

Resources for National Forest Planning



Forest Planning



Forest Service Version 1.0 June 2016

Independent Nonpartisan Research



Best Practices for Watersheds and Recreation

Best practices for balancing the needs for clean drinking water, recreation, and economic development in municipal watersheds.

[read more](#)

Economic Impact of National Parks

This interactive and background materials show visits, spending, and the number of jobs created in gateway communities for every National Park Service unit.

[read more](#)

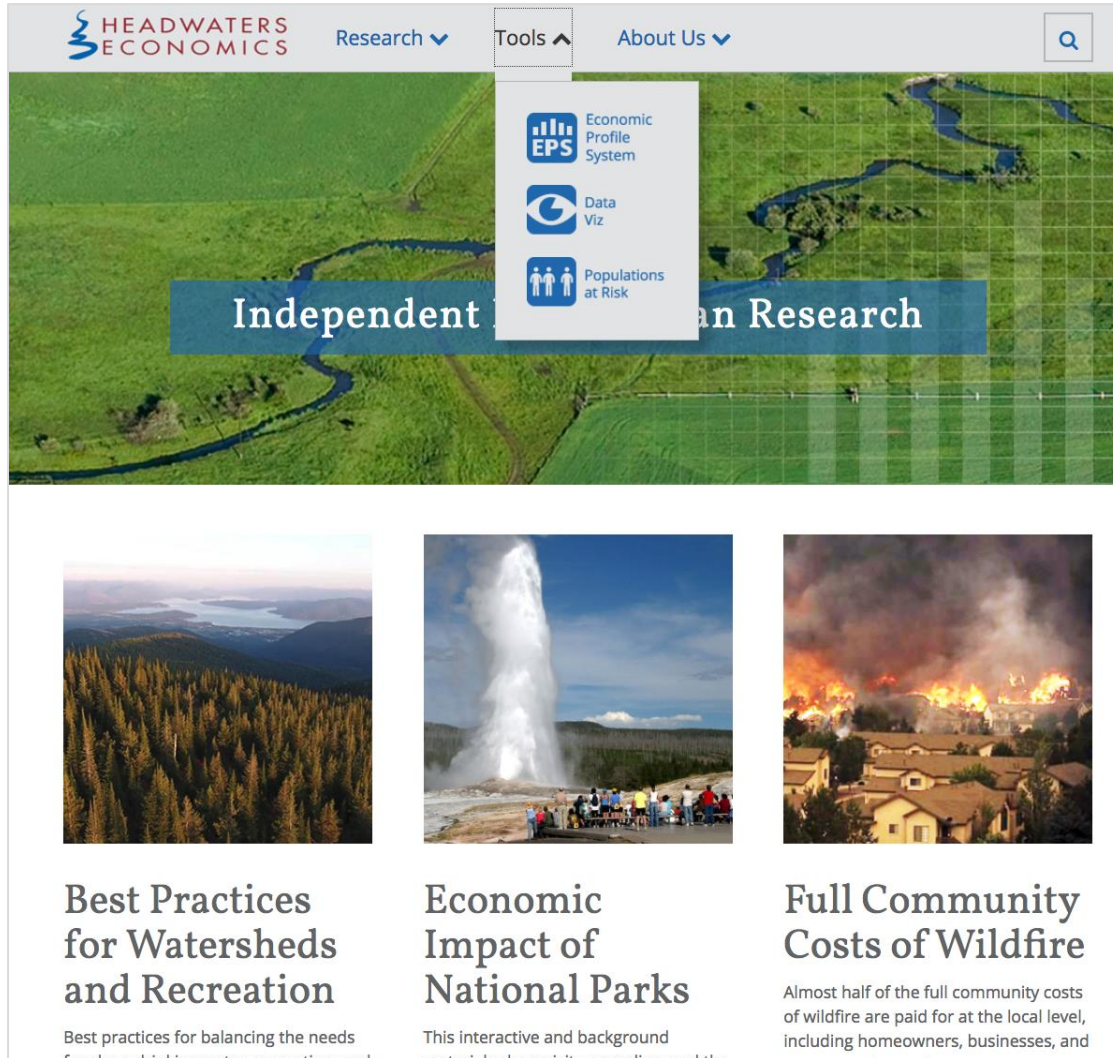
Full Community Costs of Wildfire

Almost half of the full community costs of wildfire are paid for at the local level, including homeowners, businesses, and government agencies.

[read more](#)

Socioeconomic Trends

Analytical Tools




The screenshot shows the Headwaters Economics website. The header includes the logo, 'Research' dropdown, 'Tools' dropdown, 'About Us' dropdown, and a search icon. The 'Tools' dropdown menu is open, displaying three options: 'Economic Profile System' (EPS icon), 'Data Viz' (Data Viz icon), and 'Populations at Risk' (Populations at Risk icon). The background of the website features a large aerial image of a river and fields, with a blue banner reading 'Independent Research'. Below the header, there are three featured articles:

- Best Practices for Watersheds and Recreation**
Best practices for balancing the needs for clean drinking water, recreation, and...
- Economic Impact of National Parks**
This interactive and background materials show visits, spending, and the...
- Full Community Costs of Wildfire**
Almost half of the full community costs of wildfire are paid for at the local level, including homeowners, businesses, and...



Socioeconomic Measures

A report on long-term trends in population, employment, personal income, income by industry, wages, and unemployment.

 **VIEW SAMPLE**



 **BUILD REPORT**



Available Geographies:



U.S.



States



Counties



Metro & Rural Portions of States



Combined Statistical Areas

To display information for a single geography, run the report for that geography alone. If more than one geography is selected, they are aggregated into a "region".

Select one or more geographies to populate the report.

Change how you select geographies:

Enter Name

Select from List

Gallatin County, MT



 **ADD GEOGRAPHY**



SELECTED GEOGRAPHIES

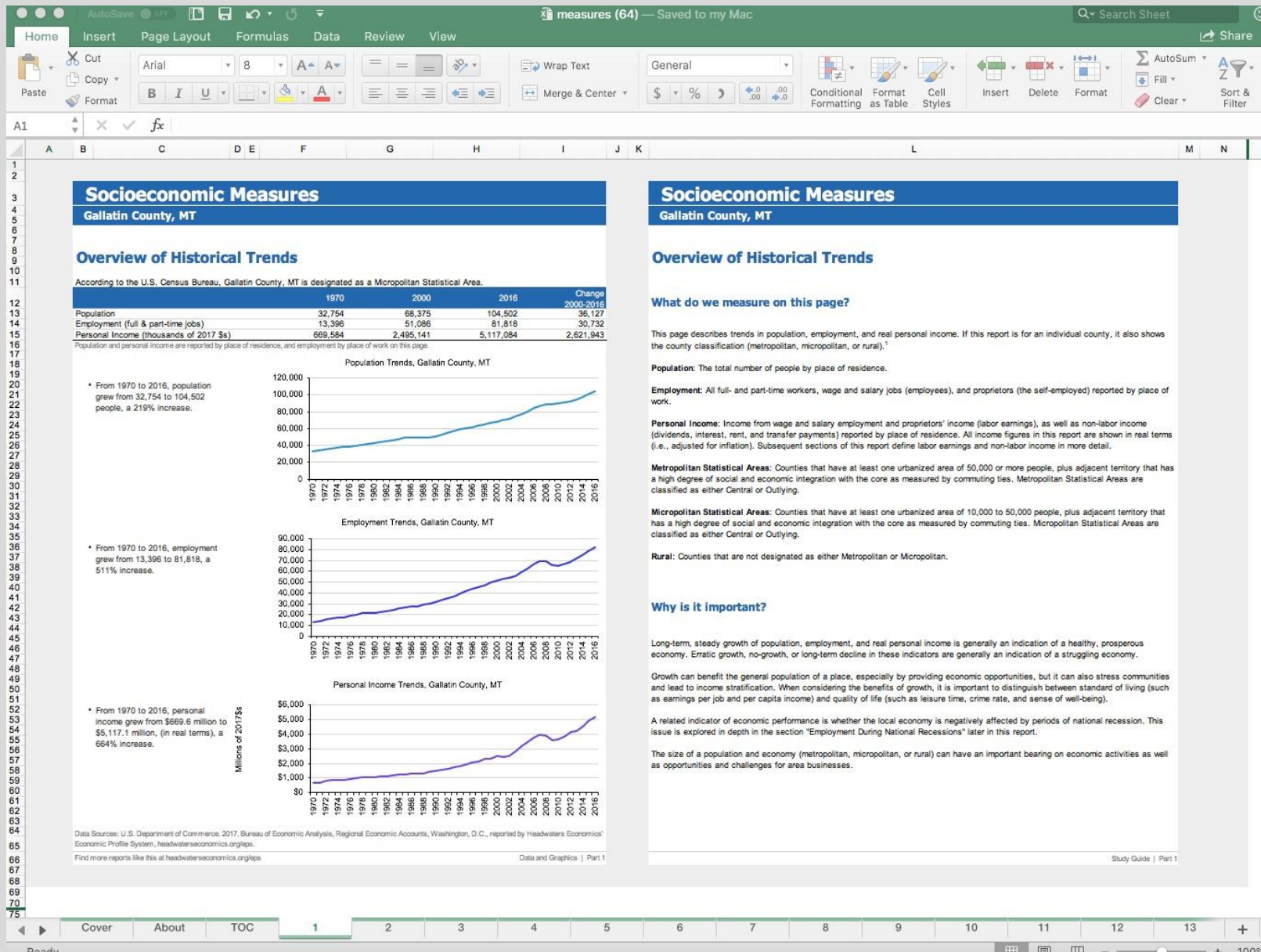
Clear All

MORE OPTIONS ▼



DOWNLOAD REPORT







Reports by Topic

» **Socioeconomic Measures**

» **Summary**

» **Tourism**

» **Non-Labor Income**

» **Timber**

» **Services**

» **Public Land Amenities**

» **Demographics**

» **Land Use**

» **Agriculture**

» **Mining, Including Oil & Gas**

» **Government**

» **Federal Land Payments**

» **Wildland Urban Interface**

National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

Headwaters Economics' **National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators Tool** allows users to quickly run free, easy-to-use reports detailing economics, demographics, land use, business sectors, and other topics for communities near every National Forest.

