures were re-adjusted to reflect 2000 dollars by multiplying by 1.02 (Iverson 2001).

Many counties have seen a dramatic increase in recreation, but have noted only a small (if any) increase in the number of recreation-related jobs (Newman 1998, Dyer 1998, McLam 1998). Others note that, while recreation increases have provided more jobs, these increases ". . . have also provided pressures on the county to provide more services in law enforcement, emergency services, and more pressure on how the public lands are used and by whom" (Baker et al. 1998). Ada County has found that increased use in the Boise Foothills has required greater coordination among agencies for fire protection, law enforcement, and other activities (Bisterfeldt 1998). By contrast, Blaine County, which includes the Sun Valley resort complex, has and continues to be a recreation-based area. The recreation presence in Blaine County has increased, as evidenced by the growing number of recreation shops and expansion of trails (Harlig 1998).

Many of the commissioners discussed a change they sense in how community economies and decision-making works, citing a shift from small- to larger-scale economies, as well as local to national influence and decision-making. This change includes but extends beyond the National Forests to include other natural resource and socio-economic issues. For example, several commissioners feel that local managers have less authority and management discretion than they have had in the past, and that decisions are now made or strongly influenced by upper levels of the Forest Service, and/or regulatory agencies, environmental groups, and the courts (Dyer 1998, Newman 1998, Adams and Adams 1998, Davis, 1998). In a similar vein, some see a shift in the size of agricultural operations, with farms or producing/processing plants owned by fewer people, encompassing larger acreages or capacities (McLam 1998, Adams and Adams 1998). Likewise, in Blaine County, differences in the community were felt when Sun Valley, once owned by an individual, was purchased by a large oil company (Harlig 1998).

Some commissioners believe the strengths of their counties and communities include their smallness, and an ability to "pull together" to help each other (Baker et al. 1998, McLam 1998). However, many have also found a shift in this camaraderie, noting "you no longer know everyone and no longer wave to people on the street" (Davis 1998). Others find that "we no longer have the time to socialize with our friends and neighbors like we would like to. Our time is spent going to meetings trying to figure out how we are doing to deal with another regulation, designation, or restriction on us" (Baker et al. 1998). In more general terms, some believe there is "…less free exchange of ideas between parties, and the communication is becoming more lawyer vs. neighbor and vs. community, and less between neighbors and within the community. People have stopped talking with each other and have started talking at each other" (Harlig 1998).

Nearly all of the county commissioners spoke specifically of growth. In Ada County, the numbers and diversity of people has grown, and the growth includes "native influx"--those that had left the Treasure Valley but now are returning. With this growth has come an increase in recreation desires, as reflected in a desire for more parks and open space (Bisterfeldt 1998). In other areas, such as Adams or Cassia County, newcomers include retirees, seeking a more rural lifestyle (Newman 1998, Adams and Adams 1998). Others see themselves as "bedroom communities" for Wood River Valley (Ketchum/Sun Valley, etc.) workers seeking affordable housing (McLam 1998). Growth in Blaine County has meant a decrease in population diversity, with lower income class residents and "town characters" driven out by county ordinances and rising property values (Harlig 1998).

Despite the changes and challenges that county leaders face, many retain a sense of pride in their counties and surroundings, and a desire to retain viable communities for the future. Many cite the "natural beauty" of their area, as well as the wildlife and recreational opportunities (McLam 1998, Harlig 1998, Dyer 1998), or the historic traditions (Adams and Adams 1998, Davis 1998). Many express a desire to continue a "multiple-use" way of life, while recognizing that economic diversity and economic development are necessary (Adams and Adams 1998).

Communities

Introduction - This assessment includes more in-depth examination of local communities than the original assessments, in part because there is much public and internal concern about how changes in National Forest management could affect rural communities. In addition, there is growing recognition that the community, defined in a place-specific sense, is the basic unit of social analysis (Committee of Scientists Report 1999).

In developing the previous Forest Plans for the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth Forests, analysts addressed job and income effects with a county-level assessment. If a county contained a job conceivably touched by National Forest management, the county was deemed part of the Forest's Zone of Influence, or ZOI. Impacts were estimated for ZOI counties, and reported against a backdrop of countywide jobs (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

This approach had two notable shortcomings. First, it devoted considerable analytic resources to the estimation and report of impacts where they were of little public concern; namely, larger urban areas where the job and income effects of National Forest management are relatively minuscule. And second, and more importantly, it masked potentially acute impacts in the smaller rural communities where public concerns were high by reporting these against a broad county and multi-county backdrop (Robison and Gneiting 1999). In other words, communities within a county differ in size, social fabric, and economic base, and combining and representing them as a county masks the impacts on individual communities.

The current effort overcomes these shortcomings by adopting a community rather than county level focus. Similarly, the analysis of effects in the "Environmental Consequences" chapter of the EIS prepared for the Forest Plan revision will be confined to communities that may be significantly impacted by Forest planning alternatives (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

The Ecogroup socio-economic overview area encompasses 29 communities within and adjacent to the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth Forests. Of the 29 communities, 19 were selected for inclusion in this overview, because they represent a variety of social and economic relationships that southern Idaho communities have with the local National Forests. The 19 communities are Cascade, Challis, Council, Crouch/Garden Valley, Emmett, Fairfield, Gooding, Hailey/Bellevue, Idaho City, Ketchum/Sun Valley, McCall/Donnelly, New Meadows, Oakley Valley (Oakley), Raft River Valley (Almo-Malta-Elba), Riggins, Stanley, Treasure Valley (including but not limited to Boise, Eagle, Meridian, Kuna, Nampa and Caldwell), Twin Falls and Weiser. These communities are displayed in Figure SO-1, included earlier in this chapter.

Overview - In general, information for the community profiles was derived from these sources:

- Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc. (EMSI) economic profiles of selected communities throughout the Ecogroup, prepared in 1999 and updated for 2000. The EMSI report also presents economic perspectives at the national, regional (ICBEMP), and state scales. The EMSI report is included in the planning record (*Affected Environment and Baseline for the No Action Alternative*).

- Interviews of local elected officials (county commissioners and mayors) conducted by public-administration graduate students at Boise State University in the fall of 1998. The planning record includes a description of the process used to prepare and conduct these interviews.

- Community self-assessment and profiles developed in 1996 by Dr. Chuck Harris, University of Idaho, as part of *Rural Communities in the Inland West: An Assessment of Small Communities in the Interior and Upper Columbia River Basins.* The planning record includes a description of the methodology used to conduct this study.

- Community profiles developed by the Idaho Department of Commerce.

- *Idaho Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary*, by Lalia Boone, published in 1988 by the University of Idaho Press.

- Professional knowledge of Forest Service employees who live and work in or adjacent to the affected communities.

For the purposes of economic impact analysis, regional scientists and economic geographers prescribe a community region model (sometimes called a 'city region" model). The community region model recognizes that economic activity tends to spatially organize in the fashion of a trade hierarchy. An economically dominant center (the downtown or otherwise most commercially built-up area) hosts the bulk of the region's goods and services. A surrounding area of homesteads, neighborhoods, and suburbs relies on the goods and services of the center, and the center relies in varying degrees on the surrounding area for its workforce. The operative principle is that the region as a whole (i.e., the larger community region) exhibits a measure of economic cohesion, and otherwise functions as a distinct and semi-independent economy (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

For each community, an economic profile was developed for 2000, the most recent year for which relatively current data are available. Each community's economic profile provides a snapshot of jobs and income, and the labor income and jobs information provides industry detail to roughly the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2-digit level. Summaries of the economic profiles are included as part of the 14 community profiles, and the complete economic profiles are included in the EMSI report, included in the planning record. Baseline projections were also developed for the years 2005 and 2010, respectively.

Table SO-7 shows population changes in these communities for the period 1980-2000. Nearly all of these communities grew at least slightly during this time. For some of these communities, growth was substantial.

Table SO-7. Community Populations: 1980 - 2000

County	Community	1980	1990	2000	1990-2000 Change
Ada/Canyon	Treasure Valley[5]	167,033	199,710	333,601	67%
Adams	Council	917	831	816	-2%
	New Meadows	576	534	533	< -1%
Blaine	Hailey-Bellevue	3,125	4,850	8,076	67%
	Ketchum-Sun Valley	2,745	3,461	4,430	28%
Boise	Crouch	69	75	154	105%
	Idaho City	300	322	458	42%
Camas	Fairfield	404	371	395	7%
Cassia	Oakley Valley[2]	N/A	635	668	5%
	Raft River Valley[3]	N/A	N/A	177	N/A
Custer	Challis	758	1,073	909	-15%
	Stanley	99	71	100	41%
Gem	Emmett	4,605	4,601	5,490	19%
Gooding	Gooding	N/A	2,820	3,384	20%
Idaho	Riggins	N/A	443	410	-7%
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	41,807	27,634	34,469	25%
Valley	Cascade	945	877	997	14%
	McCall-Donnelly	2,327	2,140	2,222	2%
Washington	Weiser	N/A	4,571	5,343	17%

Source: For 1980 and 1990 data for Idaho, "County Profiles of Idaho, 1996" (Idaho Department of Commerce 1996). For 1980 data for the Treasure Valley (see footnote below), source was telephone conversation with Alan Porter, Idaho Department of Commerce; May 9, 2001.

[1] For the purposes of this discussion, the "Treasure Valley" includes the incorporated communities in Ada County (Boise, Eagle, Garden City, Kuna, Meridian and Star) and Canyon County (Caldwell, Greenleaf, Melba, Middleton, Nampa, Notus, Parma, Wilder).
[2] Includes the community of Oakley and surrounding residents.
[3] Includes the communities of Almo, Elba and Malta. However, the population displayed is for Malta – the only community of the three for which population data is available.

Community Profiles - Each of the 19 communities is profiled by briefly describing the community's origin, demographics and economic base. The "community character" is also depicted, as derived from its self-assessment carried out as part of the 1996 Harris study, and interviews with county and community leaders conducted in 1998, as applicable.[6] Professional knowledge of Forest Service employees who live in and adjacent to the communities was also used to describe community character.

[6]Among the 194 communities included in the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, 13 of them lie in the Ecogroup area. These communities include Bellevue, Cascade, Challis, Donnelly, Emmett, Hailey, Idaho City, Ketchum, New Meadows, Riggins, Shoshone, Stanley, and Weiser. In the 1998 county commissioner/mayor interviews, county commissioners from Valley, Boise, Camas, Ada, Blaine, Cassia, Adams, and Custer counties were interviewed, along with mayors from Ketchum and Fairfield. Summaries of the Harris community self-assessment and county commissioner/mayor interviews are included in the planning record.

In general, each community profile is organized to briefly describe:

- The community's location and major access routes;
- Its origin and the source of its name;
- Major services and employers;
- Its community self-assessment;
- The community's economic profile; and
- Observations of local county commissioners and/or mayors.

Community economic profiles and projections appear with three sub-tables. The first table shows what is termed the "Community Income Account." This table shows the total income of community residents (residents' income) divided according to source, inside or outside the community. Inside sources include labor and property income, while outside sources include property income and transfer payments. Where out-commuting is significant, an entry to capture this appears as outside labor income. The second sub-table shows jobs by industry, with industry detail at roughly the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2-digit level.[7] The final sub-table shows the labor income counterpart to the jobs sub-table. The total of labor income at the bottom of this table matches the same as shown in the inside income portion of the community income account.

Definitions for the terms used in the economic profile summaries are as follows:

Community Income Account: Total income of community residents (residents' income), divided according to source (inside or outside the community).

Residents' Income: The total before-tax income of persons living within the boundaries of the community. It can be thought of as income generated in the community, less the claims of in-commuters and absentee owners, plus the income of out-commuters, income from ownership of property outside the community, and transfer payments.

Labor Income: Sometimes called "earnings;" includes wages, salaries, and proprietors' income.

Jobs: Includes both full and part time, and refer to the annual average of monthly employment. Thus, a person who holds two part-time jobs for the full year will appear as two jobs, while two persons employed for six months each will appear in the table as one job.

Property Income: Income from the ownership of private held equities and real estate. Includes claims on the profit of corporations, and any other payments classed as dividends, interest, and rent. Includes private pension income.

Inside Property Income: Income generated on property located within the boundaries of the community. In rural communities this normally includes rental income on real estate, and the income of incorporated businesses located in the community. Inside property income excludes claims by non-residents (or absentee) owners. Thus, the property income of a locally owned grocery store or restaurant will be included, while that of a national chain will be excluded.

[7] A list of the SIC categories is included in the planning record.

Outside Property Income: Income generated outside the community, but claimed by community residents. It will include claims on outside corporate income, normally paid as dividends, capital gains and interest payments on corporate stocks and bonds, and mutual fund income, and so on. It will also include money market and other bank interest, and rental income on real estate located outside the community. Private pension income is included in outside property income.

Transfer Payments: Payments to community residents (normally by government) that do not result from current production, and for which no services are currently rendered. Examples include social security, veterans' payments, public assistance, and unemployment compensation.

Cascade

In 2000 Cascade had a population of 997. The community lies about 70 miles north of Boise and the surrounding Treasure Valley, and about 30 miles south of McCall. The town is bisected by State Highway 55, a major north-south route through southern Idaho. Cascade adjoins Lake Cascade (formerly Cascade Reservoir), which provides flood control, irrigation, and extensive summer and winter recreation.

Cascade was founded in 1912 by the consolidation of three communities: Van Wyck, Thunder City, and Crawford. The town was named for the Cascade Falls on the North Fork Payette River; the falls were largely obliterated with creation of Cascade Reservoir.

Today's Cascade includes one hospital, one school district, and one municipal airport, which also serve the backcountry interior of central Idaho. The community's largest employers is Valley County; a Boise Cascade Corporation sawmill, the town's largest employer, closed in June 2001. The Cascade Ranger District office of the Boise National Forest is also located in Cascade.

The effects of the Boise Cascade mill closure are not yet known. However, a policy review discussing employment and displacement among Northwest forest products workers was published in March 2000 (Carroll et al. 2000). This review found some common themes in different case studies of displaced wood products workers in the Pacific Northwest. For example, the studies suggest that social context, including family and community, play important roles in the lives of displaced workers, and to focus only on job creation and/or availability and wages misses important aspects of the situation.

In addition, the authors found that despite several years of studies:

> *" . . .we lack a unifying and satisfying theoretical explanation for predicting when rural blue-collar workers will choose when staying with an occupation and moving elsewhere to do so versus trying to find other work in their community of place. In many cases workers and their families do not perceive themselves to have clear choices at times of employment crisis, and decision making often takes place amid an excruciating welter of depression, conflicting considerations, and many uncertainties."* (Carroll et al. 2000)

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Cascade rated itself very high in regional attractiveness, quality of life, and community attractiveness (greater than 6.0 on the 1-7 relative scale). Cascade also gave itself a moderate rating in the degree to which it is linked economically, socially, and physically to neighboring communities. These links include but are not limited to social activities, work, and shopping.

The EMSI economic profile of Cascade includes the local communities of Round Valley, Clear Creek, Smiths Ferry, and Warm Lake, as well as Cascade. This profile shows a total of 878 jobs in the community in 2000, and labor income of $18,645,000. (Although the Boise Cascade mill did not close until 2001, the figures shown below for the year 2000 include the mill closure, to more fully reflect the current situation while retaining a consistent baseline year to allow comparison with other communities.) Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-a. Economic Profile of Cascade: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	18,645	21,700	24,828
Property income	4,405	5,127	5,866
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	8,248	9,599	10,983
Transfer payments	12,292	14,306	16,369
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	43,590	50,733	58,045
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
State and local government	256	273	288
Trade	124	139	152
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	84	90	100
Motels/eating, drinking	84	95	102
Medical/education/social services	57	70	79
Total Jobs in Community	878	961	1,038
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
State and local government	5,899	6,883	7,925
Federal government	2,328	2,707	3,109
Motels/eating and drinking	2,011	2,297	2,583
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1,727	2,008	2,409
Medical/education/social services	1,296	1,660	1,988
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	18,645	21,700	24,828

Phil Davis, Valley County Commissioner who lives in the Cascade area, sees more people and traffic in the Cascade area, especially on weekends. He also notes an increase in the number of retirees who have become residents. Davis sees a large number of part-time residents and

visitors, and an associated need to provide services—such as search and rescue, road maintenance, law enforcement and judicial services—to those who visit the area (including the National Forests). He notes that at least half of the felony prosecutions originate in actions undertaken on public lands (Davis 1998).

Challis

The community of Challis adjoins U.S. Highway 93, a primary access route from southern Idaho to northeastern Idaho and Montana. With a 2000 population of 909, Challis is the county seat of Custer County. The community lies about 60 miles south of Salmon, and about 55 miles northeast of Stanley.

Challis was founded in 1878 and became a trading center for miners in the Stanley Basin, Yankee Fork, Loon Creek, and Bayhorse. Connected to Custer by a toll road, the town was named for Alvan P. Challis, surveyor of the town site.

Challis today is served by a small airport, a general clinic, and school district. The community's largest employers are Hecla Mining and Thompson Creek Mining, followed by Challis Schools and the Forest Service.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Challis participants rated their community as high in regional attractiveness (6.14 on a 1 - 7 scale) but quite low in orientation towards the future (2.29).

The EMSI economic profile of Challis includes Challis and nearby Clayton. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 1,220 persons and labor income of $31,521,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-b. Economic Profile of Challis: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	31,521	34,661	37,790
Property income	2,602	2,861	3,119
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	7,311	8,040	8,765
Transfer payments	8,501	9,348	10,192
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	49,935	54,910	59,866
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Mining/sand and gravel	217	217	215
Agriculture and agricultural services	190	190	190
Federal government	116	132	147
Construction	107	117	127
Trade	98	106	114

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Total Jobs in Community	1,220	1,278	1,350
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Mining/sand and gravel	8,690	9,424	9,755
Agriculture and agricultural services	4,305	4,580	4,871
Federal government	4,129	4,858	5,626
Construction	2,293	2,585	2,894
Public utilities	2,064	2,181	2,232
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	31,521	34,661	37,790

Custer County Commissioners Melodie Baker, Ted Strickler and Lin Hintze see the commitment the citizens have to one another, the "barn-raising attitude" and county residents "being there for each other in any way possible" as the strengths of the county. By contrast, they also see as "pressure by agencies enforcing their regulations" and "pressure from the threat of designations such as endangered species chinook salmon, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Upper Columbia River Basin, etc." as the biggest changes in the county since the mid-1980s, noting that the county's "basic way of life has been eroded or destroyed," and "multiple use is no longer a benefit to the long-term resident" (Baker et al. 1998).

