

Gila National Forest Travel Management EIS

Social and Economic Report

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for:

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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Regulatory Framework	3
Overview of Issues and Indicators	4
Data Sources and Methods of Analysis	6
Affected Environment	7
Social Environment.....	7
Population Conditions and Trends	7
Forest Recreation Use.....	9
Lifestyles, Values, Beliefs and Attitudes.....	11
Gathering of Special Forest Products.....	12
Tribes and Tribal Uses.....	13
Economic Environment.....	15
Industries and Employment.....	15
Income	16
Housing	17
Payments to States and Counties.....	18
Non-Market Values	19
Environmental Justice	19
Environmental Consequences	20
Methodology for Analysis	20
Incomplete and Unavailable Information.....	20
Methodology	21
Effects Common to All Alternatives.....	21
Fuelwood Gathering.....	21
Elderly and Disabled Access.....	22
Traditional and Tribal Uses.....	22
Economic Impacts	22
Alternative B – No Action	23
Direct and Indirect Effects.....	23
Alternative C.....	26
Direct and Indirect Effects.....	26
Alternative D.....	26
Direct and Indirect Effects.....	26
Alternative E.....	27
Direct and Indirect Effects.....	27
Alternative F – Modified Proposed Action.....	27
Direct and Indirect Effects.....	27
Alternative G.....	27
Direct and Indirect Effects.....	27
Cumulative Effects.....	28
Environmental Justice	28
Summary of Effects	28
References	29
Appendix A – Complete RECA Effects Tables	30
Alternative C.....	30
Alternative D.....	33
Alternative E.....	36
Alternative F.....	38
Alternative G.....	41

List of Tables

Table 1. Median Age by County, 1990 and 2000.....	8
Table 2. Elderly and Disabled Population.....	8
Table 3. Race and Ethnicity by County, 1990 and 2000.....	9
Table 4. Activity Participation on the Gila National Forest.....	10
Table 5. Median Household Income.....	16
Table 6. Share of Labor and Non-Labor Income.....	16
Table 7. Housing Affordability.....	17
Table 8. Housing Units and Vacancy Rate.....	17
Table 9. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to the States and Counties, FY10.....	18
Table 10. Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act, Projected FY09-11 Payments.....	19
Table 11. Share of Population Living in Poverty.....	20
Table 12. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, No Action.	23
Table 13. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, No Action.	24
Table 14. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, No Action.	25
Table 15. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, No Action.....	25
Table 16. Summary of Social and Economic Effects, by Alternative and Issue.....	28
Table 17. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt C.....	30
Table 18. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt C.....	31
Table 19. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt C.....	32
Table 20. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt C.....	32
Table 21. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt D.....	33
Table 22. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt D.....	34
Table 23. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt D.....	35
Table 24. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt D.....	35
Table 25. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt E.....	36
Table 26. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt E.....	37
Table 27. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt E.....	37
Table 28. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt E.....	38
Table 29. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt F.....	38
Table 30. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt F.....	39
Table 31. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt F.....	40
Table 32. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt F.....	41
Table 33. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt G.....	41
Table 34. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt G.....	42
Table 35. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt G.....	43
Table 36. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt G.....	43

List of Figures

Figure 1. Population Change in Planning Area, 1980-2009.....	7
Figure 2. Quantity and Value of Forest Fuelwood Permits, 2005-2009.....	12
Figure 3. Employment by Industry in the Planning Area.....	14
Figure 4. Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2000-2009, Not Seasonally Adjusted.....	15

Introduction

Regulatory Framework

As described in FSM 1970.2 and 1970.44, the purpose of this report is to provide the Responsible Official with information sufficient to support planning and management decisions with major economic or social impacts reflecting to the extent appropriate: (a) Current social and economic conditions and trends potentially affected by National Forest System management actions; (b) Desired social and economic conditions; and (c) Expected and actual effects of National Forest System management actions on social and economic sustainability. In this case, the desired conditions have been described by the Travel Management Rule, including planning for a future increased population and providing for natural resources by prohibiting unregulated cross-country travel and by designating a system of motorized roads, trails and areas.

New Mexico law does not allow hunting off-road, so the prohibition of cross-country travel in the Travel Management Rule affects game retrieval.

Executive Order 11644 (February 8, 1972) – “Use of Off-road Vehicles on Public Lands,” as amended by Executive Order 11989 (May 24, 1977). Direct federal agencies to ensure that use of off-road vehicles on public lands will be controlled and directed to protect the resources of those lands, to protect the safety of all users on those lands, and to minimize conflict among the various uses of those lands.

Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (ß504) – no person with a disability can be denied participation in a Federal program that is available to all other people solely because of his or her disability.

FSH 1909.17 – Economic and Social Analysis Handbook

FSM 2353.17 – Accessibility. (2) Under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, no person with a disability can be denied participation in a federal program that is available to all other people solely because of his or her disability. Consistent with 36 CFR 212.1, FSM 2353.05, and Title V, Section 507(c), of the Americans With Disabilities Act, wheelchairs and mobility devices, including those that are battery-powered, that are designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion and that are suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area are allowed on all NFS lands that are open to foot travel.

Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice requires Federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the U.S.

Gila National Forest Land Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), 1986. Includes a Forest-wide goal (p.12) to “Manage Forest human resource programs to provide employment, and economic development opportunities while meeting natural resource goals of the Gila National Forest.” This goal relates to Forest Service human resource programs. However, this report discusses potential impacts to local communities from implementing the Travel Management Rule .

FOREST PLAN GUIDANCE (AMENDMENT #1):

Amendment #1 to the Gila Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) was signed on June 24, 1987. It deleted the standard and guideline that stated that the forest would be open to

off-road vehicle use except in designated wilderness and where specified closed. The new standard guideline states that during the travel management process, Forest personnel will determine which roads, trails and areas will be open to motorized vehicle use and which will be restricted or closed

SOCIAL GUIDANCE

FSM 1973.2 notes that social analysis may be qualitative or quantitative, as appropriate: “Used alone or in combination, the range of appropriate general information treatment methods includes: (1) Qualitative approaches, such as ethnographic studies. (2) Mixed qualitative and quantitative approaches, such as content analysis of media, written documents, and scoping results. (3) Quantitative approaches such as statistical (probability-based) analysis.”

ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

FSM 1972 (Economic Impact Evaluation) identifies the following regarding project economic analysis:

Economic impact analyses describe short-term effects that Forest Service activities may have on economic conditions in defined impact areas. Impact analyses help identify those who may be favorably or adversely affected by Forest Service decisions. Economic impact analysis is the basis for evaluating economic contributions by the Forest Service in the impact area.

Economic impact analyses are not required for project level environmental assessments or environmental impact statements unless there is an important interaction between anticipated environmental effects and economic effects. Such relationships are typically identified as key issues during public comment or collaboration.

FSM 1972.2 provides guidance on measures of economic impact, as follows:

As identified in the scope, impacts in the affected economy may be indicated by one or more of the following measures which can vary in scale from a specific firm to specific industries to economy-wide: (1) Employment. (2) Income. (3) Revenues contributed to State and local governments.

Overview of Issues and Indicators

A number of social and economic issues were identified in the public comments associated with this proposal: motorized vehicle use and elimination of unregulated cross-country travel (including designation of motor vehicle routes – roads and trails); motorized big game retrieval; motorized dispersed camping access; motorized open areas. Fuelwood gathering was also recognized as a major social and economic issue in the planning area. These issues will be analyzed according to the proceeding social and economic indicators.

Social indicators include:

- 1 Population and trends** – related to the magnitude of future demand and needs. The area of analysis is at the county-level for Grant, Catron, Sierra and Hidalgo Counties. The unique elements of counties could be obscured by a regional (i.e., multi-county)

analysis. However, where appropriate, trends across the planning area may be described in aggregate (regional) terms.

- 2 **Proportion of visitors who are older or have physical access challenges.** While age, gender and ethnicity were all examined, gender and ethnicity were determined not to be as relevant to the proposed action and alternatives because no differential effect from the proposed action or alternatives was discerned. Since the proportion of visitors in these categories is not easily extractable from NVUM, **the age distribution of the local population will be used as an indicator** (compared to the No Action alternative and the State of New Mexico). It is assumed that visitors from outside the local area would be informed in advance of the types of opportunities available, and would select visitation to match their goals and abilities. Therefore, the effects analysis considers residents in Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, and Sierra Counties.
- 3 **Forest visitor data** from 2006 National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM), a nationally-standardized survey protocol. The scope for effects is the Gila National Forest; 2006 is the most current survey and will be considered indicative of the present.
- 4 **Qualitative experience factors** addressing some commenters' concerns. These include opportunities expressed by individuals or communities as contributing to well-being. The Recreation and Wildlife sections provide additional related information. Gathering forest products such as fuelwood and pinion nuts are in this category; fuelwood is also an economic concern. The ability to gather forest products on the national forest for personal use, such as firewood, is important to many people who live within or adjacent the Gila National Forest. For some, it is part of their heritage and tradition and for some it is important for subsistence, a fuel for heating their homes. Many communities rely on fuelwood as a source of personal wellbeing and economic value. For the four counties, the three main fuel types are utility gas, electricity, and wood. Wood is the major heating fuel type in Catron County. Utility gas and to a lesser degree electricity is the major heating fuel types in Grant, Hidalgo, and Sierra Counties.
- 5 **Tribal cultural and traditional practices** related to the Gila National Forest.

Economic indicators include:

- 1 **Employment related to recreation tourism** as an indicator of the proposal's effects to the tourism industry and general economy of the area. Recreation-based tourism is likely to be more sensitive to the proposed action and alternatives than other employment because of the Travel Management Rule's provision for written authorization applicable to livestock grazing permits, mining plans of operations, etc. The IMPLAN/RECA model will be used to evaluate effects of the alternatives on recreation-based jobs. The scope of the effects analysis is the four-county region (i.e., employment effects are not separated by county).
- 2 **Income** – While recreation-based employment is shown to have a strong relationship to National Forest System (NFS) lands, they are not the sole income sources in the vicinity of the Gila National Forest. *Income* is a more inclusive quantitative measure than *employment related to recreation tourism*. In addition to quantitative income discussion, **non-labor income** is a qualitative factor. Because the direct or indirect connection of **non-labor income** to this proposal is not clearly established, this will not be discussed further. The analysis will focus on the quantitative income discussion. Income effects related to recreation on the Forest is addressed parallel to the employment effects for the four-county region. However, the affected

environment description of income addresses the counties individually, as there is sufficient difference between counties to warrant individual attention.