STEP 1:
ENTER NATIONAL FOREST


STEP 2:
DOWNLOAD REPORT

CUSTOMIZE
REPORTS

National Forests and Counties

+

-



United States

Gulf of Mexico

Selected Counties

Reset

Please select at least one location to download a report.

DOWNLOAD REPORT

+ STEP 1:
ENTER NATIONAL FOREST

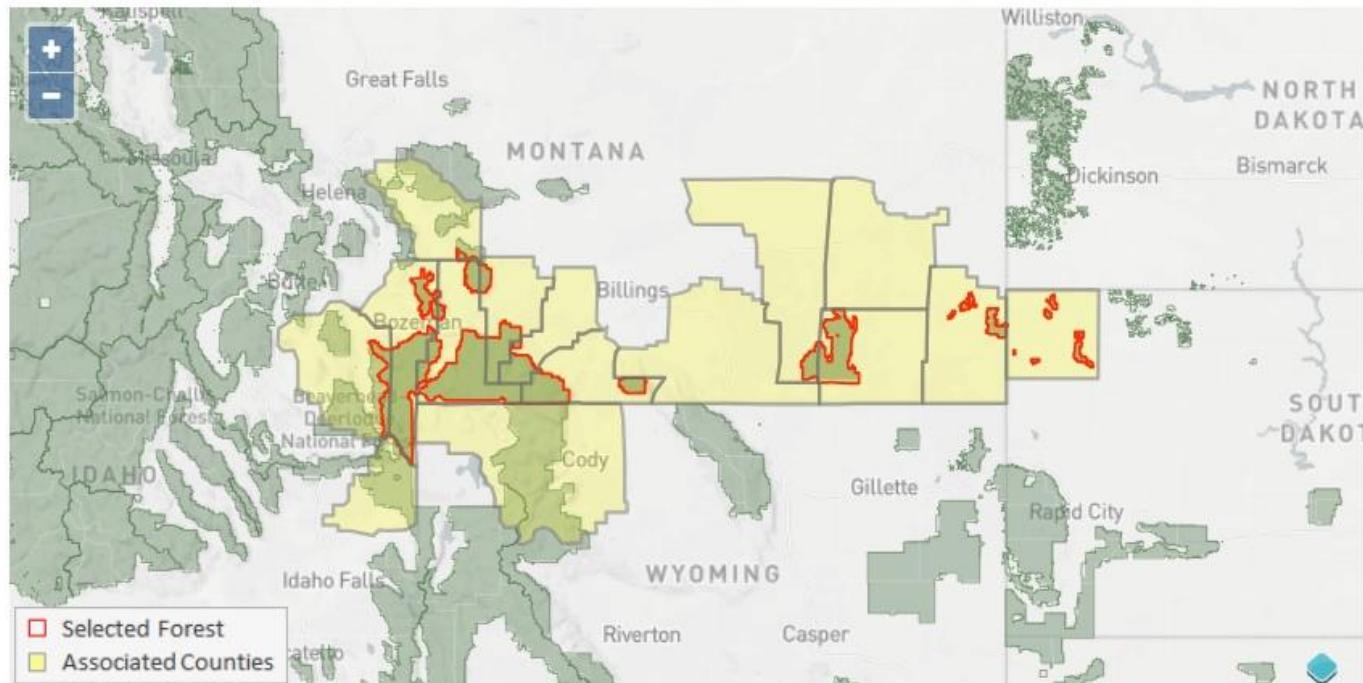
STEP 2:
DOWNLOAD REPORT

CUSTOMIZE
REPORTS

Custer Gallatin National Forest



Counties associated with Custer Gallatin National Forest



Selected Counties

Reset

COUNTIES

Stillwater County, MT



Harding County, SD



Custer County, MT



Meagher County, MT



Big Horn County, MT



Park County, MT



Powder River County, MT



↓ **DOWNLOAD REPORT**

National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

Combined County Region

Region Benchmarks

Indicators	Combined County Region	U.S.	Percent Difference Combined County Region vs. U.S.	
Trends	Population, % change, 2000-2016	23.5%	14.5%	-34%
	Employment, % change, 2000-2016	35.8%	17.1%	-53%
	Personal Income, % change, 2000-2016	68.5%	32.1%	-53%
	Avg. Earnings per Job, % change, 2000-2016	21.4%	4.7%	-78%
	Per Capita Income, % change, 2000-2016	36.4%	15.4%	-58%
Prosperity	Avg. Earnings per Job, 2016	\$42,785	\$59,598	-28%
	Per Capita Income, 2016	\$45,851	\$50,280	-9%
	Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2016	\$36,549	\$52,806	-31%
	Non-Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2016	\$53,034	\$63,393	-16%
	Government, Avg. Annual Wages, 2016	\$43,556	\$55,359	-21%
Stress	Unemployment Rate, change 2000-2016	-1.0%	0.9%	-111%
	Unemployment Rate, 2016	3.6%	4.9%	-27%
Structure	Proprietors, % of Jobs, 2016	31.4%	22.6%	+39%
	Non-Labor Income, % of Pers. Income, 2016	41.8%	36.8%	+14%
	Services, % of Jobs, 2016	62.2%	72.9%	-15%
	Non-Services, % of Jobs, 2016	20.2%	14.5%	+40%
	Government, % of Jobs, 2016	14.6%	12.5%	+17%

Combined County Region is most different from the U.S. in population, % change, 2000-2016, population, % change, 2000-2016, and population, % change, 2000-2016.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2018. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Find more reports like this at [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](#)

Data and Graphics | Page 1

National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators

Combined County Region

Region Benchmarks

What do we measure on this page?

This page shows a quick comparison for indicators of economic performance that highlight how the region differs from the selected benchmark geography.

The percent, or relative, difference between the selected geography and the benchmark is calculated by dividing the difference between the values by the arithmetic mean of the values.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act (NFMA).

Why is it important?

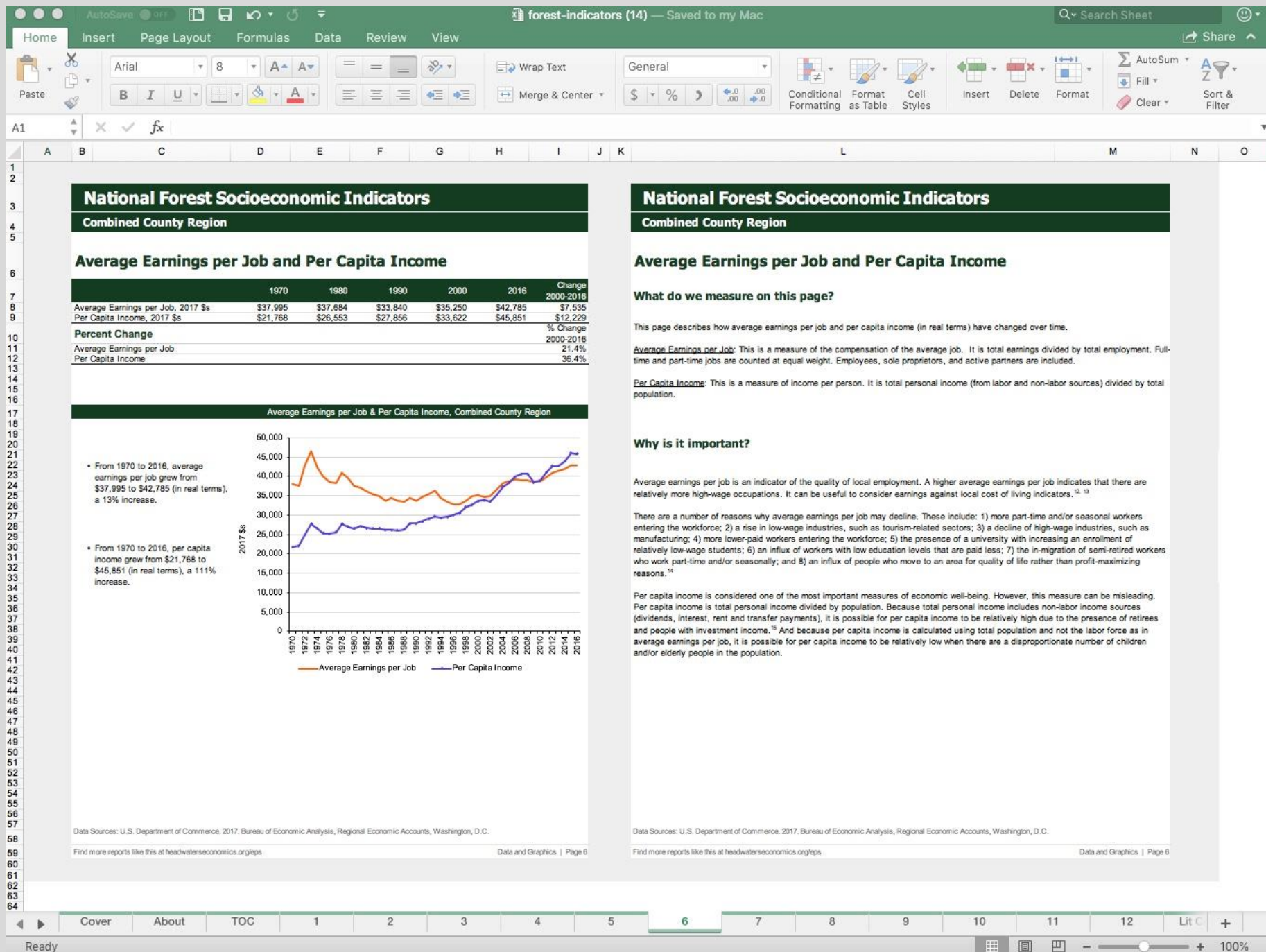
These indicators can be analyzed to get a comprehensive view of the economy.