The commissioners also see a change in the county's social fabric:

> *"Our time is spent going to meetings trying to figure out how we are going to deal with another regulation, designation, or restriction on us. Personal interactions between agency personnel and resource users have become very strained from differences of opinion on how the public resource should be managed." (Baker et al. 1998)*

Council

Council is located along U.S. Highway 95, a major north-south route through Idaho. The county seat of Adams County, the community lies about 37 road miles southwest of McCall and about 50 miles northeast of Weiser. Council's 2000 population was 816.

Council was named for Native American councils held regularly near the town site, during which several tribes would trade, play sports, and fish for salmon. Homesteading began in 1876, and a post office was established in 1878. By 1899, the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad had been extended and Council included several permanent settlers.

Today's Council includes a small municipal airport, a hospital, two general clinics, and a school district. The community's largest employers are Adams County, the Council Community Hospital, Council School District #13, and the Payette National Forest.

The EMSI economic profile of Council includes Council and the nearby community of Indian Valley. This profile shows a total workforce of 1,103 persons and labor income of $29,042,000

in 2000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-c. Economic Profile of Council: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	29,042	31,796	34,696
Property income	2,205	2,414	2,635
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	8,482	9,254	10,067
Transfer payments	12,214	13,326	14,497
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	51,943	56,791	61,895
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	295	303	315
State and local government	184	197	211
Trade	105	116	127
Federal government	100	107	114
Construction	99	104	111
Total Jobs in Community	1,103	1,164	1,230
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agriculture services	6,796	7,409	8,189
Mining/sand and gravel	3,998	4,334	4,490
Federal government	3,910	4,345	4,833
State and local government	3,770	4,205	4,688
Wood and paper processing	3,598	3,795	3,996
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	29,042	31,796	34,696

Leon Newman, Adams County Commissioner who lives in Council, says that it has been difficult to attract business due to the lack of infrastructure within the county, and he notes that the area needs help in making major changes to the infrastructure if the economic base is to change. He also senses that the new jobs that have come to the area are primarily low paying, without benefits. Newman has also seen an influx of retirees to the area, seeking a more rural lifestyle (Newman 1998).

Crouch-Garden Valley

The communities of Crouch and Garden Valley lie about three miles apart, in a wide valley near the confluence of the Middle and South Forks Payette River. Crouch is an incorporated community with a population in 2000 of 154 persons. Both communities lie in Boise County, about 50 miles northeast of Boise and the surrounding Treasure Valley. The Banks-Lowman highway, widened and paved in the mid-1990s, adjoins the communities and provides year-round access between Banks and Lowman, as well as major access to central Idaho.

Established in 1934, Crouch was named for William Crouch. Garden Valley was founded by farmers who arrived in 1870 and named the town after the area's scenic yet fertile character. The EMSI economic profile of Crouch-Garden Valley includes the local community of Banks, as well as Crouch and Garden Valley. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 632 people and labor income of $13,073,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-d. Economic Profile of Crouch-Garden Valley: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	13,073	14,929	16,952
Property income	1,685	1,924	2,185
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	1,582	1,805	2,047
Transfer payments	2,741	3,127	3,546
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	19,082	21,784	24,730
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Motels/eating and drinking	98	106	113
Construction	94	103	113
Agriculture and agriculture services	94	96	99
State and local government	61	68	75
Federal government	55	62	69
Total Jobs in Community	632	690	751
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	3,247	3,540	3,873
Federal government	2,065	2,401	2,757
Construction	1,836	2,073	2,338
State and local government	1,319	1,539	1,772
Business services	1,031	1,297	1,558
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	13,073	14,929	16,952

With its proximity to Boise, Crouch-Garden Valley and other Boise County communities include many residents who work in the Treasure Valley. John Dyer, Boise County Commissioner notes that many county residents now work outside of the county, whereas in the past, many jobs came from the timber products industry located in the county (Dyer 1998).

Emmett

Emmett, the county seat of Gem County, adjoins the main Payette River. With a 2000 population of 5,490 persons, the community is located about 30 miles northwest of Boise and the

surrounding Treasure Valley, and is adjacent to State Highway 52, an east-west route between Horseshoe Bend and Ontario, Oregon.

The first wagon train of emigrants and prospectors entered the Payette Valley in 1862, crossing the Payette River where Emmett is now situated. A ferry was built in 1862, with a post office established a few years later. Emmett is named for Emmett Cahalan, the first white child born in the area.

Today, Emmett is served by one hospital, as well as a school district and municipal airport. The community's largest employers include Albertsons grocery and pharmacy, and Walter Knox Hospital. The town's former largest employer, a Boise Cascade sawmill, closed in June 2001.

The effects of the Boise Cascade mill closure are not yet known. However, a policy review discussing employment and displacement among Northwest forest products workers was published in March 2000 (Carroll et al. 2000). This review found some common themes in different case studies of displaced wood products workers in the Pacific Northwest. For example, the studies suggest that social context, including family and community, play important roles in the lives of displaced workers, and to focus only on job creation and/or availability and wages misses important aspects of the situation.

In addition, the authors found that despite several years of studies:

> *" . . .we lack a unifying and satisfying theoretical explanation for predicting when rural blue-collar workers will choose when staying with an occupation and moving elsewhere to do so versus trying to find other work in their community of place. In many cases workers and their families do not perceive themselves to have clear choices at times of employment crisis, and decision making often takes place amid an excruciating welter of depression, conflicting considerations, and many uncertainties."* (Carroll et al. 2000)

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Emmett participants rated themselves moderately high in all categories, especially regional attractiveness (6.63 on a 1-7 relative scale). The community rated itself lowest in autonomy (4.75), meaning that it is moderately linked to neighboring communities, from economic, social, and physical perspectives.

The EMSI economic profile of Emmett includes the local communities of Sweet, Ola, and Letha, as well as Emmett. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 5,366 people and labor income of $107,958,000. (Although the Boise Cascade mill did not close until 2001, the figures shown below for the year 2000 include the mill closure, to more fully reflect the current situation while retaining a consistent baseline year to allow comparison with other communities.) Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-e. Economic Profile of Emmett: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	107,958	118,349	129,606
Property income	10,536	11,550	12,649
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	23,367	25,616	28,053
Transfer payments	54,675	59,938	65,639
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	196,536	215,452	235,947
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	1,254	1,254	1,254
Trade	862	944	1,034
State and local government	556	596	637
Medical/education/social services	586	633	673
Construction	510	543	578
Total Jobs in Community	5,366	5,654	5,952
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	28,823	25,319	26,907
Construction	16,685	18,253	20,017
State and local government	13,259	14,786	16,486
Trade	11,014	12,324	13,820
Medical/education/social services	9,308	10,614	11,866
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	107,958	118,349	129,606

Fairfield

Fairfield is located along U.S. Highway 20, which is a primary access route between Boise, Treasure Valley and southwest Idaho, and the Ketchum/Sun Valley area and central Idaho. The community is located almost 60 miles northeast of Mountain Home, and nearly 50 miles southwest of Ketchum/Sun Valley. Fairfield is the county seat of Camas County, and in 2000 had a population of 395 persons.

The first settlers in the Fairfield area arrived in 1880, with many more following after the Reclamation Act of 1902 was passed. The original town (Old Soldier) was moved to the present town site when the railroad came through, and renamed as Fairfield, which described the surrounding Camas Prairie.

A small airport serves today's Fairfield. The largest employers include Soldier Mountain Resort, Camas County School District, Camas County, and the Country Kitchen/Inn restaurant.

Fairfield was not included in the 1996 Harris community self-assessment study.

The EMSI economic profile of Fairfield includes the nearby communities of Corral and Hill City, as well as Fairfield. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 642 persons and labor income of $14,216,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Camas County Commissioner Matt McLam, who lives in Fairfield, notes that, "Economics is the number one thing that needs improvement. It's slim pickings in Camas County and you've got to hustle to make a go of it" (McLam 1998). He described the "ripples" of economic and social changes that have occurred in recent years:

> *"In 1980, the sawmill quit taking lumber and eventually closed. Twenty-five to 35 men were working at the site. When the sawmill went, so did the railroad. With the railroad gone, the grain industry suffered. Many farmers switched to bailing hay, especially alfalfa hay for the dairy industry. Two years ago, when Hollywood star Bruce Willis bought the ski resort, you couldn't rent a post office box; you couldn't even find a place to rent. Lots of speculation forced up land prices, hurting farmers' prospects for buying land. Once the speculations ended, farms were owned by fewer people, and took in greater acreages. Now the area ships out a lot of dairy hay. The big farmers are more specialized than they once were." (McLam 1998)*

Table SO-f. Economic Profile of Fairfield: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	14,216	15,733	17,316
Property income	1,393	1,636	1,876
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	2,933	3,444	3,949
Transfer payments	3,517	4,044	4,681
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	22,060	24,858	27,821
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	149	149	149
Trade	87	98	110
State and local government	83	90	97
Motels/eating, drinking	79	93	106
Medical/educational/social services	55	63	70
Total Jobs in Community	642	701	757

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	6,814	7,242	7,696
State and local government	1,699	1,907	2,136
Federal government	1,312	1,467	1,639
Medical/educational/social services	926	1,123	1,320
Construction	681	773	870
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	14,216	15,733	17,316

Fairfield Mayor Fred Johnson also sees changes in Fairfield, noting that the community has become a "bedroom community" of the Wood River Valley (Ketchum/Sun Valley and environs). He also sees a need for jobs that "fit the community," wanting "opportunities for local kids to stay in the area to pursue careers" (Johnson 1998).

Gooding

Gooding, the county seat of Gooding County, is located about 30 road miles northwest of Twin Falls. The community is accessed via State Highway 46, about 12 miles north of Interstate 84, or via U.S. Highway 26, a major east-west route between Bliss and Arco, which adjoins the community on the south side. In 2000 the population of Gooding was 3,384 persons.

Today Gooding is served by a municipal airport, as well as a hospital and school system. The largest employers include the Idaho State School, which provides education for deaf and blind children and adolescents, the Gooding School District, and Gooding Rehabilitation and Living Center.

Gooding was not included in the 1996 Harris community self-assessment survey.

The economic profile of Gooding developed by EMSI shows a total workforce in 2000 of 3,338, with total labor income of $8,746,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-g. Economic Profile of Gooding: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	87,746	97,995	108,305
Property income	6,923	7,916	8,899
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	12,532	14,330	16,109
Transfer payments	2,301	2,589	2,941
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	109,502	122,830	136,254
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	652	671	683
State and local government	601	648	697
Medical/education/social services	447	510	566
Trade	405	455	509
Food processing	262	277	276
Total Jobs in Community	3,338	3,615	3,875
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	33,397	36,514	39,482
State and local government	12,975	14,563	16,313
Transportation	8,183	8,510	8,931
Medical/education/social services	7,181	8,638	10,080
Trade	6,713	7,710	8,829
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	87,746	97,995	108,303

Hailey-Bellevue

Hailey and Bellevue lie about four miles apart along State Highway 75, a primary access route between Twin Falls and south central Idaho, and the Ketchum/Sun Valley and points north. The communities are located about 40 miles north of Twin Falls, Idaho and about 12 miles south of Ketchum/Sun Valley. Hailey is the county seat of Blaine County. In 2000, Hailey had a population of 6,200 persons, while Bellevue included 1,876 residents.

Hailey is named for John Hailey, manager of the Utah, Idaho and Oregon State Company who donated the land for the town site in the early 1880s. The town was the center of the Mineral Hill Mining District, growing rapidly until the boom collapsed in 1889. Hailey served two terms as the Idaho Territory's delegate to the U.S. Congress. Bellevue was founded in 1880 after the discovery of the Minnie Moore Mine. In the 1880s, it was locally known as Gate City, because it provided access to the Wood River Valley. Bellevue was originally known as Biddyville, but the name was changed when the town served briefly as the county seat in the 1890s. Bellevue is French for "beautiful view."

Hailey and Bellevue today are served by a small airport, a hospital, and two part-time clinics. Hailey's largest employers include Power Engineers, a regional engineering firm, and the Blaine County School District. In Bellevue, School District #61, The Wood Connection cabinetmakers, and City of Bellevue employ the greater number.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment study, Hailey rated itself high in quality of life (6.60 on the 1.00 - 7.00 scale) and diversity (6.00), but lower in autonomy (4.60). Bellevue was not included in the Harris study.

The EMSI economic profile of Hailey-Bellevue includes both communities. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 4,607 and labor income of $134,468,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-h. Economic Profile of Hailey-Bellevue: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	134,468	155,270	177,156
Property income	32,052	36,874	41,628
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	59,795	68,791	77,661
Transfer payments	21,647	24,601	28,253
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	247,962	285,537	324,697
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
State and local government	860	928	998
Construction	706	776	846
Trade	532	602	676
Motels/eating, drinking	400	458	507
Medical/education/social services	332	385	430
Total Jobs in Community	4,607	5,074	5,533
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
State and local government	23,724	26,626	29,826
Construction	19,692	22,222	24,995
Medical/education/social services	14,657	17,923	21,063
Trade	13,288	15,369	17,650
Business services	13,02	15,970	18,829
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	134,468	155,70	177,156

Blaine County Commissioner Len Harlig notes that the county, which includes the Hailey/Bellevue area, continues to struggle with a lack of affordable housing. He also sees a change in the area's ways of doing business:

"Because of improvements in electronic communication technology, there has been an increase in residents who are capable of conducting business electronically. So there has been an increase in these well educated, more affluent permanent residents who remain here, but conduct their business elsewhere. The county does not encourage industrial businesses or large-scale industries, but does encourage communication and service companies." (Harlig 1998**)**

Idaho City

The county seat of Boise County, Idaho City's 2000 population was 458. Idaho City lies about 30 miles northeast of Boise and the surrounding Treasure Valley. Much of the community adjoins State Highway 21, a major northeast route from Boise to central Idaho.

Founded in 1862, Idaho City was the most important mining town in the Boise Basin, and was once the largest city in the Pacific Northwest. The post office was established in 1864.

Today's Idaho City includes one school district and medical services (no hospital). Idaho City's largest employers are the Boise National Forest (Idaho City Ranger District) and Boise County. Many Idaho City residents commute to jobs in Boise and other Treasure Valley communities.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Idaho City rated itself somewhat high in terms of regional attractiveness (5.83 on a relative 1-7 scale), with moderate ratings in other areas. The community rated itself lowest on the degree to which community residents work together to get things done (3.83), as well as leadership and local government effectiveness (4.17).

The EMSI economic profile of Idaho City includes the local communities of Centerville and Pioneerville, as well as Idaho City. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 724 people and labor income of $14,016,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-i. Economic Profile of Idaho City: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	14,016	16,204	18,602
Property income	1,543	1,784	2,048
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	2,364	2,731	3,134
Transfer payments	6,008	6,942	7,965
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	23,931	27,661	31,750

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
State and local government	189	212	235
Amusement and recreation	100	106	117
Motels/eating and drinking	82	88	94
Federal government	78	88	97
Construction	64	71	78
Total Jobs in Community	724	801	882
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
State and local government	4,103	4,787	5,512
Federal government	2,915	3,389	3,893
Amusement and recreation	1,426	1,590	1,849
Construction	1,252	1,421	1,613
Medical/education/social services	1,089	1,344	1,599
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	14,016	16,204	18,602

With its proximity to Boise, Idaho City and other Boise County communities include many residents who work in the Treasure Valley. John Dyer, Boise County Commissioner who lives in Idaho City, notes that many county residents now work outside of the county, whereas in the past, many jobs came from the timber products industry located in the county (Dyer 1998).

Ketchum-Sun Valley

The community of Ketchum is bisected by State Highway 75, which accesses the Ketchum/Sun Valley area and points north, from Twin Falls and other southern Idaho cities. The community of Sun Valley adjoins Ketchum to the northeast and is itself adjacent to the internationally famous Sun Valley ski and summer resort. In 2000 Ketchum's population was 3,003, while Sun Valley's 2000 population was 1,427. The communities are located in Blaine County, about 130 miles northeast of Boise and the Treasure Valley, and about 80 miles north of Twin Falls.

Ketchum is named for first settler David Ketchum, who built a cabin here in 1879. First called Leadville, the town was renamed when an 1880 application to establish a post office was denied because there were already several communities named Leadville.

The Ketchum/Sun Valley area is today served by an airport 12 miles to the south in Hailey, as well as a medical center in Sun Valley. Ketchum's largest employers include Atkinson's Market, the Sawtooth National Forest, Smith's Sport Optics, and Premier Resorts. In Sun Valley, the largest employers include the Sun Valley Resort, the Wood River Medical Center, and the Elkhorn Resort and Golf Club.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Ketchum participants rated their community extremely high in regional attractiveness (7.00 on a 1.00 to 7.00 scale), and lower in business attractiveness (4.33). Sun Valley was not included in the Harris study.

The EMSI economic profile of Ketchum/Sun Valley includes both communities. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 10,812 persons, with earnings of 427,366,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Ketchum Mayor Guy Coles notes that the Ketchum/Sun Valley area, once known largely for winter skiing, has been "discovered," with the summer season equally as popular as the winter (Coles 1998). Blaine County Commissioner Len Harlig notes several changes in Blaine County, which encompasses the Ketchum/Sun Valley communities. He sees a shift in population from Ketchum to Hailey, 12 miles to the south. He also sees a change in demographics and character:

> *"There has also been a change in demographics in the county. The population was very diverse in 1973, and it covered both ends of the spectrum, although all were fairly well educated, and all participated in the community. The diversity of population is decreasing. Lower income class and town 'characters' are being driven out by ordinances and rising property values. Some of the changes which are reducing population diversity are inadvertent, some are not.*
>
> *We in the county have become more regulated. There is less free exchange of ideas between parties, and the communication is becoming more lawyer vs. neighbor and vs. community, and less between neighbors and within the community. People have stopped talking with each other and have started talking at each other. There has been a shift to litigation, away from community vision, and more into self-serving vision." (Harlig 1998)*

Table SO-j. Economic Profile of Ketchum-Sun Valley: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	293,896	348,552	408,713
Property income	22,788	26,675	30,468
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	93,463	109,404	124,962
Transfer payments	17,219	20,968	25,201
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	427,366	505,599	589,344
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Motels/eating, drinking	2658	3,062	3,397
Trade	1,458	1682	1,902
Amusement and recreation	1,368	1,533	1,768
Construction	1,358	1,507	1,675
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,236	1,360	1,571
Total Jobs in Community	10,812	12,219	13,665

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Motels/eating, drinking	43,775	52,432	60,451
Construction	37,881	43,154	49,483
Trade	36,422	42,941	49,678
Amusement and recreation	37,659	44,520	54,012
Finance, insurance and real estate	35,086	41,965	52,339
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	293,896	348,552	408,713

McCall-Donnelly

The communities of McCall and Donnelly lie approximately 13 miles apart in Long Valley, along State Highway 55, part of a major north-south route through southern Idaho. In 2000, McCall's population was 2,084, while Donnelly's population was 138. The McCall-Donnelly community lies approximately 90-100 miles north of Boise and the surrounding Treasure Valley. McCall is located on the shores of Payette Lake, known regionally for its summer and winter recreation and scenery. In addition, Brundage Mountain, a winter and summer resort, lies about 5-10 miles northwest of McCall.

