

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

The socioeconomic analysis and this appendix were prepared for the BLM by a team of specialists at Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and subcontractors, under the project management of Clive Graham, ERM, and the direction of Stewart Allen of the interdisciplinary team.

Issue 1

How would the alternatives affect the supply, demand, and value of goods and services derived from BLM-administered lands?

Western Oregon Timber Market Model

The BLM modeled timber markets¹³⁶ in western Oregon using stumpage supply and demand functions that incorporate existing information, linear functions, and the economic constructs of supply, derived demand, and market arbitrage. In this analysis, the BLM described the stumpage market using linear equations for demand (Q_d) and supply (Q_s):

$$Q_d = a_1 - a_2 * P \quad (1)$$

$$Q_s = b_1 + b_2 * P \quad (2)$$

The parameters a_1 , a_2 , b_1 , and b_2 can be estimated from the observed market price, quantity, estimates of the stumpage supply, and demand elasticities. Key is the relation for estimating elasticity (ϵ) as:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{p}{q} \quad (3)$$

Equation 3 can be rewritten to solve for the slope of equations 1 and 2 (a_2 , b_2) as:

$$\text{slope} = \epsilon \times \frac{q}{p} \quad (4)$$

The intercept terms of equations 1 and 2 (a_1 , b_1) can be solved as:

$$\text{intercept} = \frac{q}{\text{slope} \times p} \quad (5)$$

The development of the supply and demand relations each involve additional steps described in the following paragraphs. Once the equations are parameterized, they can be solved as simultaneous equations for market equilibrium (where $q_s = q_d$ and $p_s = p_d$). In this analysis, the BLM assumed that market arbitrage following changes in BLM timber harvest would lead to new market equilibrium prices and private harvest levels.

¹³⁶ Timber markets are regional in nature defined by available species and mix of manufacturing facilities. Traditionally western Oregon is considered part of the larger Douglas-fir region, or the Pacific Northwest, Westside. For more detailed discussion, see Haynes (2008).

Stumpage Supply

The supply curve is constructed as a composite of the behavior of different groups of timberland owners. In this case, it represents the timber harvest behavior of five different timberland owners/agencies: private entities, State agencies, the U.S. Forest Service, the BLM, and other public entities. Of these five owner groups, only the private timberland owners are known to be responsive to different price levels. The BLM assumed in this analysis that the four public owner groups set harvest levels through various planning processes that are generally unresponsive to price levels. In the context of equation 2, this means that the slope coefficient is based solely on the elasticity of private timberland owners. Public owners contribute only to the intercept term; the q in equation 5 includes both public and private timber harvest.

Stumpage Demand

In the case of sawtimber, the largest product markets are for solidwood products like lumber and panel products.¹³⁷ In this case, the BLM derived stumpage demand function from product demand. In agricultural literature,¹³⁸ factor and product markets are linked through a concept called the “elasticity of price transmission” (∂), defined as:

$$\partial = \frac{\Delta P^p}{\Delta P^s} \times \frac{P^s}{P^p} \quad (6)$$

where P^p is product price and P^s is the stumpage price. The elasticity of price transmission is calculated in two steps. First, a marketing margin can be estimated as:

$$P^s = c_1 + c_2 \times P^p \quad (7)$$

Second, using the results from equation 7, ∂ is calculated as:

$$\partial = \frac{1}{c_2} \times \frac{P^s}{P^p} \quad (8)$$

The elasticity of price transmission is necessary to estimate the elasticity of demand for stumpage, consistent with product markets as shown in equation 9.

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon_p \times \partial \quad (9)$$

With ϵ_s , equation 4 can estimate the slope of the stumpage demand function, and equation 5 can estimate the slope coefficient.

Parameterizing the Model

In this analysis, the BLM estimated the model using data for 2012. Price data (\$/Mbf) and harvest volume data (MMbf) are in long log scale, and were collected from the 2012 Production, Prices, Employment and Trade report (Zhou 2013).

¹³⁷ See the discussion in Adams and Haynes (1980). Also see Adams and Haynes (2007).

¹³⁸ See George and King (1971) for a summary of derived demand as it is used here.

Table O-288. Price data and harvest volume data.

Owner	Harvest (MMbf)	Price (\$/Mbf)	Weights	Weighted Price
Private	2,664.2	-	-	-
State	234.4	\$301.55	0.362	\$109.28
USFS	268.1	\$94.65	0.414	\$39.23
BLM	144.3	\$146.41	0.223	\$28.74
Other Public	43.2	-	-	-
Total/Average	3,354.2	\$180.87	1.000	177.26

In this analysis, the BLM estimated δ as 0.838¹³⁹ and, from the literature, used values for ϵ of 0.277 for private timber supply and 0.685¹⁴⁰ for softwood lumber and panels. Using this information, the BLM developed the following supply and demand functions:

$$q_s = 2,615.84 + 4.1655 P$$

$$q_d = 5,279.59 - 10.8619 P$$

The solution of these two equations is the equilibrium price and quantity observed in 2012.

Issue 2

How would the alternatives affect economic activity in the planning area derived from BLM-administered lands?

¹³⁹ The BLM estimated this by estimating the market margin (Equation 7) using lumber price data (Table O-7) and BLM stumpage price (Table 96) from PPET, 1986-2011. The elasticity of price transmission was computed using equation 8.

¹⁴⁰ Both elasticity estimates are weighted averages taken from Table 3.4 and 3.3 in Adams and Haynes (2007).

Table O-289. Employment by industry by district model area, 2012 (jobs).

Industry (Sector)	District Model Area Name and Counties										Planning Area Totals	Oregon Totals	
	Coos Bay	Eugene	Klamath Falls	Medford	Roseburg	Salem-Other	Salem-Portland MSA	Benton, Clatsop, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook	Douglas	Jackson, Josephine			Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill
Accommodation and Food Services	3,548	13,739	2,319	11,155	3,038	27,496	80,764					142,059	160,824
Administrative and Waste Services	2,246	10,172	1,587	7,786	2,668	16,440	66,660					107,560	117,952
Agriculture	3,237	5,462	2,511	5,479	3,330	23,169	19,389					62,577	90,083
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	902	3,825	858	5,014	626	8,245	25,709					45,178	51,711
Construction	2,089	8,085	1,505	8,154	2,203	17,348	53,287					92,671	105,523
Education Services	361	3,598	391	2,048	509	7,108	36,728					50,742	53,762
Finance and Insurance	935	6,041	996	5,722	1,851	9,432	59,627					84,604	92,582
Governments	7,286	25,283	4,643	14,346	7,275	65,321	116,243					240,396	288,801
Health and Social Services	4,605	25,433	3,670	21,741	5,276	46,972	121,260					228,956	257,275
Information	297	4,209	206	2,612	330	3,114	24,267					35,034	38,482
Management of Companies	341	1,884	624	1,703	434	2,380	22,639					30,005	30,783
Manufacturing	3,781	12,422	2,132	9,029	4,820	25,976	104,812					162,973	181,427
Mining	58	104	46	141	117	1,641	2,686					4,793	5,066
Other Personal Services	2,295	11,722	2,237	9,162	2,966	19,309	58,908					106,599	119,825
Professional Services	1,465	10,986	1,159	8,046	1,649	17,638	88,560					129,504	143,216
Real Estate and Leasing	525	9,080	492	4,165	1,928	10,394	68,062					94,646	104,672
Retail Trade	4,629	24,783	4,288	20,422	4,845	37,659	108,402					205,027	231,382
Transportation and Warehousing	1,012	2,885	1,251	4,802	1,724	11,998	32,363					56,036	62,888
Utilities	95	135	118	342	172	573	2,326					3,760	4,759
Wholesale Trade	569	6,201	848	3,659	766	7,196	54,798					74,037	80,548
Totals	40,276	186,049	31,881	145,525	46,527	359,408	1,147,490					1,957,157	2,221,563

Sources: MIG, Inc. (2013); Oregon Forest Resources Institute (2012) (forest products industries within greater Agriculture and Manufacturing throughout planning area).

Table O-290. Earnings by industry by district model area, 2012 (millions of 2012\$).

Industry (Sector)	District Model Area Name and Counties										Planning Area Totals	Oregon Totals	
	Coos Bay	Eugene	Klamath Falls	Medford	Roseburg	Salem-Other	Salem-Portland MSA	Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill					
	Coos, Curry	Lane	Klamath	Jackson, Josephine	Douglas	Benton, Clatsop, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook							
Accommodation and Food Services	\$73.1	\$295.0	\$45.0	\$234.9	\$62.1	\$581.3	\$2,022.5					\$3,313.9	\$3,703.4
Administrative and Waste Services	\$52.8	\$318.6	\$43.4	\$200.7	\$75.9	\$462.7	\$2,489.2					\$3,643.3	\$4,004.7
Agriculture	\$117.3	\$152.5	\$89.2	\$139.6	\$85.4	\$822.9	\$753.0					\$2,160.0	\$2,750.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	\$10.6	\$47.6	\$8.9	\$63.6	\$9.2	\$96.6	\$592.8					\$829.3	\$920.4
Construction	\$73.6	\$443.2	\$52.8	\$432.9	\$89.2	\$839.7	\$3,756.2					\$5,687.7	\$6,253.7
Education Services	\$4.5	\$73.4	\$4.6	\$34.5	\$7.0	\$160.8	\$1,057.4					\$1,342.4	\$1,390.8
Finance and Insurance	\$42.2	\$323.0	\$33.3	\$222.8	\$59.1	\$432.4	\$3,866.1					\$4,978.8	\$5,264.0
Governments	\$393.1	\$1,315.2	\$251.1	\$742.6	\$357.7	\$3,433.6	\$7,471.2					\$13,964.4	\$16,573.0
Health and Social Services	\$175.4	\$1,343.0	\$170.0	\$1,083.3	\$265.3	\$2,382.9	\$7,184.5					\$12,604.4	\$14,006.6
Information	\$13.7	\$243.5	\$8.9	\$117.3	\$17.0	\$182.5	\$2,011.3					\$2,594.1	\$2,769.1
Management of Companies	\$22.2	\$160.1	\$44.1	\$126.6	\$30.6	\$166.9	\$2,488.9					\$3,039.4	\$3,086.4
Manufacturing	\$148.6	\$802.8	\$122.4	\$493.2	\$261.0	\$1,621.9	\$9,827.7					\$13,277.7	\$14,212.3
Mining	\$3.8	\$6.2	\$2.5	\$5.2	\$3.6	\$37.0	\$70.6					\$129.1	\$140.7
Other Personal Services	\$66.5	\$349.6	\$55.1	\$267.4	\$78.7	\$576.4	\$2,564.4					\$3,958.3	\$4,380.6
Professional Services	\$54.1	\$459.8	\$36.5	\$253.0	\$80.6	\$779.7	\$6,486.0					\$8,149.7	\$8,741.6
Real Estate and Leasing	\$17.1	\$127.2	\$14.6	\$101.4	\$23.5	\$285.3	\$1,118.3					\$1,687.4	\$1,910.4
Retail Trade	\$144.2	\$726.6	\$108.4	\$633.7	\$145.0	\$1,103.7	\$3,713.7					\$6,575.1	\$7,374.1
Transportation and Warehousing	\$51.7	\$163.1	\$51.9	\$209.7	\$84.6	\$584.9	\$1,722.7					\$2,868.5	\$3,243.2
Utilities	\$12.6	\$15.3	\$16.6	\$51.2	\$21.8	\$76.6	\$435.8					\$629.8	\$766.7
Wholesale Trade	\$30.6	\$368.1	\$38.7	\$190.5	\$32.3	\$483.9	\$5,434.7					\$6,578.9	\$6,920.3
Totals	\$1,507.7	\$7,733.7	\$1,198.0	\$5,604.1	\$1,789.7	\$15,111.7	\$65,067.0					\$98,012.0	\$108,412.3

Sources: MIG, Inc. (2013); Oregon Forest Resources Institute (2012) (forest products industries within greater Agriculture and Manufacturing throughout planning area)

Table O-291. Employment contribution of BLM programs to district model areas by industry, 2012 (jobs).

Industry (Sector)	District Model Area Name and Counties								Salem-Portland MSA Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill	Planning Area Totals
	Coos Bay	Eugene	Klamath Falls	Medford	Roseburg	Salem-Other Benton, Clatsop, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook				
Accommodation and Food Services	135	225	29	165	201	72		340	1,167	
Administrative and Waste Services	17	27	3	32	25	12		35	151	
Agriculture	420	272	73	265	272	255		230	1,788	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	72	87	12	81	92	38		115	498	
Construction	6	6	1	9	8	4		8	42	
Education Services	13	18	2	14	12	14		19	92	
Finance and Insurance	6	9	2	18	8	5		22	70	
Governments	195	227	63	429	287	214		48	1,464	
Health and Social Services	21	46	8	62	33	27		37	234	
Information	14	10	1	16	9	9		17	75	
Management of Companies	11	14	1	12	8	9		17	72	
Manufacturing	132	113	7	70	141	76		88	626	
Mining	31	6	0	16	16	12		10	92	
Other Personal Services	27	34	5	35	26	21		28	177	
Professional Services	18	52	4	52	23	30		33	213	
Real Estate and Leasing	8	25	3	21	19	11		28	113	
Retail Trade	17	25	5	33	27	13		34	153	
Transportation and Warehousing	87	141	20	135	126	58		150	717	
Utilities	1	0	0	2	1	1		2	7	
Wholesale Trade	19	25	4	31	27	10		36	153	
Totals	1,249	1,363	245	1,496	1,362	891		1,297	7,904	

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-292. Earnings contribution of BLM programs to district model areas by industry, 2012 (millions of 2012\$).