When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).


In some cases it may be appropriate to compare a local economy to the U.S. economy. In most cases, however, it will be more useful to compare county or regional economies with other similar county or regional economies. For example, if the region being analyzed is rural, it should be compared to similar regions because comparing against the U.S. will include data from large metropolitan areas.

Find more reports like this at [headwaterseconomics.org/eps](#)

Study Guide | Page 1




Example of EPS and National Forest Socioeconomic Indicators use:




United States Department of Agriculture

SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

ASSESSMENT REPORT





Forest Service

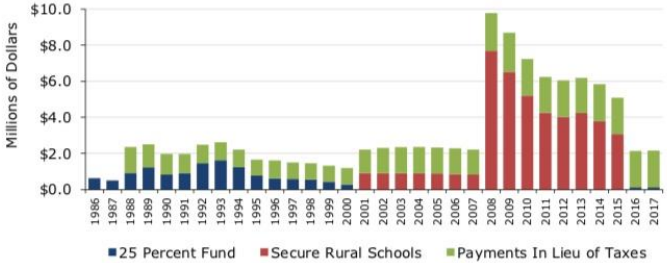
Salmon- Challis National Forest

July 2018

Salmon-Challis National Forest

Assessment Report

Figure 9. Trend Of Payments To The Three-County Area Through 25 Percent Fund, Payments In Lieu Of Taxes, And Secure Rural Schools



Year	25 Percent Fund	Secure Rural Schools	Payments In Lieu of Taxes
1986	0.2	0.0	0.0
1987	0.2	0.0	0.0
1988	0.2	0.0	0.0
1989	0.2	0.0	0.0
1990	0.2	0.0	0.0
1991	0.2	0.0	0.0
1992	0.2	0.0	0.0
1993	0.2	0.0	0.0
1994	0.2	0.0	0.0
1995	0.2	0.0	0.0
1996	0.2	0.0	0.0
1997	0.2	0.0	0.0
1998	0.2	0.0	0.0
1999	0.2	0.0	0.0
2000	0.2	0.0	0.0
2001	0.2	0.0	0.0
2002	0.2	0.0	0.0
2003	0.2	0.0	0.0
2004	0.2	0.0	0.0
2005	0.2	0.0	0.0
2006	0.2	0.0	0.0
2007	0.2	0.0	0.0
2008	0.2	7.5	1.8
2009	0.2	6.5	1.8
2010	0.2	5.5	1.8
2011	0.2	4.5	1.8
2012	0.2	4.0	1.8
2013	0.2	3.5	1.8
2014	0.2	3.0	1.8
2015	0.2	2.5	1.8
2016	0.2	2.0	1.8
2017	0.2	1.5	1.8

Source: Headwaters Economics


The expiration of the Secure Rural Schools program caused a sharp decline in Forest Service payments to counties. The 2016 25 Percent Fund payments to the counties are more than 90 percent lower than the 2015 Secure Rural Schools payments.

Reduction in the Salmon-Challis's payments to counties can affect county services and place enormous strain on county governments. As a percentage of total county government revenue, federal payments averaged about 13 percent in Butte County, 21 percent in Custer County, and 24 percent in Lemhi County for the fiscal years 2014-2016 (Headwaters Economics 2017).

Economic Well-Being

The area of influence has lower median household incomes and higher rates of poverty than the state overall, as seen in Figure 10 and Figure 11, respectively. This indicates that economic insecurity is more common in the three-county area than in some parts of the state and compared to the state as a whole.

Figure 10. Median Household Income, 1990-2015



Year	State of Idaho	Lemhi County	Custer County	Butte County
1990	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
2000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
2010	40,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
2015	48,000	35,000	35,000	35,000

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Other Forest Information

Home » DataViz » National Forest Timber Sales and Timber Cuts, FY 1980-2017

National Forest Timber Sales and Timber Cuts, FY 1980-2017

DECEMBER 2017

Explore and Download National Forest Cut & Sold Report Statistics [Related Research »](#)

National Forests

2017 Timber Cut Value

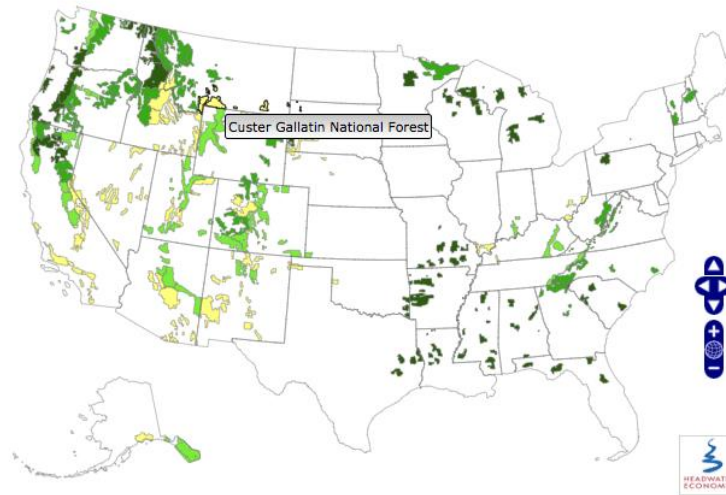
- Over \$2.5M
- \$0.5M to 2.5M
- \$0.1M to 0.5M
- Under \$0.1M

Custer Gallatin National Forest

2017 No. of Sales: 1,945
 Sold Volume (MBF): 6,132
 Sold Value: \$114,656
 Avg. Sold Price (\$/MBF): \$18.70
 Cut Volume (MBF): 7,190
 Cut Value: \$94,535
 Avg. Cut Price (\$/MBF): \$13.15

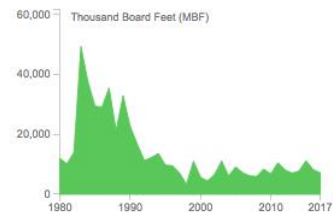
National Forest Regions

States

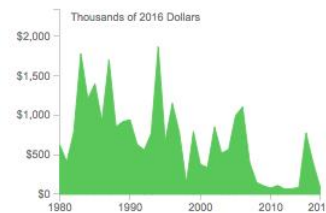


Custer Gallatin National Forest

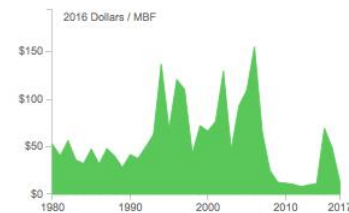
Cut Volume



Cut Value



Cut Price



[Download Data](#) (1.1MB Excel File)
[Data, Methods, Definitions, and Resources](#) (75K PDF)



[Home](#) » [DataViz](#) » National Forest Gross Receipts from Commercial Activities, FY 1986-2016

National Forest Gross Receipts from Commercial Activities, FY 1986-2016

AUGUST 2017

Explore and Download National Forest Gross Receipts Statistics [Related Research](#) »

National Forests

2016 Gross Receipts

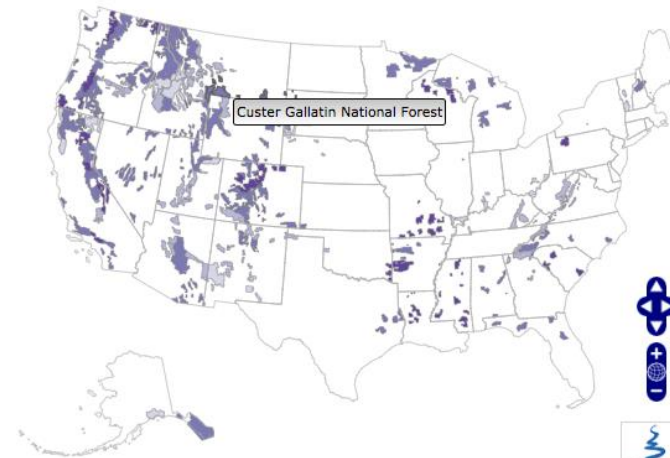
- < \$500K
- \$500K to \$1M
- \$1M to \$5M
- > \$5M

Custer Gallatin National Forest

Class 1 - Timber	62,536
Class 2 - Grazing East	0
Class 3 - Land Use	64,650
Class 4 - Recreation Spec Uses	986,233
Class 5 - Power	23,674
Class 6 - Minerals	500
Class 7 - Recreation User Fees	0
Class 8 - Grazing West	318,865
Class 9 - Quartz Crystals	0
Total NFF Receipts	1,456,459
Knudson Vanderberg	12,641
Timber Purchaser Road Credits	0
Specified Road Credits	0
Timber Salvage Sales	620,801
TPTP Revenue	0
Grand Total	2,089,900