McCall is named for Thomas McCall, who first camped on the shores of Payette Lake in 1899. The town site was platted in 1901, and a permanent post office was established in 1905. Donnelly was settled about 1890, primarily by Finns. Donnelly grew substantially after the railroad came through in 1912.

Today a small airport, as well as a hospital and school district serve the McCall-Donnelly area. The community's largest employers include The Club restaurant and bar in Donnelly; and in McCall, the Payette National Forest, McCall-Donnelly Schools, the Whitetail Club, and the Brundage Mountain Resort.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Donnelly participants rated themselves quite high on the regional attractiveness scale (6.00 on a 1-7 relative scale), but quite low in autonomy (2.14), meaning that it sees itself highly linked to neighboring communities, from economic, social, and physical perspectives. McCall was not part of the Harris study.

In 2000 McCall adopted a Comprehensive Plan to " . . . integrate the concerns and expressions of the community into a document that recommends how the City should grow and develop." Through the planning process, local citizens developed as a desired future "a diverse small town united to maintain a safe, clean, healthy and attractive environment. A friendly, progressive community that is affordable and sustainable." Some specific environmental goals include preserving and enhancing the area's natural resources, with objectives such as creating an easily-accessible system of natural wildlife areas, open spaces and trails; encouraging recycling and conservation activities; and addressing air quality issues. Land use goals include retaining the rural character of the area surrounding the developed portion of McCall (City of McCall 2000).

The EMSI economic profile of McCall-Donnelly includes the two communities. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 4,420 people and labor income of $88,778,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industries are shown below.

Table SO-k. Economic Profile of McCall-Donnelly: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	88,461	102,309	116,730
Property income	9,280	10,733	12,246
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	27,792	32,127	36,641
Transfer payments	26,683	30,845	35,179
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	152,216	176,015	200,796
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Motels/eating and drinking	833	934	1,005
Construction	573	619	675
State and local government	439	439	477
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	322	343	381
Medical/educational/social services	313	379	432
Total Jobs in Community	4,403	4,811	5,253
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Federal government	12,438	14,462	16,610
Construction	11,289	12,527	14,088
State and local government	10,107	11,793	13,579
Motels/eating, drinking	7,655	8,892	9,979
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6,622	7,660	9,180
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	88,461	102,309	116,730

New Meadows

New Meadows is located near the intersection of U.S. Highway 95 and State Highway 55, which are together part of a major north-south route through Idaho. With a 2000 population of 533, the community is located in Adams County, about 12 miles northwest of McCall, 90 miles north of Boise and the Treasure Valley, and about 80 miles south of Grangeville.

When The New Meadows area was first settled in the 1860s and in the late 1870s, it was known as White's Mail Station. New Meadows itself began in 1910 as the northern terminus for the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad. It is named for the meadows surrounding the town.

New Meadows today is serviced by a small airport and a part-time general medical clinic. The community's largest employers include the Payette National Forest, the Evergreen lumber mill and electricity cogeneration plant, and J.I Morgan logging and trucking operation.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, New Meadows participants rated their community somewhat low in community attractiveness (3.63 on a 1-7 scale) but quite high in regional attractiveness (6.38).

The EMSI economic profile of New Meadows includes the nearby community of Old Meadows, as well as New Meadows. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 679 persons and labor income of $24,494,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-I. Economic Profile of New Meadows: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	24,494	26,363	28,267
Property income	1,467	1,579	1,693
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	6,120	6,569	7,026
Transfer payments	5,536	5,942	6,356
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	37,617	40,452	43,341
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Wood and paper processing	160	160	160
Agriculture and agricultural services	103	106	110
Construction	95	99	103
Federal government	72	77	83
Trade	63	70	76
Total Jobs in Community	679	711	741
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Wood and paper processing	10,679	11,265	11,862
Federal government	2,829	3,143	3,496
Agriculture and agricultural services	2,418	2,636	2,913
Mining/sand and gravel	1,999	2,167	2,245
Construction	1,844	1,970	2,117
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	24,494	26,363	28,267

Oakley Valley

Oakley Valley, which is marked by the community of Oakley, lies about 20 miles south of Interstate 84, and about 17 miles south of Burley, along State Highway 27. With a 2000 population of 668, the community is located in Cassia County, about 60 highway miles southeast of Twin Falls.

Named for stage station operator Thomas Oakley, Oakley was settled by Mormon families from Tooele, Utah in the late 1870s. A post office was established in 1876.

Oakley today is served by a hospital in Burley (17 miles north), and by a small municipal airport. The community provides summer access to the City of Rocks National Reserve, jointly managed by the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.

Oakley was not included in the 1996 Harris community self-assessment.

The EMSI economic profile of Oakley Valley includes Oakley and surrounding residents. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 421 persons and labor income of $12,871,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-m. Economic Profile of Oakley Valley: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	12,871	14,135	15,994
Property income	902	1,041	1,180
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	4,796	5,538	6,276
Transfer payments	7,874	8,907	10,199
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	26,444	29,621	33,049
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	126	126	126
Trade	69	76	83
State and local government	54	59	63
Mining/sand and gravel	52	52	52
Consumer services	32	36	40
Total Jobs in Community	421	449	474

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	5,919	6,290	6,685
Mining/sand and gravel	1,481	1,605	1,663
Trade	1,438	1,609	1,800
State and local government	1,277	1,436	1,610
Federal government	838	939	1,051
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	12,871	14,135	15,394

Raft River Valley

For the purposes of this socio-economic overview, the Raft River Valley includes the communities of Almo, Elba, and Malta, which lie south of State Highway 77. Malta, the northernmost of the three communities, lies about 30 miles southeast of Burley, and about 15 miles south of Interstate 84. Elba lies about 10 miles southwest of Malta, with Almo located about 12 miles south of Elba.

Almo was an early stage stop on the Boise-Kelton stage route; its post office was established in 1882. Located near the headwaters of Cassia Creek, Elba was settled by Mormons in 1871. Malta's post office was established in 1883. The town was named for the Isle of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Raft River Valley communities are located in Cassia County. Malta's population in 2000 was 177 persons. No comparable population figures for Almo or Elba are readily available.

The Raft River Valley was not included in the 1996 Harris community self-assessment.

The EMSI economic profile of the Raft River Valley includes Almo, Elba, and Malta. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 643 persons and labor income of $23,237,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-n. Economic Profile of Raft River Valley: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	23,237	25,297	27,196
Property income	1,556	1,833	2,110
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	3,718	4,378	5,039
Transfer payments	7,474	8,526	9,826
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	35,986	40,033	44,170
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	304	304	304
State and local government	53	57	62
Public utilities	53	55	55
Amusement and recreation	37	45	51
Motels/eating, drinking	35	51	61`
Total Jobs in Community	643	688	721
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and agricultural services	14,287	15,187	16,137
Public utilities	2,830	2,983	3,062
State and local government	1,245	1,400	1,571
Publishing and communications	1,102	1,227	1,268
Trade	626	724	820
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	23,237	1,400	1,571

Riggins

Riggins is located in Idaho County, and in 2000 had a population of 410. The community is bisected by U.S. Highway 95, a major north-south route through Idaho. Riggins lies next to the Main Salmon River, about 45 miles south of Grangeville and 45 miles northwest of McCall.

Riggins was founded in the early 1900s as a trade and mail center for local stockmen and mining camps; a post office was established in 1901. The town is named for prominent businessman and first postmaster Richard L. Riggins. Riggins today includes a general medical clinic, and the community's largest employers are the Nez Perce National Forest, School District 241, and The Family Foods grocery store.

The 1996 Harris community study included an in-depth assessment of 10 communities in the Interior West, including Riggins. Riggins participants in this study noted an overall change in natural resource policy, particularly at the federal level, that had reduced the levels of resource availability and utilization. Some recreation increase associated with outfitting and river use was

also noted, as was a perceived transition to more of a retirement/public-assistance community. The study also found a definite distrust of the federal government in Riggins. In the Harris community self-assessment, Riggins participants rated their community high in regional attractiveness (6.50 on a 1-7 scale) and lowest in community services and autonomy (4.38).

The economic EMSI profile of Riggins includes Riggins and the nearby communities of Lucile and Pollock. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 643 people and labor income of 13,296,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-o. Economic Profile of Riggins: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	13,296	14,918	16,509
Property income	1,450	1,663	1,869
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	3,918	4,493	5,049
Transfer payments	1,205	1,353	1,531
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	19,869	22,427	24,957
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Motels/eating and drinking	128	144	157
Federal government	89	98	106
Trade	80	89	97
State and local government	70	77	83
Agriculture and agricultural services	70	70	70
Total Jobs in Community	643	696	742
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Federal government	3,449	3,926	4,443
State and local government	1,559	1,781	2,020
Construction	1,558	1,724	1,899
Trade	1,424	1,605	1,803
Motels/eating, drinking	1,079	1,265	1,435
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	13,296	14,918	16,509

Stanley

The community of Stanley is located near the intersection of State Highway 21, a major northeast route from Boise and the Treasure Valley to central Idaho, and State Highway 75, which accesses central Idaho from Twin Falls and other southern Idaho cities. With a 2000 year-round population of 100, the community is located in Custer County, about 130 miles northeast of Boise, nearly 140 miles north of Twin Falls, and about 55 miles southwest of Challis.

Stanley was named for John Stanley, the oldest man in an 1863 prospecting party. A post office was established in 1892.

Stanley today is served by a small airport and part-time medical clinic. The community provides primary access to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Stanley participants rated their community high in mean quality of life (6.67 on a 1.00 - 7.00 scale) but low in business attractiveness (2.67).

The EMSI economic profile of Stanley includes the nearby communities of Sunbeam and Obsidian, as well as Stanley. This profile shows a total workforce in 2000 of 256 persons and labor income of $4,538,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO-p. Economic Profile of Stanley: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	4,538	5,246	5,977
Property income	698	806	919
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	905	1,046	1,192
Transfer payments	1,195	1,382	1,575
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	7,336	8,479	9,662
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Motels/eating, drinking	88	100	110
Amusement and recreation	47	55	63
State and local government	31	35	39
Trade	30	32	34
Federal government	24	27	30
Total Jobs in Community	256	288	318

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Federal government	1,595	1,877	2,174
Trade	897	982	1,077
Motels/eating, drinking	669	792	903
State and local government	477	563	654
Transportation	396	433	475
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	4,538	5,246	5,977

Custer County Commissioners Melodie Baker, Ted Strickler, and Lin Hintze believe that while recreation increases have helped by providing some jobs, they have also "provided pressures on the county to provide more services in law enforcement, emergency services, and more pressure on how the public lands are used and by whom." (Baker et al. 1998)

Treasure Valley (Boise, Nampa, Caldwell, and surrounding communities)

For the purposes of this social assessment, the Treasure Valley includes the incorporated communities[8] of Ada and Canyon Counties, which encompass the burgeoning urban/suburban corridor near Idaho's capital city of Boise. This corridor has seen rapid and dramatic growth in the last several years; for example, the population of Eagle nearly tripled in the 1990-2000 period (from 3,327 to 11,085 persons), while Meridian increased by more than two and one-half times in the same time period (1990 population of 9,596 to 34,919 residents in 2000).

With a post office established in 1863, Boise was named for the Boise River, which in turn was named by French-Canadian explorers and trappers for the variety of trees (les bois) growing along its banks. Nampa was named after a Shoshoni Indian known as Namp-Puh, with a post office founded in 1887. The town site of Caldwell was platted in 1883 by the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company, headed by Kansas Senator C.A. Caldwell. Named for the nearby-nesting bald eagle, Eagle had a post office chartered in 1908. Meridian's post office was established in 1898, and the town was named for the Meridian Lodge, itself named after the base meridian of the Boise survey, which passed through this spot.

Today Boise and the Treasure Valley are accessed by a full-service airport in Boise, and many communities have relatively easy access to Interstate 84, part of the nationwide interstate highway system. An increasing share of the Treasure Valley's economy is tied to the burgeoning but volatile high-tech industry. Boise's largest employers include Micron and Hewlett-Packard, while Meridian and Nampa are home to the Micron Customer Service Center and Micron Electronics, respectively. The Treasure Valley (Ada and Canyon Counties) includes the highest population of Hispanics in the state; the Hispanic population in Ada County has doubled since 1990 (Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs 1999).

[8] Boise, Eagle, Garden City, Kuna, Meridian, Star, Caldwell, Greenleaf, Melba, Middleton, Nampa, Notus, Parma and Wilder.

Vern Bisterfeldt, Ada County Commissioner who lives in the Treasure Valley, believes that the major changes in the area's way of life are the growth in the diversity of people and what they like to do for recreation. He sees an "ever-increasing need an desire for recreational areas and undeveloped areas (i.e., open space)" (Bisterfeldt 1998).

No economic profile was developed for Boise or any other community in the Treasure Valley, because from an economic standpoint, these communities have relatively less potential for substantial impacts from National Forest management (Robison and Gneiting 1999). However, they are an important source of the demand for recreation and amenity values (such as scenery) provided by the Ecogroup National Forests.

Twin Falls

Twin Falls lies just north of the Snake River, adjacent to Interstate 84. The community is the county seat of Twin Falls County, and is located approximately 130 miles southeast of Boise and the surrounding Treasure Valley. The community also adjoins U.S. Highway 93, a major north-south route between Nevada, central Idaho and Montana; and U.S. Highway 30, which parallels Interstate 84. Twin Falls had a 2000 population of 34,469.

Twin Falls was founded in 1903 by I.B. Perrine, a promoter of the Twin Falls Investment Company. A post office was established in 1904. Most early settlers were businessmen and farmers from the Midwest.

The community's largest employers include the Magic Valley Medical Center, Lamb Weston food processing, the College of Southern Idaho, and Amalgamated Sugar Company. Twin Falls is also served by a municipal airport, three hospitals and five general clinics.

No economic profile was developed for Twin Falls, because from an economic standpoint, this community has relatively less potential for substantial impacts from National Forest management (Robison and Gneiting 1999). However, the community provides an important source of the demand for recreation and amenity values (such as scenery) provided by the Ecogroup National Forests.

Weiser

Weiser adjoins U.S. Highway 95, a major north-south route near the western Idaho border, just north of the Snake River. Weiser is the county seat of Washington County, and is located approximately 20 miles north of Ontario, Oregon, and about 70 miles northwest of Boise and the surrounding Treasure Valley. In 2000 Weiser had a population of 5,343.

The community's largest employers include Appleton Produce, Inc., Champion Home Builders, the Weiser Care Center, and the Weiser Memorial Hospital. Weiser is also served by a municipal airport and a general medical clinic.

In the 1996 Harris community self-assessment, Weiser participants rated their community high in community dependence attractiveness (6.40 on a 1-7 scale) and lowest in business attractiveness (3.60).

The EMSI economic profile of Weiser shows a total workforce in 2000 of 4,333 persons and labor income of $78,802,000. Summaries of the Community Income Account and the community's major industrial sectors are shown below.

Table SO- q. Economic Profile of Weiser: 2000 – 2010

Community Income Account	2000	2005	2010
Inside Income ($1,000)			
Labor income	78,802	86,665	95,180
Property income	8,803	10,066	11,317
Outside Income ($1,000)			
Property income	15,600	17,839	20,057
Transfer payments	46,992	52,935	60,404
Total Residents' Income ($1,000)	150,196	167,504	186,958
Jobs by Industry (Top 5 Sectors)			
Agriculture and related services	789	797	803
Trade	763	836	916
State and local government	507	543	581
Medical/education/social services	487	526	559
Construction	321	342	363
Total Jobs in Community	4,333	4,566	4,811
Labor Income by Industry ($1,000) (Top 5 Sectors)			
Trade	13,256	14,833	16,633
Agriculture and related services	11,710	12,576	13,465
State and local government	11,388	12,693	14,146
Medical/education/social services	8,592	9,793	10,944
Construction	7,267	7,936	8,705
Total Labor Income by Industry ($1,000)	78,802	86,665	95,180

Indicators

In the Forest Plan Revision process, indicators are selected to measure the effects of the Forest Plan revision alternatives on the social and economic environment. The following are the social and economic indicators that will be "tracked" for the alternatives. These indicators correspond to variables identified in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 1972.1 and 1973.2, and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.17, for social and economic analysis.

These eight variables include:

- Population
- Employment
- Income
- Lifestyles
- Attitudes, beliefs and values
- Social organization
- Land-use patterns
- Civil rights.

For the population indicator, current and projected populations for the 17 counties and 19 communities studied in detail are included earlier in this section. Employment and income are also reported for the 19 communities.

For three of the indicators (lifestyles; social organization, land-use patterns), the discussion is organized to reflect three groups of the 19 communities described earlier. These groups include two urban communities (the Treasure Valley and Twin Falls), urban-adjacent communities (McCall-Donnelly, Ketchum-Sun Valley, Hailey-Bellevue, Idaho City, Crouch-Garden Valley, Emmett and Cascade), and rural communities (Gooding, New Meadows, Council, Riggins, Fairfield, Challis, Stanley, Oakley Valley, Raft River Valley and Weiser).

For the remaining two indicators (attitudes, beliefs, and values; and civil rights), the discussion is organized to reflect the Ecogroup area counties and communities as a whole. The "Ecogroup as a whole" was selected as the unit of measure because there is no specific data for which these indicators could be evaluated by a community (or groups of communities).

Lifestyles

Information about lifestyles in the Ecogroup area was drawn from this section's earlier discussions regarding ICBEMP, as well as county and community population changes, and county commissioner and mayor interviews.

The ICBEMP identified 12 rural-based lifestyles in the Columbia Basin. Although these 12 "lifestyle segments" are diverse, ranging from small-town, blue-collar families to retirement town seniors, they seem to share a common characteristic—an attraction to the natural setting of their communities. As noted earlier in this discussion, rural county commissioners cite the "natural beauty" of their area, as well as the wildlife and recreational opportunities. Many express a desire to continue a "multiple-use" way of life, while recognizing that economic diversity and economic development is necessary.