- 3 Fuelwood availability** - Fuelwood gathered under Gila National Forest permit is commonly used by local residents to maintain affordable heating costs. Public comments and County concerns received identified fuelwood gathering as an economic necessity as well as a social factor. The effects of this activity are being analyzed in the social arena; the conclusions of that analysis also have economic effects to individual households. The Forest Service has the opportunity to provide firewood cutting areas, in addition to the ability to gather firewood from roadside parking where safe to do so (all alternatives).
- 4 Other economic factors**– While jobs and income are *measures* of marketplace value and reflect a relationship between production costs and willingness to pay, environmental services may have economic values that are not fully captured in market transactions. For example, some people would have a willingness to pay for having or living near NFS lands, which may provide clean air and water, fish and wildlife, and hiking/wildlife viewing opportunities. These amenities are not directly traded in markets, but they likely influence the property values of surrounding areas. Due to the difficulty and controversy of estimating non-market values, this discussion will be primarily qualitative. As a result, direct comparisons and tradeoffs between market and non-market values are inappropriate.
- 5 Federal payments to Counties – PILT, Secure Rural Schools.** These add-on funds to county budgets are related to federal natural resource agencies. These will be acknowledged, but are not expected to vary with the proposed action or alternatives because any payments related to timber receipts will be able to continue through the “written authorization” exemption of the Travel Management Rule (36 CFR 212.51). Therefore, they will not be analyzed in detail for the alternatives.

Data Sources and Methods of Analysis

Data for the social and economic specialist report are primarily from the following sources:

- 1 U.S. Forest Service, National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM), 2006 data.
- 2 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census of Population and Housing; 2009 Population Estimates Program; State and County QuickFacts.
- 3 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts.
- 4 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 5 University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.
- 6 Headwaters Economics, Economic Profile System.
- 7 Minnesota IMPLAN Group, IMPLAN Professional Version 2.0, 2006 Data Package.
- 8 U.S. Forest Service, Recreation Economic Contribution Application (RECA).
- 9 Southwest New Mexico Council of Governments.
- 10 Public input gathered from public meetings and comments.

An exhaustive list of data sources is available in the References sections.

IMPLAN Professional Version 2.0 and the Recreation Economic Contribution Application (RECA) were used to estimate changes to employment and income under the various alternatives. These tools are explained in detail in the Environmental Consequences section.

Affected Environment

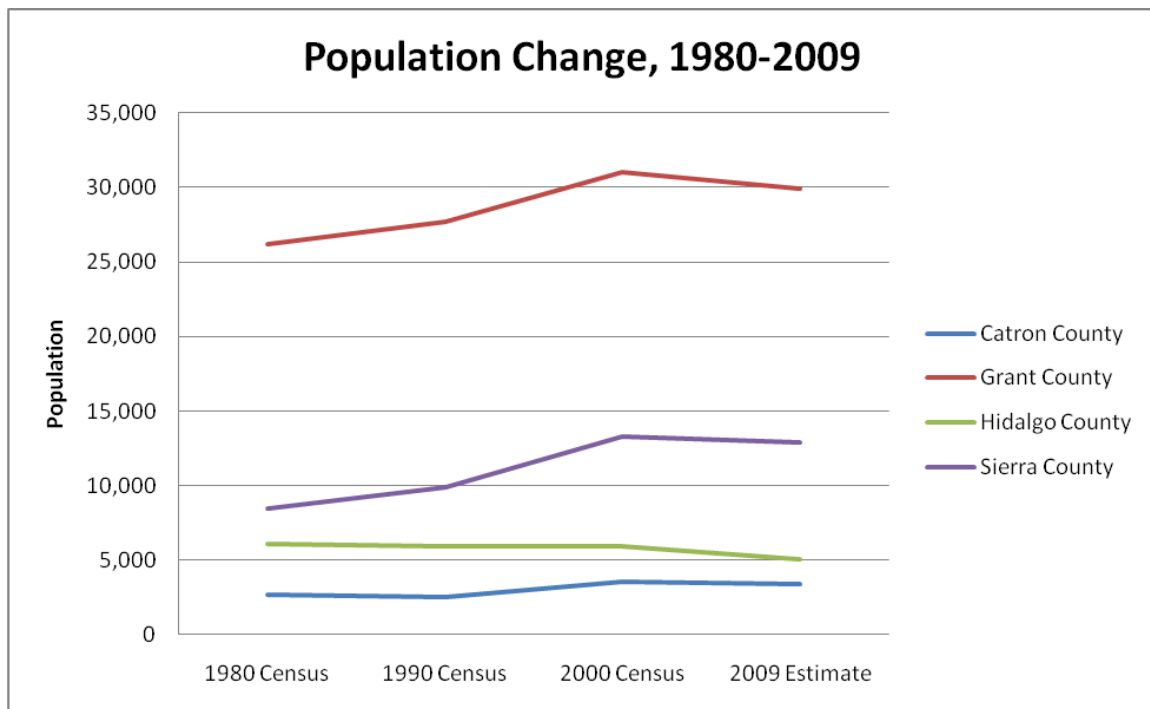
The Gila National Forest (Forest) is located in southwestern New Mexico. The four counties associated with the Forest are: Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, and Sierra. These counties compose the primary project assessment area for the social and economic analysis. The four county area is approximately 12 million acres.

Social Environment

Population Conditions and Trends

The total population of the four county area is estimated at 51,251 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009). **Error! Reference source not found.** illustrates population change in the four counties since 1980.

Figure 1. Population Change in Planning Area, 1980-2009.



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census; Population Estimates Program 2009.

All four counties in the study area are largely rural and sparsely populated. However, Grant County is by far the largest – it has more than double the population of the second largest county in the planning area (Sierra) and Grant County is nearly ten-times more populous than the least populated county (Catron).

Nearly all of the planning area counties experienced positive population growth rates between 1980 and 2000. However, between 2000 and 2009, all four counties lost population. Decreasing

populations may be due to aging populations (deaths exceed births) and out-migration. In recent years, layoffs in the mining sector decreased available economic opportunities in the area, which may have spurred out-migration. However, positive population growth rates are expected to return as a result of the anticipated influx of amenity retirees (SWCOG, 2010).

The median age of a population is relevant for social and economic analysis of travel management planning. Older populations are likely to have different needs and preferences related to Forest use than younger populations. Table 1 lists the median age for planning area counties, the state, and the nation in 2000. The table also provides a comparison to the 1990 median age to identify trends.

Table 1. Median Age by County, 1990 and 2000.

	1990 Census	2000 Census	% Change
Catron	37.7	47.8	27%
Grant	33.2	38.8	17%
Hidalgo	30.7	34.8	13%
Sierra	51.1	48.9	-4%
New Mexico	31.2	34.6	11%
United States	32.9	35.3	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000.

Catron and Sierra Counties are substantially older than the other planning area counties, the state, and the nation. Sierra County has the highest median age of any of the considered areas. However, Catron County experienced the most striking change between 1990 and 2000 - the median age in the county increased by 27% during the decade. Grant and Hidalgo Counties, in contrast, have similar age structures to the state and the nation. Issues concerning elderly and aging populations, particularly related to access to Forest resources, are likely to be most pronounced in Catron and Sierra Counties.

Table 2 reports age and disability data. All counties in the planning area have higher percentages of disabled and elderly residents than the state or the nation. Catron and Sierra Counties have the highest concentrations of elderly residents – approximately 30 percent of Sierra County residents are over age 65. Grant County has the most disabled residents; however, in percentage terms Grant County has the lowest frequency of disability due to its relatively large population. Hidalgo and Sierra Counties have the highest percentages of disabled residents. Mirroring the concentration of elderly residents, approximately 30 percent of Sierra County residents are disabled.

Elderly and disabled residents may be more reliant on motorized access to participate in activities on the Forest. Some comments received during the scoping period identified limitations in motorized access as potentially detrimental to mobility-impaired (due to age, disability, or both) people.

Table 2. Elderly and Disabled Population.

	Persons with a disability, age 5+ (2000)	Persons 65 years and over (2009)

	Number	Percent	Percent
Catron	718	20.3%	26.9%
Grant	6,140	19.8%	20.3%
Hidalgo	1,316	22.2%	17.4%
Sierra	3,996	30.1%	29.6%
New Mexico	338,430	18.6%	13.0%
United States	49,746,248	17.7%	12.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

The racial and ethnic composition of the study area offers context for the social analysis. Table 3 compares the racial and ethnic breakdown of the counties in 1990 and 2000. The majority of residents self-identify as white, however, all planning area counties became more racially diverse between 1990 and 2000. Whereas in 1990 the planning area was 93% white, by 2000 it was only 80% white. This difference is due to an increase in the number of people who identify their race as “other.” Although racial identification is similar across the planning area, the ethnic composition of the counties is more variable. In both Grant and Hidalgo Counties, approximately half of the residents are Hispanic.

Table 3. Race and Ethnicity by County, 1990 and 2000.

	Ethnicity		Race					Total
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White	African American	American Indian	Asian Pacific Islander	Other	
Year 1990								
Catron	72%	28%	98%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%
Grant	49%	51%	93%	0%	1%	0%	5%	100%
Hidalgo	50%	50%	92%	0%	0%	1%	7%	100%
Sierra	76%	24%	93%	0%	1%	0%	5%	100%
Total Gila Counties	56%	44%	93%	0%	1%	0%	5%	100%
New Mexico	62%	38%	76%	2%	9%	1%	13%	100%
Year 2000								
Catron	81%	19%	88%	0%	2%	1%	9%	100%
Grant	51%	49%	76%	1%	1%	0%	22%	100%
Hidalgo	44%	56%	84%	0%	1%	0%	15%	100%
Sierra	74%	26%	87%	0%	1%	0%	11%	100%
Total Gila Counties	58%	42%	80%	0%	1%	0%	18%	100%
New Mexico	58%	42%	67%	2%	10%	1%	21%	100%

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000. Calculations done by UNM - BBER.

Note: Ethnicity can be of any race. The "Other" group includes two or more races.

The racial and ethnic composition of the four counties is roughly equivalent to the state averages. The ethnic breakdown of the planning area precisely mirrored the state in 2000. The key difference between the planning area and the state is the American Indian population. The state has a much higher percentage of American Indians than the planning area, where they only make up one percent of the four-county population.

Forest Recreation Use

The Forest receives many visitors from throughout the Western United States; however the majority of visits are from local residents. Both motorized and non-motorized activities attract visitors to the Forest, and those visits affect economic and social conditions. Motorized use on the Forest provides visitors with a means to get to other locations often for non-motorized activities, and serves as a recreational activity by itself. Non-motorized activities still require access to the forest on roads and trails and these activities often co-exist with motorized activities.

While the Forest remains relatively remote, there are well-developed transportation links from major population centers. Growing populations in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and in the Las Cruces, El Paso, and Tucson MSAs mean more people seeking out the diverse recreation opportunities offered by the Forest. Nevertheless, the Gila Region appears as the “hole of the donut” with respect to interstate road available and access in general. It is generally not considered a destination. Major locations that are destinations are the Catwalk near Glenwood and the Cliff Dwellings which each receive about 50,000 visitors a year. In Grant County, Silver City has two annual spring events that draw large numbers, the Tour of the Gila and the Blues Festival. While the region holds considerable ecotourism potential only recently has a local committee been formed to address the marketing and infrastructure necessary to make the Gila Region a true destination (UNM-BBER, 2007).