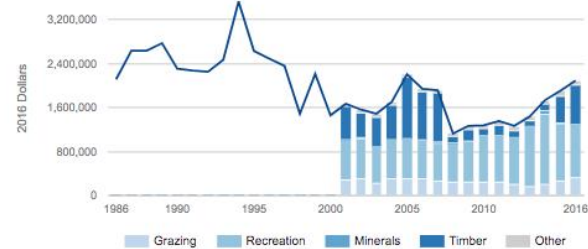
National Forest Regions

States



Custer Gallatin National Forest

Inflation Adjusted Gross Receipts by Type, 1986 - 2016



County Payments: History, Context, and Policy

FEBRUARY 2016

These interactive maps show how federal land payments are distributed to counties and states. Explore both the Payments History maps as well as the Policy Options maps which project what happens if SRS is not reauthorized or if PILT is reformed into a single payment to counties. [Related Research](#) »

**Payments
History**

**Policy
Options**

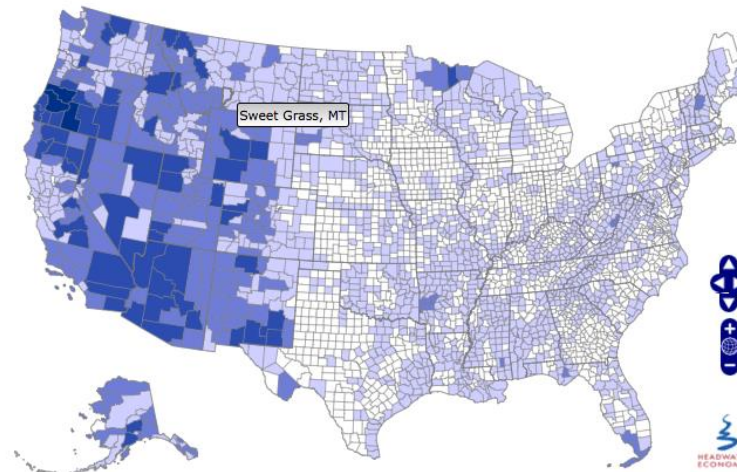
Total Payments

Counties

**Total Federal Land Payments
FY 2014**

☐ \$1 - \$1M
☐ 1M - 3M
☐ 3M - 10M
☐ > 10M
☐ No Payments

FS payments to "unorganized" AK not reported.

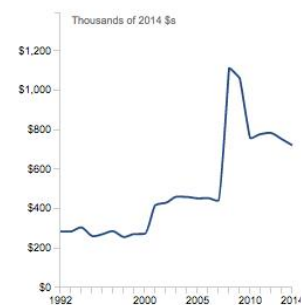


Sweet Grass, MT

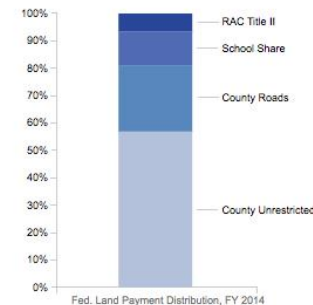
Fed. Land Payments Sources, FY 2014

Total Fed. Land Payment	\$720,553
FS SRS Title I	\$264,111
FS SRS Title II	\$46,608
FS SRS Title III	
FS 25% Fund	
FS Special Acts	
FS Owl Payments	
BLM O&C (SRS) Title I	
BLM O&C (SRS) Title II	
BLM O&C (SRS) Title III	
BLM 50% Revenue Share	
BLM O&C Owl Payments	
PILT Payment	\$409,834