Industry (Sector)	District Model Area Name and Counties								Planning Area Totals
	Coos Bay	Eugene	Klamath Falls	Medford	Roseburg	Salem-Other	Salem-Portland MSA	Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill	
Accommodation and Food Services	\$2.8	\$4.8	\$0.6	\$3.4	\$4.1	\$1.5	\$9.1	\$26.3	
Administrative and Waste Services	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$0.1	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$1.6	\$5.2	
Agriculture	\$20.4	\$12.7	\$1.6	\$10.1	\$13.1	\$12.6	\$12.2	\$82.6	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	\$1.6	\$2.6	\$0.3	\$2.0	\$2.5	\$1.3	\$3.6	\$14.0	
Construction	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$2.6	
Education Services	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.6	\$2.4	
Finance and Insurance	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$1.4	\$3.6	
Governments	\$13.9	\$18.0	\$4.2	\$28.3	\$19.2	\$16.8	\$4.0	\$104.4	
Health and Social Services	\$0.8	\$2.4	\$0.4	\$3.0	\$1.6	\$1.3	\$2.1	\$11.6	
Information	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.7	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.1	\$3.8	
Management of Companies	\$0.5	\$0.7	\$0.1	\$0.6	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.5	\$4.0	
Manufacturing	\$7.1	\$6.6	\$0.4	\$3.7	\$7.6	\$4.6	\$5.3	\$35.2	
Mining	\$1.0	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$2.7	
Other Personal Services	\$0.6	\$1.0	\$0.1	\$1.0	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$1.1	\$5.1	
Professional Services	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$0.3	\$2.4	\$1.1	\$1.3	\$2.0	\$10.1	
Real Estate and Leasing	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.8	\$2.7	
Retail Trade	\$0.8	\$1.2	\$0.2	\$1.3	\$1.0	\$0.7	\$2.1	\$7.2	
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2.5	\$4.2	\$0.6	\$4.1	\$3.5	\$1.7	\$4.8	\$21.4	
Utilities	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.8	
Wholesale Trade	\$1.1	\$1.5	\$0.2	\$1.7	\$1.2	\$0.7	\$3.3	\$9.7	
Totals	\$56.8	\$60.7	\$9.4	\$66.0	\$58.9	\$45.9	\$57.8	\$355.3	

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-293. Employment and earnings in the Coos Bay District model area by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)				Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)							
	2012		2018		2012		2018					
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	276	295	295	295	295	295	295	295	\$7.0	\$7.5	\$7.5	\$7.5
Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber	710	701	446	458	981	228	228	228	\$33.3	\$33.0	\$21.0	\$46.2
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency Expenditures	192	186	135	139	251	82	82	82	\$13.1	\$12.7	\$9.2	\$17.1
Federal Payments to Counties ¹	20	50	30	39	73	20	20	20	\$1.0	\$2.5	\$1.5	\$3.6
Payments to Coos	13	32	20	25	47	13	13	13	\$0.6	\$1.6	\$0.9	\$2.3
Payments to Curry	7	18	11	14	26	7	7	7	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$0.6	\$1.3
Totals	1,198	1,232	906	931	1,600	625	625	625	\$54.4	\$55.6	\$39.1	\$74.4
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, and Support Activities	232	208	146	146	291	74	74	74	\$13.6	\$12.1	\$8.5	\$17.0
Wood Products Manufacturing	131	150	83	89	210	43	43	43	\$7.3	\$8.3	\$4.6	\$11.7
Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Totals	363	358	229	235	501	117	117	117	\$20.8	\$20.5	\$13.1	\$28.7
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	71	74	65	66	84	58	58	58	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$1.3	\$2.0
Accommodation and Food Services	133	142	137	137	148	133	133	133	\$2.7	\$2.9	\$2.8	\$3.0
Totals	204	216	202	203	232	190	190	190	\$4.4	\$4.6	\$4.2	\$5.1

¹ Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-294. Employment and earnings in the Eugene District model area by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)					Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)						
	2012		2018			2012		2018				
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	527	563	563	563	563	563	\$16.2	\$17.3	\$17.3	\$17.3	\$17.3	\$17.3
Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber	480	1,190	891	1,188	2,083	660	\$23.2	\$57.6	\$43.2	\$57.5	\$100.8	\$32.0
Minerals	3	3	3	3	3	3	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.2
Agency Expenditures	259	411	336	393	601	288	\$15.2	\$24.1	\$19.7	\$23.1	\$35.3	\$16.9
Federal Payments to Lane County ¹	28	70	42	55	102	28	\$1.9	\$4.9	\$2.9	\$3.8	\$7.1	\$2.0
Totals	1,297	2,237	1,835	2,202	3,352	1,541	\$56.6	\$104.0	\$83.3	\$101.8	\$160.6	\$68.2
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, & Support Activities	118	266	200	255	463	153	\$6.8	\$15.4	\$11.6	\$14.8	\$26.9	\$8.9
Wood Products Manufacturing	81	212	156	221	376	110	\$4.5	\$11.7	\$8.6	\$12.2	\$20.8	\$6.1
Paper Manufacturing	13	39	30	39	67	22	\$1.2	\$3.6	\$2.8	\$3.6	\$6.2	\$2.1
Totals	212	517	386	515	907	286	\$12.5	\$30.7	\$23.0	\$30.6	\$53.8	\$17.0
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	87	125	110	124	167	99	\$2.6	\$4.4	\$3.7	\$4.4	\$6.6	\$3.1
Accommodation and Food Services	222	249	243	248	265	238	\$4.8	\$5.3	\$5.2	\$5.3	\$5.6	\$5.1
Totals	309	374	353	372	432	338	\$7.4	\$9.7	\$8.9	\$9.7	\$12.2	\$8.3

¹Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-295. Employment and earnings in the Klamath Falls Field Office model area by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)				Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)							
	2012		2018		2012		2018					
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	60	64	64	64	64	64	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$1.7
Grazing	55	55	55	55	55	-	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.8	-
Timber	40	78	25	64	79	49	\$1.9	\$3.6	\$1.2	\$3.0	\$3.7	\$2.3
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency Expenditures	71	81	68	78	85	73	\$4.2	\$4.8	\$4.0	\$4.6	\$5.0	\$4.3
Federal Payments to Klamath County ¹	4	11	7	9	17	5	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$0.2
Totals	231	289	219	270	299	190	\$8.7	\$11.4	\$8.0	\$10.5	\$11.9	\$8.5
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, & Support Activities	15	24	10	21	26	17	\$0.9	\$1.4	\$0.6	\$1.2	\$1.5	\$1.0
Wood Products Manufacturing	6	16	4	12	15	8	\$0.3	\$0.9	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$0.5
Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Totals	21	40	13	33	41	26	\$1.2	\$2.3	\$0.8	\$1.9	\$2.3	\$1.5
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	12	14	12	14	14	13	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Accommodation and Food Services	28	31	30	31	31	30	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6
Totals	40	45	42	44	46	42	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$0.9

¹ Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-296. Employment and earnings in the Medford District model area by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)				Earnings (millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)							
	2012		2018		2012		2018					
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	425	454	454	454	454	454	\$12.2	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0
Grazing	40	40	40	40	40	-	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	-
Timber	340	1,391	599	936	1,010	470	\$15.8	\$65.0	\$28.0	\$43.7	\$47.2	\$22.0
Minerals	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Agency Expenditures	454	621	493	548	568	468	\$27.2	\$37.2	\$29.5	\$32.8	\$34.1	\$28.1
Federal Payments to Counties ¹	66	169	102	132	244	68	\$2.9	\$7.3	\$4.4	\$5.8	\$10.7	\$3.0
Payments to Jackson	44	113	68	89	164	46	\$1.6	\$4.0	\$2.4	\$3.2	\$5.9	\$1.6
Payments to Josephine	22	55	33	43	80	22	\$1.3	\$3.3	\$2.0	\$2.6	\$4.8	\$1.3
Totals	1,326	2,675	1,688	2,110	2,318	1,461	\$58.6	\$123.1	\$75.5	\$95.8	\$105.5	\$66.0
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, & Support Activities	80	273	123	187	207	95	\$4.6	\$15.9	\$7.2	\$10.9	\$12.1	\$5.6
Wood Products Manufacturing	59	290	121	192	204	96	\$3.3	\$16.1	\$6.7	\$10.7	\$11.3	\$5.3
Paper Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Totals	139	563	244	379	411	191	\$7.9	\$32.0	\$13.9	\$21.6	\$23.4	\$10.9
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Services	80	133	96	112	116	90	\$2.0	\$4.4	\$2.6	\$3.4	\$3.5	\$2.3
Accommodation & Food Services	159	187	173	179	184	170	\$3.3	\$3.8	\$3.6	\$3.7	\$3.8	\$3.5
Totals	239	320	269	291	300	259	\$5.3	\$8.2	\$6.2	\$7.0	\$7.3	\$5.8

¹ Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-297. Employment and earnings in the Roseburg District model area by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)					Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)						
	2012		2018			2012		2018				
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	507	541	541	541	541	541	\$13.6	\$14.6	\$14.6	\$14.6	\$14.6	\$14.6
Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber	488	790	327	467	915	264	\$23.5	\$38.0	\$15.7	\$22.5	\$44.0	\$12.7
Minerals	2	2	2	2	2	2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Agency Expenditures	176	245	132	179	286	117	\$12.0	\$16.8	\$9.0	\$12.3	\$19.6	\$8.0
Federal Payments to Douglas County ¹	51	131	79	102	189	52	\$2.6	\$6.6	\$4.0	\$5.2	\$9.6	\$2.7
Totals	1,225	1,709	1,081	1,292	1,933	977	\$51.8	\$76.1	\$43.4	\$54.6	\$87.8	\$38.0
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, and Support Activities	147	213	88	139	246	77	\$8.6	\$12.4	\$5.1	\$8.0	\$14.3	\$4.5
Wood Products Manufacturing	133	241	100	131	279	75	\$7.4	\$13.4	\$5.6	\$7.3	\$15.6	\$4.2
Paper Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Totals	280	454	188	270	526	152	\$16.0	\$25.8	\$10.7	\$15.4	\$29.8	\$8.7
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	92	108	91	96	113	88	\$2.5	\$3.2	\$2.3	\$2.6	\$3.4	\$2.2
Accommodation and Food Services	197	215	208	211	219	206	\$4.0	\$4.4	\$4.2	\$4.3	\$4.4	\$4.2
Totals	289	324	299	307	332	295	\$6.5	\$7.6	\$6.6	\$6.9	\$7.9	\$6.4

¹ Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-298. Employment and earnings in the Salem-Other district model area¹ by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)				Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)							
	2012		2018		2012		2018					
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	133	141	141	141	141	141	\$3.8	\$4.1	\$4.1	\$4.1	\$4.1	\$4.1
Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber	432	391	467	529	700	418	\$21.3	\$19.4	\$23.2	\$26.2	\$34.7	\$20.7
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency Expenditures	271	311	294	341	467	255	\$17.4	\$20.0	\$18.9	\$21.9	\$30.0	\$16.4
Federal Payments to Counties ²	15	37	22	29	54	15	\$0.9	\$2.4	\$1.4	\$1.9	\$3.5	\$1.0
Totals	851	881	925	1,041	1,362	829	\$43.5	\$45.8	\$47.5	\$54.1	\$72.2	\$42.1
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, and Support Activities	125	112	134	154	202	119	\$7.4	\$6.6	\$7.9	\$9.0	\$11.9	\$7.0
Wood Products Manufacturing	56	42	53	60	79	46	\$3.1	\$2.3	\$2.9	\$3.4	\$4.4	\$2.5
Paper Manufacturing	15	18	21	22	31	20	\$1.3	\$1.7	\$1.9	\$2.1	\$2.8	\$1.8
Totals	196	173	208	237	311	184	\$11.8	\$10.6	\$12.7	\$14.5	\$19.1	\$11.3
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	38	38	41	44	53	38	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$1.6	\$2.0	\$1.3
Accommodation and Food Services	71	77	76	79	87	74	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$1.8	\$1.5
Totals	109	115	117	123	139	112	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$3.0	\$3.2	\$3.8	\$2.9

¹ Includes Benton, Clatsop, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, and Tillamook Counties.

² Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-299. Employment and earnings in the Salem-Portland MSA district model area¹ by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)						Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)					
	2012			2018			2012			2018		
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	854	911	911	911	911	911	\$32.8	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$35.0
Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timber	407	328	404	444	591	366	\$22.8	\$18.4	\$22.7	\$24.9	\$33.2	\$20.6
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Payments to Counties ²	14	37	22	29	53	15	\$1.0	\$2.4	\$1.5	\$1.9	\$3.5	\$1.0
Totals	1,275	1,276	1,337	1,384	1,555	1,292	\$56.5	\$55.8	\$59.1	\$61.8	\$71.7	\$56.6
Timber-Related Industries												
Foresry, Logging, and Support Activities	78	69	83	95	125	73	\$4.4	\$3.9	\$4.7	\$5.4	\$7.1	\$4.2
Wood Products Manufacturing	51	34	44	47	63	40	\$2.8	\$1.8	\$2.4	\$2.6	\$3.4	\$2.2
Paper Manufacturing	13	12	15	16	22	14	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$2.0	\$1.3
Totals	142	115	142	158	209	127	\$8.5	\$6.9	\$8.5	\$9.4	\$12.5	\$7.6
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	115	119	122	123	129	120	\$3.6	\$3.6	\$3.8	\$3.9	\$4.2	\$3.7
Accommodation and Food Services	339	362	362	362	365	361	\$9.1	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$9.8	\$9.7
Totals	454	481	484	486	494	482	\$12.7	\$13.3	\$13.5	\$13.6	\$14.0	\$13.4

¹ Includes Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill Counties.

² Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-300. Employment and earnings in the planning area by alternative.

Program/Industry	Employment (Jobs)				Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)							
	2012		2018		2012		2018					
	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
BLM Program												
Recreation	2,782	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969	2,969	\$87.2	\$93.0	\$93.0	\$93.0	\$93.0	\$93.0
Grazing	95	95	95	95	95	-	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.4	-
Timber	2,897	4,868	3,158	4,086	6,358	2,454	\$141.7	\$235.1	\$154.8	\$199.3	\$309.7	\$121.0
Minerals	6	6	6	6	6	6	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
Agency Expenditures	1,423	1,855	1,458	1,679	2,259	1,283	\$89.2	\$115.5	\$90.3	\$104.2	\$141.0	\$79.2
Federal Payments to Counties ¹	198	505	305	395	732	203	\$10.5	\$26.7	\$16.2	\$20.9	\$38.8	\$10.7
Totals	7,403	10,298	7,992	9,230	12,419	6,915	\$330.1	\$471.8	\$355.9	\$419.0	\$584.1	\$304.2
Timber-Related Industries												
Forestry, Logging, and Support Activities	795	1,165	783	995	1,559	609	\$46.2	\$67.8	\$45.6	\$57.9	\$90.7	\$35.4
Wood Products Manufacturing	518	985	560	755	1,226	418	\$28.7	\$54.6	\$31.0	\$41.8	\$67.9	\$23.1
Paper Manufacturing	41	70	66	77	120	56	\$3.8	\$6.4	\$6.0	\$7.1	\$11.0	\$5.2
Totals	1,354	2,221	1,409	1,827	2,905	1,083	\$78.7	\$128.9	\$82.6	\$106.8	\$169.6	\$63.7
Recreation-Related Industries												
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services	495	611	537	579	676	506	\$13.9	\$18.9	\$15.4	\$17.5	\$22.1	\$14.0
Accommodation and Food Services	1,150	1,263	1,229	1,247	1,299	1,212	\$25.9	\$28.3	\$27.7	\$28.0	\$29.0	\$27.4
Totals	1,645	1,874	1,766	1,826	1,975	1,718	\$39.9	\$47.2	\$43.1	\$45.5	\$51.1	\$41.4

¹Federal payments include only those that would be paid under the O&C formula. Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For Cumulative Effects Analysis

Only metric projected by and available from state of Oregon at this level of detail is total area employment.

Table O-301. Current and projected employment by district model area by alternative (average annual jobs, percent).

District Model Area	Area Total Employment (Average Annual Jobs)		BLM-Based Total Employment (Average Annual Jobs)						BLM-Based Share of Area Total Employment (Percent)					
	2018		2018						2018					
	Current	Projected ¹	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D		
Coos Bay	40,276	33,235	1,232	906	931	1,600	625	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%	4.8%	1.9%		
Eugene	186,049	203,072	2,237	1,835	2,202	3,352	1,541	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%		
Klamath Falls	31,881	33,997	289	219	270	299	190	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%		
Medford	145,525	156,964	2,675	1,688	2,110	2,318	1,461	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%		
Roseburg	46,527	50,422	1,709	1,081	1,292	1,933	977	3.4%	2.1%	2.6%	3.8%	1.9%		
Salem-Other	359,408	388,098	881	925	1,041	1,362	829	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%		
Salem-Portland MSA	1,147,490	1,258,230	1,276	1,337	1,384	1,555	1,292	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		
Planning Area Totals	1,957,157	2,124,018	10,298	7,992	9,230	12,419	6,915	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%		

¹ Based on total employment projections by Oregon Employment Department (Krumenauer 2014).
Note: May not add due to rounding.

Table O-302. Current and projected employment by district model area by alternative (average annual jobs, percent).

District Model Areas	Area Total Employment (Average Annual Jobs)		BLM-Based Total Employment (Average Annual Jobs)						BLM-Based Share of Area Total Employment (Percent)					
	2018		2018						2018					
	Current	Projected ¹	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D		
Coos Bay	40,276	33,235	1,232	-326	-301	368	-607	3.7%	2.8%	2.8%	4.8%	1.9%		
Eugene	186,049	203,072	2,237	-402	-35	1,115	-696	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.6%	0.8%		
Klamath Falls	31,881	33,997	289	-70	-19	10	-99	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%		
Medford	145,525	156,964	2,675	-987	-565	-357	-1,214	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%		
Roseburg	46,527	50,422	1,709	-628	-417	224	-732	3.4%	2.2%	2.6%	3.8%	2.0%		
Salem-Other	359,408	388,098	881	44	160	481	-52	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%		
Salem-Portland MSA	1,147,490	1,258,230	1,276	61	108	279	16	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		
Planning Area Totals	1,957,157	2,124,018	10,298	-2,306	-1,068	2,121	-3,383	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%		

¹ BLM estimates based on total employment projections by Oregon Employment Department (Krumenauer 2014).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-303. BLM-based employment and earnings by district model area by alternative.

District Model Areas	Employment (Jobs)						Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)					
	2012		2018				2012		2018			
	Current-Modified ¹	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified ¹	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
Coos Bay	1,198	1,232	906	931	1,600	625	\$54.4	\$55.6	\$39.1	\$40.5	\$74.4	\$24.8
Eugene	1,297	2,237	1,835	2,202	3,352	1,541	\$56.6	\$104.0	\$83.3	\$101.8	\$160.6	\$68.2
Klamath Falls	231	289	219	270	299	190	\$8.7	\$11.4	\$8.0	\$10.5	\$11.9	\$8.5
Medford	1,326	2,675	1,688	2,110	2,318	1,461	\$58.6	\$123.1	\$75.5	\$95.8	\$105.5	\$66.0
Roseburg	1,225	1,709	1,081	1,292	1,933	977	\$51.8	\$76.1	\$43.4	\$54.6	\$87.8	\$38.0
Salem-Other	851	881	925	1,041	1,362	829	\$43.5	\$45.8	\$47.5	\$54.1	\$72.2	\$42.1
Salem-Portland MSA	1,275	1,276	1,337	1,384	1,555	1,292	\$56.5	\$55.8	\$59.1	\$61.8	\$71.7	\$56.6
Planning Area Totals	7,403	10,298	7,992	9,230	12,419	6,915	\$330.1	\$471.8	\$355.9	\$419.0	\$584.1	\$304.2

¹ Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. PILT payments are excluded. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table O-304. BLM-based employment and earnings in timber-related¹ industries and recreation-related² industries by district model area by alternative.

Industry/District Model Area	Employment (Jobs)				Earnings (Millions of 2012 Constant Dollars)							
	2012		2018		2012		2018					
	Current-Modified ³	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Current-Modified ³	No Action	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
Timber-Related¹ Industries												
Coos Bay	363	358	229	235	501	117	\$20.8	\$20.5	\$13.1	\$13.5	\$28.7	\$6.7
Eugene	212	517	386	515	907	286	\$12.5	\$30.7	\$23.0	\$30.6	\$53.8	\$17.0
Klamath Falls	21	40	13	33	41	26	\$1.2	\$2.3	\$0.8	\$1.9	\$2.3	\$1.5
Medford	139	563	244	379	411	191	\$7.9	\$32.0	\$13.9	\$21.6	\$23.4	\$10.9
Roseburg	280	454	188	270	526	152	\$16.0	\$25.8	\$10.7	\$15.4	\$29.8	\$8.7
Salem-Other	196	173	208	237	311	184	\$11.8	\$10.6	\$12.7	\$14.5	\$19.1	\$11.3
Salem-Portland MSA	142	115	142	158	209	127	\$8.5	\$6.9	\$8.5	\$9.4	\$12.5	\$7.6
Planning Area Totals	1,354	2,221	1,409	1,827	2,905	1,083	\$78.7	\$128.9	\$82.6	\$106.8	\$169.6	\$63.7
Recreation-Related² Industries												
Coos Bay	204	216	202	203	232	190	\$4.4	\$4.6	\$4.2	\$4.2	\$5.1	\$3.8
Eugene	309	374	353	372	432	338	\$7.4	\$9.7	\$8.9	\$9.7	\$12.2	\$8.3
Klamath Falls	40	45	42	44	46	42	\$0.8	\$1.0	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$0.9
Medford	239	320	269	291	300	259	\$5.3	\$8.2	\$6.2	\$7.0	\$7.3	\$5.8
Roseburg	289	324	299	307	332	295	\$6.5	\$7.6	\$6.6	\$6.9	\$7.9	\$6.4
Salem-Other	109	115	117	123	139	112	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$3.0	\$3.2	\$3.8	\$2.9
Salem-Portland MSA	454	481	484	486	494	482	\$12.7	\$13.3	\$13.5	\$13.6	\$14.0	\$13.4
Planning Area Totals	1,645	1,874	1,766	1,826	1,975	1,718	\$39.9	\$47.2	\$43.1	\$45.5	\$51.1	\$41.4

¹ Timber-related industries include forestry, logging and support activities, wood products manufacturing, and paper manufacturing.

² Recreation-related industries include arts, entertainment, and recreation services, and accommodation and food services. Totals include local resident spending whose earnings may be associated with non-recreation BLM programs.

³ Current has been modified as if O&C payments had been made in lieu of SRS payments. PILT payments are excluded.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Issue 5

How would the RMP alternatives affect the capacity and resiliency of different types of communities in the planning area?

Census Places Random Selection

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Census Places Random Selection for Community Capacity and Resiliency

May 29, 2014

Table O-305. Stratified random sample of communities by population (selected cities highlighted).

Coos Bay	47,218	Roseburg	661,130	Salem	
Powers	689	Sutherlin	7,810	Hubbard	3,173
Port Orford	1,133	Roseburg	21,181	Mount Angel	3,286
Lakeside	1,699	Salem	661,130	Toledo	3,465
Gold Beach	2,253	Johnson City	566	Harrisburg	3,567
Myrtle Point	2,514	Manzanita	598	Aumsville	3,584
Bandon	3,066	Monroe	617	Lafayette	3,742
Coquille	3,866	Gaston	637	Wood Village	3,878
Brookings	6,336	Yachats	690	Philomath	4,584
North Bend	9,695	Maywood Park	752	Tillamook	4,935
Coos Bay	15,967	Garibaldi	779	Warrenton	4,989
Eugene	39,724	Scio	838	Sheridan	6,127
Coburg	1,035	Adair Village	840	Seaside	6,477
Lowell	1,045	Halsey	904	Scappoose	6,592
Dunes City	1,303	Aurora	918	Stayton	7,644
Oakridge	3,205	Falls City	947	Lincoln City	7,930
Veneta	4,561	Donald	979	Molalla	8,108
Creswell	5,031	Yamhill	1,024	Independence	8,590
Junction City	5,392	Lyons	1,161	Fairview	8,920
Florence	8,466	Tangent	1,164	Sweet Home	8,925
Cottage Grove	9,686	Siletz	1,212	Silverton	9,222
Lakeview	23,223	Bay City	1,286	Astoria	9,477
Chiloquin	734	Rockaway Beach	1,312	Monmouth	9,534
Malin	805	Millersburg	1,329	Sandy	9,570
Merrill	844	Durham	1,351	Newport	9,989
Klamath Falls	20,840	Depoe Bay	1,398	Damascus	10,539
Medford	101,776	Gearhart	1,462	Gladstone	11,497
Gold Hill	1,220	Amity	1,614	Cornelius	11,869
Cave Junction	1,883	Brownsville	1,668	St. Helens	12,883
Rogue River	2,131	Cannon Beach	1,690	Happy Valley	13,903
Jacksonville	2,785	Clatskanie	1,737	Dallas	14,583
Shady Cove	2,904	Banks	1,777	Lebanon	15,518
Phoenix	4,538	Turner	1,854	Canby	15,829
Talent	6,066	Mill	1,855	Troutdale	15,962
Eagle Point	8,469	Rainier	1,895	Sherwood	18,194
Central Point	17,169	Columbia City	1,946	Wilsonville	19,509
Ashland	20,078	North Plains	1,947	Milwaukie	20,291
Grants Pass	34,533	Carlton	2,007	Forest Grove	21,083
Roseburg	49,031	Willamina	2,025	Newberg	22,068
Glendale	874	Waldport	2,033	Woodburn	24,080
Oakland	927	Vernonia	2,151	West Linn	25,109
Yoncalla	1,047	Gervais	2,464	Tualatin	26,054
Drain	1,151	Dayton	2,534	Oregon City	31,859
Riddle	1,185	Sublimity	2,681	McMinnville	32,187
Canyonville	1,884	Estacada	2,695	Keizer	36,478
Myrtle Creek	3,439	Jefferson	3,098	Lake Oswego	36,619
Reedsport	4,154	King City	3,111		
Winston	5,379	Dundee	3,162		
				Grand Total	922,102

Community Capacity/Resiliency Baseline

Table O-306. Community capacity/resiliency baseline inputs.