More urban areas, including the Treasure Valley, note dramatic growth, with newcomers originating both from within and outside Idaho. In these areas, an increasing share of the economy is tied not to resource-related employment, but to the burgeoning high-tech industry. A recent county commissioner believes that the major changes in this area's way of life are growth

in diversity of people and their recreation preferences. He sees an ever-increasing need and desire for recreational areas and undeveloped areas. Although no county commissioner or mayor from the Twin Falls locale was interviewed, it is likely similar trends are occurring in this growing urban area.

Attitudes, Beliefs, and Values

Information about attitudes, beliefs and values in the Ecogroup area was drawn from this section's earlier discussions regarding ICBEMP, as well as county and community population changes, county commissioner and mayor interviews, and public opinions gathered through surveys and comments on environmental documents (including ICBEMP).

The environment and public lands are of great interest to many Westerners, including those in Idaho and the Ecogroup area. As noted earlier in this discussion, a 1994 survey conducted by three western universities indicated that the most important factor concerning the future of public lands was resources for future generations. The 1986 Governor's Task Force on Idahoans Outdoors found that the vast majority of respondents listed "preserving access to public lands for recreation use" as an outdoor recreation issue of great importance.

However, while there may be widespread interest in environmental and public land issues, there is often little agreement on how to resolve these issues, or what the outcome should be. As noted earlier in this discussion, while some believe National Forest timber harvest provides high-paying employment and sustainable family incomes, others argue that timber harvest creates environmental degradation, and that economic and population growth in the Northwest is and should be tied to natural landscapes and environmental features. Others see many environmental issues tied to what is perhaps a more fundamental issue—whether or not state and county officials should dictate the uses of public lands within a state.

With changing demographics and economies in many parts of the Ecogroup area, county commissioners and mayors articulate the shifts and challenges their communities face. At the same time, many are proud of their counties, communities and surroundings, and want to retain viable communities for the future. Many cite a commitment of community members to help each other. Many also express a desire to continue a "multiple-use" way of life, while recognizing that economic diversity and economic development is necessary.

Social Organization

Information about social organization in the Ecogroup area was drawn from this section's earlier discussions regarding ICBEMP, as well as county commissioner and mayor interviews.

A previous part of this discussion includes "resilience ratings" for counties and communities, as evaluated by the ICBEMP, for many counties and communities within the Ecogroup area. According to ICBEMP studies, some counties may show low or moderate economic and socio-economic resilience, while small communities within these counties have moderately high or high community resilience (for example, Cascade in Valley County).

At the same time, counties and communities note the effect of recent growth and change, citing less free exchange of ideas, and less time with neighbors and friends (and more time at meetings). In some urban-adjacent areas, such as Boise County or the Fairfield area, small towns have become "bedroom communities," providing more affordable housing for urban workers, or providing increased services for part-time residents and visitors.

Also noted was a "ripple effect" in communities of recent economic and social changes. For example, in Fairfield, the 1980 closure of a local sawmill directly or indirectly affected the railroad, the dairy industry, and an increase in the size and specialization of farms. In many counties, declining 25 percent funds have resulted in fewer funds available for schools and roads, especially because an alternative source of funding, property tax, is subject to an annual 3 percent cap on increases.

Several commissioners feel that there are changes in the way public-land decisions are made, believing that local land managers have less authority and management discretion than they have in the past, and that decisions are now made or strongly influenced by upper levels of the Forest Service, and/or regulatory agencies, environmental groups, and the courts.

Land-Use Patterns

Information about land-use patterns in the Ecogroup area was drawn from this section's earlier discussions regarding ICBEMP, as well as county population changes, and statistics regarding county land ownership.

The ICBEMP noted that within the Interior Columbia River Basin (including the Southwest Idaho Ecogroup), the region followed the national trend, with the bulk of recent growth occurring at the urban centers. In 10 of the Ecogroup area counties, more than 50 percent of their land is owned by the federal government, and in seven of 17 counties, more than 70 percent of the land is in federal ownership.

Civil Rights

Information about civil rights in the Ecogroup area was drawn from this section's earlier discussions of state and county demographics, as well as personal contacts.

Although Idaho and the Ecogroup area remain largely white and Anglo-Saxon, the state is becoming racially more diverse. Hispanics comprise 6.8 percent of the state's population, but the Hispanic population increased by about 50 percent from 1990 to 1996. Canyon County, which lies within the Ecogroup socioeconomic overview area, includes 25 percent of Idaho's Hispanic population. Although few data are available, there is a sense that the state's Hispanics use and relate to National Forests in ways similar to Idaho's predominantly white population.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

As noted earlier, eight indicators have been selected to measure the effects of the Forest Plan Revision alternatives on the social and economic environment. These indicators correspond to variables identified in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 1972.1 and 1973.2, and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 1909.17, for social and economic analysis. They include population; employment; income; lifestyles; social organization; land-use patterns; attitudes, beliefs and values; and civil rights.

For the population indicator, estimated figures are reported for the 17 counties described in the "Current Condition" section of this chapter. For the employment and income indicators, estimated figures are reported for 17 of the 19 communities studied in depth, again under each alternative. Employment and income were not reported for the Treasure Valley and Twin Falls, because these urban communities generally have social, rather than direct economic, ties to the Ecogroup National Forests.

For three of the indicators (lifestyles, social organization, land-use patterns), the discussion is organized to reflect three groups of the 19 communities described earlier. These groups include two urban communities (the Treasure Valley and Twin Falls), urban-adjacent communities (McCall-Donnelly, Ketchum-Sun Valley, Hailey-Bellevue, Idaho City, Crouch-Garden Valley, Emmett and Cascade), and rural communities (Gooding, New Meadows, Council, Riggins, Fairfield, Challis, Stanley, Oakley Valley, Raft River Valley and Weiser).

Community groups were developed based largely on two factors: population, and location in an urban, urban-adjacent or rural county. For the purposes of the socio-economic overview and this discussion, an urban community has more than 3,000 residents. An urban-adjacent community is typically located in an urban-adjacent county, with populations near or above 1,000 residents. Rural communities typically are located in rural counties, with populations below 1,000 people. There are some exceptions: Riggins, the Oakley Valley and Raft River Valley all lie within counties that are adjacent to urban areas, but these communities were placed in the rural group to reflect their relatively small size and somewhat isolated location. By contrast, McCall-Donnelly and Cascade lie within a rural county, but they were placed in the urban-adjacent group to reflect their proximity to State Highway 55, a major north-south route from the Treasure Valley.

For the remaining two indicators (attitudes, beliefs and values; and civil rights), the discussion is organized to reflect the Ecogroup area counties and communities as a whole. The "Ecogroup as a whole" was selected as the unit of measure because there is no specific data for which these indicators could be evaluated by community, or groups of communities.

Population

Table SO-3, included in the "Current Conditions" portion of this section, shows population figures for each of the 17 counties projected for the years 2010, and 2020. These population figures are not expected to vary by alternative. This population information is summarized from

the 1999 *Affected Economic Environment and Baseline for the No-Action Alternative*, developed by EMSI for the Forest Plan Revision process, and updated in 2002. This document is available in the planning record.

Table SO-3 lists historic population estimates (1970 to 2000) for the 17 counties, along with the median of two sets of population projections, from now until the year 2020. Historic population estimates are derived from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System. In developing the median population projection, the first set of projections used are those established by the ICBEMP, which assumed that jobs follow population (and populations are attracted according to the level of natural amenities). The second set of projections were developed by Idaho Power, a standard source for population and economic projections in Idaho (Robison and Gneiting1999). The Idaho Power projections are assembled using the traditional assumption: population follows jobs, and jobs follow economic opportunity (Robison and Gneiting 1999).

Lifestyles

Urban Communities - Under all alternatives, urban communities would be expected to continue to grow, with newcomers originating both from within and outside Idaho. In these areas, an increasing share of the economies would continue to be tied not to resource-related employment, but to the burgeoning high-tech industry and other sectors. Growth in the diversity of people and their recreation preferences would be expected to continue. It is likely that the urban communities would continue to look to the Ecogroup National Forests to provide an increased need and desire for recreational areas and undeveloped areas, under any alternative.

Urban-Adjacent Communities - Under Alternatives 1B, 2, 3, and 7, urban-adjacent communities would likely continue to experience the effects of growth and change. Areas such as Boise County or the community of Fairfield would likely continue to function in part as "bedroom communities," providing more affordable housing for urban workers, or providing increased services for part-time residents and visitors. Because these alternatives would allow for more commodity production than Alternatives 4 or 6, Alternatives 1B, 2, 3 and 7 would also allow a mix of lifestyles in these communities that would include millworkers and ranchers as well as part-time residents and commuters.

Under Alternatives 4 and 6, opportunities for mill worker and/or ranching lifestyles would be less than under Alternatives 1B, 2, 3 and 7. However, Alternatives 4 and 6 might enhance the attractiveness of urban-adjacent communities for some commuters, because these alternatives would include reduced levels of human activities in forest and grassland settings. Under Alternative 5, opportunities for mill worker and/or ranching lifestyles would be greater than under any other alternative.

Rural Communities - Under Alternatives 1B, 2, 3 and 7, rural communities would likely continue to provide some opportunities for mill worker and ranching lifestyles; however, these communities would also likely continue to look for opportunities to diversify their economies. Under Alternatives 4 and 6, there would be reduced opportunities for mill worker and ranching lifestyles. Because these communities are generally more isolated than urban or urban-adjacent

communities, mill worker and ranching lifestyles may or may not be replaced by those of recreationists, telecommuters or part-time residents, depending in part on the level of future advances in technology and transportation. In addition, Alternatives 4 and 7, with their relatively large program of prescribed fire and wildland fire use for resource benefits, may provide increased opportunities for seasonal firefighting lifestyles, and, at the same time, may produce increased smoke, which may be undesirable to residents and visitors. Under Alternative 5, rural communities would likely provide greater opportunities for mill worker and ranching lifestyles than under any other alternative.

Social Organization

Urban Communities - As noted in the Current Conditions section, Ada, Canyon and Twin Falls Counties, which contain the urban communities of the Treasure Valley and Twin Falls, respectively, are considered by the ICBEMP to have a high level of socio-economic resiliency, with low or moderate timber/forage importance. Consequently, no change in the social organization of the urban communities would be expected under any alternative.

Urban-Adjacent Communities - As noted in the Current Conditions section, the urban-adjacent communities within the Ecogroup exhibit a range of socio-economic resiliency ratings, with many depicted as having a "high" level of resilience. Under Alternatives 1B, 2, 3 and 7, urban-adjacent communities would likely continue to experience the effects of growth and change, and some may continue to function in part as "bedroom communities." As noted in the interviews with county commissioners and mayors, these changes may include less free exchange of ideas, and less time with neighbors and friends. However, given the high socio-economic resilience of many of these communities, they might be able to accommodate and resolve potential conflicts more quickly than other communities. Under Alternatives 4 and 6, social organization in urban-adjacent communities could shift to patterns associated with commuters, more than under the other alternatives. Under Alternative 5, urban-adjacent communities would likely retain a social organization centering around commodity-based lifestyles, while accommodating those lifestyles associated with commuters, part-time residents, and recreationists.

Rural Communities - As noted in the Current Conditions section, rural communities within the Ecogroup also exhibit a range of socioeconomic resiliency ratings. However, the March 2000 ICBEMP SDEIS recognized that small rural communities were of particular focus, finding that these communities were, as a whole, more subject to potential effects from external forces such as changing technology, population fluxes, and changes in historical land use policies, including those currently underway in the Forest Service.

Under Alternatives 1B, 5 and 7, rural communities would likely retain a social organization centering around commodity-based lifestyles. Under the remaining alternatives, social organization would likely be centered around commodity-based lifestyles to a lesser extent. Under Alternatives 4 and 7, however, there may opportunities for seasonal, fire-related lifestyles, given the emphasis on prescribed fire and prescribed natural fire under this alternative. Alternatives 4 and 6 (and to a lesser extent 2, 3 and 7) provide opportunities for community social organizations that revolve around (or extensively incorporate) nonmotorized and motorized recreation, perhaps more than commodity-based lifestyles.

Land Use Patterns

Urban Communities - The ICBEMP noted that within the Interior Columbia River Basin (including the Ecogroup area), the region followed the national trend, with the bulk of recent growth occurring at the urban centers. Within Idaho, urban areas are expected to grow faster than rural areas. Since these areas contain less National Forest land than urban-adjacent or rural areas, this growth pattern would be expected to continue regardless of alternative.

Urban-Adjacent Communities - As noted in the Current Conditions section, urban-adjacent areas have grown more than rural areas, but less so than urban areas. Blaine, Boise, Elmore, and Valley Counties encompass the urban-adjacent communities (McCall-Donnelly, Ketchum-Sun Valley, Hailey-Bellevue, Idaho City, Crouch-Garden Valley, Emmett and Cascade), and each of these counties have 70 percent or more of their land base in federal management.

Under Alternatives 1B, 2 and 3, urban-adjacent communities would likely continue to experience the effects of growth and change while retaining some commodity-based economy, and some may continue to function in part as "bedroom communities." This may result in new home construction scattered or clustered on private land throughout the county, changing land use patterns from rural to those more typically associated with wildland interface.

Under Alternatives 4 and 6, the extent of wildland interface may increase, if commuters and part-time residents are attracted in particular by the nonmotorized and/or roadless opportunities presented by these alternatives. Under Alternative 5, the urban-adjacent communities would likely see an increase in a commodity-based economy, perhaps making local surroundings less attractive for commuters and part-time residents, with less change in land use patterns. Under Alternative 7, there may be an increase in a commodity-based economy as restoration activities occur; although these activities might produce some short-term conditions that are less attractive to part-time residents and commuters, in the long term these activities might result in a forest landscape, sought by many residents, that is less susceptible to uncharacteristic fires or insect/disease events.

Rural Communities - As noted in the Current Conditions secton, rural areas within the Ecogroup area are expected to grow only slightly over the next few decades. Like the urban-adjacent areas, many of the rural areas encompass large areas of federally-managed land. Under Alternatives 1B, 2 and 3, land use patterns would likely remain the same, with a mix of managed and unmanaged land. Under Alternative 5, there would likely continue to be a mix of managed and unmanaged land, with a greater percentage of managed land than under the remaining alternatives. Under Alternatives 4, 6 and 7, there might be some shift to wildland interface areas as new residents, attracted to nonmotorized recreation and/or roadless features, move in. However, despite the increase in locationally independent lifestyles such as telecommuting or entrepreneuring, it has been difficult to discern anything like a rural renaissance in Idaho.

Attitudes, Beliefs and Values

Under all alternatives, Ecogroup area counties and communities would likely continue to exhibit widespread interest in natural resources and public land issues, as well as diversity in attitudes, beliefs, and values about these resources and issues. Although many counties and communities have faced, and will likely continue to face shifts and challenges, many are proud of their communities, counties and surroundings, and want to retain viable communities for the future.

Civil Rights

Under all alternatives, it is likely that Idaho and the Ecogroup area will become racially more diverse (particularly in terms of Hispanic population increase), while remaining largely white and Anglo-Saxon. Although few data are available, there is a sense that the state's Hispanics use and relate to National Forests in ways similar to Idaho's predominantly white population, and that this relationship would likely continue regardless of the Forest Plan alternative selected.

Employment and Income

Differences across Forest Service management alternatives are reflected in differences in Forest outputs. Three broad output types are considered: timber, range, and recreation. Community economies in the vicinity of Forest Service lands are in varying degrees dependent on these outputs. This discussion includes estimates of the impact of Forest Service management alternatives on the jobs and incomes of nearby communities. The need to assess community economic impacts is spelled out in Forest Planning regulations (40 CFR 1502.15 and 36 CFR 219.11(a) and 219.12(e)), and relevant portions of the Forest Service Handbook.

Timelines in Forest Planning vary, depending on what Forest Service outputs are tracked, and why they are projected. Timber inventory, for example, responds to management directions in ways that can be predicted several decades into the future. On the other hand, recreation projections for as short a time frame as five or 10 years require substantial conjecture regarding such variables as population movements and the public's taste for outdoor recreation.

Timeline for Reporting Economic Impacts

The timeline for projecting baseline economic activity is rather short as well. Accordingly, in consultation with Forest Planning staff, it was decided to estimate community-level economic impacts for the first decade only, and to report these impacts at five-year intervals. Thus, community jobs and earnings are reported for 2000, 2005, and 2010. In the case of 2000, a single set of observations estimate current values. For 2005 and 2010 several estimates of job and earnings are displayed, specifically, one set for each of the management alternatives.

Community-Level Economic Impact Models

To estimate Forest Service management actions on community jobs and incomes, an economic impact model for each of the Forest Service-affected communities was constructed. Aside from tracking data shown in the community economic profiles in the Affected Environment section, the impact models provide for the estimation of "economic multiplier effects." Multiplier effects are well recognized in the regional economic literature. They occur when output changes in one

sector (e.g., sawmills or restaurants) lead to changes in the outputs of other sectors. These associated changes occur through changes in business purchases, and through changes in consumer spending of affected workers.

In general, the community-level impact models used in the analyses presented in this report were constructed according to procedures documented in the journal article: "Community Input-Output Models for Rural Area Analysis: with an Example from Central Idaho," *Annals of Regional Science*, 31(3), 325-351.

Forest Service offices and operations are an important source of jobs and earnings in many rural communities, including several of those in this FEIS. An accounting of Forest Service jobs at communities has been completed, and while numbers are included in the "Federal Government" sector of the community economic models (see community economic profiles includes in the Affected Environment section). Their specific impact in community economies, and change across alternatives, has been estimated in the analysis completed for the FEIS.

The alternatives also project varying degrees of forest restoration. These include removal of brush and undergrowth, thinning, road reconstruction and/or obliteration, and a variety of other activities aimed at changing the condition of the forest and improving forest and ecosystem health. These activities involve equipment and labor (often involving the logging and/or road construction sectors directly), and they can provide a substantial boost to rural economies, especially where there are job and earnings losses due to Forest Service output reductions elsewhere. Although the specific impact of restoration activities was not estimated in the economic analysis completed for this FEIS, the ICBEMP SDEIS analysis estimated that the number of full-time forestry workers required for precommercial thinning was based on one job per $43,125 of expenditures. This ratio was then converted to one job per 500 acres based on per-acre thinning costs. Range restoration jobs were also based on one job per $43,125 of expenditures (ICBEMP 2000a). Using the ICBEMP formula, if an alternative has, for example, 8,070 acres of precommercial thinning over a decade,[9] an estimated 16 full-time jobs could be created over that 10-year period, at a cost of nearly $690,000.