Federal Land Payments History

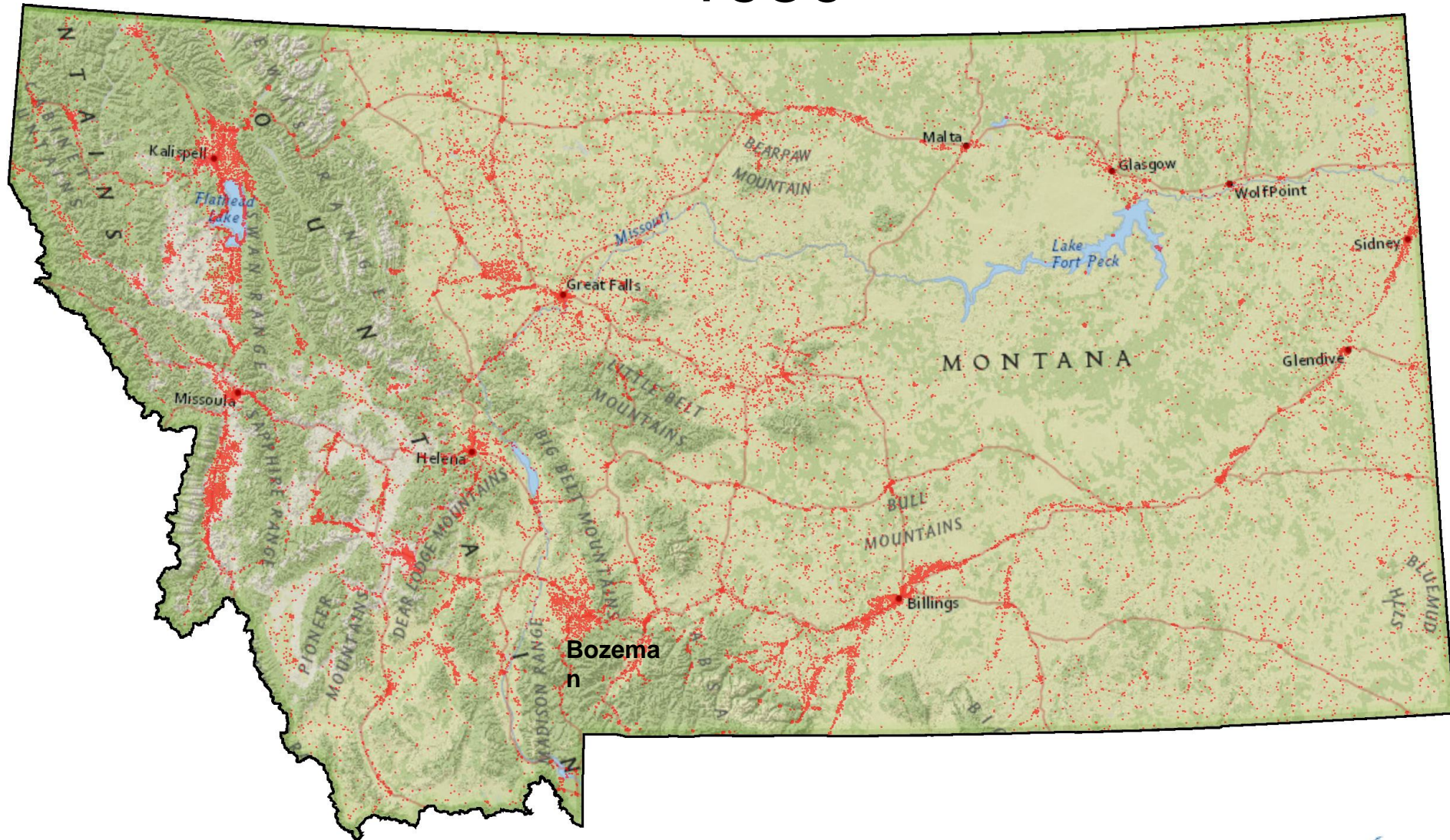


Programs Receiving Payments

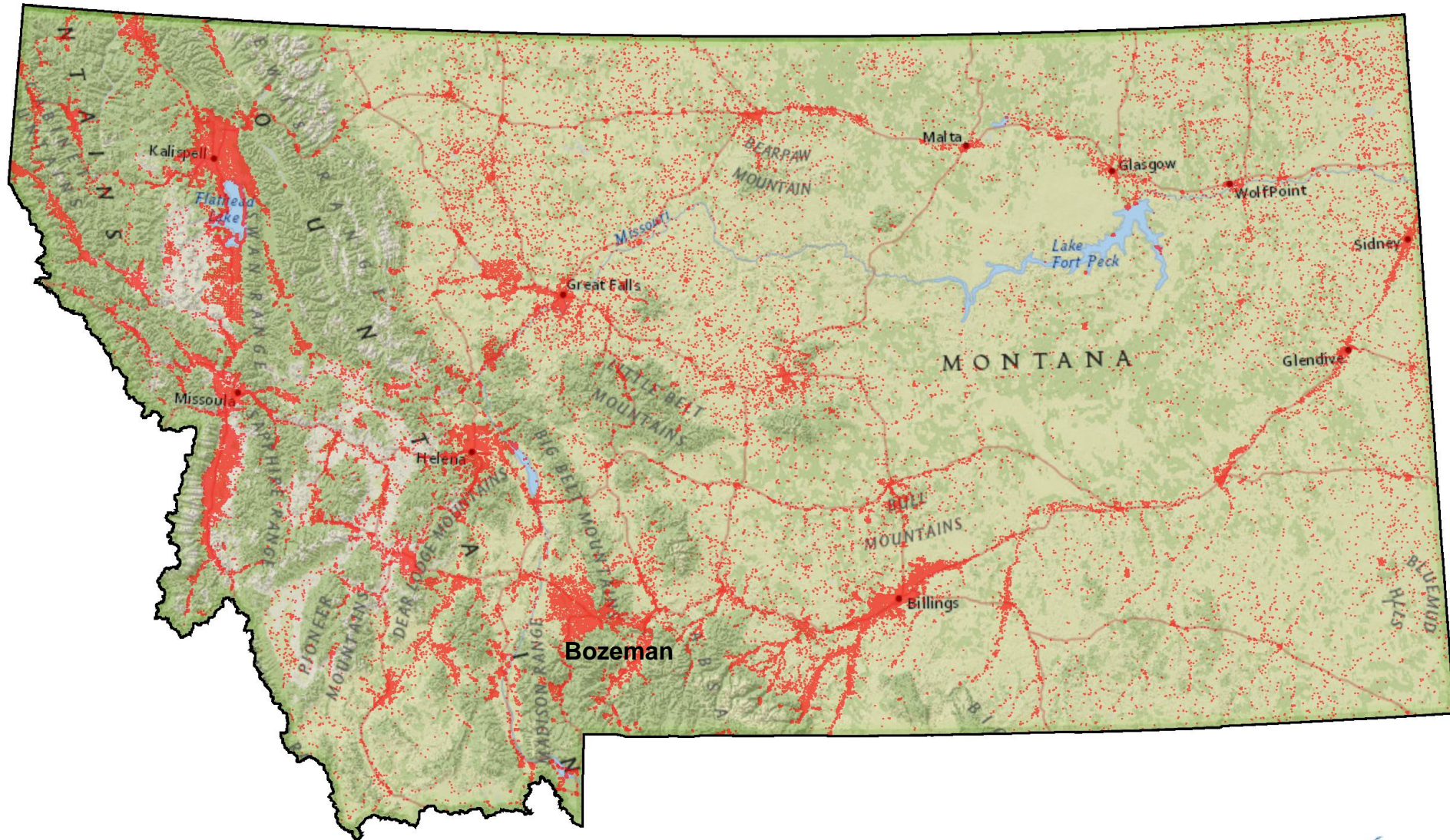


Home Development

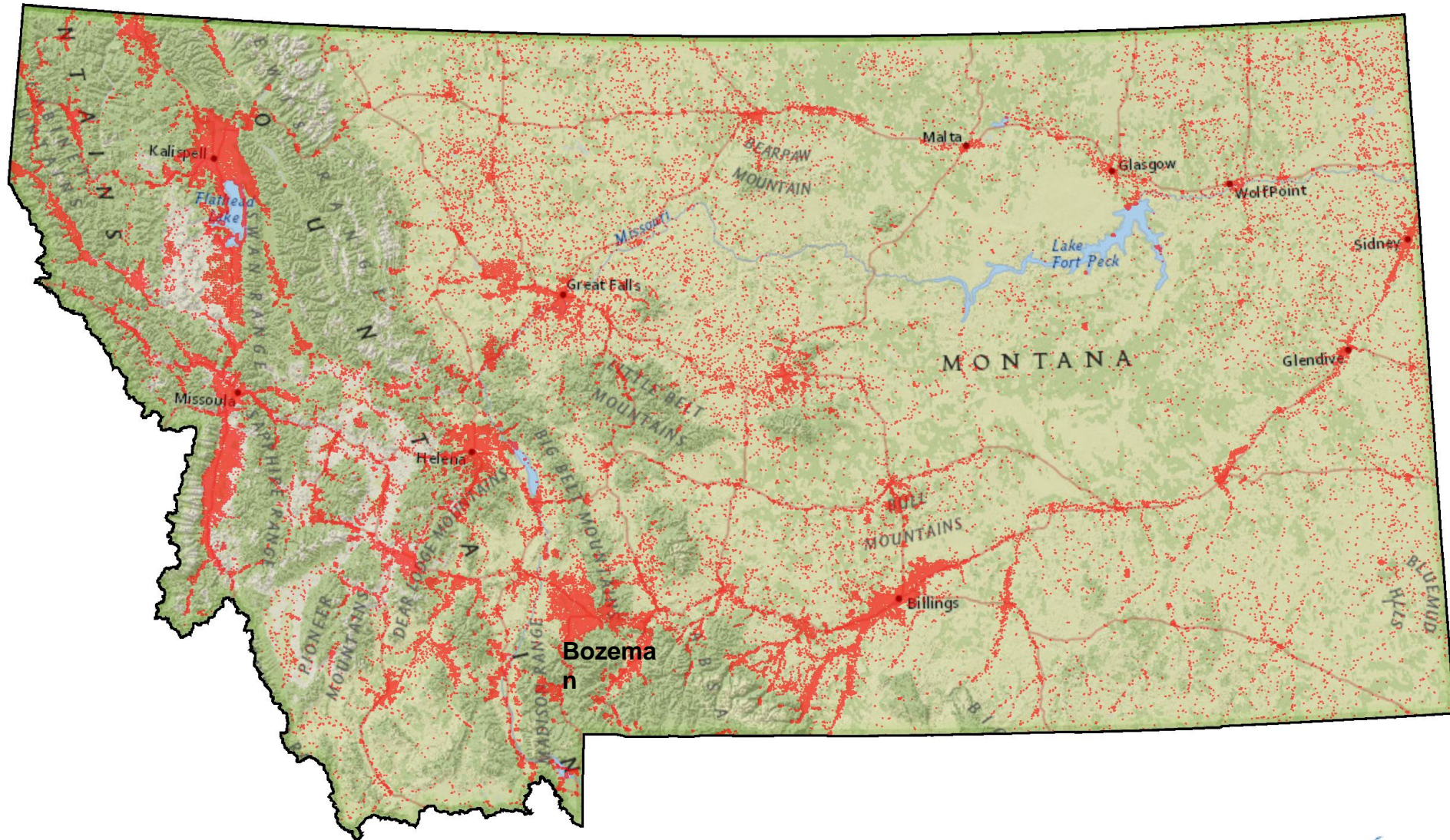
1950



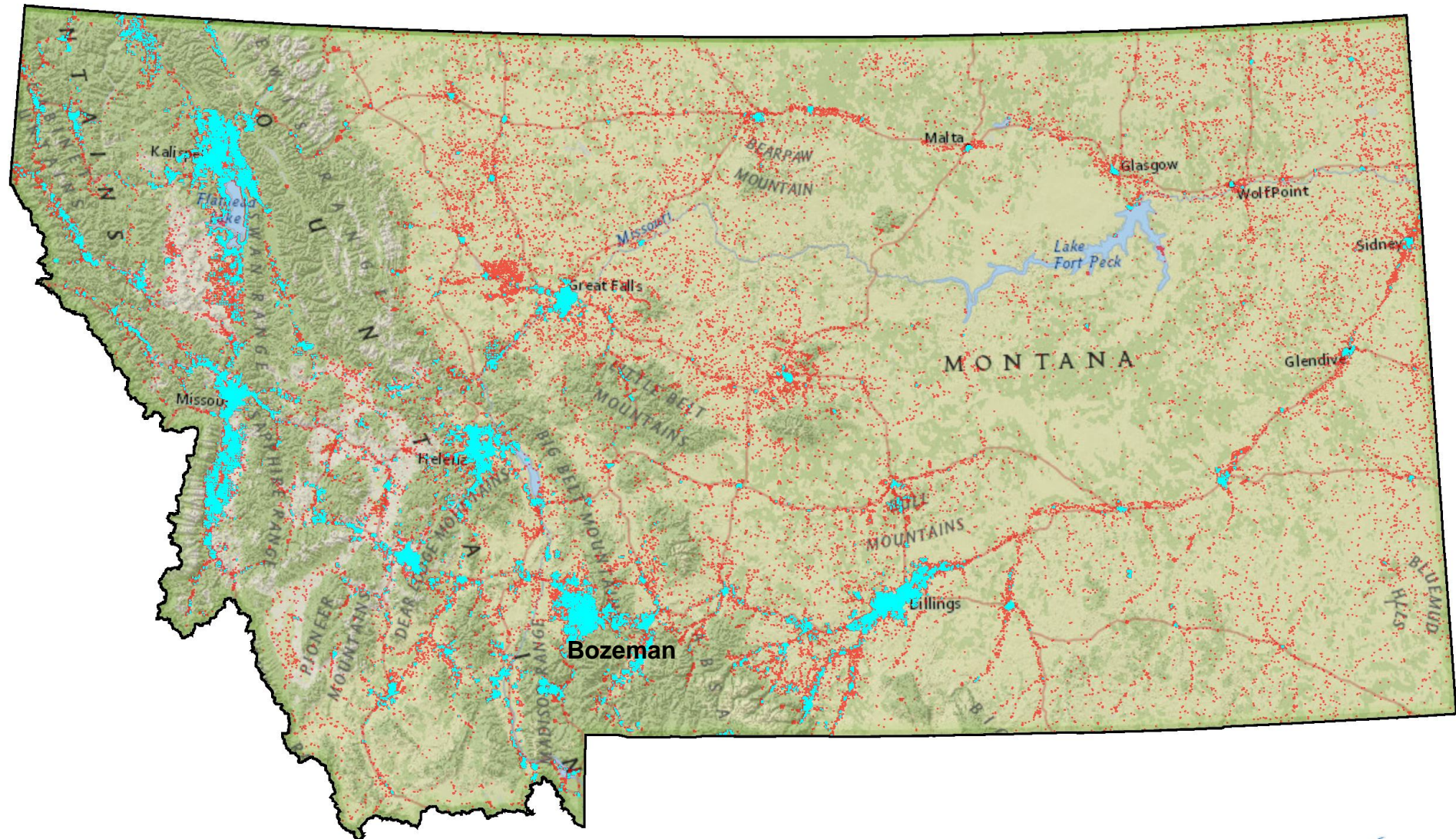
2000



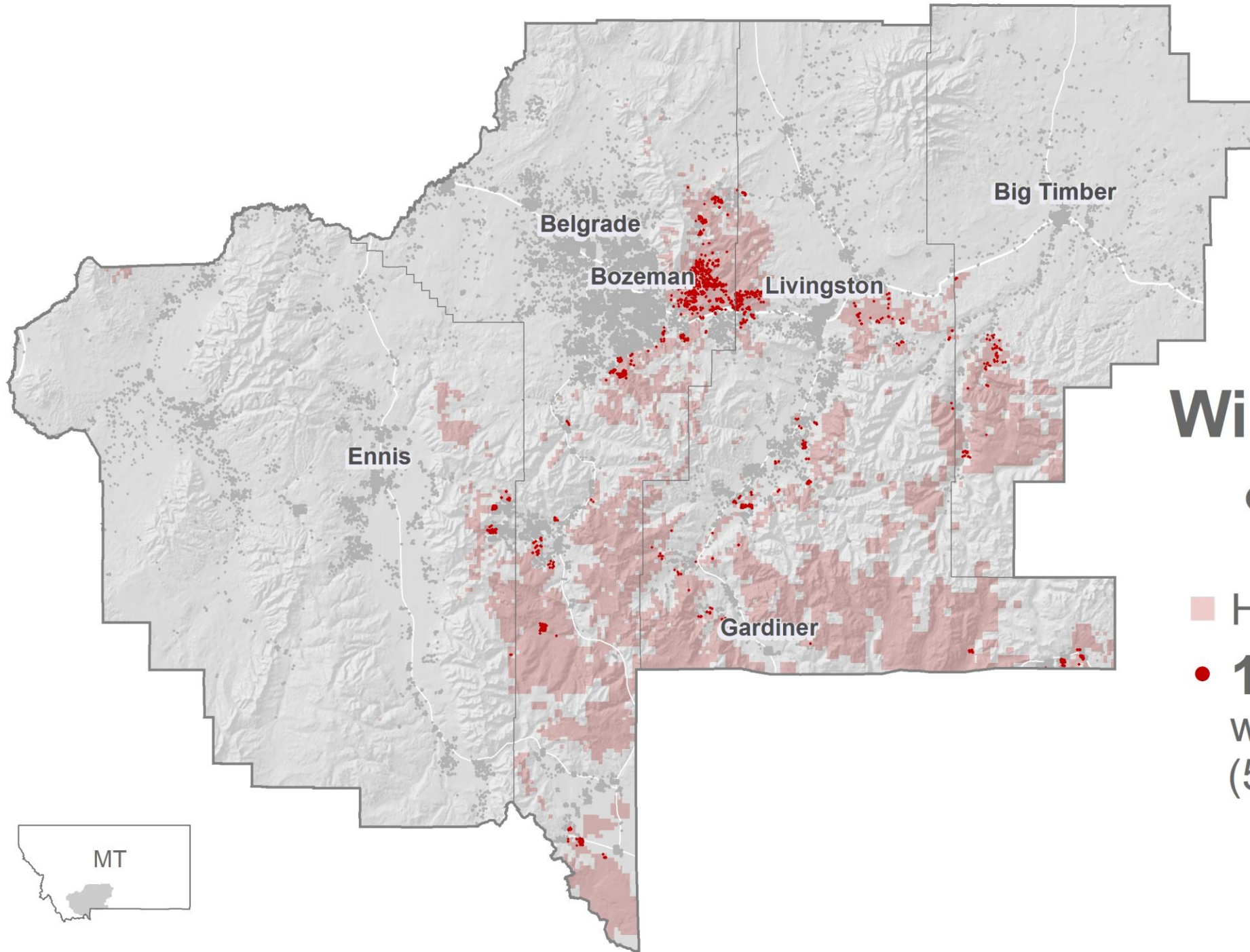
2013



■ New Homes by 2023