Data Set	What Does This Tell Us?	Community Base Data Availability	
		County	Sub County
Population 2010, 2012	Size, generally = more community capacity	Y	Y
Population change 2000 to 2010/2012	Growing pop, generally = more capacity	Y	Y
Employment/Unemployment, 2012	High employment/low unemployment, generally = more capacity	Y	Y
Employment volatility (diversity) current at place empt by industry (possibly including change over time)	More employment, employment access = more capacity More diversity in disconnected industries (not all in one sector) = more resiliency	Y	Y
Household income 2010 or most recent from American Community Survey (number of households) Median household income or share in plus 3 to 5 \$ income brackets (\$20-34, 35-50 etc.)	Higher incomes, generally = more capacity, more resiliency.	Y	Y
Poverty rate	Lower poverty = more capacity	Y	Y
Education (% population with High School certificate; with a 4 year degree)	Higher = more capacity, more resiliency.	Y	Y
Community Health Population with health insurance (available from census)	Healthy Communities have more capacity, more resiliency	Y	Y
Community wealth: Assessable tax base? (needs to be expressed in relative terms (e.g., per capita))	More wealth = more capacity, more resiliency	Y	If available
Recreation indicator? Recreation demand/scarcity? (per Rec. Planning Criteria)	Lower scarcity = more capacity	Y - Specifics to be determined	If available

Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table O-307. Selected socioeconomic characteristics for selected cities in western Oregon.

Characteristic	Oregon		Coquille		Drain		Florence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population								
Total Population, 2012	3,836,628		3,874		1,142		8,412	
Population, 2000	3,421,399		4,184		1,012		7,263	
Population Change 2000-2012	415,229	12%	-310	-8%	130	13%	1,149	16%

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Oregon		Coquille		Drain		Florence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Age Distribution (2012)								
Population 19 years and under	967,636	25%	756	20%	296	26%	1,036	12%
Population 20 to 64 years	2,328,465	61%	2,312	60%	594	52%	4,293	51%
Population 65 years and older	540,527	14%	806	21%	252	22%	3,083	37%
Totals	3,836,628	100%	3,874	100%	1,142	100%	8,412	100%
Median age (years)	38.4		47.4		42.2		57.6	
Race								
White alone, 2012	3,272,707	85%	3,460	89%	1,084	95%	7,820	93%
Minority	563,921	15%	414	11%	58	5%	592	7%
Housing								
Total housing units	1,673,593	N/A	1,953	50%	433	38%	5,207	62%
Occupied housing units	1,512,718	100%	1,592	82%	418	97%	4,438	85%
Vacant housing units	160,875	11%	361	18%	15	4%	769	15%
Owner-occupied	945,824	63%	1,104	57%	253	61%	2,766	62%
Renter-occupied	566,894	37%	488	25%	165	39%	1,672	38%
Median housing unit value (\$)	246,100		154,100		133,100		201,200	
Median gross rent (\$)	854		478		151		1,606	
Employment								
Workers 16 years and over	3,072,774	80%	3,281	85%	921	81%	7,600	90%
In labor force	1,957,085	67%	1,794	46%	501	44%	3,244	39%
Unemployed	210,379	7%	71	2%	115	10%	258	3%
Occupation								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,743,524	57%	1,723	44%	386	34%	2,967	35%
Management, business, science and arts occupations	627,719	36%	399	23%	62	16%	653	22%
Service occupations	315,529	18%	474	28%	82	21%	689	23%
Sales and office occupations	426,554	25%	409	24%	96	25%	637	21%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	164,625	9%	343	20%	38	10%	347	12%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	209,097	12%	98	6%	108	28%	641	22%
Jobs in a 5-Mile Radius of the Community by Sector								
Accommodation and Food Services	145,131	9%	81	4%	33	6%	1,008	28%
Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	84,402	5%	50	2%	20	4%	141	4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	40,859	3%	182	9%	16	3%	86	2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	26,407	2%	4	0%	2	0%	89	2%
Construction	71,050	4%	85	4%	46	8%	142	4%
Educational Services	158,758	10%	115	6%	124	22%	171	5%
Finance and Insurance	57,164	4%	87	4%	10	2%	103	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	230,433	14%	254	12%	8	1%	702	19%
Information	33,677	2%	12	1%	0	0%	110	3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32,692	2%	64	3%	13	2%	21	1%
Manufacturing	167,695	10%	378	18%	139	25%	39	1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,596	0%	1	0%	8	1%	0	0%

Characteristic	Oregon		Coquille		Drain		Florence	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	60,136	4%	81	4%	13	2%	154	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	77,910	5%	27	1%	2	0%	70	2%
Public Administration	91,242	6%	480	23%	29	5%	93	3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	25,259	2%	5	0%	0	0%	102	3%
Retail Trade	181,165	11%	125	6%	61	11%	525	14%
Transportation and Warehousing	52,036	3%	45	2%	31	6%	43	1%
Utilities	8,692	1%	9	0%	4	1%	27	1%
Wholesale Trade	74,290	5%	1	0%	0	0%	25	1%
Jobs Distribution Variability Compared to Oregon (3)				608%		267%		130%
Jobs by Earnings								
\$1,250 per month or less	395,867	24%	458	22%	163	29%	1,240	34%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	621,915	38%	865	41%	257	46%	1,675	46%
More than \$3,333 per month	602,812	37%	763	37%	139	25%	736	20%
Income								
Median household income (\$)	50,036		47,714		36,964		35,000	
Persons below poverty level	584,059	15%	185	5%	97	8%	995	12%
Health Insurance Coverage								
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,796,881	99%	3,704	96%	1,142	100%	8,377	100%
With health insurance coverage	3,191,034	84%	3,240	84%	911	80%	6,996	83%
No health insurance coverage	605,847	16%	464	12%	231	20%	1,381	16%
Education (highest level obtained)								
High School certificate	635,670	17%	2,371	61%	466	41%	3,541	42%
4 year degree	760,816	20%	682	18%	0	0%	0	0%
Assessed Value of Property								
Total assessed value for tax year 2013-14 (\$)			202,372,480		52,373,224		837,548,331	
Assessed Value Per Capita (dollars)			52,239		45,861		99,566	
Recreation								
Outdoor recreation land in the county where the community is located (acres per 1,000 population)	8,605		5,012		16,069		5,098	

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Gold Beach		Grants Pass		Junction City		Klamath Falls	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population								
Total Population, 2012	2,563		34,454		5,445		20,943	
Population, 2000	1,897		23,003		4,721		19,462	
Population Change 2000-2012	666	35%	11,451	50%	724	15%	1,481	8%
Age Distribution (2012)								
Population 19 years and under	664	26%	8,918	26%	1,551	28%	5,425	26%
Population 20 to 64 years	1,401	55%	18,533	54%	3,110	57%	12,989	62%
Population 65 years and older	498	19%	7,003	20%	784	14%	2,529	12%
Totals	2,563	100%	34,454	100%	5,445	100%	20,943	100%
Median age (years)	41.1		40		36.3		35	
Race								
White alone, 2012	2,334	91%	32,246	94%	5,032	92%	17,985	86%
Minority	229	9%	2,178	6%	413	8%	2,958	14%
Housing								
Total housing units	1,327	52%	15,760	46%	2,250	41%	10,190	49%
Occupied housing units	1,029	78%	14,545	92%	2,049	91%	9,054	89%
Vacant housing units	298	22%	1,215	8%	201	9%	1,136	11%
Owner-occupied	674	66%	7,308	50%	990	48%	4,280	47%
Renter-occupied	355	34%	7,237	50%	1,059	52%	4,774	53%
Median housing unit value (\$)	220,100		196,900		179,400		148,600	
Median gross rent (\$)	336		6,959		984		4,551	
Employment								
Workers 16 years and over	2,103	82%	27,321	79%	4,188	77%	16,844	80%
In labor force	1,195	47%	14,892	55%	2,747	50%	10,539	50%
Unemployed	123	5%	1,771	6%	386	7%	1,354	6%
Occupation								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,072	42%	13,092	38%	2,361	43%	9,118	44%
Management, business, science and arts occupations	284	26%	3,138	24%	443	19%	2,836	31%
Service occupations	257	24%	3,273	25%	461	20%	2,213	24%
Sales and office occupations	304	28%	3,687	28%	565	24%	2,002	22%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	134	13%	1,108	8%	498	21%	937	10%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	93	9%	1,886	14%	394	17%	1,130	12%
Jobs in a 5-Mile Radius of the Community by Sector	1,394		17,216		12,205		18,710	
Accommodation and Food Services	229	16%	2,012	12%	690	6%	1,644	9%
Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	6	0%	778	5%	413	3%	1,143	6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	37	3%	45	0%	488	4%	377	2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4	0%	165	1%	86	1%	284	2%
Construction	49	4%	390	2%	641	5%	669	4%
Educational Services	93	7%	848	5%	1,218	10%	2,172	12%
Finance and Insurance	25	2%	690	4%	149	1%	561	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	154	11%	3,977	23%	912	7%	3,455	18%
Information	42	3%	292	2%	27	0%	195	1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0%	77	0%	44	0%	506	3%
Manufacturing	103	7%	1,358	8%	3,053	25%	1,497	8%

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Gold Beach		Grants Pass		Junction City		Klamath Falls	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0%	0	0%	13	0%	1	0%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	38	3%	726	4%	448	4%	660	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	60	4%	473	3%	251	2%	563	3%
Public Administration	295	21%	982	6%	202	2%	1,262	7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15	1%	243	1%	175	1%	201	1%
Retail Trade	188	13%	2,978	17%	2,055	17%	2,506	13%
Transportation and Warehousing	35	3%	228	1%	397	3%	355	2%
Utilities	17	1%	76	0%	42	0%	143	1%
Wholesale Trade	4	0%	878	5%	901	7%	516	3%
Jobs Distribution Variability Compared to Oregon (3)		183%		96%		123%		117%
Jobs by Earnings								
\$1,250 per month or less	467	34%	5,043	29%	2,911	24%	5,292	28%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	565	41%	8,087	47%	5,538	45%	8,219	44%
More than \$3,333 per month	362	26%	4,086	24%	3,756	31%	5,199	28%
Income								
Median household income (dollars)	50,958		32,991		35,067		31,971	
Persons below poverty level	370	14%	7,132	21%	1,239	23%	5,131	24%
Health Insurance Coverage								
Civilian non-institutionalized population	2,516	98%	33,614	98%	5,342	98%	20,538	98%
With health insurance coverage	1,865	73%	28,272	84%	4,320	79%	16,245	78%
No health insurance coverage	651	25%	5,342	16%	1,022	19%	4,338	21%
Education (highest level obtained)								
High School certificate	1,176	46%	30,251	88%	1,770	33%	5,634	27%
4 year degree	90	4%	4,617	13%	87	2%	1,173	6%
Assessed Value of Property								
Total assessed value for tax year 2013-14 (\$)	226,856,877		2,624,936,968		355,651,839		1,264,904,779	
Assessed Value Per Capita (\$)	88,512		76,187		65,317		60,397	
Recreation								
Outdoor recreation land in the county where the community is located (acres per thousand population)	31,208		8,612		5,098		34,321	