There were approximately 359,400 national forest visits to the Forest during 2006. Visits are defined as the entry of one person onto the forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time (NRIS HD-NVUM 1.2.2.33). The average national forest visit length of stay on the Forest was 36.1 hours, which includes day and overnight use. Eighty-seven percent of the respondents went only to the site at which they were interviewed. During those visits, individuals participated in a variety of recreational activities. Table 4 shows the ranked activities and the estimated number of party visits. Participation in picnicking was the highest at 13.68 percent with 49,163 estimated annual visits. Next, was hunting at 13 percent with an estimated 46,843 annual visits and hiking/walking was 12 percent with an estimated 43,185 estimated annual visits. Viewing wildlife and natural features accounted for approximately 15% of visits (at 9% and 6%, respectively). The gathering of forest products was the primary activity for 3.36 percent of visitors, with an estimated 12,075 annual visits. OHV use was the primary activity for 0.66% of visitors, with 2,171 estimated annual visits. All participation numbers are based on a host of sampling factors and randomized events such as weather. Nonetheless, these numbers represent the best available science and serve to assist the decision maker in understanding visitor use in general as a foundation for assigning economic impact results to particular activity categories.

Table 4. Activity Participation on the Gila National Forest.

Activity Type	Total Activity Participation Adjusted to Equal 100%	Was Main Activity %	Estimated Number of Primary Visits
Picnicking	13.68	16.53	49,163
Hunting	13.03	15.75	46,843
Hiking/Walking	12.02	14.52	43,185

No Reported Activity	10.94	13.22	39,319
Viewing Wildlife	9.00	10.87	32,329
Relaxing	8.27	9.99	29,712
Viewing Natural Features	5.96	7.2	21,414
Visiting Historic Sites	5.76	6.96	20,700
Gathering Forest Products	3.36	4.06	12,075
Driving for Pleasure	2.90	3.51	10,439
Nature Center Activities	2.74	3.31	9,845
Horseback Riding	2.57	3.11	9,250
Developed Camping	2.54	3.07	9,131
Fishing	2.50	3.02	8,982
Backpacking	2.14	2.58	7,673
Primitive Camping	.86	1.04	3,093
OHV Use	.66	.08	2,379
Nature Study	.60	.73	2,171
Resort Use	.23	.28	833
Bicycling	.17	.21	625
Non-motorized water use	.07	.08	238
Totals	100%	100%	359,400

Source: National Visitor Use Monitoring Program, 2006.

Lifestyles, Values, Beliefs and Attitudes

Most public comments express values related to Forest resources and management. However, the identified values vary considerably among the public. Some members of the public believe that unhampered motorized access improves public use and enjoyment of the Forest. On the other hand, some comments express frustration with motorized use on the Forest. These comments often identify resource conservation and the preservation of solitude as Forest values that motorized use diminishes. In the context of travel management planning, these two value-groups are the main source of conflict. However, within these overarching groups, a number of beliefs and attitudes about how the Forest Service should manage Forest resources are present. Group definition is not rigid – many Forest users value elements of both motorized and non-motorized uses. In addition, substantial diversity among specific beliefs and attitudes exist within each group. The proceeding description is meant to clarify primary uses and values attached to the

Forest, not to provide a definitive explanation of the public’s lifestyles, values, beliefs, and attitudes.

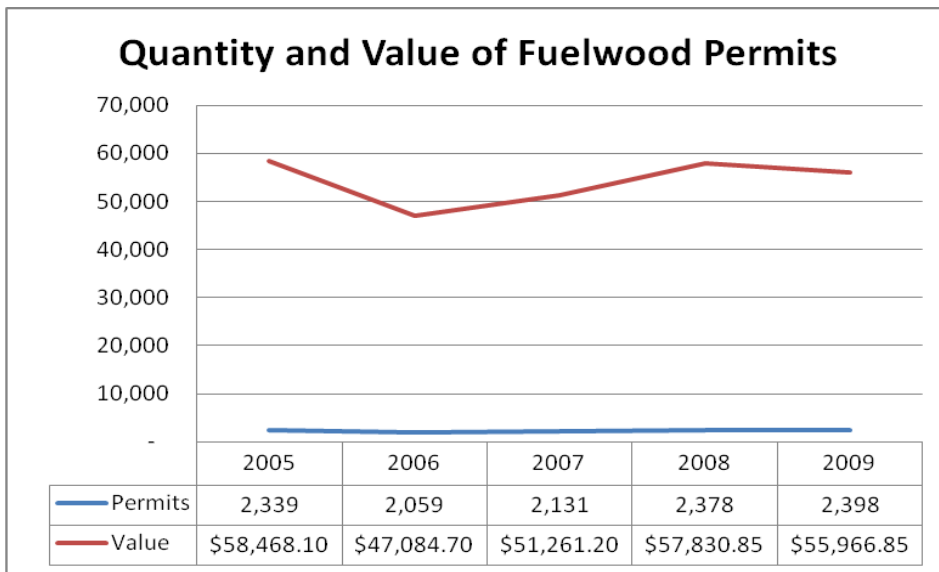
Within the group that primarily values uninhibited motorized access, some members believe that motorized access to public lands is a right, regardless of whether they choose to exercise it. They are likely to have a negative attitude toward regulations that constrain their behavior. This group also contains people who engage in activities on the Forest that require or benefit from motorized access. Fuelwood and pinion nut gathering, access for the elderly and disabled, motorized big game retrieval, and dispersed motorized camping are the primary Forest uses that benefit from motorized access.

Members of the public who oppose unregulated motorized use are likely to believe that the Forest has intrinsic value, particularly tied to wilderness, which motorized uses disrupt and compromise. Wildlife habitat and pristine areas are generally more important than access to this group. Members of this group may also participate in activities on the Forest that compete with motorized uses, such as bird watching or wilderness solitude. Members of this group may emphasize the non-market values that the Forest provides – for instance, the benefits that well-functioning ecosystems offer, such as nutrient cycling and wildlife habitat.

Gathering of Special Forest Products

Fuelwood gathering on the Forest is particularly tied to livelihoods in some of the surrounding communities. Wood for fires continues to be widely used either aesthetically or as the primary heat source within homes. Approximately 48% of the housing units in Catron County rely on wood as the primary heating fuel type. In Grant, Hidalgo, and Sierra Counties, approximately 5-12% of the housing units use wood for heat (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The use of wood for heating homes may be tied to long-term customs, traditions, and culture of the community. Much of the fuelwood gathering on the Forest relies on motorized access for transport. Figure 2 displays the quantity and value of fuelwood permits on the Forest since 2005.

Figure 2. Quantity and Value of Forest Fuelwood Permits, 2005-2009.



Source: USFS, 2010a.

In addition to fuelwood, piñon nuts, greenery, gravel, rocks, etc. are gathered on the Forest for both commercial and personal uses. Gathering habits have been part of the customs, tradition, and culture of the people for many years (Russell and Adams-Russell 2005).

Tribes and Tribal Uses

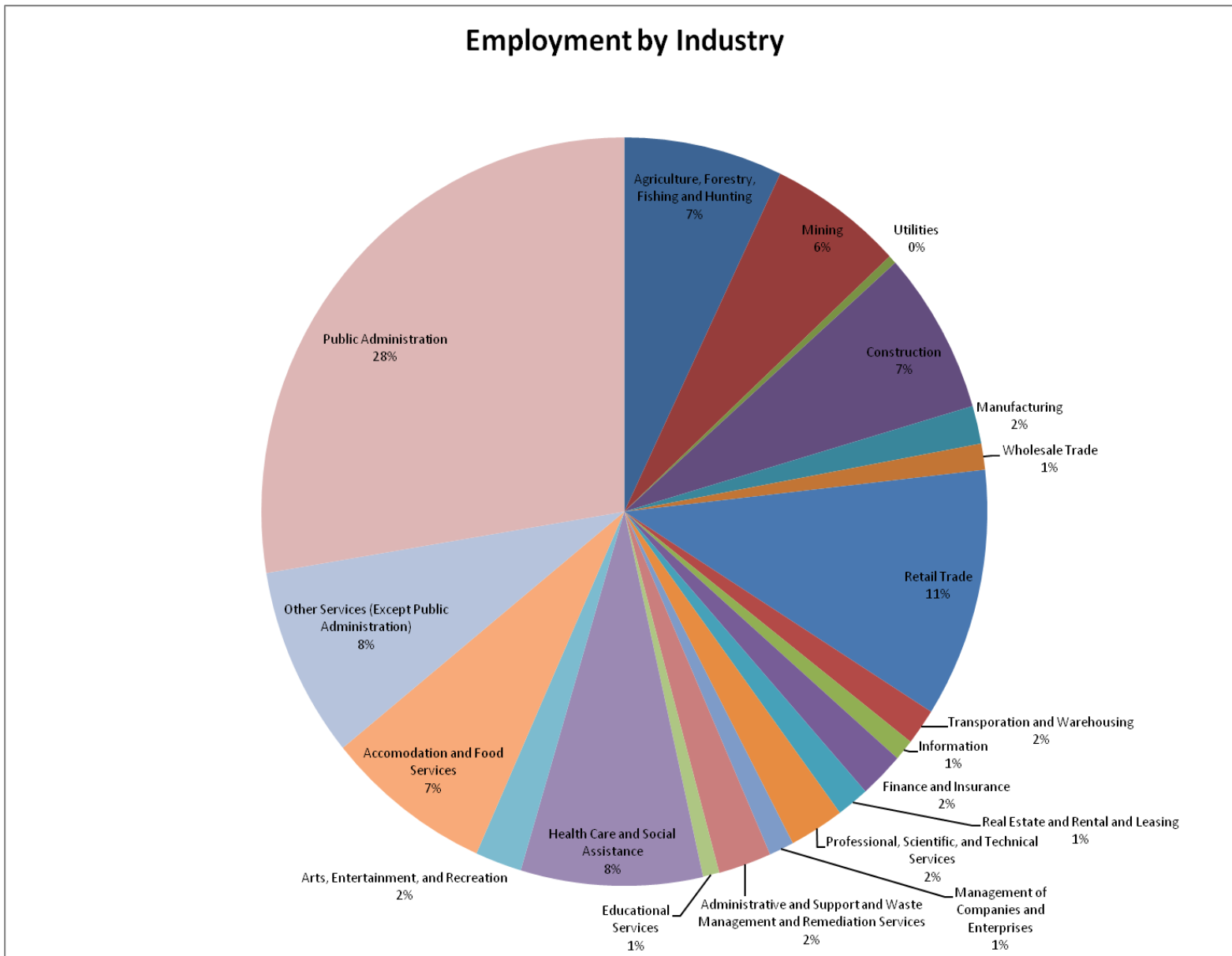
American Indian populations in the four counties where the Forest is located range from a low of 1.1% (Hidalgo) to a high of 2.8% (Catron) - compared to 9.7% for the entire State of New Mexico (Table 3).

The ten federally-recognized Tribes for the Forest described in the Tribal consultation and land use section may also have social and economic interests on the Forest. As previously stated, these Tribes do not have treaty rights on the Forest, and the Forest is not located adjacent to any Tribal lands (trust, reserved, or allotted). Because the Forest is a greater distance from many Tribal lands and reservations, longer drive times are required to access the Forest. This creates inherently greater economic costs for Tribal members travelling to the Forest (gas, vehicle, motel, food, etc.).