Home Development & Wildfire Risk



Wildfire Hazard & Housing

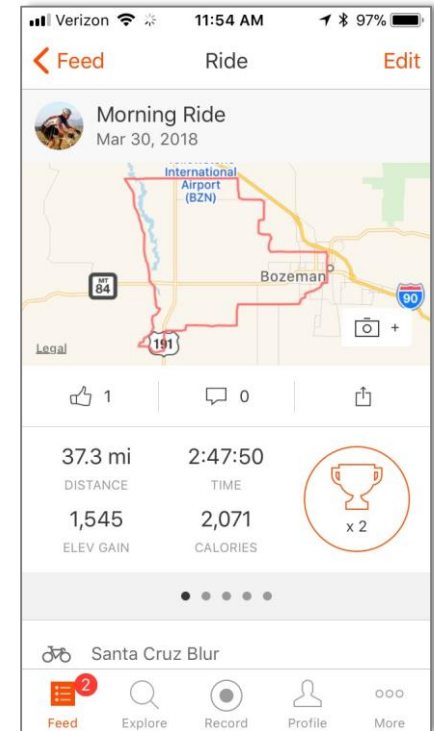
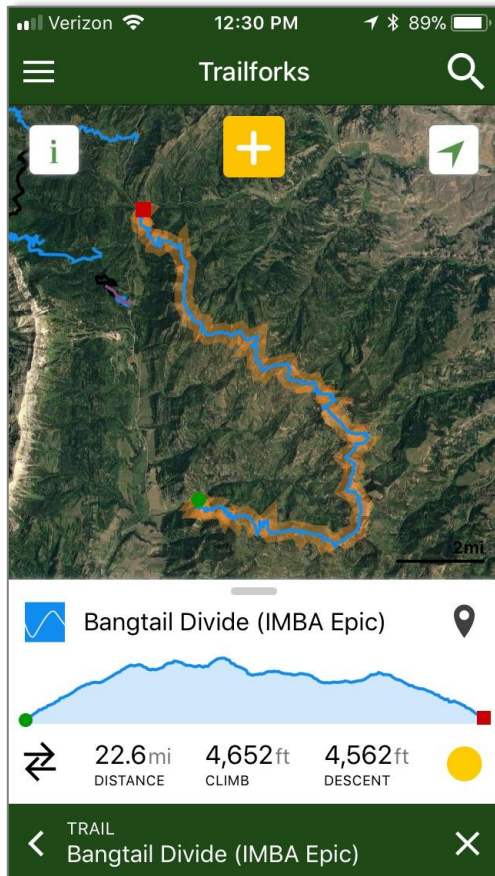
- High wildfire hazard
- **1,233** homes in high wildfire hazard areas (57% built after 1990)

An Idea for Measuring Visitor Use

How Do We Measure Recreation Use?