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Lincoln City		Molalla		Rogue River		St. Helens City	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population								
Total Population, 2012	7,926		8,039		2,265		12,807	
Population, 2000	7,437		5,647		1,847		10,019	
Population Change 2000-2012	489	6%	2,392	42%	418	23%	2,788	22%
Age Distribution (2012)								
Population 19 years and under	1,729	21.8%	2,598	32%	500	22%	3,737	29%
Population 20 to 64 years	4,575	57.7%	4,654	58%	1,158	51%	8,043	63%
Population 65 years and older	1,622	20.5%	787	10%	607	27%	1,027	8%
Totals	7,926	100%	8,039	100%	2,265	100%	12,807	100%
Median age (years)	44.6		32		45.6		33.3	
Race								
White alone, 2012	6,931	87.4%	7,520	94%	2,103	93%	11,512	89.9
Minority	995	13%	519	6%	162	7%	1,295	10%
Housing								
Total housing units	5,720	5,720	3,010	37%	1,132	50%	5,123	40%
Occupied housing units	3,932	69%	2,966	99%	997	88%	4,725	92%
Vacant housing units	1,788	31%	44	1%	135	12%	398	8%
Owner-occupied	1,929	49%	2,077	70%	567	57%	3,007	59%
Renter-occupied	2,003	51%	889	30%	430	43%	1,718	34%
Median housing unit value (\$)	233,700		204,600		177,900		186,000	
Median gross rent (\$)	717		889		420		1,701	
Employment								
Workers 16 years and over	6,500	82%	5,813	72%	1,838	81%	9,842	77%
In labor force	3,963	61%	4,006	69%	877	39%	6,742	53%
Unemployed	505	8%	444	8%	100	4%	1,202	9%
Occupation								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	3,458	44%	3,562	44%	777	34%	5,540	43%
Management, business, science and arts occupations	649	19%	683	19%	195	25%	1,371	25%
Service occupations	1,091	32%	696	20%	146	19%	852	15%
Sales and office occupations	1,268	37%	819	23%	236	30%	1,669	30%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	253	7%	650	18%	102	13%	829	15%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	197	6%	714	20%	98	13%	819	15%
Jobs in a Five Mile Radius of the Community by Sector	5,709		3,804		1,304		3,729	
Accommodation and Food Services	1,721	30%	266	7%	104	8%	358	10%
Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	240	4%	54	1%	58	4%	151	4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12	0%	710	19%	62	5%	52	1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	661	12%	66	2%	19	1%	47	1%
Construction	226	4%	260	7%	117	9%	85	2%
Educational Services	159	3%	427	11%	202	15%	479	13%
Finance and Insurance	48	1%	36	1%	19	1%	126	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	674	12%	253	7%	141	11%	705	19%
Information	53	1%	47	1%	32	2%	28	1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	0%	5	0%	0	0%	23	1%
Manufacturing	47	1%	680	18%	198	15%	512	14%

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Lincoln City		Molalla		Rogue River		St. Helens City	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0%	16	0%	19	1%	0	0%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	168	3%	203	5%	52	4%	176	5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	66	1%	51	1%	49	4%	93	2%
Public Administration	244	4%	102	3%	40	3%	417	11%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	233	4%	24	1%	20	2%	58	2%
Retail Trade	1,030	18%	385	10%	132	10%	345	9%
Transportation and Warehousing	46	1%	121	3%	25	2%	45	1%
Utilities	23	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Wholesale Trade	57	1%	98	3%	15	1%	29	1%
Jobs Distribution Variability Compared to Oregon (3)		217%		157%		49%		81%
Jobs by Earnings								
\$1,250 per month or less	2,147	38%	1,170	31%	465	36%	799	21%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	2,575	45%	1,653	43%	523	40%	2,079	56%
More than \$3,333 per month	987	17%	981	26%	316	24%	851	23%
Income								
Median household income (\$)	29,686		52,926		32,426		53,151	
Persons below poverty level	1,616	20%	868	11%	398	18%	2,267	18%
Health Insurance Coverage								
Civilian non-institutionalized population	7,886	99%	7,992	99%	2,265	100%	12,621	99%
With health insurance coverage	6,299	80%	6,664	83%	1,884	83%	10,706	84%
No health insurance coverage	1,587	20%	1,328	17%	381	17%	1,915	15%
Education (highest level obtained)								
High School certificate	1,745	22%	6,930	86%	695	31%	2,420	19%
4 year degree	1,119	14%	780	10%	0	0%	1,288	10%
Assessed Value of Property								
Total assessed value for tax year 2013-14 (\$)	1,521,308,480		490,884,897		135,999,651		815,441,324	
Assessed Value Per Capita (\$)	191,939		61,063		60,044		63,672	
Recreation								
Outdoor recreation land in the county where the community is located (acres per 1,000 population)	4,906		1,682		4,416		565	

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Sublimity		Winston	
	#	%	#	%
Population				
Total Population, 2012	2,683		5,352	
Population, 2000	2,148		4,613	
Population Change 2000-2012	535	25%	739	16%
Age Distribution (2012)				
Population 19 years and under	495	18%	1,674	31%
Population 20 to 64 years	1,346	50%	3,012	56%
Population 65 years and older	842	31%	666	12%
Totals	2,683	100%	5,352	100%
Median age (years)	51		31.9	
Race				
White alone, 2012	2,623	98%	4,980	93%
Minority	60	2%	372	7%
Housing				
Total housing units	1,134	42%	1,927	36%
Occupied housing units	1,085	96%	1,809	94%
Vacant housing units	49	4%	118	6%
Owner-occupied	731	67%	1,074	59%
Renter-occupied	354	33%	735	41%
Median housing unit value (\$)	247,300		154,400	
Median gross rent (\$)	347		723	
Employment				
Workers 16 years and over	2,292	85%	3,961	74%
In labor force	1,089	48%	2,208	41%
Unemployed	61	3%	388	7%
Occupation				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,016	38%	1,820	34%
Management, business, science and arts occupations	370	36%	335	18%
Service occupations	156	15%	337	19%
Sales and office occupations	276	27%	680	37%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	115	11%	183	10%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	99	10%	285	16%
Jobs in a Five Mile Radius of the Community by Sector	17,216		4,032	
Accommodation and Food Services	2,012	12%	264	7%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	778	5%	72	2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	45	0%	136	3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	165	1%	45	1%
Construction	390	2%	252	6%
Educational Services	848	5%	293	7%
Finance and Insurance	690	4%	35	1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,977	23%	196	5%
Information	292	2%	6	0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	77	0%	319	8%
Manufacturing	1,358	8%	1,325	33%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0%	17	0%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	726	4%	106	3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	473	3%	42	1%
Public Administration	982	6%	48	1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	243	1%	30	1%

Characteristic	Sublimity		Winston	
	#	%	#	%
Retail Trade	2,978	17%	316	8%
Transportation and Warehousing	228	1%	301	7%
Utilities	76	0%	89	2%
Wholesale Trade	878	5%	140	3%
Jobs Distribution Variability Compared to Oregon (3)		96%		174%
Jobs by Earnings				
\$1,250 per month or less	5,043	29%	846	21%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	8,087	47%	1,542	38%
More than \$3,333 per month	4,086	24%	1,644	41%
Income				
Median household income (\$)	58,708		31,627	
Persons below poverty level	150	6%	1,584	30%
Health Insurance Coverage				
Civilian non-institutionalized population	2,432	91%	5,345	100%
With health insurance coverage	2,229	92%	4,589	86%
No health insurance coverage	203	8%	756	14%
Education (highest level obtained)				
High School certificate	2,519	94%	1,295	24%
4 year degree	816	30%	417	8%
Assessed Value of Property				
Total assessed value for tax year 2013-14 (\$)	187,046,485		223,555,844	
Assessed Value Per Capita (\$)	69,715		41,771	
Recreation				
Outdoor recreation land in the county where the community is located (acres per 1,000 population)	828		16,069	

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; generated by Joan Huston; using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (May 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; generated by Joan Huston; using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (May 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table DP05; generated by Joan Huston; using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (May 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau. 2013. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>; generated by Clive Graham July 3, 2014.

Assessed Property Value derived from individual County Assessors Offices Summary of Assessment and Tax Rolls.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. 2011. Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreation Resource/Facility Bulletin Final Report. A Component of the 2013-2017 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Notes:

(1) All data are for 2012 with the exception of the Coquille Indian Tribe and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. For these two tribes the most recent available data in all categories are the from 2009 five-year estimates.

(2) The population that is 16 years or older and available to work.

(3) A measure of difference in the distribution of jobs by sector in the 5-mile radius compared to the distribution of jobs for the State. A higher number means a larger difference in distribution.

The American Community Survey data is derived from a sample of American households that contains a greater level of detailed socioeconomic data than the decennial census. Where available, we used American Community Survey data from 2012, which is informed by data collected over the prior 5 years and extrapolated for each community (for two tribes, data was only available from 2009). Since the American Community Survey uses data derived from a sample of the population, and is not a true count of the population like the decennial census, margins of error are associated with the extrapolated data. These margins of error vary across the geography sampled; however, smaller populations generally experience larger margins of error when compared to more populated geographies.

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Table O-308. Selected socioeconomic characteristics: Federally-recognized Tribes with land in the planning area, 2009 and 2012 (1).

Characteristic	Oregon		Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians		Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde		Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population								
Population, 2012, 2009 (1)	3,836,628		24		473		476	
Population, 2000	3,421,399		25		55		308	
Population Change	415,229	12%	-1	-4%	418	760%	168	55%
Age Distribution								
Population 19 years and under	967,636	25%	4	17%	164	35%	193	41%
Population 20 to 64 years	2,328,465	61%	13	54%	278	59%	243	51%
Population 65 years and older	540,527	14%	7	29%	31	7%	40	8%
Median age (years)	38		62		28		29	
Race								
White alone	3,272,707	85%	12	50%	92	19%	56	12%
Minority (Non-white) population	563,921	15%	12	50%	381	81%	420	88%
Housing								
Total housing units	1,673,593		15		193		173	
Occupied housing units	1,512,718	90%	15	100%	185	96%	160	93%
Owner-occupied	945,824	57%	3	20%	13	7%	88	55%
Renter-occupied	566,894	34%	12	80%	172	93%	72	45%
Vacant housing units	160,875	10%	0	0%	8	4%	13	8%
Median value owner-occupied units (\$)	246,100				91,700		79,100	
Median gross rent (\$)	854		450		833		458	
Employment								
Population in the labor force (2)	1,953,903	67%	2	10%	176	56%	224	71%
Unemployed	210,379	7%	18	90%	139	44%	40	13%
Occupation								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,743,524	57%	0	0%	37	12%	184	58%
Management, business, science and arts occupations	627,719	36%	0	0%	47	35%	55	30%
Service occupations	315,529	18%	0	0%	58	43%	44	24%
Sales and office occupations	426,554	25%	0	0%	25	19%	45	25%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	164,625	9%	0	0%	2	2%	29	16%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	209,097	12%	0	0%	2	2%	11	6%
Jobs in a 5-Mile Radius of the Community by Sector			18,273	100%	2,168	100%	6,642	100%
Accommodation and Food Services	145,131	9%	2,727	15%	1,331	61%	1,489	22%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	84,402	5%	1,347	7%	21	1%	245	4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	40,859	3%	509	3%	107	5%	163	2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	26,407	2%	214	1%	-	0%	679	10%
Construction	71,050	4%	609	3%	10	0%	266	4%
Educational Services	158,758	10%	1,195	7%	50	2%	280	4%
Finance and Insurance	57,164	4%	415	2%	8	0%	58	1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	230,433	14%	4,169	23%	26	1%	715	11%
Information	33,677	2%	331	2%	2	0%	46	1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	32,692	2%	184	1%	-	0%	1	0%
Manufacturing	167,695	10%	612	3%	77	4%	419	6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas	1,596	0%	27	0%	-	0%	4	0%

Characteristic	Oregon		Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians		Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde		Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Extraction								
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	60,136	4%	598	3%	17	1%	190	3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	77,910	5%	427	2%	7	0%	81	1%
Public Administration	91,242	6%	1,062	6%	370	17%	536	8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	25,259	2%	291	2%	3	0%	160	2%
Retail Trade	181,165	11%	2,439	13%	86	4%	1,035	16%
Transportation and Warehousing	52,036	3%	686	4%	35	2%	200	3%
Utilities	8,692	1%	137	1%	13	1%	13	0%
Wholesale Trade	74,290	5%	294	2%	5	0%	62	1%
Jobs Distribution Concentration Compared to Oregon (3)				51%		554%		99%
Jobs by Earnings								
\$1,250 per month or less	395,867	24%	5,611	31%	245	11%	2,272	34%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	621,915	38%	8,030	44%	1,121	52%	2,728	41%
More than \$3,333 per month	602,812	37%	4,632	25%	802	37%	1,642	25%
Income								
Median household income (\$)	50,036		15,938		24,861		39,000	
Persons below poverty level	584,059	15%	6	25%	130	28%	81	18%
Health Insurance Coverage								
With health insurance coverage	3,191,034	84%	22	92%	379	80%	335	70%
No health insurance coverage	605,847	16%	2	8%	94	20%	141	30%
Education (highest level obtained)								
High School certificate	635,670	17%	7	29%	157	33%	97	20%
4 year degree	760,816	20%	0	0%	18	4%	25	5%
Recreation								
Outdoor recreation land in the county where the community is located (acres per 1,000 population)	8,605		5,012		18,487		4,906	