Data on local Tribal businesses are unavailable; such businesses are not known to contribute to aspects of the local economy supported by the Forest. Rather, most Tribal members or groups participate in occasional activities on the Forest for personal, traditional, community, group or religious reasons and uses. Locations of such activities may fluctuate, and have not been specifically identified by Tribes. Gathering forest products, such as pinion nuts or Emory oak, has not been identified as occurring for commercial resale, and sale of Forest products is not known to supplement Tribal household income.

This information supports a conclusion (and observation based on tribal consultation) that visitation to the Forest by Tribal members is generally less frequent than to places closer to existing tribal lands, and will continue to be so. This visitation appears to be more socially and culturally driven, than economically driven. As such, it may be important to maintaining the cultural and social fabric of Tribes.

Figure 3. Employment by Industry in the Planning Area.



Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group 2008

Economic Environment

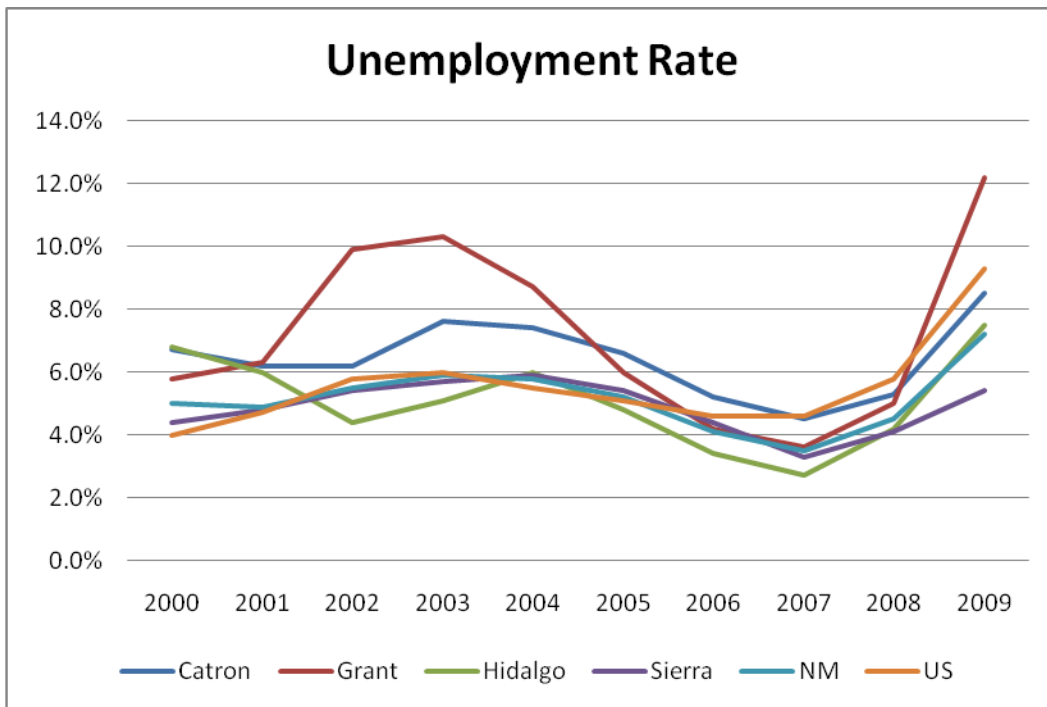
Industries and Employment

Figure 3 displays the relative size of industries in the planning area. More than one-quarter of planning area jobs are in public administration, making it the largest sector and two-and-one-half times larger than the second largest sector (retail trade).

Of these industries, travel management on Forest Service lands is most likely to affect: agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; accommodation and food services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and public sector employment.

Figure 4 shows the average annual employment rate for the planning area counties, New Mexico, and the US. In general, the state and counties are in line with national trends. However, Grant County's trend shows instability in employment conditions in the county. In 2007, Grant County's unemployment rate was 3.6%; by 2009, unemployment had increased to 12.2% in the County. Although all geographies experienced substantial changes between 2007 and 2009, none are as extreme as the change in Grant County. Major layoffs in the mining sector in Grant County contributed to the rapid increase in the unemployment rate (SWCOG, 2010).

Figure 4. Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2000-2009, Not Seasonally Adjusted.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010.

In contrast to volatile unemployment rates in Grant County, Sierra County has experienced more muted changes. In 2009, Sierra County's unemployment rate was 5.4%, well below the unemployment rates for the state and nation. At no point during the past decade has Sierra County had an unemployment rate above 5.9%, which may indicate a more stable job market in the area. However, much of the reason for the relatively stable unemployment rate in Sierra County is likely the result of the importance of non-labor income in the economy. Table 6 provides a breakdown of total personal income by labor and non-labor sources. Sierra County

has a particularly large share of non-labor income, which accounts for 60% of total personal income. Sierra County is also the oldest county in the area (Table 1), which suggests a substantial retiree population. These factors make Sierra County less susceptible to job market changes.

Income

Table 5 lists the median household income for planning area counties, the state, and the nation. All counties in the planning area have median household incomes below the state and nation. The average household income in the four-county area is more than \$10,000 below the state average and \$20,000 below the national average. This data suggests that planning area residents are more likely to be on the economic margins of society. Economic changes (either positive or negative) may have a more pronounced effect the economic well-being of the area.

Table 5. Median Household Income.

	Median Household Income (2008)
Catron	\$29,127
Grant	\$36,239
Hidalgo	\$34,236
Sierra	\$27,580
New Mexico	\$43,719
United States	\$52,029

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Total personal income comprises labor and non-labor income. Labor income is the wage or salary received by an employee or sole proprietor. Non-labor income includes rent, dividends and interest, and transfer payments (e.g., Social Security). Table 6 identifies the division of labor and non-labor income in planning area counties, the state, and the nation.

Table 6. Share of Labor and Non-Labor Income.

	Labor Income (%)	Non-Labor Income (%)
Catron	39	61
Grant	49	51
Hidalgo	56	44
Sierra	40	60
FOUR COUNTY AVERAGE	46	54
New Mexico	65	35
United States	68	32

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, REIS Table CA30, 2006.

The four-county planning area is much more reliant on non-labor income than the state and the nation. Total personal income in New Mexico and the US is composed of approximately two-thirds labor income and one-third non-labor income. In contrast, three planning area counties receive more non-labor income than labor income. Catron and Sierra Counties are particularly

skewed toward non-labor income. This data suggests that the planning area has a high concentration of retirees. The reliance on non-labor income may also indicate dependence on government transfer payments. Non-labor income may help to stabilize the economy, as it is not tied to employment status. However, non-labor income may fluctuate based on asset market performance (e.g., investments in stocks and bonds) or changes in government policy.

Housing

The above data on median household income in the planning area, state, and the nation provide an incomplete picture of residents' purchasing power. Data on local cost of living offer additional context. Of the contributions to cost of living, housing expenses are generally near the top. Table 7 presents the housing affordability index. A score above 100 indicates that the median family can afford the median house.

Table 7. Housing Affordability.

	1990 Census	2000 Census
Catron	161	133
Grant	144	138
Hidalgo	209	207
Sierra	127	135
New Mexico	117	129
United States	133	148

Source: Headwaters Economics, Economic Profile System, 2009.

In general, housing is quite affordable in the planning area. Nevertheless, in three of the four counties, housing became less affordable between 1990 and 2000. All four counties have more affordable housing than the state. However, only Hidalgo County has more affordable housing than the US¹.

A key driver of housing cost is the vacancy rate. A high vacancy rate indicates that there are more homes available than renters/buyers desire (i.e., supply exceeds demand), which will cause home prices to decrease. A high vacancy rate is more likely in communities with low population growth rates. A low vacancy rate indicates that housing may be difficult to find and competition for housing between renters/buyers may exist, which will cause home prices to increase. A low vacancy rate is more likely in communities with high population growth rates.

Table 8 provides the housing vacancy rates. All planning area counties have a vacancy rate that exceeds the state and national rates (both with and without the seasonal use adjustment). As the previous paragraph predicts, housing affordability is correlated with the vacancy rate. Hidalgo County's vacancy rate (less seasonal use) is nearly double the rate of other counties, which is consistent with the very affordable housing in the area. In addition, as Figure 1 illustrates, Hidalgo County has lost population since 1980.

Table 8. Housing Units and Vacancy Rate

	Total Units	Occupied	% Vacant	Seasonal Use	% Vacant, Less Seasonal
Catron	2,548	1,584	37.8%	638	12.8%

¹ Changes in home values across the nation during the past several years have likely changed housing affordability in many areas. However, at the time of this report, the 2000 Census provided the most up-to-date data on housing affordability for all geographies.

Grant	14,066	12,146	13.6%	460	10.4%
Hidalgo	2,848	2,152	24.4%	85	21.5%
Sierra	8,727	6,113	30.0%	1,543	12.3%
New Mexico	780,579	677,971	13.1%	31,990	9.0%
United States	115,904,641	105,480,101	9.0%	3,578,718	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

High vacancy rates suggest that even if population growth resumes in the planning area, housing is expected to remain affordable.

Payments to States and Counties

The Forest Service provides payments to the state and counties through the following programs:

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

PILT are Federal payments to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. PILT payments help local governments fund operations, such as emergency services and road maintenance. Payments are made annually for tax-exempt Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service, and for Federal water projects and some military installations. Payments to counties are based on population, receipt sharing payments, and the amount of Federal land within a county (Table 9).

Table 9. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to the States and Counties, FY10.

	Payment	Total Acres
Catron	\$555,090	2,746,752
Grant	\$1,654,713	1,178,886
Hidalgo	\$681,421	823,734
Sierra	\$896,178	1,299,512
State Total	\$32,205,935	22,510,697

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, 2010.

Secure Rural Schools Program, 2008-2011

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS Act) was amended and reauthorized in P.L. 110-343 on October 3, 2008. This law ensures counties across the country can receive payments that provide funding for schools and roads and make additional investments in projects that enhance forest ecosystems. The SRS Act authorizes the use of Resource Advisory Committees (RAC) as a mechanism for local communities to collaborate with federal land managers in recommending projects on federal lands or that will benefit resources on federal lands. For the Gila National Forest, the RAC has just been newly formed and project proposals were recently requested, so no payments have been allocated yet. The projected payments to the counties and state are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act, Projected FY09-11 Payments.

	Projected Total State or Transition Payment, 2008-2011
Catron	\$24,146,784
Grant	\$5,164,020
Hidalgo	\$568,833
Sierra	\$2,914,760
State Total	\$70,259,993

Source: USDA Forest Service, 2008.

Non-Market Values

Forest lands provide numerous economic values – both market and non-market in nature. Market goods and services, such as timber, are traded in markets. Their values are easily obtained from their market price. Non-market goods and services are not traded in markets, and their value is more difficult to estimate. Scenic vistas, clean water, and cultural/spiritual activities all rely on Forest lands; however, their values are not easily expressed in monetary terms. Given the difficulty and controversy regarding non-market valuation techniques, for the purposes of the travel management plan, non-market values on the Gila National Forest will be considered primarily in qualitative terms.