Use Socially Generated Data



Example: Whitefish, Montana



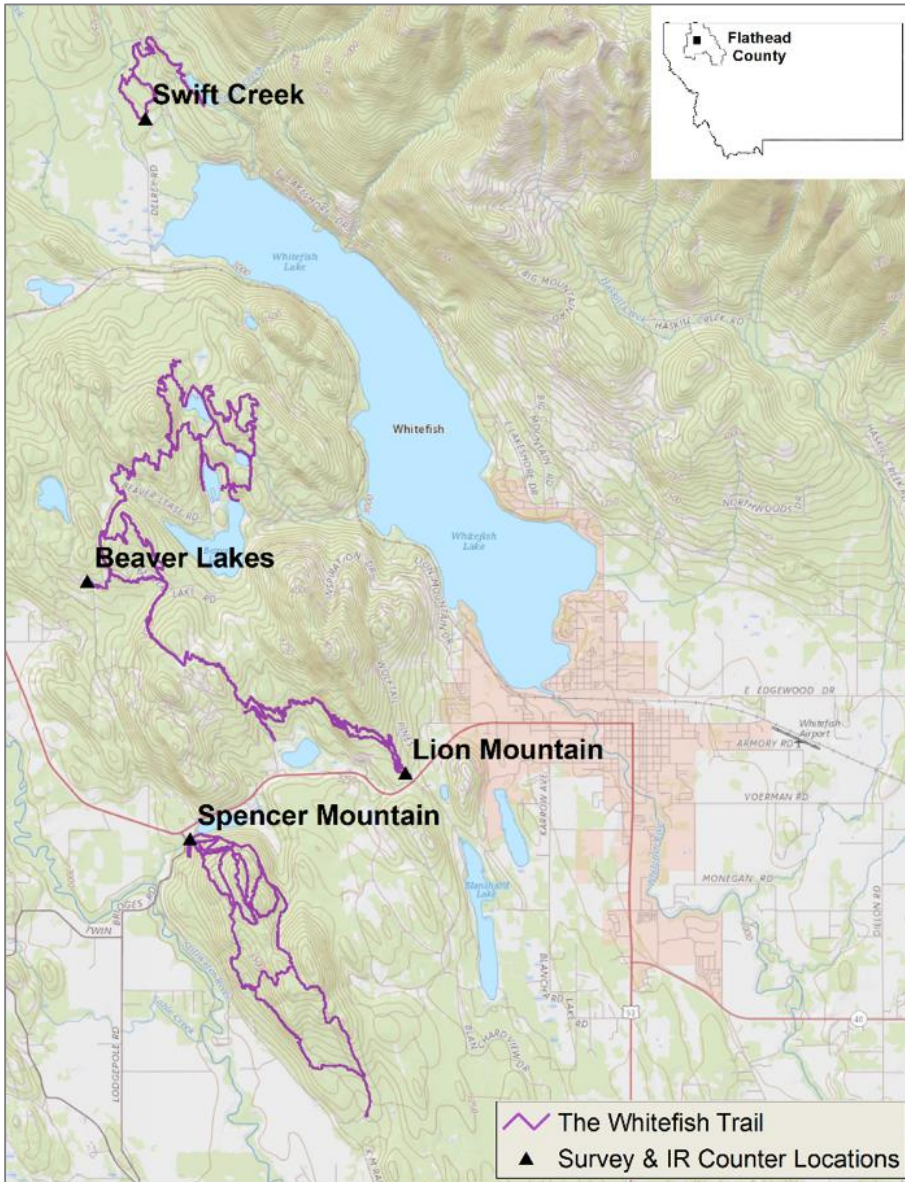
Measure Trail Use and Economic Impact



Infrared counters

**Intercept surveys –
interview users to
estimate expenditures,
economic impact**

Trail Counter in Four Locations



Data for four trails

Example: Whitefish, Montana



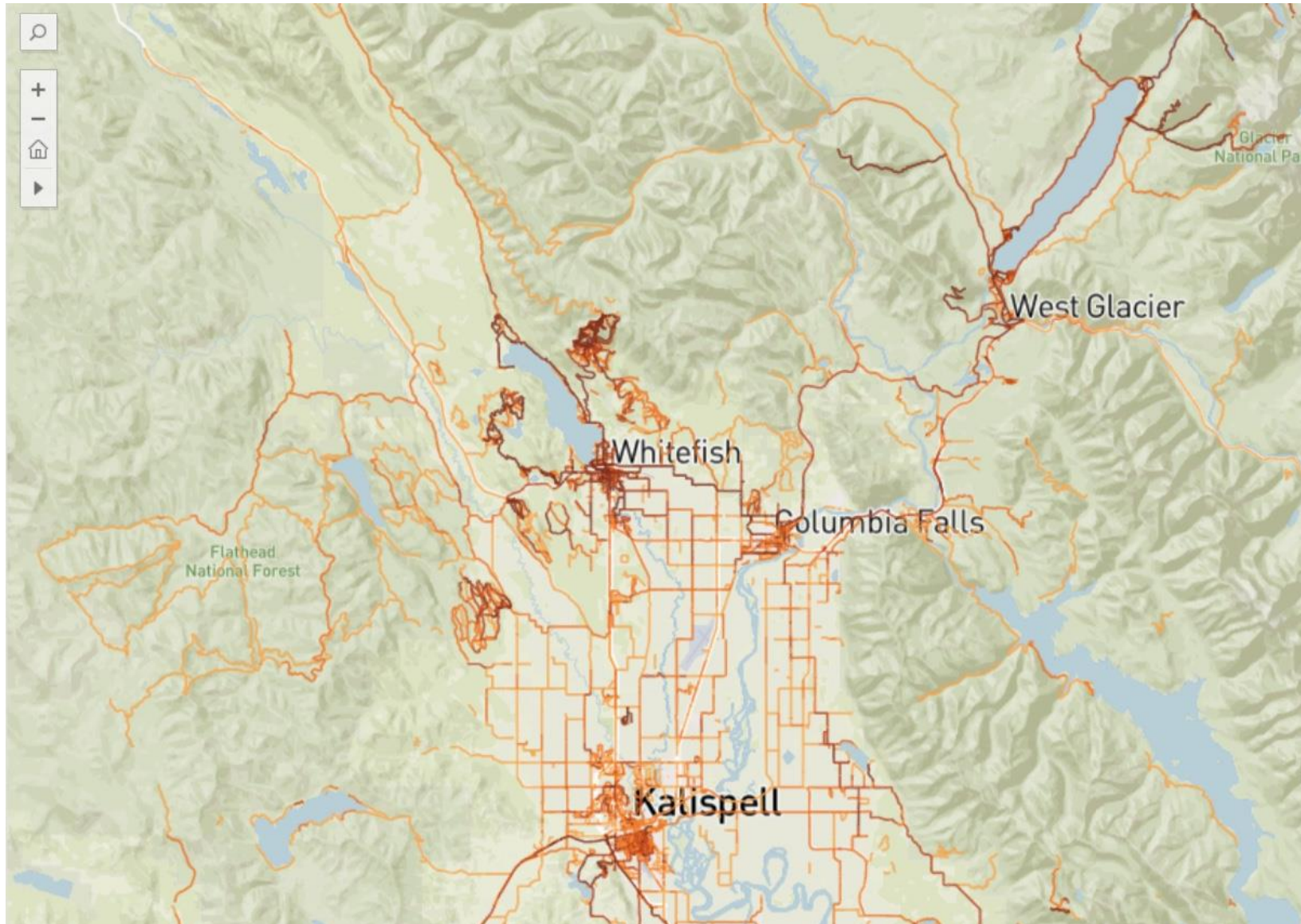
Buy Data from Strava



Pair limited data from local trail use with Strava activity data to estimate use throughout the area