The Impact of Forest Service Range Management on Local Economies

Forest Service livestock summer range supports jobs and incomes in community economies. Beyond jobs in the livestock sector, range supports additional jobs in community economies through the action of multiplier effects discussed in the previous section. These multiplier effects are estimated with the aid of the community economic impact models.

Data showing livestock grazing allotments and the location of permittees were obtained from Forest Service Range staff. It is assumed that summer range size, and suitability or capability is a limiting factor in sheep and cattle herd size and grazing season. In other words, it is assumed that there are no practical substitutes for summer range, and any reductions in summer grazing allotments are directly met by corresponding reductions in herd size and/or use and livestock sector employment. For modeling purposes, numbers of head months were estimated for each alternative to allow for a basis of comparison. That is not to say that these are to be the exact

[9] A total of 8,070 acres of precommercial thinning for the first decade of the planning horizon is indicated for the Boise NF for Management Prescription Category 5, Alternative 3, in Table B-27, Appendix B, to this FEIS.

numbers grazed under implementation of the alternative. Actual numbers of livestock grazed is a decision made outside the scope of Forest Plan revision. Specific details on the livestock sector modeling approach are found in the Forest Planning process record paper *An Estimate of Cattle and Sheep Ranch Employment Dependent on the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests* (Robison and Peterson 1999).

The Overall Role of Permitted Livestock Grazing on National Forest Lands in Community Economies - Tables SO-8 and SO-9 show the role of Forest Service livestock grazing in Forest Service-affected community economies. The tables were constructed to show total jobs and earnings, respectively, attributed to Forest Service livestock grazing at the levels indicated by current management. In the case of livestock grazing, current management direction is represented in Alternative 1B, the No Action alternative. The tables indicate the relative role of Forest Service range in local economies, and provide some indication as to the magnitude of potential range management impacts.

The tables are divided into three panels, one for the current year, 2000, which will be viewed as roughly representative of the current condition, and one each for the two projection years 2005 and 2010. The "total jobs" column in Table SO-8 shows the total of all jobs at communities; these correspond to the same shown in the selected community economic profiles shown in the Affected Environment section. Similarly, the "total earnings" column in Table SO-9 shows the total of all earnings at communities; again, these correspond to the same shown in the community economic profiles. The second columns in each table show jobs and earnings at communities directly or indirectly linked to permitted grazing. Direct jobs are those in the livestock sectors, and are included among the agriculture sector jobs in community and income economic profiles. Indirect jobs and earnings refer to jobs and earnings in other sectors, i.e., jobs and earnings explained by the action of the community economic multiplier. The percentage columns show Forest Service range-linked jobs and earnings as a percent of total jobs and earnings: a measure of the importance of Forest Service range in community economies. Of the communities displayed here, Raft River Valley (Elba, Malta, and Almo) is the most dependent on Forest Service grazing in both relative and absolute terms, with 54 jobs, equivalent to 8 percent of all jobs in the community.

The rows in Tables SO-8 and SO-9 labeled "Total" show the jobs and earnings created by range at the 17 Forest Service affected communities shown here. In 2000, the Forest Service range created a total of 286 jobs (less than 1 percent of all jobs at the 17 communities) and $7.6 million in earnings (less than 1 percent of all earnings at the 17 communities).

The Impact of Forest Service Range Management Alternatives - Tables SO-10 through SO-17 show total jobs and earnings linked to Forest Service grazing permits given a continuation of current management practice, the allotment levels projected by the No Action alternative, for the years 2005 and 2010. These tables also show changes in jobs and earnings and as a result of allotment changes as projected by alternatives. For example, Table SO-10 indicates that in 2005, relative to the No Action (continue current management and direction) alternative, implementation of Alternative 2 would result in a loss of 3 jobs at Council (a negative 8.8 percent decrease from jobs currently linked to Forest Service range of all jobs), 1 job at Riggins

(a negative 8.1 percent reduction in Forest Service-linked of all jobs), and so on. All in all, and focusing on 2005, implementation of range management policies indicated in Alternative 2 would result in 10 fewer jobs at the Forest Service-affected communities shown in Table SO-10.

As shown in Tables SO-10 through SO-17, all action alternatives result in grazing reductions, and corresponding reductions in jobs at communities. Moreover, from 2005 to 2010 the loss of grazing and grazing-linked jobs generally increases. Alternative 4 indicates the greatest increase in losses. By 2010, implementation of Alternative 4 would result in a loss of 33 jobs among the communities displayed here.

Tables SO-10 through SO-17 indicate that range-linked jobs and earnings tend to decline under all alternatives in 2005 and 2010. Alternative 7 has the greatest impact in 2005, with a total loss for all 17 communities combined of 22 jobs. This contrasts with Alternative 5, which indicates a total job loss of 9 jobs among the 17 communities. By 2010, there is some shifting of job loss by alternative. Alternative 4 shows the most overall job losses, 33 across all the communities.

Table SO-8. Jobs Created by Forest Service Range in Community Economies: Jobs Linked to Forest Service Range Management Under the Current Situation

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Jobs	Range-Linked Jobs	% Of Total	Total Jobs	Range-Linked Jobs	% Of Total	Total Jobs	Range-Linked Jobs	% Of Total
Cascade	878	0	0.0	961	0	0.0	1,038	0	0.0
Challis	1,220	8	0.7	1,278	7	0.6	1,350	8	0.6
Council	1,103	41	3.7	1,164	37	3.2	1,230	41	3.3
Crouch-Garden Valley	632	0	0.0	690	0	0.0	751	0	0.0
Emmett	5,366	28	0.5	5,654	27	0.5	5,952	26	0.4
Fairfield	642	0	0.0	701	0	0.0	757	0	0.0
Gooding	3,338	98	2.9	3,615	90	2.5	3,875	94	2.4
Hailey-Bellevue	4,607	0	0.0	5,074	0	0.0	5,533	0	0.0
Idaho City	724	0	0.0	801	0	0.0	882	0	0.0
Ketchum-Sun Valley	10,812	0	0.0	12,219	0	0.0	13,665	0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	4,403	2	0.0	4,811	2	0.0	5,253	0	0.0
New Meadows	679	4	0.6	711	3	0.5	741	4	0.5
Oakley Valley	421	11	2.7	449	11	2.5	474	11	2.3
Raft River Valley	643	54	8.4	688	53	7.7	721	53	7.4
Riggins	643	13	2.1	696	12	1.8	742	13	1.8
Stanley	256	0	0.0	288	0	0.0	318	0	0.0
Weiser	4,333	27	0.6	4,566	26	0.6	4,811	27	0.6
TOTAL	**40,700**	**286**	**0.7**	**44,368**	**270**	**0.6**	**48,093**	**279**	**0.6**

Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number, and all percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-9. Earnings Created by Forest Service Range in Community Economies: Earnings Linked to Forest Service Range Under the Current Situation

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Range-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Range-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Range-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total
Cascade	18,645	0	0.0	21,700	0	0.0	24,828	0	0.0
Challis	31,521	165	0.5	34,661	151	0.4	37,790	165	0.4
Council	29,042	824	2.8	31,796	757	2.4	34,696	824	2.4
Crouch-Garden Valley	13,073	0	0.0	14,929	0	0.0	16,952	0	0.0
Emmett	107,958	483	0.4	118,349	462	0.4	129,606	455	0.4
Fairfield	14,216	0	0.0	15,733	0	0.0	17,316	0	0.0
Gooding	87,746	2,944	3.4	97,995	2,706	2.8	108,305	2,813	2.6
Hailey-Bellevue	134,468	0	0.0	155,270	0	0.0	177,156	0	0.0
Idaho City	14,016	0	0.0	16,204	0	0.0	18,602	0	0.0
Ketchum-Sun Valley	293,896	0	0.0	348,552	0	0.0	408,713	0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	88,461	41	0.0	102,309	37	0.0	116,730	41	0.0
New Meadows	24,494	84	0.3	26,380	72	0.3	28,267	84	0.3
Oakley Valley	12,871	392	3.0	14,135	392	2.8	15,394	379	2.5
Raft River Valley	23,237	2,009	8.6	25,297	1,986	7.9	27,196	1,976	7.3
Riggins	13,296	280	2.1	14,918	259	1.7	16,509	280	1.7
Stanley	4,538	0	0.0	5,246	0	0.0	5,977	0	0.0
Weiser	78,802	418	0.5	86,665	412	0.5	95,180	418	0.4
TOTAL	**990,279**	**7,640**	**0.8**	**1,130,140**	**7,234**	**0.6**	**1,279,216**	**7,434**	**0.6**

Table SO-10. Forest Service Range-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Current Situation		Change In Total Jobs**						
	Total Jobs	FS Range-Linked Jobs*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Challis	1,278	7	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
Council	1,164	37	0	-3	-2	-2	-3	-5	-5
Crouch-Garden V.	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emmett	5,654	27	0	-0	-1	-2	-0	-1	-2
Fairfield	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gooding	3,615	90	0	-3	-2	-2	-3	-5	-5
Hailey-Bellevue	5,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchum-Sun V.	12,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	4,811	2	0	-0	0	0	-0	-0	-0
New Meadows	711	3	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Oakley Valley	449	11	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1
Raft River Valley	688	53	0	-0	-0	-1	0	-7	-7
Riggins	696	12	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Stanley	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	4,566	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**44,368**	**270**	**0**	**-10**	**-8**	**-11**	**-9**	**-20**	**-22**

*Jobs linked to Range management on Forest Service administered lands.
**Change in total range-related jobs, including those linked to range management on National Forest *and* non-National Forest lands.
Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table SO-11. Percent Change in Range-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Percent Change In Total Jobs Compared to FS Range-Linked Jobs*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Challis	0.0	-8.6	-8.6	-8.6	0	-8.6	-9.0
Council	0.0	-8.8	-6.2	-6.2	-8.8	-13.0	-13.5
Crouch-Garden Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emmett	0.0	-1.4	-4.0	-8.3	-1.4	-2.9	-6.8
Fairfield	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gooding	0.0	-3.5	-2.6	-2.6	-3.6	-5.3	-5.6
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	0.0	-11.1	0.0	0.0	-11.1	-11.1	-11.1
New Meadows	0.0	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-17.7
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.6	0.0	-7.7	-8.1
Raft River Valley	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	-2.5	0.0	-12.3	-12.9
Riggins	0.0	-8.1	-8.1	-8.1	-8.1	-8.1	-8.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**0.0**	**-3.6**	**-3.0**	**-4.1**	**-3.2**	**-7.5**	**-8.2**

*The percent change reflects the change in total jobs for alternatives as compared to the FS range-linked jobs in Table SO-10.
Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-12. Forest Service Range-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Current Situation		Change in Total Earnings ($1,000)						
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	FS Range-Linked Earnings	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	21,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Challis	34,661	151	0	-15	-15	-15	0	-15	-15
Council	31,796	757	0	-68	-48	-48	-68	-101	-105
Crouch-Garden V.	14,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emmett	118,349	462	0	-7	-20	-41	-7	-14	-16
Fairfield	15,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gooding	97,995	2,706	0	-68	-48	-48	-68	-101	-105
Hailey-Bellevue	155,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	16,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchum-Sun V.	348,552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	102,309	37	0	-4	0	0	-4	-4	-4
New Meadows	26,380	72	0	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-13
Oakley Valley	14,135	392	0	0	0	-15	0	-26	-27
Raft River Valley	25,297	1,986	0	-15	-5	-47	0	-226	-236
Riggins	14,918	259	0	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-22
Stanley	5,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	86,665	412	0	-8	-8	-8	-7	-9	-9
TOTAL	**1,130,140**	**7,234**	**0**	**-211**	**-170**	**-248**	**-181**	**-519**	**-544**

Note: All earnings numbers are expressed in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table SO-13. Percent Change in Range-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Percent Change In Total Earnings Compared to FS Range-Linked Earnings*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Challis	0.0	-9.7	-9.7	-9.7	0.0	-9.7	-10.1
Council	0.0	-9.0	-6.4	-6.4	-9.0	-13.3	-13.9
Crouch-Garden Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emmett	0.0	-1.6	-4.3	-8.9	-1.6	-3.1	-3.5
Fairfield	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gooding	0.0	-2.5	-1.8	-1.8	-2.5	-3.7	-3.9
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	0.0	-9.7	0.0	0.0	-9.7	-9.7	-10.1
New Meadows	0.0	-17.4	-17.4	-17.4	-17.4	-17.4	-18.1
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.9	0.0	-6.6	-6.9
Raft River Valley	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-2.3	0.0	-11.4	-11.9
Riggins	0.0	-8.2	-8.2	-8.2	-8.2	-8.2	-8.6
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	-1.8	-1.9	-1.9	-1.7	-2.2	-2.3
TOTAL	**0.0**	**-2.9**	**-2.3**	**-3.4**	**-2.5**	**-7.2**	**-7.5**

*The percent change reflects the change in total earnings for alternatives as compared to the FS range-linked earnings in Table SO-12. Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-14. Forest Service Range-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Current Situation		Change In Total Jobs**						
	Total Jobs	FS Range-Linked Jobs*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	1,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Challis	1,350	8	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
Council	1,230	41	0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-8	-8
Crouch-Garden V.	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emmett	5,952	26	0	-1	-2	-3	-1	-1	-2
Fairfield	757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gooding	3,875	94	0	-9	-10	-17	1	-6	-6
Hailey-Bellevue	5,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchum-Sun V.	13,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	5,253	2	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0
New Meadows	741	4	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Oakley Valley	474	11	0	0	-0	-1	0	0	-0
Raft River Valley	721	53	0	-1	-0	-3	1	0	0
Riggins	742	13	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Stanley	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	4,811	27	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TOTAL	**48,093**	**279**	**0**	**-20**	**-22**	**-33**	**-8**	**-20**	**-22**

*Jobs linked to Range management on Forest Service administered lands.
**Change in total range-related jobs, including those linked to range management on National Forest *and* non-National Forest lands.
Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table SO-15. Percent Change in Range-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Percent Change In Total Jobs Compared to FS Range-Linked Jobs*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Challis	0.0	-18.0	-18.0	-18.0	0.0	-18.0	-18.0
Council	0.0	-13.1	-12.6	-12.6	-13.1	-18.8	-19.7
Crouch-Garden Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emmett	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-11.3	-2.7	-4.7	-8.7
Fairfield	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gooding	0.0	-9.9	-10.6	-18.1	1.1	-6.4	-6.7
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	0.0	-15.0	-5.0	5.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.7
New Meadows	0.0	-24.1	-24.1	-24.1	-24.1	-24.1	-25.2
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-6.6	0.0	-3.2	-3.3
Raft River Valley	0.0	-1.1	-0.8	-4.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Riggins	0.0	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-15.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	-7.5	-7.5	-7.5	-7.5	-7.5	-7.5
TOTAL	**0.0**	**-7.3**	**-7.9**	**-11.8**	**-2.8**	**-7.0**	**-7.7**

*The percent change reflects the change in total jobs for alternatives as compared to the FS range-linked jobs in Table SO-14.
Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-16. Forest Service Range-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Current Situation		Change in Total Earnings ($1,000)						
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	FS Range-Linked Earnings	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	24,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Challis	37,790	165	0	-33	-33	-33	0	-33	-35
Council	34,696	824	0	-111	-107	-107	-111	-159	-166
Crouch-Garden V.	16,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emmett	129,606	455	0	-10	-32	-55	-13	-23	-25
Fairfield	17,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gooding	108,305	2,813	0	-205	-215	-363	20	-142	-148
Hailey-Bellevue	177,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	18,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketchum-Sun V.	408,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	116,730	41	0	-5	-2	-2	-5	-5	-6
New Meadows	28,267	84	0	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-22
Oakley Valley	15,394	0	0.0	0	-5	-21	0	-10	-11
Raft River Valley	27,196	1,976	0	-20	-15	-88	19	9	10
Riggins	16,509	280	0	-42	-42	-42	-42	-42	-44
Stanley	5.977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	95,180	418	0	-34	-35	-35	-33	-37	-38
TOTAL	**1,279,216**	**7,434**	**0**	**-447**	**-471**	**-733**	**-154**	**-426**	**-446**

Note: All earnings numbers are expressed in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table SO-17. Percent Change in Range-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Percent Change In Total Earnings Compared to FS Range-Linked Earnings*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Challis	0.0	-20.1	-20.1	-20.1	0.0	-20.1	-21.0
Council	0.0	-13.4	-12.9	-12.9	-13.4	-19.3	-20.2
Crouch-Garden Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emmett	0.0	-2.2	-7.0	-12.2	-2.9	-5.1	-5.5
Fairfield	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gooding	0.0	-7.3	-7.6	-12.9	0.7	-5.0	-5.3
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	0.0	-13.0	-4.3	-4.3	-13.0	-13.0	-13.6
New Meadows	0.0	-24.7	-24.7	-24.7	-24.7	-24.7	-25.9
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-5.6	0.0	-2.7	-2.9
Raft River Valley	0.0	-1.0	-0.8	-4.4	1.0	0.,5	0.5
Riggins	0.0	-15.1	-15.1	-15.1	-15.1	-15.1	-15.8
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	-8.2	-8.5	-8.5	-7.8	-8.8	-9.2
TOTAL	**0.0**	**-6.0**	**-6.3**	**-9.9**	**-2.1**	**-5.7**	**-6.0**

*The percent change reflects the change in total earnings for alternatives as compared to the FS range-linked earnings in Table SO-16. Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

The Impact of National Forest Recreation on Local Economies

National Forest recreational opportunities create jobs and earnings in local economies through the spending of recreation visitors. Forest Service recreation-linked jobs include more than simply jobs at gasoline stations, restaurants, motels, outfitters and guides, and trade outlets. Along with incomes generated in these directly impacted sectors, other sectors are affected through the action of the regional economic multiplier. These multiplier effects are estimated using the community-level economic impact models.

EMSI constructed a complex network model to estimate the role of Forest Service recreation in local economies. The model shows specific Forest Service recreation sites, the road network and communities through which recreationists' travel, and recreationists' spending along the way.[10] Table SO-18 shows the recreation data, in terms of Recreation Visitor Days (RVDs), for each of the three Forests. These data are summaries of more geographically detailed data, including information on Forest gateways, roads, or other entries that give access to the National Forest; and estimates of the Forest's total RVDs that pass through each of the gateways, including baseline estimates for 2000, and projections for 2005 and 2010 under current management direction (i.e., Alternative 1B, the No Action alternative).[11]

[10] Expenditure data were obtained from Alward et al., "Developing Expenditure Profiles for Forest Service Recreation Visitors," USDA Forest Service, Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness Assessment Research Group, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Athens, Georgia," DRAFT, no date.