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Characteristic	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon		Coquille Indian Tribe		Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians		Klamath Tribes	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Population								
Population, 2012, 2009 (1)	3,960		297		21		17	
Population, 2000	3,314		258		22		9	
Population Change	646	19%	39	15%	-1	-5%	8	89%
Age Distribution								
Population 19 years and under	1,473	37%	103	35%	3	14%	0	0%
Population 20 to 64 years	2,235	56%	156	53%	12	57%	7	41%
Population 65 years and older	252	6%	38	13%	6	29%	10	59%
Median age (years)	27		30		62		70	
Race								
White alone	303	8%	131	44%	21	100%	6	35%
Minority (Non-white) population	3,657	92%	166	56%	0	0%	11	65%
Housing								
Total housing units	1,157		112		9		14	
Occupied housing units	1,037	90%	102	91%	9	100%	14	100%
Owner-occupied	650	63%	52	16%	7	78%	4	29%
Renter-occupied	387	37%	50	49%	2	22%	10	71%
Vacant housing units	120	10%	10	9%	0	0%	0	0%
Median value owner-occupied units (\$)	103,200		152,800		387,500		275,000	
Median gross rent (\$)	673		483		N/A		371	
Employment								
Population in the labor force (2)	1,748	64%	108	51%	7	33%	5	29%
Unemployed	474	17%	14	7%	0	0%	1	6%
Occupation								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1,274	47%	94	44%	7	33%	4	24%
Management, business, science and arts occupations	267	21%	24	23%	0	0%	2	50%
Service occupations	433	34%	30	28%	5	71%	0	0%
Sales and office occupations	287	23%	22	24%	2	29%	0	0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	86	7%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	201	16%	14	15%	0	0%	2	50%
Jobs in a 5- Mile Radius of the Community by Sector	2,250	100%	17,768	100%	27,040	100%	17,418	100%
Accommodation and Food Services	331	15%	2,661	15%	2,682	10%	1,516	9%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	29	1%	1,240	7%	1,377	5%	1,076	6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	189	8%	601	3%	899	3%	222	1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6	0%	136	1%	222	1%	383	2%
Construction	51	2%	627	4%	954	4%	550	3%
Information	4	0%	221	1%	299	1%	193	1%
Educational Services	102	5%	1,205	7%	1,930	7%	1,447	8%
Finance and Insurance	22	1%	375	2%	760	3%	557	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	43	2%	3,891	22%	5,051	19%	3,414	20%
Information	4	0%	221	1%	299	1%	193	1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	-	0%	164	1%	532	2%	499	3%
Manufacturing	273	12%	940	5%	3,106	11%	1,419	8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1	0%	44	0%	91	0%	1	0%

Characteristic	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon		Coquille Indian Tribe		Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians		Klamath Tribes	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	11	0%	538	3%	874	3%	620	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	31	1%	414	2%	658	2%	552	3%
Public Administration	890	40%	1,067	6%	2,558	9%	1,404	8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	-	0%	218	1%	339	1%	189	1%
Retail Trade	39	2%	2,343	13%	3,120	12%	2,523	14%
Transportation and Warehousing	13	1%	696	4%	887	3%	313	2%
Utilities	101	4%	83	0%	198	1%	112	1%
Wholesale Trade	114	5%	304	2%	503	2%	428	2%
Jobs Distribution Concentration Compared to Oregon (3)		267%		55%		39%		117%
Jobs by Earnings								
\$1,250 per month or less	407	18%	5,351	30%	7,077	26%	4,903	28%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	1,199	53%	7,779	44%	11,693	43%	7,835	45%
More than \$3,333 per month	644	29%	4,638	26%	8,270	31%	4,680	27%
Income								
Median household income (\$)	47,526		39,346		22,250		6,944	
Persons below poverty level	1,069	28%	67	23%	0	0%	9	53%
Health Insurance Coverage								
With health insurance coverage	2,535	65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	82%
No health insurance coverage	1,369	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	18%
Education (highest level obtained)								
High School certificate	664	17%	69	23%	7	33%	0	0%
4 year degree	193	5%	15	5%	2	10%	9	53%
Recreation								
Outdoor recreation land in the county where the community is located (acres per 1,000 population)	1,682		5,012		16,069		34,321	

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; generated by Joan Huston; using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (May 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; generated by Joan Huston; using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (May 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table DP05; generated by Joan Huston; using American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (May 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau. 2013. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>; generated by Clive Graham July 3, 2014.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. 2011. Oregon Statewide Outdoor Recreation Resource/Facility Bulletin Final Report. A Component of the 2013-2017 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Notes:

(1) All data are for 2012 with the exception of the Coquille Indian Tribe and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. For these two tribes the most recent available data in all categories are the from 2009 five-year estimates.

(2) The population that is 16 years or older and available to work.

(3) A measure of difference in the distribution of jobs by sector in the 5-mile radius compared to the distribution of jobs for the State. A higher number means a larger difference in distribution.

The American Community Survey data is derived from a sample of American households that contains a greater level of detailed socioeconomic data than the decennial census. Where available, we used American Community Survey data from 2012, which is informed by data collected over the prior 5 years and extrapolated for each community (for two tribes, data was only available from 2009). Since the American Community Survey uses data derived from a sample of the population, and is not a true count

of the population like the decennial census, margins of error are associated with the extrapolated data. These margins of error vary across the geography sampled; however, smaller populations generally experience larger margins of error when compared to more populated geographies.

Community Profiles

The BLM developed brief, introductory geographic and economic profiles of the selected communities to have some familiarity with the communities prior to the interviews. For the tribes, the section contains profiles only for those that opted to participate in the interviews.

Coquille

Coquille is the county seat of Coos County, and is located on Oregon Route 42 along the Coquille River approximately 20 miles downstream from the Pacific Ocean. Deriving its name from the Coquille Indian Tribe, the city's primary economic driver is the timber industry. Other economic activities include healthcare and tourism.

Area: 2.80 square miles. 2012 population: 3,874. <http://cityofcoquille.org/>

Drain

Drain is in Douglas County, approximately 20 miles south of Eugene on Oregon Routes 99 and 38 at a pass in the coast range created by Pass Creek, a tributary of the Umpqua River. Drain is named after town founder and politician Charles J. Drain. The North Douglas School District is one of the major employers in the city, which is home to both the combined elementary/middle school and the high school.

Area: 0.61 square miles. 2012 population: 1,142. <http://www.drainoregon.org/>

Florence

Florence is located in Lane County on the Oregon coast at the mouth of the Siuslaw River roughly due east of Eugene, is located along U.S. Highway 101. The Siuslaw Tribe of Native Americans formerly inhabited the Florence area. The city's traditional economy was based on timber and fishing, but both have declined, and the city now focuses on tourism. The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians own the Three Rivers Casino located just east of the city.

Area: 5.87 square miles. 2012 population: 8,412. <http://www.ci.florence.or.us/>

Gold Beach

Gold Beach is the county seat of Curry County and is located on the Oregon coast approximately 50 miles north of the California border. The community was originally named Ellensburg in the 1850s, but later took the name Gold Beach after a beach near the mouth of the Rogue River where placer mines extracted gold. Gold Beach is a center for fishing, ocean charters, and outdoor recreation. The primary industries in the city are tourism and government.

Area: 2.76 square miles. Population 2012: 2,563. <http://www.goldbeachoregon.gov/>

Grants Pass

Grants Pass is the county seat of Josephine County and is located on Interstate 5, northwest of Medford. Incorporated in 1887, the city was named in honor of General Ulysses S. Grant. Attractions include the Rogue River and the nearby Oregon Caves National Monument. Once a timber-based community, the economy is currently a mix of light manufacturing, secondary wood products, retail trade, tourism, recreation, and service-based industries.

Area: 11.03 square miles. Population 2012: 34,454. <https://www.grantspassoregon.gov/>

Klamath Falls

Klamath Falls is the county seat of Klamath County, and is located on the southeast shore of the Upper Klamath Lake, about 25 miles north of California. Founded in 1867 under the name Linkville, the city

was renamed Klamath Falls in 1893. Logging was Klamath Falls' first major industry, while tourism and recreation have become current economic mainstays. The nearby Lava Beds National Monument and Crater Lake National Park are common tourist destinations.

Area: 20.66 square miles. Population 2012: 20,943. <http://ci.klamath-falls.or.us/>

Junction City

Junction City is located in Lane County on U.S. Route 99 west of the Willamette River, approximately 15 miles northwest of Eugene. Agricultural land surrounds the city, which has a strong manufacturing base including historic ties with the recreational vehicle industry. Incorporated in 1872, Junction City is also a gateway to Oregon wine country.

Area: 2.36 square miles. 2012 population: 5,445. <http://www.junctioncityoregon.gov/>

Lincoln City

Lincoln City is located in Lane County on the Oregon coast approximately 60 miles from Salem and 90 miles from Portland. Lincoln City incorporated in 1965, uniting the cities of Delake, Oceanlake and Taft, and the unincorporated communities of Cutler City and Nelscott. It is a beach and resort community; tourism is the city's primary industry. Lincoln City is also home to the Chinook Winds Casino operated by the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz.

Area: 5.68 square miles. Population 2012: 7,926. <http://www.lincolncity.org/>

Molalla

Molalla is located in Clackamas County, 30 miles southeast of Portland. The city was named after the Molalla River, which in turn was named for the Molalla, a Native American tribe that inhabited the area. Descendants of the Molalla tribe are members of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. Historically, lumber production was the community's biggest industry. In recent years, the city has diversified its economic base with manufacturing, commercial, tourism, and recreation, with Molalla as the gateway to the Molalla River Recreation Corridor.

Area: 2.26 square miles. Population 2012: 8,039. <http://www.cityofmolalla.com/>

Rogue River

Rogue River is located in the western edge of Jackson County along U.S. Route 5. Formerly known as Woodville the settlement changed to Rogue River. During the 1830s and 1840s, the area had become a stopover for trappers and traders traveling from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River south to California along the Siskiyou Trail. Today's Interstate 5 traces the route of that trail. Rogue River was closely tied to the timber industry but is now seeing a shift to service and retail jobs.

Area: 0.97 square miles. Population 2012: 2,265. <http://cityofrogueriver.org/>

St. Helens

St. Helens is the county seat of Columbia County and is located about 30 miles north of Portland along the Oregon-Washington border. Bounded by the Columbia River to the east, St. Helens is named for its view of Mount St. Helens in Washington, approximately 40 miles away. The city has a strong focus on business development, especially in its Downtown Historic District and through its Main Street Program. St. Helens also offers a variety of tourism and recreation activities along the Columbia River.

Area: 5.51 square miles. Population 2012: 12,807. <http://www.ci.st-helens.or.us/>

Sublimity

Sublimity is located in Marion County, about 15 miles east of Salem on a plateau on the western foothills of the Oregon Cascades. The town incorporated in 1903. Sublimity was a center for the timber industry through the 1980s but is now a bedroom community for Salem.

Area: 0.93 square miles. Population 2012: 2,683. <http://www.cityofsublimity.org/>

Winston

Winston is located in Douglas County less than 10 miles south of Roseburg along the South Umpqua River. Although separated by the river, Winston is often regarded as part of a single entity with nearby Dillard and Willis Creek. Winston experienced significant growth when lumber mills began to open towards the middle of the twentieth century, and it remains timber-dependent today.

Area: 2.65 square miles. Population 2012: 5,352. <http://www.winstoncity.org/>

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde’s reservation and other owned lands cover approximately 10,700 acres in Yamhill and Polk Counties. The population on these lands is approximately 470 (2012 Census), but tribal membership across Western Oregon is 5,000 to 6,000.

The Tribes’ vision is to be a tribal community providing responsible stewardship of human and natural resources <http://www.grandronde.org/ikanum/index.html> (6-27-14). The Tribes’ sources of income include the Spirit Mountain Casino, timber sales from tribal lands, and tourism. The Grand Ronde is involved in community building functions such as housing, education, and health care.

<http://www.grandronde.org/>

Coquille Indian Tribe of Coos County, Oregon

The Coquille Indian Tribe’s reservation and its tribal service area covers approximately 15,600 square miles of Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties, with its main tribal campus in Southeastern Coos County.

The Tribe is the second largest employer in Coos County, Oregon, with successful business ventures in forestry, arts and exhibits, gaming and hospitality, assisted living and memory care, high-speed telecommunications, and renewable energy. The Tribe also operates the Mill Resort & Casino in Coos Bay and manages the Coquille Forest, comprised of 14 separate parcels of formerly BLM-administered timberlands in eastern Coos County, totaling 5,410 acres. <http://www.coquilletribe.org/>

Environmental
Resources
Management

200 Harry S Truman Parkway
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June 18, 2014

To: City Officials, Selected Cities in Western Oregon



Re: Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plans
Environmental Impact Statement for Western Oregon

This letter is a follow up to a recent telephone call between Environmental Resources Management (ERM) and an official from your City. As discussed during that call, Environmental Resources Management, an environmental consulting firm, is assisting the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with the socio-economic component of its Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for Western Oregon planning process. This process will revise the six RMPs that currently guide the management of BLM-administered lands in western Oregon, and will address the many resources on BLM-owned lands such as forests, timber, wildlife habitat, minerals, recreation and roads.