Unregulated cross-county motorized recreation can affect ecological health by disrupting species habitat, spreading non-native and invasive vegetation, and degrading soil condition. All of these consequences have the potential to reduce non-market values, specifically ecosystem service values. Ecosystem services are the goods and services that nature provides. Many of these services, such as clean water and climate regulation, are essential to life. Direct comparisons between market and non-market goods and services are difficult, particularly where monetary values are not available or reliable. In general, analysis of tradeoffs between market values and non-market values will be descriptive.

Environmental Justice

In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898. This order mandates that all federal agencies analyze the potential for their actions to disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued supplemental guidance to assist agencies' compliance (CEQ 1997). The CEQ suggests the following criteria for identifying potential Environmental Justice populations:

- *“Minority population: Minority populations should be identified where either: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis...”*
- *“Low-income population: Low-income populations in an affected area should be identified with the annual statistical poverty thresholds from the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports, Series P-60 on Income and Poverty. In identifying low-income populations, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a set of individuals (such as migrant*

workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect.”

Above, Table 3 indicates that the racial and ethnic breakdown in the planning area counties is consistent with the racial and ethnic composition in the state. This suggests that the minority population in the affected area is not meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population [of New Mexico]. However, the sizeable Hispanic populations in Grant and Hidalgo Counties may merit consideration as potential environmental justice populations.

Table 11 displays the poverty rate for planning area counties, the state, and the nation. The poverty rate in New Mexico exceeds the national rate by nearly 4 percentage points. All planning area counties have higher poverty rates than New Mexico. Sierra County has the highest poverty rate, with nearly one-quarter of residents living in poverty – more than ten percentage points higher than the national rate.

Table 11. Share of Population Living in Poverty.

	Persons Below Poverty Level, Percent (2008)
Catron	20.7%
Grant	19.0%
Hidalgo	21.3%
Sierra	23.9%
New Mexico	17.0%
United States	13.2%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

All planning area counties have poverty rates that may merit environmental justice consideration, particularly where Forest Service management actions may affect employment, income, and other sources of economic well-being attached to the Forest.

Environmental Consequences

Methodology for Analysis

Incomplete and Unavailable Information

Insufficient information exists to accurately estimate changes in recreation use that would occur under implementation of the action alternatives analyzed in this report. Changes in road miles per alternative are used as a proxy for all changes contained in the alternative. It is not possible to incorporate camping corridor information nor is it possible to evaluate big game retrieval differences per alternative through IMPLAN and RECA. These differences need to be analyzed in a qualitative manner gleaned information from other sources found in the affected environment. Although certain trends in visitor use may be predicted from the guidelines set

forth under each alternative, there are no methods and/or data available to estimate actual changes in motorized and non-motorized recreation. The current visitor use data represent the condition under the no action alternative and are used to conduct an economic contribution analysis based on existing conditions. Those contributions serve as a baseline for comparison to the effects of action alternatives. Discussion of those effects is based on the jobs and income by activity and visit type and includes a qualitative assessment of potential economic implications.

Methodology

IMPLAN Professional Version 2.0 (IMPLAN) and Recreation Economic Contribution Application (RECA) were used to assess the economic impacts of the travel management alternatives.

IMPLAN uses county-level input-output data to determine the extent to which activities contribute to the local economy. For this analysis, the local economy includes all counties containing or bordering the Forest – Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, and Sierra Counties. IMPLAN considers direct, indirect, and induced impacts:

Direct impacts include the economic value generated by the activity itself, such as the value of cattle grazed on the Forest.

Indirect impacts include the value generated by purchases to support that activity and the corresponding purchases to support those activities, in perpetuity. For example, indirect impacts would include the value of fencing purchased for ranching, the value of steel purchased to make the fencing, and so on.

Induced impacts capture the value of economic activity generated from spending by employees that produce the direct and indirect goods. The ranch employees will purchase food, pay for electricity, etc., all of which generates additional value from the purchases (UNM-BBER, 2007).

The outputs from IMPLAN are exported to RECA, which produces employment and income estimates relevant to travel management planning. RECA is only concerned with the economic effects of recreation-based spending. Therefore, this analysis does not give a complete picture of the economic contributions of activities on the Forest. However, the information in RECA is directly relevant for decisions related to travel management planning.

Effects Common to All Alternatives

Fuelwood Gathering

The elimination of cross-country travel and closing roads to motor vehicle use under all action alternatives may affect the ability of people to collect fuelwood for their homes. Although fuelwood gathering would continue under all alternatives, it will be limited to designated areas. Fuelwood gathering may occur outside of the fuelwood gathering areas; however, motor vehicle access would be limited to roadside parking along designated open roads. Most of the roads that access the Forest will continue to be available within 20 miles of each major community in the Forest in all alternatives. Figure 2 provided the quantity and value of fuelwood permits on the Forest. Under all alternatives, the quantity of fuelwood available is not expected to decrease. However, a change in habits (i.e., where, when, and how fuelwood is collected) may be required. These changes will be required under all action alternatives.

Elderly and Disabled Access

A number of public comments were concerned about the impact of travel management on elderly and disabled populations. Most of the comments were concerned with access to dispersed camping sites, access for game retrieval, and motorized fuelwood gathering. Where possible, these comments were used to develop alternatives. However, all of the action alternatives will affect the ability to travel cross-country by motorized vehicle and could have an effect on people with these concerns. The number of miles of motorized routes varies by alternative and could affect the ability of mobility impaired people to reach their favorite places, where those places are not accessible in any other way.

There is no legal requirement to allow people with disabilities to use motor vehicles in areas that are closed to motor vehicle use. Restrictions on motor vehicle use that are applied consistently to everyone are not discriminatory. Generally, granting an exemption from designations for people with disabilities would not be consistent with the resource protection and other management objectives of travel management and would fundamentally alter the nature of the Forest Service's travel management program (29 U.S.C. 794; 7 CFR 15e.103).

Under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, no person with a disability can be denied participation in a Federal program that is available to all other people solely because of his or her disability. Consistent with 36 CFR 212.1, FSM 2353.05, and Title V, Section 507(c), of the Americans With Disabilities Act, wheelchairs and mobility devices, including those that are battery-powered, that are designed solely for use by a mobility-impaired person for locomotion and that are suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area, are allowed on all NFS lands that are open to foot travel.

Traditional and Tribal Uses

Because very few Tribal members live and work in the vicinity of the Forest compared to other parts of New Mexico and Arizona, changes to Tribal social and economic activities as a result of travel management designation are predicated to be minor to none. Tribes will continue to have opportunities to gather culturally important materials on the Forest under applicable Forest Service policies (such as FSH 2409.18 on granting permits free of charge to federally recognized Tribes to gather forest products for traditional and cultural uses www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/fsh/2409.18/2409.18_80.doc).

Economic Impacts

No significant economic impacts are expected as a result of the proposed changes under any action alternative. Although very minor differences exist between the RECA estimates for each alternative, the tool is not precise enough to confidently estimate differences of one or two jobs. Furthermore, the analysis assumes that jobs and income are proportional to the designated road and trail miles. This assumption was necessary to conduct the analysis, since the exact relationship between road miles and economic impacts is unknown; however, the economic consequences of travel management are more complex than this assumption suggests. For instance, while travel management planning may reduce some recreation opportunities on the Forest, it also has the potential to increase other recreation opportunities. For instance, outfitters may experience increased business in big game hunting and retrieval due to limitations on motorized retrieval. Other Forest activities, such as non-motorized and wilderness recreation, may be more attractive to additional users, as conflict with off-road motorized users is less likely with travel management planning.

Alternative B – No Action

Direct and Indirect Effects

The economic contribution of recreation on the Forest is provided in Table 12, Table 13 shows that motorized recreation activities on the Forest contribute approximately 3 jobs and \$64,243 in labor income to the local economy, annually.

Table 13, Table 14, and Table 15. The tables are divided according to activity type (e.g., motorized or non-motorized recreation). Within each table, the estimated jobs and labor income derived from those activities are listed.

Table 12 shows that non-motorized recreation activities on the Forest contribute approximately 10 jobs and \$235,558 in labor income to the local economy, annually.

Table 12. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, No Action.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Non-Motorized											
Backpacking	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	5,091	1,164	750	1,915	7,005
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	5,091	1,164	750	1,915	7,005
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	4,323	1,057	638	1,695	6,019
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	4,323	1,057	638	1,695	6,019
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	226	52	33	85	311
Hiking / Walking	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	27,305	8,011	4,196	12,207	39,512
	Local OVN	1	0	0	1	2	32,266	11,239	9,584	20,823	53,089
	Local	3	1	0	1	4	59,571	19,250	13,780	33,030	92,602
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	5,197	1,295	768	2,063	7,260
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	3	51,750	12,049	7,569	19,618	71,368
	NonLocal	3	0	0	1	4	56,947	13,344	8,337	21,681	78,628
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,734	509	266	775	2,509
Horseback Riding	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,429	419	220	639	2,067
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,688	588	501	1,089	2,778
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,117	1,007	721	1,728	4,845
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	272	68	40	108	380
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,708	630	396	1,026	3,734
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,980	698	436	1,134	4,114
	NP		0	0	0					41	

		0	0	0	0	91	27	14		131	
Bicycling	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,588	466	244	710	2,297
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	653	557	1,211	3,087
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,463	1,119	801	1,920	5,384
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	302	75	45	120	422
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,009	701	440	1,141	4,149
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,311	776	485	1,261	4,571
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	101	30	15	45	146
Cross-country Skiing	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Non-motorized	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	4,604	1,351	707	2,058	6,662
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	5,440	1,895	1,616	3,511	8,951
	Local	1	0	0	0	1	10,044	3,246	2,323	5,569	15,613
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	876	218	129	348	1,224
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	1	8,725	2,031	1,276	3,308	12,033
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	1	9,601	2,250	1,406	3,655	13,257
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	292	86	45	131	423

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 13 shows that motorized recreation activities on the Forest contribute approximately 3 jobs and \$64,243 in labor income to the local economy, annually.

Table 13. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, No Action.

Motorized		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)				Labor Income (2008 dollars)					
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
OHV Use	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,755	528	272	800	2,555
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,310	341	197	538	1,848
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,066	869	469	1,338	4,403
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	602	181	93	274	877
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,869	747	432	1,179	4,048
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,472	928	525	1,453	4,925
Driving for Pleasure	NP	0	0	0	0	0	113	34	17	51	164
	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	21,762	7,152	3,426	10,579	32,341
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,009	551	303	853	2,862
	Local	2	0	0	0	2	23,771	7,703	3,729	11,432	35,203

	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	2,477	814	390	1,204	3,681
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	1	8,499	2,329	1,281	3,610	12,109
	NonLocal	1	0	0	0	1	10,976	3,144	1,671	4,814	15,790
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,529	831	398	1,229	3,758
Snowmobiling	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Motorized Activity	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 14 shows that nature related recreation activities on the Forest contribute approximately 27 jobs and \$530,075 in labor income to the local economy, annually. Nature related activities may have both motorized and non-motorized components.

Table 14. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, No Action.