[11] Disaggregation of total forest RVDs to specific gateways was a considerable task. For Payette National Forest, much of the work was completed by Jim Arp, PNF Recreation Specialist (now retired). For the other two forests, these spatial details had to be constructed from the bottom-up. The process started with extensive map research at EMSI, identifying forest entry and exit points, and key forest recreation sites. The numbers (and gateways) initially

The Overall Role of Forest Service Recreation in Community Economies - The current and projected recreation data summarized in Table SO-18 are fed into the road network and recreationist-spending model. This translates recreation levels by gateway to spending on trade, lodging, restaurants, etc., within affected communities. These expenditures are then fed into the economic impact model to yield the role of recreation in community economies.

Tables SO-19 and SO-20 show the role of Forest Service recreation in the 17 Forest Service-affected community economies, including figures for the current year (2000), and those projected given current management conditions (same as under Alternative 1B, the No Action alternative) for 2005 and 2010. The first columns show the total of all jobs or earnings in the communities. The second columns show jobs or earnings at communities directly or indirectly linked to recreation. Direct jobs are jobs in the traditional recreation-affected sectors, including gasoline stations, restaurants, motels, outfitters and guides, and trade outlets. Indirect jobs refer to jobs in other sectors explained by the action of community economic multiplier effects. The percentage columns show Forest Service recreation-linked jobs or earnings as a percent of total jobs or earnings, and they thereby provide a key measure of the importance of Forest Service recreation in community economies. Overall, Forest Service recreation accounts for between 6 and 7 percent of all jobs at the affected communities displayed here, for 2000, 2005 and 2010.[12]

The Impact of Forest Service Recreation Management Alternatives - For the purposes of the analysis, recreation levels were increased over time using population projections obtained from the ICBEMP and Idaho Power, as shown in the Current Conditions section. These projections were held constant across all alternatives with the assumption that Forest visitors would continue to use the National Forests regardless of the prescribed activities allowed under each alternative. The effects of implementing any alternative on recreation use are the same. Under all alternatives, recreation use, and recreation-associated jobs and earnings, increase over time. No changes from the current and projected levels shown in Tables SO-19 and SO-20 are anticipated, under any action alternative.

A comparison of percentages in Tables SO-15 and SO-16 shows that Forest Service recreation explains a larger percentage of jobs than earnings. This reflects the lower than average wages paid in the recreation sectors.

Table SO-18 shows that Forest Service RVDs are projected to increase over time. This projected growth in recreation use creates additional recreation-linked jobs in communities, and these appear in Tables SO-19 and SO-20. In particular, considering all 17 communities shown here, total Forest Service recreation-linked jobs go from 2,695 in 2000 to 2,847 in 2005 (average growth of 30 jobs per year). From 2005 to 2010, total Forest Service recreation-linked jobs go from 2,847 to 2,969 (an average growth of 24 jobs per year).

assembled by EMSI researchers were later extensively revised by Forest Service recreation staff. Projections beyond 2000 where assembled by Jim Keller, BNF, and are otherwise documented in the forest planning record.

[12] Of the communities included in the planning record, individual recreation dependence ranges from nearly 80 percent for Stanley to less than 1 percent in the case of Oakley.

Table SO-18. RVD Projections for the Boise, Payette and Sawtooth NFs for 2000, 2005 and 2010

Forest	Historic RVDs	Projected RVDs		
	1997	2000	2005	2010
Boise	1,571,217	1,720,533	1,866,185	2,029,091
Payette	1,289,300	1,403,841	1,519,128	1,646,993
Sawtooth	2,071,514	2,219,302	2,393,731	2,584,933

Table SO-19. Jobs Created by Forest Service Recreation in Community Economies: Jobs Linked to Forest Service Recreation Under the Current Situation

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Jobs	Rec-Linked Jobs	% Of Total	Total Jobs	Rec-Linked Jobs	% Of Total	Total Jobs	Rec-Linked Jobs	% Of Total
Cascade	878	151	17.2	961	162	16.9	1,038	176	17.0
Challis	1,220	285	23.4	1,278	293	22.9	1,350	294	21.8
Council	1,103	33	2.9	1,164	36	3.1	1,230	39	3.2
Crouch-Garden Valley	632	216	34.2	690	243	35.2	751	245	32.6
Emmett	5,366	53	1.0	5,654	58	1.0	5,952	63	1.1
Fairfield	642	132	20.6	701	138	19.6	757	138	18.2
Gooding	3,338	48	1.4	3,615	49	1.4	3,875	50	1.3
Hailey-Bellevue	4,607	169	3.7	5,074	169	3.3	5,533	169	3.1
Idaho City	724	34	4.7	801	36	4.5	882	38	4.3
Ketchum-Sun Valley	10,812	495	4.6	12,219	503	4.1	13,665	503	3.7
McCall-Donnelly	4,403	601	13.7	4,811	660	13.7	5,253	718	13.7
New Meadows	679	61	9.0	711	64	9.0	741	69	9.4
Oakley Valley	421	2	0.5	449	2	0.5	474	2	0.5
Raft River Valley	643	9	1.4	688	9	1.3	721	9	1.2
Riggins	643	106	16.4	696	108	15.5	742	117	15.8
Stanley	256	206	80.5	288	216	74.9	318	230	72.1
Weiser	4,333	94	2.2	4,566	102	2.2	4,811	111	2.3
TOTAL	**40,700**	**2,695**	**6.6**	**44,366**	**2,847**	**6.4**	**48,093**	**2,969**	**6.2**

Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number, and all percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-20. Earnings Created by Forest Service Recreation in Community Economies: Earnings Linked to Forest Service Recreation Under the Current Situation

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Rec-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Rec-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Rec-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total
Cascade	18,645	2,433	13.1	21,700	2,892	13.3	24,828	3,290	13.3
Challis	31,521	3,989	12.7	34,661	4,547	13.1	37,790	4,926	13.0
Council	29,042	417	1.4	31,796	476	1.5	34,696	522	1.5
Crouch-Garden V.	13,073	2,133	16.3	14,929	2,632	17.6	16,952	2,985	17.6
Emmett	107,958	663	0.6	118,349	789	0.7	129,606	861	0.7
Fairfield	14,216	1,008	7.1	15,733	1,192	7.6	17,316	1,312	7.6
Gooding	87,746	543	0.6	97,995	660	0.7	108,305	729	0.7
Hailey-Bellevue	134,468	4,025	3.0	155,270	5,208	3.4	177,156	5,942	3.4
Idaho City	14,016	449	3.2	16,204	516	3.2	18,602	592	3.2

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Rec-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Rec-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Rec-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total
Ketchum-Sun Valley	293,896	9,970	3.4	348,552	13,564	3.9	408,713	15,905	3.9
McCall-Donnelly	88,641	9,305	10.5	102,309	11,757	11.5	116,730	13,523	11.6
New Meadows	24,494	776	3.2	26,380	893	3.4	28,267	963	3.4
Oakley Valley	12,871	33	0.3	14,135	40	0.3	15,394	43	0.3
Raft River Valley	23,237	118	0.5	25,297	144	0.6	27,196	154	0.6
Riggins	13,296	1,389	10.4	14,918	1,519	10.2	16,509	1,695	10.3
Stanley	4,538	3,680	81.1	5,246	3,993	76.1	5,977	4,399	73.6
Weiser	78,802	1,236	1.6	86,665	1,451	1.7	95,180	1,608	1.7
TOTAL	**990,279**	**42,168**	**4.3**	**1,130,140**	**52,271**	**4.6**	**1,279,216**	**59,450**	**4.6**

The Impact of Forest Timber Management on Local Economies

Southwest Idaho's wood products economy depends on log supply and product markets. When lumber markets are stable, sector employment and income is directly linked to log availability from public and private forests within a reasonable hauling distance. National forests have historically provided over 70 percent of regional harvests (McKetta 1999).

Forest Service management provides commercial timber as byproducts of two functions. Under "ecosystem management" concept, suitable timberlands are managed to provide sustainable levels of programmed timber harvest while achieving ecological goals, such as restoration of historical conditions. The byproduct of this management is the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). On unsuited timberlands, commercial timber volume may be removed as salvage following insect/disease attack and/or wildfire, or as a byproduct of restoring healthy wildlife habitat or other conditions. The sum of programmed ASQ from suitable lands, and restoration or salvage volume from unsuitable lands, is the Total Sale Program Quantity (TSPQ). In this relatively isolated timber market, most National Forest logs are sold to local sawmills and manufactured by loggers located throughout the region. Logging and milling jobs have some of the highest incomes of rural Idaho communities.

Total log availability from all sources is the basis for projections of wood products activity. However, the relative magnitude of National Forest timber availability implies that changes in TSPQ are the most influential sources of changes in local forest economies. The SPECTRUM model projects TSPQ by alternative. TSPQ changes are then translated into direct employment and income effects by community. The direct effects are adjusted by trade patterns in an economic impact model to estimate the total job and income effects at the community level.

As noted earlier, alternatives also contain varying degrees of restoration practices that generate employment in addition to timber processing jobs. Such projects can offset Forest Service output reductions elsewhere and lessen impacts to rural economies by hiring logging and/or road construction labor directly. Some of this is already captured in the FEIS as a labor coefficient per MMBF of TSPQ timber sold, because smaller trees have become potentially merchantable.

The Role of National Forest Timber in Community Economies - The local timber market has changed rapidly. The DEIS timber market background study (McKetta 1999) found that several alternatives implied long-run primary wood products sector contraction. Meanwhile,

administrative appeals, litigation, increased analysis requirements and other constraints made actual National Forest sales decline rapidly to volumes approximating the lowest timber alternatives instead of maintaining current operations. As a result, sector contractions accelerated, and mills closed quickly causing substantial negative rural community impacts.

The timber market environment for the Ecogroup forest planning changed substantially between the DEIS and the FEIS. There is only one remaining sawmill in southwest Idaho, as compared to three when the DEIS was published. Five of the seven FEIS alternatives now represent substantial potential expansions of national forest TSPQ timber volumes to well beyond that mill's capacity. Prioritization of ecosystem management treatments over more traditional timber sales implies that TSPQ logs will be a different species and size class mix than what was historically utilized.

A new Southwest Idaho timber market analysis (McKetta 2002) predicts that the five TSPQ expansion alternatives should cause substantial stumpage and log price declines in a locally uncompetitive and saturated log market. Increased national forest supplies of inexpensive logs could possibly lead to wood industry investment to expand capacity. The FEIS analysis makes outside estimates of the new milling technology, capacity and locations that would be necessary to consume all of the potential new log flows. However, high-risk timber availability could limit wood sector investment and actual expansionary impacts should be below the outside limit forecast.

Tables SO-21 and SO-22 show the role of only Forest Service timber in selected community economies, including multiplier effects estimated with the EMSI economic impact model. The table *does not* show the overall role of timber because total timber activity is proportionally reduced by the contributions from other non-Forest Service timber sources. Jobs created by Forest Service timber (SO-21) include only those jobs supported by National Forest timber management. This includes logging activities, sawmill jobs, and timber management by the Forest Service. The tables show community jobs and income attributed to Forest Service timber harvest at average 2000/2001 levels, and the number of timber-linked jobs remains steady throughout the planning period (2000-2010). However, the relative importance of timber in local economies decreases as the overall economy grows in each of the communities. For example in New Meadows, timber linked jobs remains steady at 117 jobs, but the percent of timber-linked jobs declines from 17.3 percent in 2000 to 15.8 percent in 2010. New Meadows is the most Forest Service timber-dependent community because it has the one surviving sawmill and a large concentration of loggers. In contrast, many communities (Challis, Gooding, Hailey-Bellevue, Oakley, Raft River, Stanley, Sun Valley, and Weiser) have no Forest Service timber-linked employment.

Table SO-22 presents the parallel picture to Table SO-21 in terms of earnings. Note that timber explains a greater share of earnings than jobs, a reflection of the higher than average wages paid in the timber sector.

Although the current status of the local economies is based on year 2000 reported data, the closures of Boise Cascade mills in 2001 have been factored in to approximate current economic conditions as they actually existed in 2002. There is a considerable difference between the actual

2002 availability of National Forest logs and the official TSPQ volumes of Alternative 1B (No Action). As a result, Tables SO-21 and SO-22 show jobs and incomes linked to timber given the current situation (i.e., approximate economic conditions in 2002). These values will appear as a baseline reference against which other alternatives, including the No Action alternative, are compared.

The Impact of Forest Service Timber Management Alternatives - Changes in Forest Service timber availability by alternative were fed into the EMSI community-level economic impact models. Tables SO-23 and SO-24 show the results of this impact analysis. The first column in SO-23 labeled "Timber-linked," repeats values from Tables SO-21 and SO-22, and thereby provides reference with jobs and earnings linked to National Forest timber under the current situation.

Alternative 1B, although the No Action alternative, would actually represent a significant increase in regional timber availability from a current local use of about 26 MMBF/ year to 120 MMBF/year. This alternative has a total effect on the communities modeled of 1,000 new jobs (Table SO-23). This would represent a net change in Forest Service timber-linked employment of 352.7 percent (Table SO-24). The major impacts would occur in Cascade, Emmett, Council, Crouch, Garden Valley, Idaho City, McCall-Donnelly, New Meadows, and Riggins. The largest job creation would occur in Emmett, showing an increase of 458 jobs, which is a change in Forest Service based employment of 1223.5 percent. McCall-Donnelly also has a large change with 107 new jobs or 1005.6 percent. Tables SO-25 and SO-26 show impacts in 2010. There are no changes in overall employment and earnings impacts from 2005-2010.

Relative to the current situation, represented by the No Action alternative (1B), Alternative 2 (the proposed action) would entail a modest expansion of about 60 MMBF/year over current flows in Forest Service timber availability. As shown in Table SO-23, Alternative 2 in 2005 would result in 605 additional jobs compared to Forest Service-linked jobs under the current situation. The impacts would be most significant in Cascade (173 new jobs) and New Meadows (159 new jobs). Table SO-25 shows a similar picture in terms of changes in earnings. Earnings in Cascade would increase by $5.2 million, while timber-linked earnings would increase by $6.4 million in New Meadows.

Alternative 3 emphasizes forest restoration, and this alternative would also show modest increases in Forest Service TSPQ requiring the construction of two new mills. The total timber-linked impact of this alternative would be 763 jobs for both 2005 and 2010 (SO-23 and SO-27). The total earning impact is $27.9 million (SO-25 and SO-29). As with Alternative 1B, the principal impacts would be in Cascade and McCall-Donnelly. Cascade would show an increase of 187 jobs in this alternative, while McCall-Donnelly would show an increase of 204 jobs. Earnings in Cascade would increase by $5.6 million and by $8.18 million in McCall-Donnelly.

Alternative 4 is a conservation alternative with incidental total wood flows of 27 MMBF/year. In the DEIS, Alternative 4 caused the greatest reduction in Forest Service timber-linked jobs. In the FEIS, however, the TSPQ already has declined dramatically, job losses have been realized,

and now the job changes associated with Alternative 4 would be small. Specifically, Alternative 4 would show total jobs impacts of 12 new jobs, an increase of 4.4 percent over the current situation. The most significant change in jobs in this alternative would be in McCall-Donnelly, which would show an increase of 15 jobs (SO-23) and a comparable increase of $.47 million in earnings (SO-25).

Alternative 5 emphasizes commodity production and would have the highest total TSPQ at 144 MMBF/year, so it would have the greatest timber job impacts. Under this alternative, a third new sawmill would have to be constructed in the southern portion of the Ecogroup area to match new log flows and existing transportation nets. It is hypothetically placed in Fairfield, but could as easily be built in any of the surrounding communities such as Gooding or Mountain Home. The total impact of this alternative would be an increase of 1,059 jobs (SO-23 and SO-27) and $38.5 million increase in earnings. This alternative would have widespread impacts throughout the three National Forests. Cascade, Crouch-Garden Valley, Emmett, Fairfield, Idaho City, McCall-Donnelly, New Meadows, and Riggins would show significant changes in Forest Service-linked timber employment and earnings. With this alternative some communities would see very large relative increases in timber-linked employment. For example, Fairfield would show a relative increase of 7,100 percent in employment linked to Forest Service timber management, and McCall-Donnelly would show a 1,180 percent increase in jobs.

Under Alternative 6, the general pattern of impacts would be similar to those indicated under Alternative 4, and the differences would not be enough to be significant.

The new alternative in the FEIS is Alternative 7. It represents a new variant of alternative components found in the DEIS. This alternative has a mix of programmed ASQ and restoration volume, so its TSPQ of 106 MMBF is the third highest of the alternatives. It is enough to require two new local mills, one for small diameter logs and another for larger diameters. The total employment impact of this alternative would be 764 jobs, which reflects a 269 percent increase in jobs linked to Forest Service timber management. As shown in Tables S0-23 and SO-27, this alternative also would have widespread impacts throughout southwest Idaho. The largest numerical increases in employment would be projected in New Meadows (194 new jobs), Cascade (174 new jobs), Emmett (123 jobs), and McCall-Donnelly (97 jobs). Substantial relative increases also would be evident in Fairfield, which would show a 1,400 percent change in timber-linked employment. Changes in earnings would be also quite substantial with this alternative, with a total projected change in earnings of $27.9 million throughout southwest Idaho (SO-24 and SO-28).

Summary of Timber Effects - Timber volumes under Alternatives 4 and 6 are already in relative equilibrium with the existing local timber economy and would not result in substantial changes in timber-linked employment or earnings in any of the communities. The remaining five alternatives represent timber availability increases of varying degrees, and would thus produce substantial change in the timber economy of southwest Idaho. In particular, southwest Idaho communities with timber dependency are projected to experience large differences in employment and earnings impacts in these five alternatives. Under the assumptions of our

modeling effort, the most noticeable changes would be at New Meadows and Cascade where new sawmills would be located. Other communities that would see substantial changes in employment and earnings are Council, Emmett, and McCall-Donnelly. In relative terms large impacts would also be experienced in Fairfield, Idaho City, and Riggins.