As part of that process the BLM would like to improve its understanding of how its Resource Management Plans affect communities in Western Oregon. For purposes of this analysis, a community means a city or a federally recognized tribe. We are unable to analyze all 161 cities in Western Oregon, so we developed a sample of 13 cities to represent the broader set of communities. Your city is one of the 13 selected.

In reaching out to you, the specific question the BLM is seeking to explore is, *“How will the RMP alternatives affect the capacity and resiliency of different types of communities in the planning area?”* What the BLM learns will be used in helping select the final Resource Management Plan for each districtⁱ.

ERM has begun to explore the question by gathering publicly available data and information about each community. However, to add depth, perspective and personal experience to our understanding, ERM, on behalf of the BLM would like to conduct an informal interview with representatives of each city (one interview per

ⁱ For more information about the question and the methodology we are using to explore it, please see pages 140 -148 of the RMP Planning Criteria
<http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/files/rmp-criteria.pdf>

city). There is no set time length for the interview. We anticipate it could last anywhere from 1 to 2 hours, or longer if necessary. The interview would be conducted by phone. If desired, ERM can set up a toll free conference call line so that participants could call in from different locations.

There will be no set agenda for the interview, but the types of questions we would like to explore during the interview include:

- How do you view your community’s “capacity”, that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?
- How do you view your community’s “resiliency”, that is your community’s ability to adapt to change over time?
- How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?
- Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?
- Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?

Each city would decide who it would like to invite to participate. There is no set number of participants, but we anticipate a small group of perhaps up to four or five. We would like to complete the interviews by mid- to late-July.

The BLM believes that your community’s input will help ensure that the RMPs express management direction that is responsive to all affected communities, and ERM looks forward to your participation.

Please let us know who we may speak with to set up a convenient time for the interview. Please contact Jill Bellenger, who will be making the arrangements, at 410 266 0006 or via email at jill.bellenger@erm.com. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at 410 266 0006 or at clive.graham@erm.com.

Thank you for your time and attention. We look forward to hearing from you.



Clive Graham,
Principal

Environmental
Resources
Management

200 Harry S Truman Parkway
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410 266 0006
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June 16, 2014

To: Tribal Working Group of the Cooperating Agencies
Advisory Group
Through: Heather Ulrich, Bureau of Land Management Tribal
Liaison



Re: Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Plan
Environmental Impact Statement for Western Oregon

Environmental Resources Management, an environmental consulting firm, is assisting the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with the socio-economic component of its Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for Western Oregon planning process. This process will revise the six RMPs that currently guide the management of BLM-administered lands in western Oregon, and will address the many resources on BLM-owned lands such as forests, timber, wildlife habitat, minerals, recreation and rare plants.

As part of that process the BLM would like to improve its understanding of how its Resource Management Plans affect communities in Western Oregon. The BLM would like to include the seven federally recognized tribes with interest and land in the planning area as affected communities.

In reaching out to you in this letter, the specific question the BLM is seeking to explore is, *"How will the RMP alternatives affect the capacity and resiliency of different types of communities in the planning area?"* What the BLM learns will be used in helping select the final Resource Management Plan for each district.

ERM has begun to explore the question by gathering publicly available data and information about each community, speaking with Heather Ulrich (BLM Tribal Liaison) and by reviewing background information such as the BLM's Report on Tribal Listening Sessions (November 2013). However, to add depth, perspective and personal experience to our understanding, ERM, on behalf of the BLM would like to conduct an informal interview with members of each community (one interview per tribe). There is no set time length for the interview. We anticipate it could last anywhere from 1 to 2 hours, or longer if necessary. The interview would be conducted by phone. If desired, ERM can set up a toll free conference call line so that participants could call in from different locations.

There will be no set agenda for the interview, but the types of questions we would like to explore during the interview include:

- How do you view your community’s “capacity”, that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?
- How do you view your community’s “resiliency”, that is your community’s ability to adapt to change over time?
- How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?
- Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?
- Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?

Each tribe would decide who it would like to invite to participate. There is no set number of participants, but we anticipated a small group of perhaps up to four or five per tribe. The analysis will not be limited to residents of tribal lands but can also include other tribal members. We would like to complete the interviews by mid-July.

ERM recognizes that, unless explicitly told otherwise, participants would not be speaking for the tribal leadership or for the tribe as a whole. In reporting the interview results we would be clear that participants were speaking as individuals and not as representatives of or on behalf of a larger group.

The BLM believes that your community’s input will help ensure that the RMPs express management direction that is responsive to all affected communities, and ERM looks forward to your participation.

Please let us know who we may speak with to set up a convenient time for the interview. Please contact Jill Bellenger, who will be making the arrangements, at 410 266 0006 or via email at jill.bellenger@erm.com. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at 410 266 0006 or at clive.graham@erm.com.

Thank you for your time and attention. We look forward to hearing from you.



Clive Graham,
Principal

Interview Summaries

This appendix contains summaries of the interviews that the BLM conducted with communities in the planning area.

Please note that, while the interviewees participated as representatives of their city or Tribe, they spoke as individuals and not formally on behalf of the city elected officials or of the Tribal leaderships.

City of Coquille

Date: July 16, 2014

Participants:

Ben Marchant, City Manager; Coquille
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-309. City of Coquille interview.

Question	Discussion/ Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Coquille is challenged because its capacity is bound up with the economy of southwestern Oregon, which has been in malaise since the mid-1980s. Ben has been City Manager for two years and was hired in part to increase the city’s capacity by, for example, diversifying the economy and attracting families with children to move to the city. His sense of the history is that the city’s economic heyday was in the early 1980s; there were three mills, car dealers, large retail stores. Now there is only one mill and many of the stores are gone – in that sense the city is depressed. For a while, the city was under development moratorium, but has since expanded its sewer treatment plant.</p> <p>The capacity data are somewhat inconsistent. The city lost population (approximately 8%) between 2000 and 2012. The population is older and there has been a decline in the 18 and under age cohort. Coquille had the third lowest assessed value per capita among the 13 cities surveyed. On the other hand, Ben said the tax base was healthy and household incomes are relatively high such that the city does not meet the criteria for State Community Development Block Grant funding because the city is above the 50% low-to moderate-income threshold for eligibility.</p> <p>Ben feels that the growing elderly and retiree population require expensive services from the city and that this has affected the schools budget (he commented that the physics program had been cut).</p>

Question	Discussion/ Response
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>The city's remaining mill is a major employer (between 1/3 to 1/2 of all jobs in the city). The other major employment sectors are government (Coquille is the county seat) and institutional - employment at the area's hospital.</p> <p>Although Coquille is 10 miles off U.S. 101 (the coast highway), it does attract visitors. The city offers a variety of options including summer festivals, theatre, and antiquing.</p> <p>Ben feels that Coquille has a great sense of community with very strong volunteer programs and ability to raise funds for charity. This undercurrent of community is a testament to the city's capacity to weather economic challenges and work together to find solutions to problems.</p> <p>As timber production has declined, the community is somewhat divided between those who see the potential for a timber-based economy to come back, and others who think that timber is not coming back and that the city needs to adapt to the "new normal." The latter group sees some hope in the proposed Jordan Cove Energy Project in Coos Bay to export liquefied natural gas.</p> <p>Ben feels that Oregon's citizen-driven tax cap initiatives (Measure 5 and Measure 50) limit government revenues and, as a result cities' capacity to provide services. For example, Ben said that important services like the ambulance program were operating in the red. Coquille needs to become less dependent on property tax revenues. Ben said that Curry County was in the worst financial condition, with Coos, Josephine, and Douglas close behind.</p> <p>The city's one timber mill is sustained by logging on private land. The City of Coquille owns approximately 800 acres of forestland on two parcels in separate locations east and west of the city. The city plans a timber sale on part of this land.</p> <p>All cities in Coos County are members of watershed associations to sustain and improve water quality. The associations focus on habitat restoration, preventing silt and runoff, and best practices around the watershed.</p> <p>Ben sees a sociopolitical divide between rural and urban areas in Western Oregon; the urban areas progressing economically and the rural areas much less. This could impact the resiliency of cities like Coquille in the future.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>Ben said that the BLM's management has a great effect on the community. Coquille, like many cities in Western Oregon, sees restoring the O&C lands to local management or to be managed for the benefit of local communities as a major issue, because they see the effects of millions of dollars of potential income that are lost every year. Local management would benefit communities by helping to offset the property</p>

Question	Discussion/ Response
Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?	Ben said he had seen harvest studies from the 1930s that would have allowed for 10% of the forest to be harvested at a sustainable rate. In his view, the steep decline in harvest since the 1990s has resulted in forests that are overgrown, begging questions about how to manage this enormous resource.
Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?	Ben feels that there has been a transition within the BLM from a pragmatic management approach to a more “idealistic” (let the forest be) mindset. He sees this as flawed and somewhat inconsistent, for example, managed hunts for some species and protections for others.
	Ben said that if the BLM opened up more timberland for harvest it would have positive direct and spillover effects on the local economy.
	BLM has very few trails and campgrounds near Coquille – Ben felt there are more in the eastern part of the planning area. Ben feels that Coquille residents would benefit from the availability of more access into the forest. It could also be another attractor for tourists. The Coquille River provides opportunities for recreational fishing.

City of Gold Beach

Date: July 10, 2014

Participants:

Jodi Fritts-Matthey, City Administrator; City of Gold Beach
 Will Newdall, Public Works Superintendent; City of Gold Beach
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-310. City of Gold Beach interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?	Gold Beach is a small city with limited capacity. Its population is approximately 2,500 and it is located in Curry County, which has the smallest population among Western Oregon counties – 22,300. Gold Beach is the County seat, which provides some stability but, overall, there are only approximately 1,400 jobs in a 5-mile radius of the city. According to the Census, the city added approximately 660 people between 2000 and 2012.
	Jodi Fritts (Jodi) stated that Gold Beach used to be totally timber dependent. In the mid-1980s, the city

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>experienced a major economic setback when its only timber mill burned down and was not rebuilt. The mill had provided jobs for many residents, and its loss left a significant “economic hole that has not been filled.” There are no longer means to process timber in Gold Beach, and the closest mill is in Brookings, OR, roughly 30 miles away.</p> <p>Jodi said that during the recession of the mid to late 2000s, the public sector took a huge employment hit in the city and in the County, especially considering their relatively low populations. She said that Gold Beach “lost hundreds of federal, state, local and school district jobs.” These job losses have resulted in a severely stressed level of economic capacity. The Census data state an unemployment rate of 5% for the city, but Jodi believes this is low. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (June 2013- May 2014) indicate Curry County’s unemployment rate is between 10.0 and 11.9%, putting the County’s rate above the State’s (7%).</p> <p>Currently, the city’s major economic drivers are tourism and government. Tourism is based on the beaches, hiking, horseback riding, and boating and rafting.</p>
<p>How do you view your community’s “resiliency,” that is your community’s ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>Gold Beach has struggled to adapt from its former timber-reliant economy. Jodi says that the city’s basket essentially had only one egg (the timber egg) and that tourism jobs have not been equivalent replacements. She added that the city has not recovered from the job losses during the recession; to her, it was, and remains a “depression.” (Jodi cited the Grapes of Wrath in describing the recession’s impacts).</p> <p>Jodi states that the city is trying to grow its tourism economy. But, it is not easy for a small, relatively isolated place with limited options and opportunities. Growing tourism has been a “tough sell” among some residents who hold on to the possibility of a return to a better economy through logging.</p> <p>In short, the city’s resiliency is extremely low.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>The BLM only owns a small portion of land in the upper portion of Gold Beach at the Rogue River National Recreation Trail. As such, the BLM’s management has no effects on the city. The U.S. Forest Service has much larger land holdings, approximately 70% of the land; but, to Jodi’s knowledge, there have been no timber sales in recent years from Forest Service land.</p> <p>Some city residents look back fondly at the older timber-dependent economy. But, in Jodi’s view, any effort by the BLM to contribute to the city’s capacity is 30 years late.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource</p>	<p>The BLM has some land near Cape Blanco State Park (Cape Blanco lighthouse), which is managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, but this is some 30 miles north of Gold Beach. Any small role the BLM had when the city’s mill was operating has now gone.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
management over time affected your community? In what ways?	The city is responsible for providing nearly all services within the city. The city does not benefit directly from timber payments to counties. The only services the county provides in the city are the jail and maintaining county roads in the city (approximately 15% of the roads). The jail is important because if it exceeds capacity inmates are released into Gold Beach.
Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?	If BLM's management could result in increased payments to Curry County then pressure on the County's budget would decrease and make it more likely that county services in the city are maintained.

City of Drain

Date: July 25, 2014

Participants:

Suzanne Anderson, Mayor; City of Drain
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Mayor Anderson provided written responses to the questions. These are provided verbatim, followed by input from the personal interview.