Nature Related		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Fishing	Local Day	2	0	0	1	3	38,157	10,833	5,829	16,662	54,819
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	2	21,849	5,411	3,261	8,673	30,521
	Local	4	1	0	1	4	60,006	16,244	9,090	25,334	85,340
	NonLocal Day	1	0	0	0	1	8,257	2,278	1,257	3,535	11,792
	NonLocal OVN	4	1	0	1	5	68,957	17,397	10,300	27,697	96,654
	NonLocal	4	1	0	1	5	77,214	19,675	11,558	31,232	108,446
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	3,053	867	466	1,333	4,386
Hunting	Local Day	2	0	0	1	3	38,387	11,768	5,925	17,693	56,080
	Local OVN	3	0	0	1	3	46,962	11,952	7,030	18,982	65,943
	Local	5	1	1	1	6	85,348	23,719	12,956	36,675	122,023
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	4,882	1,497	754	2,250	7,133
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	4	49,098	13,084	7,413	20,497	69,595
	NonLocal	3	1	0	1	4	53,980	14,581	8,167	22,748	76,728
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,958	600	302	902	2,860
Nature Related	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	16,642	5,134	2,581	7,715	24,356
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	9,950	2,681	1,504	4,185	14,135
	Local	2	0	0	0	2	26,591	7,815	4,085	11,900	38,491
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	1	7,548	2,138	1,150	3,288	10,836
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	4	51,753	12,965	7,656	20,621	72,374
	NonLocal	3	1	0	1	4	59,301	15,103	8,806	23,909	83,210
	NP	0	0	0	0	1	5,870	1,811	910	2,721	8,591

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 15 shows that all other (i.e., not accounted for above) recreation activities on the Forest contribute approximately 16 jobs and \$328,327 to the local economy, annually.

Table 15. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, No Action.

Employment Effects	Labor Income
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		(full and part time jobs)					(2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
All Other Primitive Camping	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,960	906	584	1,489	5,449
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,960	906	584	1,489	5,449
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,363	822	496	1,319	4,682
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,363	822	496	1,319	4,682
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	176	40	26	66	242
All Other	Local Day	3	0	0	1	4	52,231	11,847	7,629	19,476	71,707
	Local OVN	4	0	0	1	4	66,219	12,980	9,498	22,478	88,696
	Local	7	1	1	2	8	118,449	24,828	17,126	41,954	160,404
	NonLocal Day	1	0	0	0	1	11,495	2,730	1,694	4,424	15,920
	NonLocal OVN	6	1	1	1	7	100,672	20,332	14,444	34,776	135,448
	NonLocal	6	1	1	1	8	112,167	23,062	16,139	39,201	151,368
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	4,503	1,021	658	1,679	6,182

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

In sum, recreation on the Forest is estimated to support approximately 56 jobs and \$1,158,203 in labor income in the local economy, annually. However, these figures do not capture the entire economic value of recreation on the Forest. Many visitors are willing to pay more than required to participate in recreational activities on the Forest. The difference between willingness to pay and actual cost is known as consumer surplus. Although consumer surplus is not captured in the market, it does represent a real economic value to the users. Estimates of consumer surplus by recreation activity on the Gila National Forest are not available; therefore, the total economic value of recreation on the Forest cannot be measured. Nevertheless, it is important to note that the estimates of jobs and income do not completely capture the economic consequences of Forest recreation.

Recreation is not the only activity on the Forest that may be affected by travel management. In particular, fuelwood gathering is not considered in the above economic impact analysis. As Figure 2 reveals, the Forest issues approximately 2,300 fuelwood permits and more than \$50,000 of fuelwood are collected annually. Both personal and commercial uses exist – the fuelwood may be used to heat the permittee’s home or sold to others.

Motorized dispersed camping and motorized big game retrieval were identified as major issues with potential social and economic considerations. These issues are analyzed in detail in the recreation specialist report.

Alternative C

Direct and Indirect Effects

Alternative C represents only a minor decrease in the miles of designated roads, from 4,604 under current conditions, to 4,266. However, alternative C also increases the miles of motorized trails available from 16 to 204. Alternative C is not substantially different than current conditions, therefore, no significant social or economic consequences are predicted.

Alternative D

Direct and Indirect Effects

Alternative D decreases available motorized roads and trails by 33%, with 2,977 miles of designated roads and 125 miles of designated trails. Although the decrease in mileage under alternative D is more substantial than alternative C, the analysis estimates no significant economic consequences. As Table 13 shows, motorized recreation is estimated to contribute approximately 3 jobs to the local economy. It is not expected that motorized use will decrease under this alternative; rather, motorized uses will continue on designated roads and trails. Therefore, jobs and income related to motorized uses are not expected to change.

In addition, the decrease in available routes for motorized use may increase other economic values. Above, the Non-Market Values section discussed the potential consequences of unregulated cross-county motorized travel. The limits placed on motorized use under alternative D may increase non-market values, particularly ecosystem service values.

Alternative E

Direct and Indirect Effects

Alternative E has the fewest miles of designated roads and trails among the considered alternatives. Alternative E provides for 2,332 miles of designated roads and no designated motorized trails. This represents a 50% decrease in motorized roads and trails from the no action alternative. However, as with alternative D, given the relatively small contribution of motorized recreation to the local economy and the imprecision inherent in estimating economic changes, no significant economic impacts are expected from alternative E. As with alternative D, motorized recreation opportunities are still available on the Forest and a decrease in use is not anticipated. Rather, use is expected to be more concentrated on designated routes.

Due to the restrictions on motorized use under alternative E, this alternative likely offers the highest protection of non-market/ecosystem service values.

Alternative F – Modified Proposed Action

Direct and Indirect Effects

Alternative F, the modified proposed action, represents a mid-point between the high motorized mileage under alternative C and the more limited designations under alternative E. Alternative F provides for 3,343 miles of roads designated for public use and 182 miles of trails. Although the designated roads are a decrease from current conditions, designated motorized trails increase by 166 miles. Overall, alternative F decreases motorized roads and trails by 24%. Despite this decrease, no significant economic impacts are expected. Relatively few jobs result from motorized recreation on the Forest. Furthermore, despite the decrease in miles of road and trails open for motorized use, the number of visitors to the Forest is not expected to decrease.

Also, as stated under alternatives D and E, limiting motorized access has the potential to increase non-market and ecosystem service values.

Alternative G

Direct and Indirect Effects

Alternative G has nearly identical designated motorized road and trail mileage as alternative F. The analysis of potential direct and indirect effects under alternative F, therefore, applies to alternative G as well.

Cumulative Effects

All National Forests in the Southwestern Region are either in the process of travel management planning or implementing existing Travel Management Plans. The Bureau of Land Management has also made decisions to designate routes for OHV use. All of the new decisions and the implementation of past land use and travel management decisions are generally resulting in fewer opportunities for cross-country OHV uses and fewer open routes for OHV use. These past decisions include the establishment of wilderness areas and other areas that prohibit motor vehicle recreation, reducing the motor vehicle access to the Forest. Although these past decisions are not part of current planning for the Gila National Forest Travel Management Plan, they are relevant because they are part of the cumulative effects of the Travel Management Plan. Additionally, they are relevant to the discussion because much of the use data used in the Social and Economics section discussion was collected within these areas previously designated for non-motorized use recreation only. The selection of any of the action alternatives reduces cross-country access (as required by the Travel Management Rule). However, the range of alternatives provides a varying array of motorized travel opportunities.

Environmental Justice

While low-income populations exist in greater presence in the communities surrounding the Gila National Forest than the general population of the state and nation, none of the alternatives are expected to have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects.

However, potential disproportionate impacts on a vulnerable group are possible in Catron County related to fuelwood gathering. As noted in the Gathering of Special Forest Products section above, approximately half of the homes in Catron County rely on wood as the primary heating source. Additionally, a low median household income and a high poverty rate suggest that affordable energy sources are fundamental to individuals' well-being. Under all action alternatives, motorized gathering would be limited to designated routes. However, the Forest is planning designated areas for personal fuelwood gathering, taking into consideration proximity to community centers. The Forest Service may also provide designated woodcutting areas, with the option of allowing off-road travel within those areas. These actions are likely to mitigate any potentially adverse effects on the low-income populations who depend on fuelwood from the Forest.

Summary of Effects

Table 16. Summary of Social and Economic Effects, by Alternative and Issue.

	Employment and Income	Fuelwood Gathering	Access for Elderly and Disabled	Non-Market Effects
Alt B (No	Approximately	No change from	No change from	No change from

Action)	56 jobs and \$1,158,203 in labor income are supported by recreation on the Gila National Forest. Three of these jobs and \$64,243 in labor income are due to motorized uses.	current condition.	current condition.	current condition.
Alt C		Off-road gathering of fuelwood would be limited.	May limit access of elderly and disabled populations to some non-motorized areas.	Travel management has the potential to increase non-market values as a result of improved ecological health (ecosystem service values).
Alt D		However, no decrease in supply of fuelwood is expected; no expected change in number of permits of value of fuelwood collected.	However, in accordance with ADA, mobility devices that are suitable for indoor pedestrian use are permitted on all NFS lands open to food travel.	
Alt E		However, gathering may be more difficult, requiring adjustment in how and when fuelwood is gathered.	Furthermore, under all alternatives, diverse motorized options remain.	
Alt F (Proposed)				
Alt G				

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Appendix A – Complete RECA Effects Tables

Alternative C

Table 17. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt C.

Non-Motorized		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)					
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Secondary	Total	
Backpacking	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	4,734	1,083	698	1,781	6,515	
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	4,734	1,083	698	1,781	6,515	
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	4,021	983	593	1,577	5,597	
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	4,021	983	593	1,577	5,597	
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	210	48	31	79	289	
	Hiking / Walking	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	25,394	7,450	3,902	11,353	36,746
		Local OVN	1	0	0	1	2	30,007	10,452	8,913	19,366	49,373
		Local	3	1	0	1	4	55,401	17,902	12,816	30,718	86,119
NonLocal Day		0	0	0	0	0	4,833	1,205	714	1,919	6,752	
NonLocal OVN		2	0	0	1	3	48,127	11,205	7,039	18,244	66,372	
NonLocal		3	0	0	1	3	52,961	12,410	7,753	20,163	73,124	
Horseback Riding	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,329	390	204	594	1,923	
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,570	547	466	1,013	2,583	
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,899	937	671	1,607	4,506	
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	253	63	37	100	353	
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,518	586	368	955	3,473	
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,771	649	406	1,055	3,826	
Bicycling	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,476	433	227	660	2,136	
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,745	608	518	1,126	2,871	
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,221	1,041	745	1,786	5,007	
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	281	70	42	112	393	
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,798	651	409	1,061	3,859	
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,079	722	451	1,172	4,251	
Cross- country Skiing	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Non- motorized	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	4,281	1,256	658	1,914	6,195	
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	5,059	1,762	1,503	3,265	8,324	
	Local	1	0	0	0	1	9,341	3,018	2,161	5,179	14,520	
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	815	203	120	324	1,138	
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	1	8,114	1,889	1,187	3,076	11,190	
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	1	8,929	2,092	1,307	3,400	12,329	
NP	0	0	0	0	0	272	80	42	122	393		

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 18. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt C.

Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)	Labor Income (2008 dollars)
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Motorized		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
OHV Use	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,633	491	253	744	2,376
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,218	317	183	500	1,719
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,851	808	436	1,244	4,095
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	560	169	87	255	815
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,669	695	402	1,096	3,765
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,229	863	488	1,351	4,580
NP	0	0	0	0	0	105	31	16	48	152	
Driving for Pleasure	Local Day	1	0	0	0	2	20,239	6,652	3,186	9,838	30,077
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,868	512	282	794	2,662
	Local	2	0	0	0	2	22,107	7,164	3,468	10,632	32,739
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	2,304	757	363	1,120	3,424
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	1	7,904	2,166	1,191	3,357	11,261
	NonLocal	1	0	0	0	1	10,207	2,924	1,554	4,477	14,685
NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,352	773	370	1,143	3,495	
Snowmobiling	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Motorized Activity	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 19. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt C.

Nature Related		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Fishing	Local Day	2	0	0	1	3	35,486	10,075	5,421	15,496	50,982
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	20,319	5,033	3,033	8,065	28,385
	Local	3	1	0	1	4	55,806	15,107	8,454	23,561	79,367
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	1	7,679	2,118	1,169	3,288	10,967
	NonLocal OVN	4	1	0	1	5	64,130	16,179	9,579	25,758	89,888
	NonLocal	4	1	0	1	5	71,809	18,297	10,749	29,046	100,855
NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,839	806	434	1,240	4,079	
Hunting	Local Day	2	0	0	1	3	35,700	10,944	5,511	16,455	52,154
	Local OVN	2	0	0	1	3	43,674	11,115	6,538	17,653	61,327
	Local	5	1	0	1	6	79,374	22,059	12,049	34,108	113,482
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	4,541	1,392	701	2,093	6,634
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	3	45,661	12,168	6,894	19,063	64,724
	NonLocal	3	0	0	1	4	50,202	13,560	7,595	21,155	71,357
NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,821	558	281	839	2,660	
Nature Related	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	15,477	4,774	2,400	7,175	22,651
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	9,253	2,493	1,399	3,892	13,145
	Local	2	0	0	0	2	24,730	7,268	3,799	11,067	35,797
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	1	7,020	1,989	1,069	3,058	10,078
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	3	48,130	12,057	7,120	19,177	67,307
	NonLocal	3	1	0	1	4	55,150	14,046	8,189	22,235	77,385
NP	0	0	0	0	0	5,459	1,684	847	2,531	7,990	

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 20. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt C.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
All Other Primitive Camping	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,683	842	543	1,385	5,068
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,683	842	543	1,385	5,068
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,128	765	462	1,226	4,354
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,128	765	462	1,226	4,354
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	163	37	24	61	225
All Other	Local Day	3	0	0	1	4	48,575	11,018	7,095	18,113	66,688
	Local OVN	3	0	0	1	4	61,583	12,072	8,833	20,905	82,488
	Local	6	1	1	1	8	110,158	23,090	15,928	39,017	149,175
	NonLocal Day	1	0	0	0	1	10,691	2,539	1,576	4,114	14,805
	NonLocal OVN	5	1	1	1	6	93,625	18,909	13,433	32,342	125,967
	NonLocal	6	1	1	1	7	104,315	21,448	15,009	36,457	140,772
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	4,187	950	612	1,561	5,749

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Alternative D

Table 21. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt D.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Non-Motorized Backpacki ng	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,294	753	485	1,239	4,532
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,294	753	485	1,239	4,532
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,797	684	413	1,097	3,894
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,797	684	413	1,097	3,894
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	146	33	22	55	201
Hiking / Walking	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	17,667	5,183	2,715	7,898	25,564
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	20,876	7,272	6,201	13,473	34,349
	Local	2	0	0	1	3	38,543	12,455	8,916	21,371	59,913
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,362	838	497	1,335	4,697
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	0	2	33,482	7,796	4,897	12,693	46,175
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	2	36,845	8,634	5,394	14,027	50,872
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,122	329	172	501	1,623
Horseback	Local Day		0	0			924	271	142	413	1,338

Riding		0	0	0	0	0	1,092	380	324	705	1,797
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	380	324	705	1,797
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,017	652	466	1,118	3,135
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	176	44	26	70	246
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,752	408	256	664	2,416
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	1,928	452	282	734	2,662
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	59	17	9	26	85
Bicycling	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,027	301	158	459	1,486
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,214	423	361	783	1,997
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,241	724	518	1,242	3,483
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	195	49	29	78	273
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,947	453	285	738	2,685
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,142	502	314	816	2,958
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	65	19	10	29	94
Cross-country Skiing	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-motorized	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	2,979	874	458	1,332	4,310
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,520	1,226	1,046	2,272	5,791
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	6,498	2,100	1,503	3,603	10,101
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	567	141	84	225	792
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	5,645	1,314	826	2,140	7,785
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	6,212	1,456	909	2,365	8,577
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	189	55	29	85	274

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 22. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt D.

Motorized		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
OHV Use	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,136	342	176	517	1,653
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	848	221	128	348	1,196

	Local	0	0	0	0	0	1,983	562	303	866	2,849
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	390	117	60	178	567
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,857	483	279	763	2,619
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,246	601	340	940	3,186
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	73	22	11	33	106
Driving for Pleasure	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	14,080	4,627	2,217	6,844	20,925
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	356	196	552	1,852
	Local	1	0	0	0	1	15,380	4,984	2,413	7,396	22,776
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,603	527	252	779	2,382
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	5,499	1,507	829	2,336	7,834
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	1	7,101	2,034	1,081	3,115	10,216
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,636	538	258	795	2,431
Snowmobiling	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Motorized Activity	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 23. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt D.

Nature Related		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Fishing	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	24,688	7,009	3,771	10,780	35,468
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	14,136	3,501	2,110	5,611	19,747
	Local	2	0	0	1	3	38,824	10,510	5,881	16,391	55,215
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	5,342	1,474	814	2,287	7,630
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	3	44,615	11,256	6,664	17,920	62,535
	NonLocal	3	0	0	1	4	49,958	12,729	7,478	20,207	70,165
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,975	561	302	862	2,837
Hunting	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	24,836	7,614	3,834	11,448	36,284
	Local OVN	2	0	0	0	2	30,384	7,733	4,549	12,281	42,665
	Local	3	1	0	1	4	55,220	15,346	8,382	23,729	78,949
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,159	968	488	1,456	4,615
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	2	31,766	8,466	4,796	13,262	45,028
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	34,925	9,434	5,284	14,718	49,643
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	388	196	584	1,850
Nature Related	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	10,767	3,321	1,670	4,991	15,758
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	6,438	1,735	973	2,708	9,145
	Local	1	0	0	0	1	17,205	5,056	2,643	7,699	24,904
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	4,884	1,383	744	2,127	7,011
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	2	33,484	8,388	4,954	13,342	46,826
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	38,368	9,772	5,697	15,469	53,837
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	3,798	1,172	589	1,761	5,559

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 24. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt D.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
All Other	Primitive Camping										
	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,562	586	378	964	3,526
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,562	586	378	964	3,526
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,176	532	321	853	3,029
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,176	532	321	853	3,029
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	114	26	17	43	156
All Other	Local Day	2	0	0	0	3	33,793	7,665	4,936	12,601	46,394
	Local OVN	2	0	0	1	3	42,843	8,398	6,145	14,543	57,387
	Local	4	1	0	1	5	76,637	16,063	11,081	27,144	103,781
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	1	7,438	1,766	1,096	2,862	10,300
	NonLocal OVN	4	0	0	1	5	65,135	13,155	9,346	22,500	87,635
	NonLocal	4	1	0	1	5	72,572	14,921	10,442	25,363	97,935
		NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,913	661	425	1,086

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Alternative E

Table 25. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt E.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Non-Motorized	Backpacking										
	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,596	594	383	976	3,573
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,596	594	383	976	3,573
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,205	539	325	865	3,069
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,205	539	325	865	3,069
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	115	26	17	43	158
Hiking / Walking	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	13,926	4,086	2,140	6,226	20,151
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	16,456	5,732	4,888	10,620	27,076
	Local	2	0	0	1	2	30,381	9,817	7,028	16,846	47,227
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	2,650	661	392	1,052	3,703
	NonLocal OVN	1	0	0	0	2	26,392	6,145	3,860	10,005	36,397
	NonLocal	1	0	0	0	2	29,043	6,805	4,252	11,057	40,100
		NP	0	0	0	0	0	884	259	136	395
Horseback Riding	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	729	214	112	326	1,054
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	861	300	256	556	1,417
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	1,590	514	368	881	2,471
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	139	35	20	55	194
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,381	322	202	523	1,904
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	1,520	356	222	579	2,098
		NP	0	0	0	0	0	46	14	7	21
Bicycling	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	810	238	124	362	1,172
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	957	333	284	617	1,574
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	1,766	571	409	979	2,746
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	154	38	23	61	215
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,534	357	224	582	2,116
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	1,689	396	247	643	2,331
		NP	0	0	0	0	0	51	15	8	23
Cross-	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

country Skiing	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Non-motorized	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	689	361	1,050	3,398
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,774	966	824	1,791	4,565
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	5,122	1,655	1,185	2,840	7,962
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	447	111	66	177	624
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	4,450	1,036	651	1,687	6,137
NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	4,897	1,147	717	1,864	6,761	
NP	0	0	0	0	0	149	44	23	67	216	

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 26. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt E.

Motorized		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
OHV Use	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	895	269	138	408	1,303
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	668	174	101	274	943
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	1,563	443	239	682	2,246
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	307	92	48	140	447
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,463	381	220	601	2,065
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	1,771	473	268	741	2,512
Driving for Pleasure	NP	0	0	0	0	0	57	17	9	26	84
	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	11,099	3,648	1,747	5,395	16,494
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,024	281	154	435	1,460
	Local	1	0	0	0	1	12,123	3,928	1,902	5,830	17,954
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,263	415	199	614	1,877
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	4,334	1,188	653	1,841	6,175
NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	5,598	1,603	852	2,455	8,053	
Snowmobiling	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	424	203	627	1,917
	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Motorized Activity	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 27. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt E.