Table SO-21. Jobs Created by Forest Service Timber in Community Economies: Jobs Linked to Forest Service Timber Under the Current Situation

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Jobs	Timber-Linked Jobs	% Of Total	Total Jobs	Timber-Linked Jobs	% Of Total	Total Jobs	Timber-Linked Jobs	% Of Total
Cascade	878	27	3.0	961	27	2.8	1,038	27	2.6
Challis	1,220	0	0.0	1,278	0	0.0	1,350	0	0.0
Council	1,103	58	5.2	1,164	58	5.0	1,230	58	4.7
Crouch-Garden Valley	632	13	2.0	690	13	1.9	751	13	1.7
Emmett	5,366	37	0.7	5,654	37	0.7	5,952	37	0.6
Fairfield	642	1	0.2	701	1	0.2	757	1	0.2
Gooding	3,338	0	0.0	3,615	0	0.0	3,875	0	0.0
Hailey-Bellevue	4,607	0	0.0	5,074	0	0.0	5,533	0	0.0
Idaho City	724	17	2.3	801	17	2.1	882	17	1.9
Ketchum-Sun Valley	10,812	0	0.0	12,219	0	0.0	13,665	0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	4,403	11	0.2	4,811	11	0.2	5,253	11	0.2
New Meadows	679	117	17.3	711	117	16.5	741	117	15.8
Oakley Valley	421	0	0.0	449	0	0.0	474	0	0.0
Raft River Valley	643	0	0.0	688	0	0.0	721	0	0.0
Riggins	643	3	0.4	696	3	0.4	742	3	0.4
Stanley	256	0	0.0	288	0	0.0	318	0	0.0
Weiser	4,333	0	0.0	4,566	0	0.0	4,811	0	0.0
TOTAL	**40,700**	**284**	**0.7**	**44,368**	**284**	**0.6**	**48,093**	**284**	**0.6**

Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number, and all percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-22. Earnings Created by Forest Service Timber in Community Economies: Earnings Linked to Forest Service Timber Under the Current Situation

Communities	-- 2000 --			-- 2005 --			-- 2010 --		
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Timber-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Timber-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total	Total Earnings ($1,000)	Timber-Linked Earnings ($1,000)	% of Total
Cascade	18,645	797	4.3	21,700	797	3.7	24,828	797	3.2
Challis	31,521	0	0.0	34,661	0	0.0	37,790	0	0.0
Council	29,042	2,655	9.1	31,796	2,655	8.4	34,696	2,655	7.7
Crouch-Garden Valley	13,073	141	1.1	14,929	141	0.9	16,952	141	0.8
Emmett	107,958	1,797	1.7	118,349	1,797	1.5	129,606	1,797	1.4
Fairfield	14,216	35	0.2	15,733	35	0.2	17,316	35	0.2
Gooding	87,746	0	0.0	97,995	0	0.0	108,305	0	0.0
Hailey-Bellevue	134,468	0	0.0	155,270	0	0.0	177,156	0	0.0
Idaho City	14,016	422	3.0	16,204	422	2.6	18,602	422	2.3
Ketchum-Sun Valley	293,896	0	0.0	348,552	0	0.0	408,713	0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	88,461	341	0.4	102,309	341	0.3	116,730	341	0.3
New Meadows	24,494	4,697	19.2	26,380	4,697	17.8	28,267	4,697	16.6
Oakley Valley	12,871	0	0.0	14,135	0	0.0	15,394	0	0.0
Raft River Valley	23,237	0	0.0	25,297	0	0.0	27,196	0	0.0
Riggins	13,296	57	0.4	14,918	57	0.4	16,509	57	0.3
Stanley	4,538	0	0.0	5,246	0	0.0	5,977	0	0.0
Weiser	78,802	0	0.0	86,665	0	0.0	95,180	0	0.0
TOTAL	**990,279**	**10,942**	**1.1**	**1,130,140**	**10,942**	**1.0**	**1,279,216**	**10,942**	**0.9**

Table SO-23. Forest Service Timber-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Current Situation		Change In Total Jobs**						
	Total Jobs	FS Timber-Linked Jobs*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	961	27	98	173	187	-2	203	2	174
Challis	1,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	1,164	58	100	48	98	-5	114	3	82
Crouch-Garden V.	690	13	24	20	29	-1	33	1	20
Emmett	5,654	37	458	99	116	2	171	5	123
Fairfield	701	1	4	4	18	2	83	0	16
Gooding	3,615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hailey-Bellevue	5,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	801	17	46	23	37	-1	54	0	48
Ketchum-Sun V.	12,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	4,811	11	107	74	66	15	126	1	97
New Meadows	711	117	153	159	204	2	262	5	194
Oakley Valley	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raft River Valley	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riggins	696	3	10	6	8	0	13	0	9
Stanley	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	4,566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**44,368**	**284**	**1,000**	**605**	**763**	**12**	**1,059**	**18**	**764**

*Timber jobs linked to timber harvested from Forest Service administered lands.
**Change in total timber-related jobs, including those linked to timber harvested from National Forest *and* non-National Forest lands.
Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table SO-24. Percent Change in Timber-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Percent Change In Total Jobs Compared to FS Timber-Linked Jobs*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	367.5	650.3	704.8	-7.0	764.1	6.8	656.9
Challis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council	173.7	82.5	169.9	-9.0	197.0	5.5	141.9
Crouch-Garden Valley	188.7	153.3	223.8	-6.7	257.2	6.5	155.0
Emmett	1223.5	264.1	310.7	5.3	456.7	13.5	329.0
Fairfield	300.0	300.0	1500.0	200.0	7100.0	0.0	1400.0
Gooding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	273.8	136.4	220.8	6.4	320.0	2.6	286.3
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	1005.6	699.7	618.2	139.0	1180.3	10.7	911.5
New Meadows	130.1	135.4	174.1	1.8	223.3	4.4	165.0
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Raft River Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Riggins	361.5	219.6	274.2	5.8	453.1	14.6	306.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**352.7**	**213.4**	**269.2**	**4.4**	**373.3**	**6.4**	**269.3**

*The percent change reflects the change in total jobs for alternatives as compared to the FS timber-linked jobs in Table SO-23.
Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-25. Forest Service Timber-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Current Situation		Change in Total Earnings ($1,000)						
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	FS Timber-Linked Earnings	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	21,700	797	2,927	5,180	5,614	-56	6,086	54	5,232
Challis	34,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	31,796	2,655	4,614	2,191	4,512	-238	5,231	146	3,769
Crouch-Garden V.	14,929	141	267	217	316	-9	364	9	219
Emmett	118,349	1,797	21,983	4,746	5,583	96	8,205	242	5,912
Fairfield	15,733	35	105	105	527	70	2,492	0	491
Gooding	97,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hailey-Bellevue	155,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	16,204	422	1,156	576	932	-27	1,352	11	1,209
Ketchum-Sun V.	348,552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	102,309	341	3,426	2,384	2,106	474	4,021	36	3,106
New Meadows	26,380	4,697	6,111	6,358	8,179	83	10,489	209	7,750
Oakley Valley	14,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raft River Valley	25,297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riggins	14,918	57	207	126	157	3	259	8	175
Stanley	5,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	86,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1,130,140**	**10,942**	**40,796**	**21,882**	**27,927**	**395**	**38,499**	**717**	**27,864**

Note: All earnings numbers are expressed in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table SO-26. Percent Change in Timber-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Percent Change In Total Earnings Compared to FS Timber-Linked Earnings*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	367.5	650.3	704.8	-7.0	764.1	6.8	656.9
Challis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council	173.7	82.5	169.9	-9.0	197.0	5.5	141.9
Crouch-Garden Valley	188.7	153.3	223.8	-6.7	257.2	6.5	155.0
Emmett	1223.5	264.1	310.7	5.3	456.7	13.5	329.0
Fairfield	300.0	300.0	1500.0	200.0	7100.0	0.00	1400.0
Gooding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	273.8	136.4	220.8	-6.4	320.0	2.6	286.3
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	1005.6	699.7	618.2	139.0	1180.3	10.7	911.5
New Meadows	130.1	135.4	174.1	1.8	223.3	4.4	165.0
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Raft River Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Riggins	361.5	219.6	274.2	5.8	453.1	14.6	306.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**372.8**	**200.0**	**255.2**	**3.6**	**351.8**	**6.5**	**254.6**

*The percent change reflects the change in total earnings for alternatives as compared to the FS timber-linked earnings in Table SO-25. Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-27. Forest Service Timber-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Current Situation		Change In Total Jobs**						
	Total Jobs	FS Timber-Linked Jobs*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	1,038	27	98	173	187	-2	203	2	174
Challis	1,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	1,230	58	100	48	98	-5	114	3	82
Crouch-Garden V.	751	13	24	20	29	-1	33	1	20
Emmett	5,952	37	458	99	116	2	171	5	123
Fairfield	757	1	4	4	18	2	83	0	16
Gooding	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hailey-Bellevue	5,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	882	17	46	23	37	-1	54	0	48
Ketchum-Sun V.	13,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	5,253	11	107	74	66	15	126	1	97
New Meadows	741	117	153	159	204	2	262	5	194
Oakley Valley	474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raft River Valley	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riggins	742	3	10	6	8	0	13	0	9
Stanley	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	4,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**48,093**	**284**	**1,000**	**605**	**763**	**12**	**1,059**	**18**	**764**

*Timber jobs linked to timber harvested from Forest Service administered lands.
**Change in total timber-related jobs, including those linked to timber harvested from National Forest *and* non-National Forest lands.
Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table SO-28. Percent Change in Timber-Linked Jobs Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Percent Change In Total Jobs Compared to FS Timber-Linked Jobs*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	367.5	650.3	704.8	-7.0	764.1	6.8	656.9
Challis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council	173.7	82.5	169.9	-9.0	197.0	5.5	141.9
Crouch-Garden Valley	188.7	153.3	223.8	-6.7	257.2	6.5	155.0
Emmett	1223.5	264.1	310.7	5.3	456.7	13.5	329.0
Fairfield	300.0	300.0	1500.0	200.0	7100.0	0.0	1400.0
Gooding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	273.8	136.4	220.8	-6.4	320.0	2.6	286.3
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	1005.6	699.7	618.2	139.0	1180.3	10.7	911.5
New Meadows	130.1	135.4	174.1	1.8	223.3	4.4	165.0
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Raft River Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Riggins	361.5	219.6	274.2	5.8	453.1	14.6	306.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**352.7**	**213.4**	**269.2**	**4.4**	**373.3**	**6.4**	**269.3**

*The percent change reflects the change in total jobs for alternatives as compared to the FS timber-linked jobs in Table SO-27.
Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-29. Forest Service Timber-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Current Situation		Change in Total Earnings ($1,000)						
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	FS Timber-Linked Earnings	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	24,828	797	2,927	5,180	5,614	-56	6,086	54	5,232
Challis	37,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council	34,696	2,655	4,614	2,191	4,512	-238	5,231	146	3,769
Crouch-Garden V.	16,952	141	267	217	316	-9	364	9	219
Emmett	129,606	1,797	21,983	4,746	5,583	96	8,205	242	5,912
Fairfield	17,316	35	105	105	527	70	2,492	0	491
Gooding	108,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hailey-Bellevue	177,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	18,602	422	1,156	576	932	-27	1,352	11	1,209
Ketchum-Sun V.	408,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	116,730	341	3,426	2,384	2,106	474	4,021	36	3,106
New Meadows	28,267	4,697	6,111	6,358	8,179	83	10,489	209	7,750
Oakley Valley	15,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raft River Valley	27,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riggins	16,509	57	207	126	157	3	259	8	175
Stanley	5,977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	95,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**1,279,216**	**10,942**	**40,796**	**21,882**	**27,927**	**395**	**38,499**	**717**	**27,864**

Note: All earnings numbers are expressed in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table SO-30. Percent Change in Timber-Linked Earnings Indicated by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Percent Change In Total Earnings Compared to FS Timber-Linked Earnings*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	367.5	650.3	704.8	-7.0	764.1	6.8	656.9
Challis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council	173.7	82.5	169.9	-9.0	197.0	5.5	141.9
Crouch-Garden Valley	188.7	153.3	223.8	-6.7	257.2	6.5	155.0
Emmett	1223.5	264.1	310.7	5.3	456.7	13.5	329.0
Fairfield	300.0	300.0	1500.0	200.0	7100.0	0.0	1400.0
Gooding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	273.8	136.4	220.8	-6.4	320.0	2.6	286.3
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	1005.6	699.7	618.2	139.0	1180.3	10.7	911.5
New Meadows	130.1	135.4	174.1	1.8	223.3	4.4	165.0
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Raft River Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Riggins	361.5	219.6	274.2	5.8	453.1	14.6	306.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**372.8**	**200.0**	**255.2**	**3.6**	**351.8**	**6.5**	**254.6**

*The percent change reflects the change in total earnings for alternatives as compared to the FS timber-linked earnings in Table SO-29. Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Financial and Economic Efficiency

This financial and economic efficiency analysis examines revenue and cost implications from the perspective of the Forest Service. It could also be said that this is the perspective of the taxpayer. Only those revenues and costs that are recorded in financial records are included in this analysis.

The Forest Service is not a business. Revenues collected are sent to the federal treasury, from where some are returned to the Forests as Trust Funds, some are returned to the States where they were generated, and some stay in the treasury to fund government programs in general. In addition, the market does not set many of the prices for Forest Service provided goods and services. Some, such as grazing fees, are set by Congress.

When considering quantitative issues, financial efficiency analysis offers a consistent measure in dollars for comparison of alternatives. This type of analysis does not account for non-market benefits, opportunity costs, individual values, or other values, benefits, and costs that are not easily quantifiable. This is not to imply that such values are not significant or important – but to recognize that non-market values are difficult to represent with appropriate dollar figures. The values not included in this part of the analysis are often at the center of interest and disagreement that people have about forest resource projects. Therefore, financial efficiency should not be viewed as a complete answer but as a tool decision makers use to gain information about resources, alternatives, and trade-offs between quantifiable costs and revenues.

The main criterion used in assessing financial efficiency is present net value (PNV), which is defined as the value of discounted revenues minus discounted costs. A PNV analysis includes all outputs—including timber, grazing, and recreation—to which monetary values are assigned. In

deriving PNV figures, costs are subtracted from revenues to yield a net value. "Future values" (i.e., revenues received in the future) are discounted using an appropriate discount rate to obtain a "present value". The PNV of a given alternative is the discounted sum of all revenues minus the sum of all costs associated with that alternative. Because PNV estimates, as required by the National Forest Management Act (36 CFR 219), attempt to condense a large amount of information into a single value, they must be used with caution.

Tables SO-31 through SO-34 display the financial PNV for each alternative. A 4 percent discount rate was used over a period of 50 years (2000-2049). While the planning horizon for the Forest Plans is 10-15 years, the PNV analysis considers costs and revenues into the future to account for long-term revenues and costs. Although the question of the appropriate discount rate to use is debatable, the four percent level is consistent with what is commonly used in evaluation of public policy. Revenues are not reduced for payments made to states and counties. The reduction of PNV in any alternative as compared to the most financially efficient solution is the economic trade-off, or opportunity cost, of achieving that alternative.

The analysis below compares the financial efficiency of the seven alternatives over a 50-year period. Estimates for the calculations were determined using information from budget ledgers and forest files and entered into *Quick-Silver Investment Analysis*, an economic computer model program, to calculate the results. The costs used in this analysis are the estimated budget costs at the actually experienced budget levels for FY 2002.

The model was run using four different scenarios: 1) the Boise National Forest; 2) the Payette National Forest; 3) the Sawtooth National Forest, and 4) all three Ecogroup Forests combined. Displayed under the four different scenarios are revenues, costs, present net value (PNV), and the revenue/cost ratio. Ratios greater than one indicate that revenues exceed costs, and ratios less than one indicate that costs exceed the revenues. Alternatives featuring higher levels of commodity production have the highest PNV and revenue/cost ratio.

Boise National Forest - Table SO-31 shows the results of the financial analysis by alternative for the Boise National Forest. All alternatives have a positive PNV and revenue/cost ratio of more than one. The alternatives featuring higher levels of commodity production have the highest PNV and revenue/cost ratio. Alternatives 5 and 1B have the highest PNVs at $2,400 million and $2,077 million, respectively. Alternatives 4 and 6 have the lowest PNVs at $40 million and $201 million, respectively.

Table SO-31. Discounted Revenues and Costs, and PNV (in Millions of Dollars) by Alternative at the Experienced Budget Level for the Boise National Forest

Indicator	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Revenue	$2,843	$2,058	$2,165	$597	$3,233	$745	$2,325
Costs	-$766	-$658	-$659	-$557	-$832	-$545	-$742
Present Net Value	$2,077	$1,399	$1,506	$40	$2,400	$201	$1,583
Revenue/Cost Ratio	3.71	3.13	3.28	1.07	3.88	1.37	3.13

Payette National Forest - Table SO-32 shows the results of the financial analysis for each alternative for the Payette National Forest. All alternatives have a positive PNV and revenue/cost ratio of more than one. Alternatives 5 and 1B have the highest PNVs with $2,556 million and $1,988 million, respectively. Alternatives 4 and 6 have the lowest PNVs at $219 million and $473 million, respectively.

Table SO-32. Discounted Revenues and Costs, and PNV (in Millions of Dollars) by Alternative at the Experienced Budget Level for the Payette National Forest

Indicator	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Revenue	$2,487	$1,674	$2,132	$586	$3,097	$849	$2,164
Costs	-$498	-$413	-$419	-$367	-$540	-$377	-$480
Present Net Value	$1,988	$1,261	$1,713	$219	$2,556	$473	$1,684
Revenue/Cost Ratio	4.99	4.06	5.08	1.60	5.73	2.26	4.51

Sawtooth National Forest - Table SO-33 shows the results of the financial analysis for each alternative for the Sawtooth National Forest. Alternatives 1B, 2, 3, 5, and 7 have a positive PNV and revenue/cost ratio more than one. Alternatives 7 and 5 had the highest PNVs with $481 million and $300 million, respectively. Alternatives 6 and 4 had the lowest PNVs with -$132 million and -$98 million, respectively.

Table SO-33. Discounted Revenues and Costs, and PNV (in Millions of Dollars) by Alternative at the Experienced Budget Level for the Sawtooth National Forest

Indicator	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Revenue	$433	$368	$382	$126	$560	$90	$481
Costs	-$246	-$244	-$245	-$224	-$260	-$222	-$256
Present Net Value	$188	$125	$137	-$98	$300	-$132	$481
Revenue/Cost Ratio	1.76	1.51	1.56	0.56	2.15	0.41	1.88

Southwest Idaho Ecogroup - Table SO-34 shows the results of the financial analysis for each alternative Ecogroup-wide. All alternatives have a positive PNV and a revenue/cost ratio of more than one. Alternatives 5 and 1B have the highest PNVs at $5,257 million and $4,253 million, respectively, at the current budget levels. Alternatives 4 and 6 have the lowest PNVs at $162 million and $542 million, respectively.