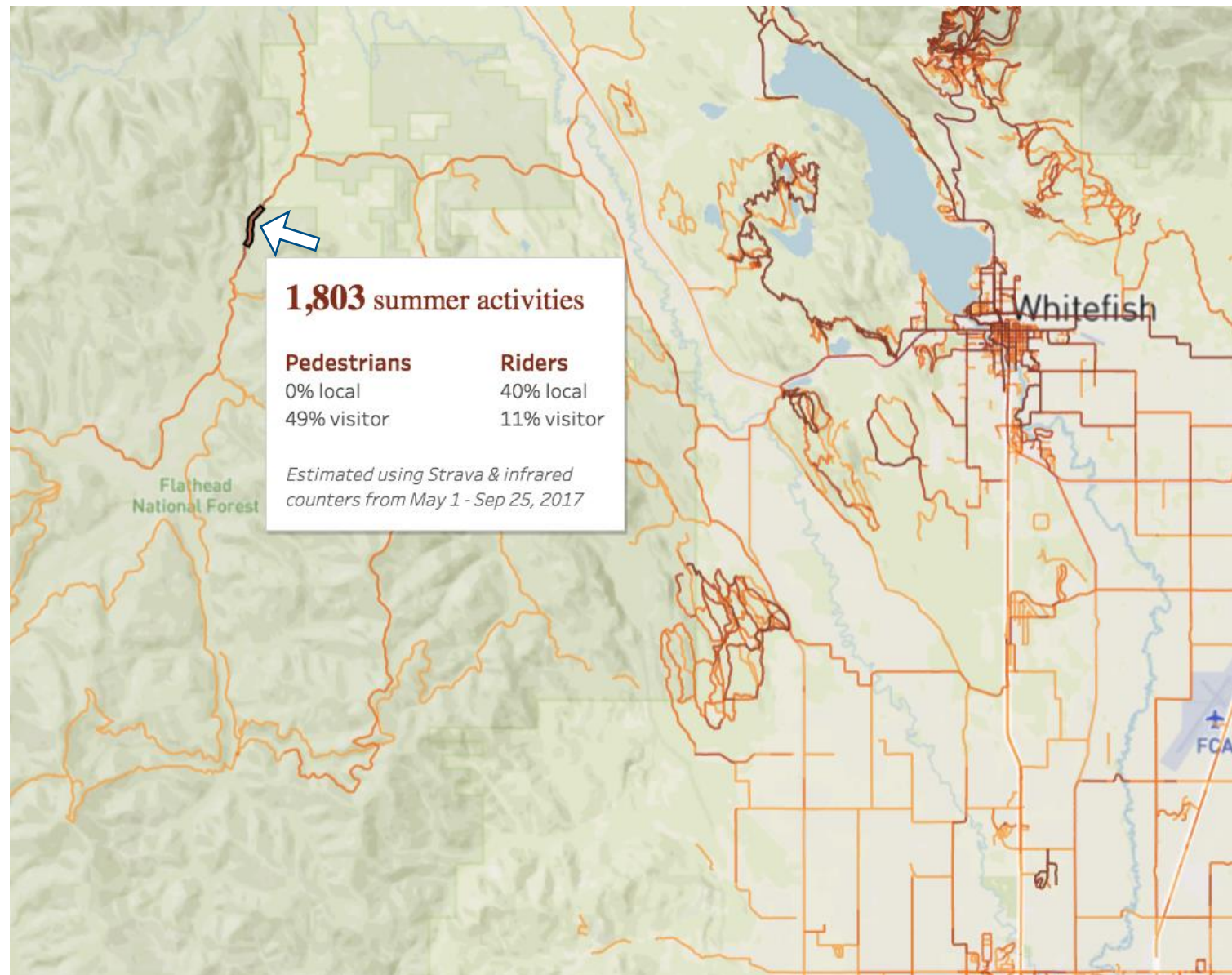


Estimate Use on ALL Trails in County



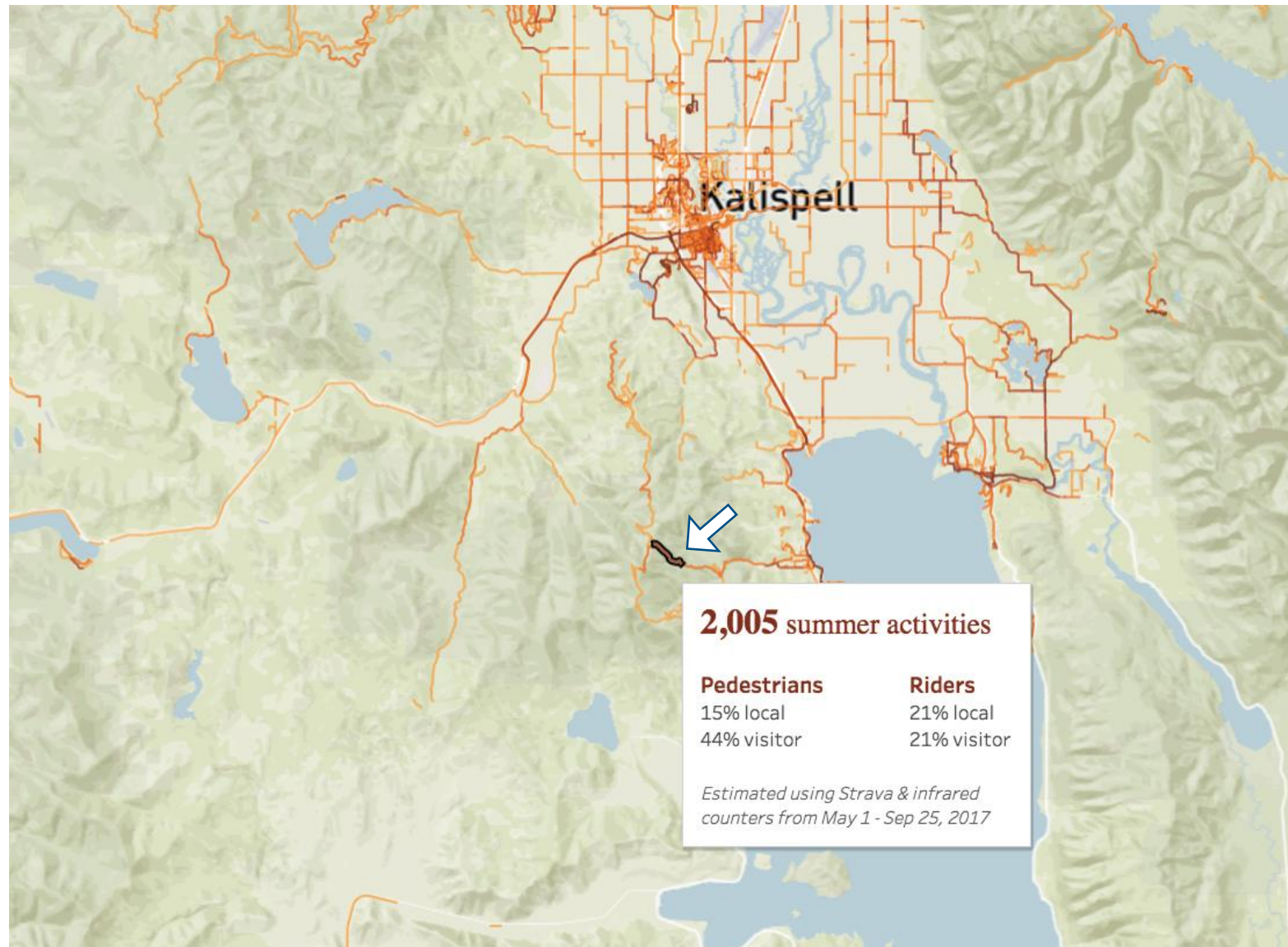
**The
thicker the
line the
more use**

Estimate Use on All Trails in County

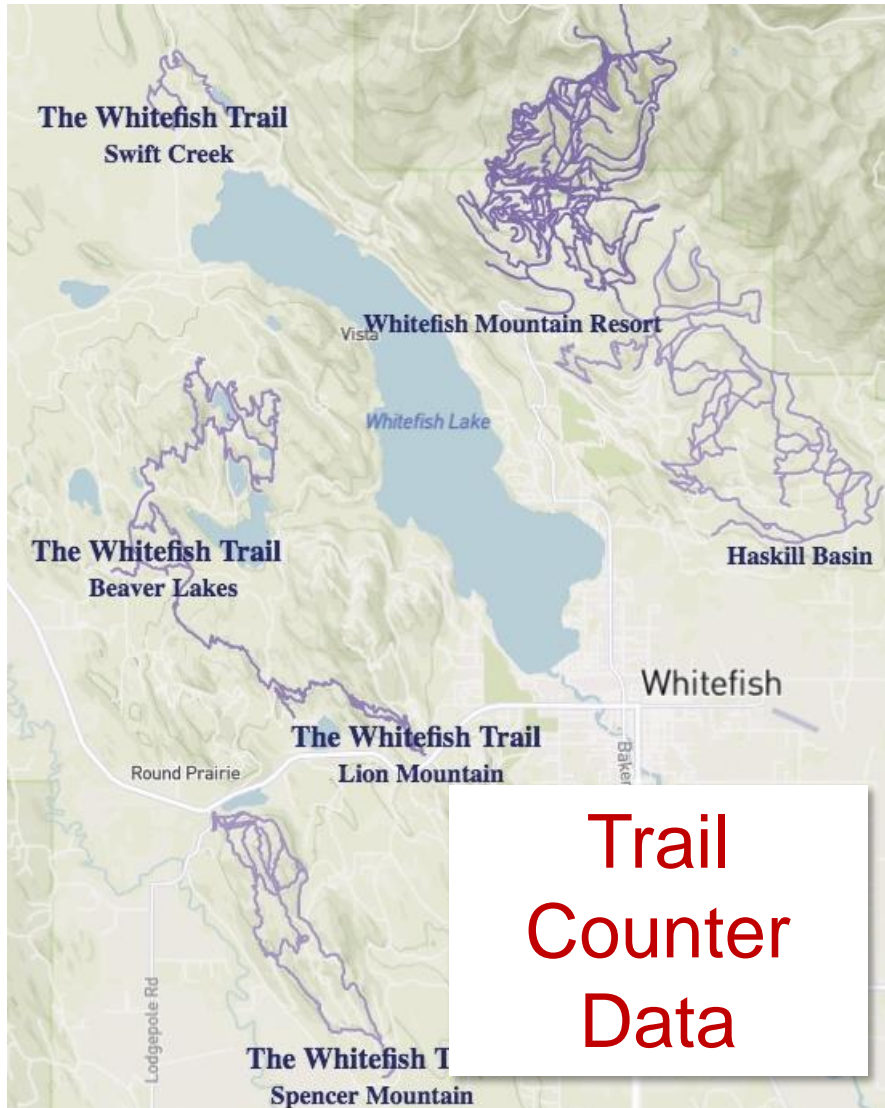


Click on a trail segment to learn who uses the trail, by type, and local vs. visitor

Estimate Use on All Trails in County



Data as a Management Tool

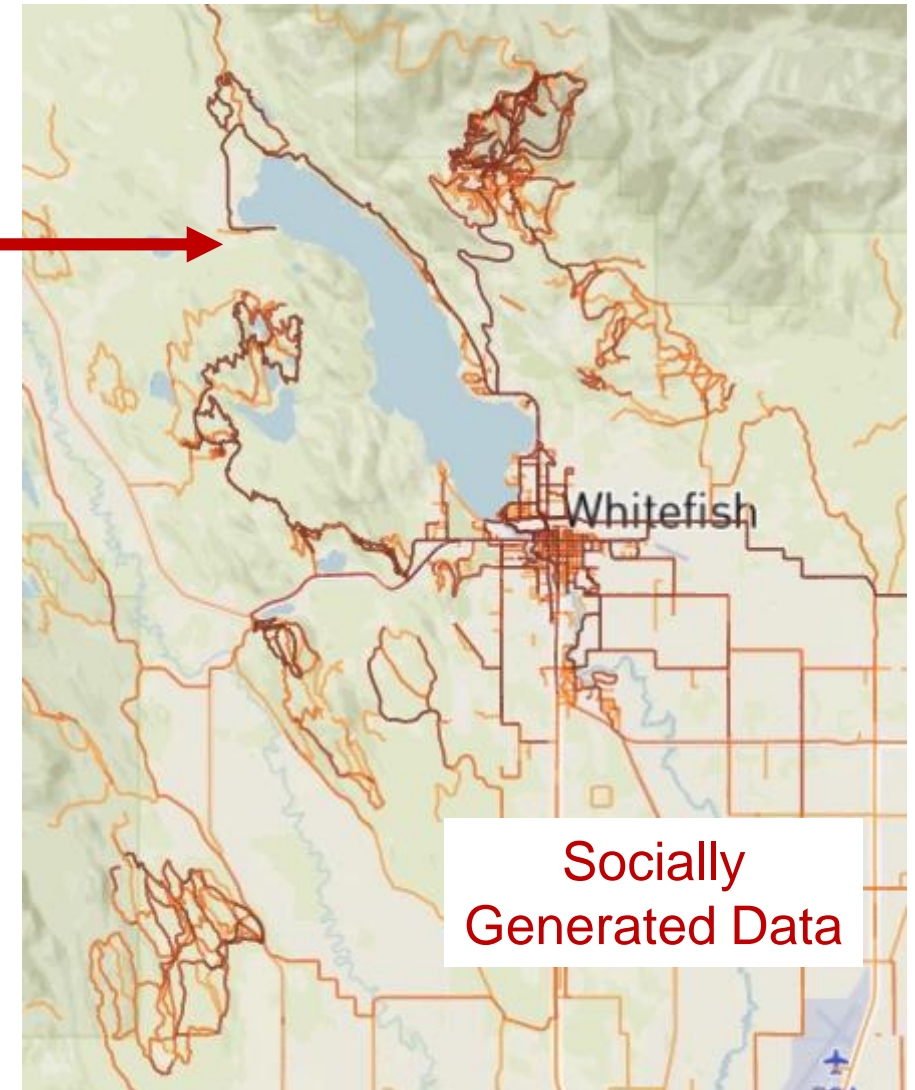


Data as a Management Tool



illegal
trails?

through
sensitive
wildlife
habitat?





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<https://headwaterseconomics.org>