Nature Related		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Fishing	Local Day	1	0	0	0	2	19,460	5,525	2,973	8,498	27,958
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	11,143	2,760	1,663	4,423	15,566
	Local	2	0	0	0	2	30,603	8,285	4,636	12,921	43,524

	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	4,211	1,162	641	1,803	6,014
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	2	35,168	8,872	5,253	14,125	49,293
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	39,379	10,034	5,894	15,928	55,308
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,557	442	238	680	2,237
Hunting	Local Day	1	0	0	0	2	19,577	6,002	3,022	9,024	28,601
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	2	23,950	6,095	3,585	9,681	33,631
	Local	2	0	0	1	3	43,528	12,097	6,607	18,704	62,232
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	2,490	763	384	1,148	3,638
	NonLocal OVN	1	0	0	0	2	25,040	6,673	3,781	10,454	35,494
	NonLocal	2	0	0	0	2	27,530	7,436	4,165	11,601	39,131
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	998	306	154	460	1,459
Nature Related	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	8,487	2,618	1,316	3,934	12,422
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	5,074	1,367	767	2,134	7,209
	Local	1	0	0	0	1	13,562	3,986	2,083	6,069	19,630
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,850	1,090	586	1,677	5,527
	NonLocal OVN	1	0	0	0	2	26,394	6,612	3,905	10,517	36,910
	NonLocal	2	0	0	0	2	30,243	7,703	4,491	12,194	42,437
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,994	924	464	1,388	4,382

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 28. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt E.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
All Other Primitive Camping	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,020	462	298	760	2,779
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,020	462	298	760	2,779
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	419	253	673	2,388
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	419	253	673	2,388
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	90	20	13	34	123
All Other	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	26,638	6,042	3,891	9,933	36,571
	Local OVN	2	0	0	0	2	33,771	6,620	4,844	11,464	45,235
	Local	4	0	0	1	4	60,409	12,662	8,734	21,397	81,806
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	5,863	1,392	864	2,256	8,119
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	4	51,343	10,369	7,367	17,736	69,079
	NonLocal	3	0	0	1	4	57,205	11,762	8,231	19,992	77,198
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,296	521	335	856	3,153

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Alternative F

Table 29. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt F.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Non-Motorized Backpacki ng	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,701	847	545	1,392	5,093
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,701	847	545	1,392	5,093
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	0	0	-	-	3,143	769	464	1,232	4,375

	OVN	0		0	0						
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,143	769	464	1,232	4,375
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	164	38	24	62	226
Hiking / Walking	Local Day	1	0	0	0	2	19,851	5,824	3,051	8,875	28,725
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	2	23,457	8,171	6,968	15,139	38,596
	Local	2	0	0	1	3	43,308	13,995	10,018	24,013	67,321
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,778	942	558	1,500	5,278
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	2	37,622	8,759	5,503	14,262	51,884
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	41,400	9,701	6,061	15,762	57,162
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,260	370	194	563	1,824
Horseback Riding	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,039	305	160	464	1,503
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	428	365	792	2,019
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,266	732	524	1,256	3,522
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	198	49	29	78	276
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,968	458	288	746	2,715
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,166	508	317	825	2,991
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	66	19	10	29	95
Bicycling	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,154	339	177	516	1,670
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,364	475	405	880	2,244
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,518	814	582	1,396	3,914
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	220	55	32	87	307
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,817	509	320	829	3,017
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,407	564	352	916	3,323
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	73	21	11	33	106
Cross-country Skiing	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-motorized	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,347	982	514	1,496	4,843
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,955	1,378	1,175	2,552	6,507
	Local	0	0	0	1	1	7,302	2,360	1,689	4,049	11,350

		0									
NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	0	637	159	94	253	890
NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,343	1,477	928	2,405	8,748
NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,980	1,636	1,022	2,657	9,638
NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	62	33	95	308

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 30. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt F.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Motorized OHV Use	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,276	384	197	581	1,858
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	952	248	143	391	1,344
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,229	632	341	973	3,201
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	438	132	68	199	637
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	543	314	857	2,943
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,524	675	382	1,056	3,580
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	82	25	13	37	119
Driving for Pleasure	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	15,821	5,200	2,491	7,691	23,512
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	400	220	620	2,081
	Local	1	0	0	0	2	17,282	5,600	2,711	8,311	25,593
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,801	592	284	875	2,676
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	6,178	1,694	931	2,625	8,803
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	1	7,979	2,285	1,215	3,500	11,479
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,838	604	289	894	2,732
Snowmobiling	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Motorized Activity	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 31. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt F.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Nature Related Fishing	Local Day	2	0	0	0	0	27,740	7,875	4,238	12,113	39,854
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	0	15,884	3,934	2,371	6,305	22,189
	Local	3	0	0	0	1	43,624	11,810	6,609	18,418	62,042
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	6,003	1,656	914	2,570	8,573
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	0	1	50,132	12,647	7,488	20,136	70,267
	NonLocal	3	1	0	0	1	56,135	14,303	8,402	22,706	78,840
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,219	630	339	969	3,188
Hunting	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	27,907	8,555	4,308	12,863	40,770

	Local OVN	2	0	0	1	2	34,141	8,689	5,111	13,800	47,941
	Local	4	1	0	1	5	62,048	17,244	9,419	26,663	88,711
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,550	1,088	548	1,636	5,186
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	3	35,694	9,512	5,389	14,902	50,596
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	39,244	10,600	5,937	16,538	55,781
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,423	436	220	656	2,079
Nature Related	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	12,098	3,732	1,876	5,609	17,707
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	1	7,234	1,949	1,093	3,042	10,276
	Local	1	0	0	0	2	19,332	5,681	2,970	8,651	27,983
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	5,488	1,554	836	2,390	7,878
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	3	37,624	9,425	5,566	14,991	52,616
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	43,112	10,980	6,402	17,382	60,494
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	4,268	1,316	662	1,978	6,246

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 32. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt F.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
All Other Primitive Camping	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,879	659	424	1,083	3,962
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,879	659	424	1,083	3,962
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,445	598	361	959	3,404
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,445	598	361	959	3,404
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	128	29	19	48	176
All Other	Local Day	2	0	0	1	3	37,972	8,613	5,546	14,159	52,131
	Local OVN	3	0	0	1	3	48,141	9,437	6,905	16,341	64,482
	Local	5	1	1	1	6	86,113	18,050	12,451	30,501	116,613
	NonLocal Day	1	0	0	0	1	8,357	1,985	1,232	3,216	11,574
	NonLocal OVN	4	1	0	1	5	73,188	14,781	10,501	25,282	98,471
	NonLocal	5	1	0	1	6	81,546	16,766	11,733	28,499	110,044
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	3,273	743	478	1,221	4,494

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Alternative G

Table 33. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Non-Motorized, Alt G.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
Non-Motorized Backpacki ng	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,675	841	542	1,382	5,058
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	3,675	841	542	1,382	5,058
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,121	763	461	1,224	4,345
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	3,121	763	461	1,224	4,345
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	163	37	24	61	224

Gila National Forest Travel Management Plan

Hiking / Walking	Local Day	1	0	0	0	2	19,714	5,784	3,030	8,813	28,528
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	2	23,296	8,115	6,920	15,034	38,330
	Local	2	0	0	1	3	43,010	13,898	9,949	23,848	66,858
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,752	935	554	1,490	5,242
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	2	37,363	8,699	5,465	14,164	51,527
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	41,116	9,634	6,019	15,654	56,769
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,252	367	192	560	1,811
Horseback Riding	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	303	159	461	1,493
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,219	425	362	787	2,005
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	727	521	1,248	3,498
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	196	49	29	78	274
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,955	455	286	741	2,696
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	5,151	504	315	819	2,970
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	65	19	10	29	95
Bicycling	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	336	176	512	1,659
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,354	472	402	874	2,229
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,501	808	578	1,387	3,887
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	218	54	32	87	305
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,172	506	318	823	2,996
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,390	560	350	910	3,301
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	73	21	11	33	105
Cross-country Skiing	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-motorized	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,324	975	511	1,486	4,810
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	3,928	1,368	1,167	2,535	6,463
	Local	0	0	0	0	1	7,252	2,343	1,677	4,021	11,272
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	633	158	93	251	884
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	6,300	1,467	921	2,388	8,688

NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	6,932	1,624	1,015	2,639	9,571
NP	0	0	0	0	0	211	62	32	94	305

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 34. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Motorized, Alt G.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Secondary	Total
Motorized OHV Use	Local Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	381	196	577	1,845
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	946	246	142	389	1,334
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	628	338	966	3,179
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	435	131	67	198	633
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,072	539	312	851	2,923
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,507	670	379	1,049	3,556
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	81	24	13	37	118
Driving for Pleasure	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	15,712	5,164	2,474	7,638	23,350
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	1,450	398	219	616	2,066
	Local	1	0	0	0	2	17,163	5,561	2,692	8,254	25,417
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	1,788	588	282	869	2,658
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	6,136	1,682	925	2,607	8,743
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	1	7,924	2,270	1,206	3,476	11,400
NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,826	600	287	887	2,713	
Snowmobiling	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Motorized Activity	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 35. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, Nature Related, Alt G.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Secondary	Total
Nature Related Fishing	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	27,550	7,821	4,209	12,030	39,579
	Local OVN	1	0	0	0	1	15,775	3,907	2,355	6,262	22,036
	Local	3	0	0	1	3	43,324	11,728	6,563	18,219	61,616
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	5,962	1,645	908	2,552	8,514
	NonLocal OVN	3	0	0	1	3	49,787	12,560	7,437	19,997	69,784
	NonLocal	3	1	0	1	4	55,749	14,205	8,345	22,550	78,298
NP	0	0	0	0	0	2,204	626	337	962	3,166	
Hunting	Local Day	2	0	0	0	2	27,715	8,496	4,278	12,775	40,490
	Local OVN	2	0	0	1	2	33,906	8,629	5,076	13,705	47,611
	Local	4	1	0	1	5	61,621	17,125	9,354	26,479	88,101
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	3,525	1,081	544	1,625	5,150
NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	3	35,449	9,447	5,352	14,799	50,248	

	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	38,974	10,528	5,896	16,424	55,398
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	1,413	433	218	652	2,065
Nature Related	Local Day	1	0	0	0	1	12,015	3,707	1,863	5,570	17,585
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	1	7,184	1,936	1,086	3,021	10,205
	Local	1	0	0	0	2	19,199	5,642	2,949	8,591	27,790
	NonLocal Day	0	0	0	0	0	5,450	1,544	830	2,374	7,824
	NonLocal OVN	2	0	0	1	3	37,365	9,361	5,528	14,888	52,254
	NonLocal	2	0	0	1	3	42,815	10,904	6,358	17,262	60,077
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	4,238	1,307	657	1,965	6,203

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.

Table 36. Employment and Labor Income Effects by Activity Type, All Other, Alt G.

		Employment Effects (full and part time jobs)					Labor Income (2008 dollars)				
		Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total Secondary	Total
All Other Primitive Camping	Local Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Local OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,859	654	421	1,075	3,934
	Local	0	0	0	0	0	2,859	654	421	1,075	3,934
	NonLocal Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NonLocal OVN	0	0	0	0	0	2,428	594	358	952	3,380
	NonLocal	0	0	0	0	0	2,428	594	358	952	3,380
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	127	29	19	48	174
All Other	Local Day	2	0	0	1	3	37,711	8,554	5,508	14,062	51,772
	Local OVN	3	0	0	1	3	47,810	9,372	6,857	16,229	64,039
	Local	5	1	1	1	6	85,521	17,926	12,365	30,291	115,811
	NonLocal Day	1	0	0	0	1	8,300	1,971	1,223	3,194	11,494
	NonLocal OVN	4	1	0	1	5	72,685	14,680	10,429	25,109	97,794
	NonLocal	5	1	0	1	6	80,985	16,651	11,652	28,303	109,288
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	3,251	737	475	1,212	4,463

Source: IMPLAN 2006 and RECA 2010.