Table SO-34. Discounted Revenues and Costs, and PNV (in Millions of Dollars) by Alternative at the Experienced Budget Level for the Ecogroup

Indicator	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Revenues	$5,763	$4,100	$4,680	$1,309	$6,889	$1,685	$4,970
Costs	-$1,510	-$1,315	-$1,324	-$1,147	-$1,633	-$1,143	-$1,478
Present Net Value	$4,253	$2,786	$3,356	$162	$5,257	$542	$3,492
Revenue/Cost Ratio	3.82	3.12	3.53	1.14	4.22	1.47	3.36

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects analysis discusses the *context* of the alternatives' effects within the planning area. For this analysis, the area encompassed by the 17 counties and 19 communities described earlier is generally considered the cumulative effects analysis area, because it represents the contiguous geographic area most affected by socio-economic changes in management of the Boise, Payette and Sawtooth National Forests.[13]

Socio-economic changes in the cumulative effects analysis area are caused by actions initiated by various businesses, governments, and other organizations. Many decisions will be made by multiple entities over the next decade, all affecting socio-economic factors such as jobs and income; lifestyles; and attitudes, beliefs and values. As noted earlier in this analysis, some of these decisions arise from litigation, or new environmental regulations or analysis requirements adopted at a national level—factors outside the scope of Forest Plan revision. Specific findings for each socio-economic indicator are discussed below:

Population

Table SO-3, included in the Current Conditions discussion, shows population figures for each of the 17 counties projected for the years 2010 and 2020. The total population of the 17-county area was 655,702 in 2000, and is projected to increase to 771,497 by 2010 (17.6 percent increase from 2000), and to 886,552 by 2020 (14.9 percent increase from 2010). As noted earlier, the population of these counties is not anticipated to change by alternative, and therefore, no cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

Employment

Tables SO-35, SO-36, SO-37, and SO-38 indicate the number and percentage of cumulative jobs in the 17 communities linked to Forest Service activities in 2005 and 2010, respectively.

In 2005, the number of jobs varies from a loss of 2 jobs under Alternative 4 (as compared with current conditions) to a gain of 1,050 jobs under Alternative 5. The percentage of change ranges from –0.1 to 30.9 relative to the current level of jobs linked to Forest Service outputs, projected to 2005. However, the percentage of change declines substantially when compared to the projected current level of *all* 44,368 jobs in the 19 communities, from –0.1 percent under Alternative 4 to 2.4 percent under Alternative 5. Consequently, no significant cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

In 2010, the number of jobs varies from a loss of 22 jobs under Alternative 4 (again, as compared with current conditions) to a gain of 1,049 jobs under Alternative 5. The percentage of change ranges from –0.1 to 29.7 relative to the current level of jobs linked to Forest Service outputs, projected to 2010. However, the percentage of change declines substantially when compared to the projected current level of *all* 48,093 jobs in the 17 communities, from –0.1 percent under Alternative 4 to 2.2 percent under Alternative 5. Consequently, no significant cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

[13] More specifically, for the population indicator, the analysis area includes the 17 counties; and for the employment and indicators, the analysis area includes the 17 communities for which community economic profiles were prepared and analyzed by alternative.

Communities in southwest Idaho vary considerably in their resource dependency. For example, McCall-Donnelly has 672 jobs (Table SO-35) linked to Forest Service outputs. This constitutes about 14 percent of all employment in the McCall-Donnelly area. In contrast Stanley has only 216 jobs linked to Forest Service outputs, but this constitutes 75 percent of all employment in the Stanley area. Other communities that are very dependent on Forest Service outputs are Crouch-Garden Valley (37 percent), New Meadows (26 percent), Challis (24 percent), Fairfield (20 percent) and Cascade (20 percent).

The alternative that has the largest employment impact in the region is Alternative 5 (Tables SO-35 and SO-37). This alternative has a total impact in 2005 of 1,050 jobs and an impact in 2010 of 1,049 jobs. The two communities most strongly impacted by this alternative are Emmett, with a 139.8 percent change in employment, and New Meadows with 141.5 percent employment linked to Forest Service outputs. Note that the impact of Forest Service outputs vary considerably for any given community across the range of Forest Service management alternatives. For example, Emmett has an increase of 171 jobs in Alternative 5, and has a much larger increase of 458 jobs in Alternative 1B.

Table SO-35. Jobs Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Current Situation		Change In Total Jobs**						
	Total Jobs	All FS Output Linked Jobs*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	961	189	98	173	187	-2	203	2	174
Challis	1,278	300	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
Council	1,164	131	100	44	96	-8	110	-2	77
Crouch-Garden V.	690	256	24	20	29	-1	33	1	20
Emmett	5,654	122	458	98	115	-0	171	4	121
Fairfield	701	139	4	4	18	2	83	0	16
Gooding	3,615	140	0	-3	-2	-2	-3	-5	-5
Hailey-Bellevue	5,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	801	53	46	23	37	-1	54	0	48
Ketchum-Sun V.	12,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	4,811	672	107	74	66	15	125	1	97
New Meadows	711	185	153	158	204	1	262	5	193
Oakley Valley	449	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raft River Valley	668	62	0	-0	-0	-1	0	-7	-7
Riggins	696	123	10	5	7	-1	12	-1	8
Stanley	288	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	4,566	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**44,368**	**3,401**	**1,000**	**595**	**755**	**1**	**1,050**	**-2**	**742**

*Timber jobs linked to timber harvested from Forest Service administered lands.
**Change in total timber-related jobs, including those linked to timber harvested from National Forest *and* non-National Forest lands.
Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table SO-36. Percent Change in Jobs Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Percent Change In Total Jobs Compared to All FS-Linked Jobs*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	51.7	91.5	99.2	-1.0	107.6	1.0	92.5
Challis	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Council	76.8	34.0	73.3	-5.7	84.5	-1.3	58.9
Crouch-Garden Valley	9.5	7.7	11.2	-0.3	12.9	0.3	7.8
Emmett	375.5	80.7	94.5	-0.2	139.8	3.5	99.5
Fairfield	2.5	2.5	12.7	1.7	59.9	0.0	11.8
Gooding	0.0	-2.3	-1.7	-1.7	-2.3	-3.4	-3.6
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	87.7	43.7	70.7	-2.1	102.5	0.8	91.7
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	15.9	11.1	9.8	2.2	18.7	0.1	14.4
New Meadows	82.6	85.6	110.3	0.8	141.5	2.5	104.4
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Raft River Valley	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-2.2	0.0	-10.6	-11.1
Riggins	8.4	4.3	5.5	-0.7	9.7	-0.5	6.2
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	**29.4**	**17.5**	**22.2**	**0.0**	**30.9**	**-0.1**	**21.8**

*The percent change reflects the change in total jobs for alternatives as compared to all Forest Service-linked jobs in Table SO-31.
Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-37. Jobs Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Current Situation		Change In Total Jobs**						
	Total Jobs	All FS Output Linked Jobs*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	1,038	203	98	173	187	-2	203	2	174
Challis	1,350	302	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
Council	1,230	137	100	42	93	-10	108	-4	74
Crouch-Garden V.	751	258	24	20	29	-1	33	1	20
Emmett	5,952	126	458	98	115	-1	170	4	121
Fairfield	757	139	4	4	18	2	83	0	16
Gooding	3,875	144	0	-9	-10	-17	1	-6	-6
Hailey-Bellevue	5,533	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	882	55	46	23	37	-1	54	0	48
Ketchum-Sun V.	13,665	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	5,253	731	107	74	66	15	125	1	97
New Meadows	741	191	153	158	203	1	261	4	193
Oakley Valley	474	13	0	0	-0	-1	0	-0	-0
Raft River Valley	721	62	0	-1	-0	-3	1	0	0
Riggins	742	134	10	4	6	-2	11	-2	7
Stanley	318	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	4,811	137	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TOTAL	**48,093**	**3,532**	**1,000**	**583**	**739**	**-22**	**1,049**	**-4**	**740**

*Timber jobs linked to timber harvested from Forest Service administered lands.
**Change in total timber-related jobs, including those linked to timber harvested from National Forest *and* non-National Forest lands.
Note: All job numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table SO-38. Percent Change in Jobs Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Percent Change In Total Jobs Compared to All FS-Linked Jobs*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	48.2	85.2	92.4	-0.9	100.1	0.9	86.1
Challis	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.5
Council	73.2	30.9	67.9	-7.5	79.1	-3.2	54.0
Crouch-Garden Valley	9.4	7.6	11.2	-0.3	12.8	0.3	7.7
Emmett	362.6	77.8	90.7	-0.8	134.8	3.0	95.7
Fairfield	2.5	2.5	12.6	1.7	59.9	0.0	11.8
Gooding	0.0	-6.5	-7.0	-11.8	0.7	-4.2	-4.2
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	84.6	42.1	68.2	-2.0	98.9	0.8	88.5
Ketchum -Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	14.7	10.2	9.0	2.0	17.2	0.1	13.2
New Meadows	80.0	82.7	106.6	0.6	136.8	2.2	100.0
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-5.5	0.0	-2.7	-2.8
Raft River Valley	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-4.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Riggins	7.7	3.2	4.4	-1.4	8.2	-1.2	5.0
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
TOTAL	**28.3**	**16.5**	**20.0**	**-0.6**	**29.7**	**-0.1**	**21.0**

*The percent change reflects the change in total jobs for alternatives as compared to all Forest Service-linked jobs in Table SO-35.
Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Income

Tables SO-39, SO-40, SO-41, and SO-42 indicate the cumulative earnings and percentage of earnings in the 17 communities linked to Forest Service activities in 2005 and 2010, respectively.

In 2005, the level of earnings varies from a gain of $139,000 under Alternative 4 (as compared with projected current conditions) to a gain of $40,796,000 under Alternative 1B. The percentage of change ranges from 0.2 percent to 57.9 percent relative to the current level of earnings linked to Forest Service outputs, projected to 2005. However, the percentage of change declines substantially when compared to the projected current level of $1,130,140,000 in the total earnings for the 17 communities, from –0.1 percent under Alternative 4 to 3.6 percent under Alternative 1B. Consequently, no significant cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

In 2010, the level of earnings varies from a loss of $373,000 under Alternative 4 (as compared with current conditions) to a gain of $40,796,000 under Alternative 1B. The percentage of change ranges from –0.5 to 52.5 relative to the current level of earnings linked to Forest Service outputs, projected to 2010. However, the percentage of change declines substantially when compared to the projected current level of $1,279,216,000 in the total earnings for the 17 communities, from –0.1 percent under Alternative 4 to 3.1 percent under Alternative 1B. Consequently, no significant cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

Table SO-39. Earnings Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Current Situation		Change in Total Earnings ($1,000)						
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	All FS Output Linked Earnings	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	21,700	3,688	2,927	5,180	5,614	-56	6,086	54	5,232
Challis	34,661	4,698	0	-15	-15	-15	0	-15	-15
Council	31,796	3,888	4,614	2,123	4,464	-287	5,163	45	3,664
Crouch-Garden V.	14,929	2,773	267	217	316	-9	364	9	219
Emmett	118,349	3,048	21,983	4,739	5,563	54	8,198	228	5,896
Fairfield	15,733	1,228	105	105	527	70	2,492	0	491
Gooding	97,995	3,366	0	-68	-48	-48	-68	-101	-105
Hailey-Bellevue	155,270	5,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	16,204	938	1,156	576	932	-27	1352	11	1,209
Ketchum-Sun V.	348,552	13,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	102,309	12,135	3,426	2,380	2,106	474	4,018	33	3,102
New Meadows	26,380	5,662	6,111	6,346	8,166	70	10,477	197	7,737
Oakley Valley	14,135	432	0	0	0	-15	0	-26	-27
Raft River Valley	25,297	2,129	0	-15	-5	-47	0	-226	-236
Riggins	14,918	1,835	207	104	136	-18	238	-13	153
Stanley	5,246	3,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	86,665	1,863	0	-8	-8	-8	-7	-9	-9
TOTAL	**1,130,140**	**70,447**	**40,796**	**21,664**	**27,749**	**139**	**38,311**	**188**	**27,311**

Note: All earnings numbers are expressed in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table SO-40. Percent Change in Earnings Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2005

Communities	Percent Change In Total Earnings Compared to All Forest Service-Linked Earnings*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	79.4	140.4	152.2	-1.5	165.0	1.5	141.9
Challis	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Council	118.7	54.6	114.8	-7.4	132.8	1.2	94.2
Crouch-Garden Valley	9.6	7.8	11.4	-0.3	13.1	0.3	7.9
Emmett	721.3	155.5	182.5	1.8	269.0	7.5	193.5
Fairfield	8.6	8.6	42.9	5.7	203.0	0.0	40.0
Gooding	0.0	-2.0	-1.4	-1.4	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	123.3	61.4	99.4	-2.9	144.1	1.2	128.9
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	28.2	19.6	17.4	3.9	33.1	0.3	25.6
New Meadows	107.9	112.1	144.2	1.2	185.0	3.5	136.7
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	0.0	-6.0	-6.2
Raft River Valley	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-2.2	0.0	-10.6	-11.1
Riggins	11.3	5.7	7.4	-1.0	13.0	-0.7	8.3
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
TOTAL	**57.9**	**30.8**	**39.4**	**0.2**	**54.4**	**0.3**	**38.8**

*The percent change reflects the change in total earnings for alternatives as compared to the FS timber-linked earnings in Table SO-33. Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Table SO-41. Earnings Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Current Situation		Change in Total Earnings ($1,000)						
	Total Earnings ($1,000)	All FS Output Linked Earnings	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	24,828	4,087	2,927	5,180	5,614	-56	6,086	54	5,232
Challis	37,790	5,090	0	-33	-33	-33	0	-33	-35
Council	34,696	4,001	4,614	2,081	4,406	-345	5,120	-13	3,603
Crouch-Garden V.	16,952	3,126	267	217	316	-9	364	9	219
Emmett	129,606	3,113	21,983	4,736	5,551	40	8,192	219	5,887
Fairfield	17,316	1,348	105	105	527	70	2,492	0	491
Gooding	108,305	3,542	0	-205	-215	-363	20	-142	-148
Hailey-Bellevue	177,156	5,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho City	18,602	1,014	1,156	576	932	-27	1,352	11	1,209
Ketchum-Sun V.	408,713	15,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCall-Donnelly	116,730	13,904	3,426	2,379	2,105	472	4,016	31	3,100
New Meadows	28,267	5,744	6,111	6,337	8,158	62	10,468	188	7,728
Oakley Valley	15,394	423	0	0	-5	-21	0	-10	-11
Raft River Valley	27,196	2,131	0	-20	-15	-88	19	9	10
Riggins	16,509	2,033	207	83	115	-39	217	-34	131
Stanley	5,977	4,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weiser	95,180	2,026	0	-34	-35	-35	-33	-37	-38
TOTAL	**1,279,216**	**77,827**	**40,796**	**21,401**	**27,420**	**-373**	**38,313**	**254**	**27,381**

Note: All earnings numbers are expressed in thousands of dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table SO-42. Percent Change in Earnings Indicated by All Forest Outputs by Alternative: 2010

Communities	Percent Change In Total Earnings Compared to All Forest Service-Linked Earnings*						
	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Cascade	71.6	126.7	137.4	-1.4	148.9	1.3	128.0
Challis	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.7
Council	115.3	52.0	110.1	-8.6	128.0	-0.3	90.0
Crouch-Garden Valley	8.5	6.9	10.1	-0.3	11.6	0.3	7.0
Emmett	706.3	152.1	178.3	1.3	263.2	7.0	189.1
Fairfield	7.8	7.8	39.1	5.2	184.9	0.0	36.5
Gooding	0.0	-5.8	-6.1	-10.3	0.6	-4.0	-4.2
Hailey-Bellevue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho City	114.0	56.8	92.0	-2.7	133.3	1.1	119.2
Ketchum-Sun Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
McCall-Donnelly	24.6	17.1	15.1	3.4	28.9	0.2	22.3
New Meadows	106.4	110.3	142.0	1.1	182.2	3.3	134.5
Oakley Valley	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-5.0	0.0	-2.4	-2.6
Raft River Valley	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-4.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Riggins	10.2	4.1	5.6	-1.9	10.7	-1.7	6.5
Stanley	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weiser	0.0	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9
TOTAL	**52.4**	**27.5**	**35.2**	**-0.5**	**49.2**	**0.3**	**35.2**

*The percent change reflects the change in total earnings for alternatives as compared to the FS timber-linked earnings in Table SO-37. Note: All percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

The largest change in earnings in any of the alternatives is an increase of $21.983 million in Emmett in Alternative 1B. Much of this new $22 million payroll would be associated with the new sawmill that is projected to locate in Emmett by 2005. Another major change is shown in McCall-Donnelly where a $10.477 million increase in earnings occurs in Alternative 5. The alternative that has the largest overall impact on earnings is Alternative 1B, which generates a $40.796 million increase in earnings throughout seventeen Southeast Idaho communities.

Lifestyles

Under all alternatives, the 17-county/19-community cumulative effects area would continue to provide a diversity of lifestyles, ranging from urban recreationists to ranchers and millworkers. Consequently, no cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

Attitudes, Beliefs and Values

Under all alternatives, the 17-county/19-community cumulative effects area would likely continue to exhibit widespread interest in natural resources and public land issues as well as diversity in attitudes, beliefs, and values about these resources and issues. Although many counties and communities have faced, and will likely continue to face, shifts and challenges, many are proud of their communities, counties and surroundings, and want to retain viable communities for the future. Consequently, no cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

Social Organization

Under all alternatives, the 17-county/19-community cumulative effects area would continue to include communities with a variety of socio-economic resiliency ratings, and those ranging from urban settings to those centering on commodity-based lifestyles. Consequently, no cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

Land-Use Patterns

Under all alternatives, the 17-county/19-community cumulative effects area would continue to provide a range of communities, with urban-centers, "bedroom communities," and those with a mix of managed and unmanaged wildlands. Consequently, no cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.

Civil Rights

Under all alternatives, it is likely that Idaho and the Ecogroup area will become racially more diverse (particularly in terms of Hispanic population increase), while remaining largely white and Anglo-Saxon. Although few data are available, there is a sense that the state's Hispanics use and related to National Forests in ways similar to Idaho's predominantly white population, and that this relationship would likely continue regardless of the Forest Plan alternative selected. Consequently, no cumulative impact from any of the seven Forest Plan Revision alternatives is anticipated.