Table O-311. City of Drain interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
How do you view your community's "capacity," that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?	<p><i>Written response</i></p> <p>In times of sustainable economic growth, our community has the ability to take advantage of opportunities to create new jobs, businesses and focus on increasing the overall health and prosperity of our community. Also, we can focus on infrastructure improvements, including streets and utilities (electric, water, sewer & communications).</p> <p><i>Interview</i></p> <p>Mayor Anderson (Suzanne) said she had lived in Douglas County all her life. She said that unemployment in Drain was around 40% versus the 10% figure cited in the data from the Census. She said the logging population had fallen drastically, due to lack of demand and mechanization of the logging industry.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>Drain is down to only one working mill, Emerald Forest Products, which trucks veneer in to be dried, and then ships the dried veneer back to other plants to make plywood. Drain’s population is not growing and enrollment at the city’s combined elementary/middle school and high school has declined from about 500 to 345. Nevertheless, the school district remains one of the largest employers.</p> <p><i>Written response</i></p>
<p>How do you view your community’s “resiliency,” that is your community’s ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>DIFFICULT! Significant changes (governmental policies, recession, etc.) resulting in job loss and less income flows significantly affects our ability to maintain community stability. When these changes occur the overall socio-economic health of our community declines and it is very difficult to adapt to changes without corresponding changes in governmental policies that create opportunities for socio-economic growth.</p> <p><i>Interview</i></p> <p>It is difficult for a small city to actively “adapt.” The city did however have a recent success – as much by chance as by effort. Malcolm Drilling, a specialty-drilling contractor in the deep foundation industry, purchased Drain’s former North Douglas Wood Products facility in 2013, and is now one of the city’s major employers.</p> <p>Local colleges are gearing more programs to help former loggers find the assistance they need to start new careers, though the older generation loggers are finding it difficult to transfer their skills into new trades or professions.</p> <p>Mayor Anderson has seen the city of Drain struggle as mills closed and Douglas County lost funding from timber receipts. The city is unable to fund a police force and therefore contracts with the County’s deputies to fill this need. The countywide library system has also suffered, and lacks funding to upgrade computers and other services. Other services the county provides that affect the city are the jail, health and social services, and juvenile services.</p> <p><i>Written response</i></p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>It has a direct effect on our community. BLM’s statutory authority for managing resources on O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands is the O&C Act of 1937. This law dedicates the O&C and CBWR lands to permanent timber production through long-term sustained forestry to help support local communities and O&C county governments with revenues from the sale of timber and by supplying timber to local industries for the purpose of creating jobs and income. BLM’s management direction must,</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>therefore, give the highest priority to achieving those results. Planning decisions for the management of these lands must be designed to: (1) create jobs and income flow within the O&C Counties; (2) create opportunities for growth in the timber and related industries; (3) provide a sustainable source of revenues to O&C Counties based on the principles of sustained yield timber production; (4) increased tax revenue to the State of Oregon; and (5) contribute to the stability of communities in Western Oregon.</p> <p>Fifty percent of the receipts from the sale of timber from the O&C lands are distributed to the 18 O&C Counties in which the lands are located. That 50% is distributed to the Counties according to their proportion of the total assessed value of the lands and timber that existed in each of the Counties in 1915. These percentages range from 0.36% to 25.05% for the 18 Counties. It does not matter in which Counties the timber is harvested. All Counties get their assigned percentages of whatever receipts are available each year. In Douglas County we receive about 25%.</p> <p>The receipts are available to O&C Counties without restriction to be used for essential services, including especially public safety programs such as sheriff's patrols and corrections, as well as health and social services, libraries and programs for juveniles and seniors. These services have both a direct and indirect effect on residents of my community.</p> <p><i>Interview</i></p> <p>Suzanne said that historically Douglas County has been one of the highest recipients of payments to counties, making it more dependent and more vulnerable.</p> <p>Suzanne said the city did not benefit from the BLM's recreational resources.</p> <p>Major changes in forest policies occurred in 1995 and continue today that significantly reduced BLM's ability to manage the O&C and CBWR lands for permanent timber production through sustained yield forestry. Significant negative socio-economic impacts have occurred in the form of job loss and increased unemployment; reduced income flow; business closure and/or reduction in operations; and reduced County and community services. In addition, significant increases have occurred in crime activities, mental health and drug addiction issues, and other social impacts that have affected the quality of life for residents living within communities.</p> <p>The healthy functioning of O&C County governments and communities they serve depends in substantial part on the BLM's compliance with the O&C Act. Changes in the way BLM manages O&C forests to comply with its mandatory O&C statutory authority must be addressed in a land use planning revision for O&C and CBWR lands. Simply stated, BLM plan revisions must significantly identify the availability of</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?</p>	

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>more forestlands for timber production that can be sold, cut and removed on a sustained yield basis. This in turn will create sustainable economic growth in communities by taking advantage of opportunities to create more jobs and increase income flows; develop new businesses and revive old ones, and increase the overall health and prosperity of communities. If, on the other hand, BLM chooses to maintain the status quo or further reduce the availability of timber that can be sold and harvested on a sustained yield basis, communities will continue to decline from a socio-economic perspective. Without major changes in the way BLM manages these lands, some O&C Counties will become incapable of providing essential County services and, therefore, cause communities residing within the O&C Counties to continue to suffer and decline, which we have already recently experienced.</p> <p><i>Interview</i></p> <p>Drain currently only has logging rights on private lands, and the Mayor feels that the area could significantly benefit from gaining access to logging on federal lands. There have been clashes between cities and environmentalists, making it difficult for the cities to move forward in a way that could be mutually beneficial. Cities are required to agree to numerous environmental regulations, which the Mayor feels that Drain goes above and beyond these regulations and is still experiencing push back from environmentalist groups.</p> <p>The Mayor points out that the BLM should have a leadership role in these timber disputes and considers all possibilities and outcomes.</p>

City of Florence

Date: July 31, 2014

Participants:

Larry Patterson, City Manager Pro Tem; City of Florence
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-312. City of Florence interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
How do you view your community's "capacity," that is	Larry Patterson (Larry) moved to the state of Oregon in 1986 and served in city administration in Bend and Oregon City, retiring in 2010. Larry recently joined the City of Florence as an interim City

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Manager.</p> <p>Florence is a coastal resort town with a large elderly population. Recreational tourism is important to the city, with the coast, golf, fishing, and a casino as major draws.</p> <p>Larry sees Florence's capacity being challenged, as the city experiences a weak overall economy and more and more costs forced upon it because of declining intergovernmental fund transfers. The city had about a 16% population increase between 2000 and 2012. The city's 65 years and older population (37%) is more than triple the share for the state of Oregon. Larry sees this high retiree population as posing some limits to contributing to the city's capacity—indeed the city's median household income is \$35,000, at the lower end of the cities that were interviewed. Larry pointed out retirees with higher incomes (like in Bend, OR) have a greater positive fiscal impact for a city.</p> <p>The city's hospital and ambulance services are important to the large elderly population, and in tandem with these services is the higher demand for public transportation. The city ambulance service is provided by a private company, and supplemented with first responder service from the fire department.</p> <p>The Three Rivers Casino, owned and operated by the Siuslaw tribe of Native Americans, is located just east of the city. Larry feels that spillover spending in the city by casino guests is small though he thinks there are opportunities for stronger, mutually beneficial connections between the city and the casino. For example, he thinks both could benefit from more hotel rooms.</p> <p>The city's traditional economy was based on timber and fishing. Both have declined. Florence had an icehouse but it was moved down the coast to Coos Bay (to a more direct location), and the city lost the jobs and associated business activity.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>The city has sought to adapt to changing circumstances by focusing on tourism but tourism does not provide the stability of the traditional industries. Tourism in Florence is very seasonal and though tourism provides a continuum of jobs, many are lower paying jobs.</p> <p>Florence's main draw is its location on the Oregon Coast, but it has limited accessibility. It is on the Oregon Coast Hwy (US Highway 101) but is not close to I-5. Larry feels that the city needs a vision and plan to grow its tourism industry. The city needs more hotel capacity and development of the "shoulder" seasons (extending the visitor season later into the Fall and Winter when the weather from time to time can be very pleasant).</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>Florence has far less resiliency compared to larger cities; larger cities can recover more quickly from adversity.</p> <p>There is a budget proposal for a local gas tax increase in Florence in an effort to increase revenue for street improvements. Larry feels that, like all money measures, passage of such a measure will always be a challenge. A five-year moratorium imposed by the State legislature was recently lifted, meaning local governments are now able to seek voter approval for such gas tax increases.</p> <p>Larry sees the direct day to day impact from the BLM as small. He did point out that the BLM administers property with sand dunes on the north side of town. The BLM's lack of maintenance has meant that the city has had to take responsibility for removing sand. Sand removal affects roads and also affects local business such as Fred Meyer and the Sandpines Golf Links.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>In the bigger picture he thinks that the BLM's management affects the counties, and, in turn, the cities. As timber receipts have declined, jobs have been lost and discretionary funds for cities, streets, social services watershed enhancements along with other services have been cut.</p> <p>Larry sees the cost of fighting forest fires are a significant issue for Western Oregon. The costs are huge (one fire he cited cost \$70 million) impacting state budgets and subsequently impacting Counties and cities as resources are directed away from other priorities. These cuts affect the entire state and therefore affect cities like Florence.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>Larry does not have answers to how to manage the forest. However, he feels strongly that a healthy forest industry is needed. The healthier the forest is the greater its ability to bring about positive economic effects on communities. An increase in the timber yield would benefit the local communities like Florence as well as the counties.</p>

City of Grants Pass

Date: July 30, 2014

Participants:

Simon Hare, County Commissioner; Josephine County
 Aaron Cubic, City Administrator: City of Grants Pass
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-313. City of Grants Pass interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "capacity," that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Aaron Cubic (Aaron) has been with the city for two years having previously served in Roseburg. Commissioner Hare (Simon) is a south Oregon native. He lived elsewhere for around 10 years, including a stint with the federal government in Washington DC. He returned to Oregon and been a Josephine County Commissioner since 2011.</p> <p>Aaron said that Grants Pass overall is doing relatively well based on several measures of capacity (such as population growth, employment diversity, per capita assessed property value). The city ranks high for livability. The city had a 50% population increase between 2000 and 2012. However, the poverty rate in 2012 was 21%.</p> <p>Aaron said the city has been striving to retain existing businesses and maintain a viable workforce, as it has navigated a shift from a timber and natural resource-based economy to a more diversified economy. He said that tourism and healthcare were important sectors of the local economy. The government sector is also important since Grants Pass is the county seat. Aaron praised the community college for doing a great job of matching people with the skills they need to find work, especially former timber employees.</p> <p>Simon added that he feels the city is at a "tipping" point with respect to responding to the impacts and effects of the management of forest resources. As an example he recounted that the last sawmill in Josephine County (Rough and Ready) had to close in 2012 for lack of inventory. It had been in the county for 92 years and had provided 85 jobs, historically as high as 225. Fortunately, it is expected to reopen with approximately 70 jobs in the near future. State funds have helped the mill with retooling.</p> <p>Recreation is important to the city and the county. The Rogue River is a particularly important resource.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>Grants Pass benefits from its relative size and capacity, but the city is highly dependent on the county. Simon said the city and county were "tied at the hip."</p> <p>Aaron feels that as the rural area has struggled economically due to the decline in the timber industry, the city has felt these effects both directly in strain on city services (public safety and social services) and indirectly due to reduced county funding.</p> <p>As the county struggles to fund programs, the effects are felt by the city which lacks the resources to make up shortfalls. Ballot measures that would increase tax levies had majority support in the city, but failed overall due to insufficient support in the rural areas.</p> <p>Josephine County administers services that are important to the city including juvenile services, the jail, the court system and district attorneys, and public health. Aaron says the city has been hit harder than other areas with the reduction of Secure Rural Schools (SRS) funding because of the decline in county resources that are now passed down from the county.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>Aaron and Simon said that the ways the BLM manages its timber resources directly affect the city. The BLM administers approximately 300,000 acres land in Josephine County, close to 30% of the county land area. This includes one of the largest contiguous O&C land areas in Western Oregon along the Rogue River in the northwest part of the County.</p> <p>If more federal land were opened up for logging the timber industry would benefit and result in more timber-related jobs with direct beneficial impacts to the city, especially to former timber workers who are struggling to transition to new employment.</p> <p>Simon said that when there was more logging on federal lands Josephine county was receiving \$10 to \$12 million annually in shared timber receipts, whereas payments under the SRS are currently approximately \$5 million. Of these monies, a good deal is spent on roads. Simon said the county spent \$1.5 million helping to maintain roads needed to access federal lands.</p> <p>Fire is a huge concern for Grants Pass. Large fires in 2013 (such as the 54,000-acre Douglas Complex and Big Windy) effectively shut down the city causing economic losses, heat, human health effects, and negative reputational impacts. Reportedly, the Rogue River rafting companies lost \$100,000 per day when they were unable to operate. Simon estimated that 25% of the fires in Oregon are in the BLM's Medford District.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In</p>	<p>Simon acknowledges that there are no simple answers to the forestland management questions. He served on Governor Kitzhaber's O&C lands task force and has some familiarity with the issues. He thinks that the management is unbalanced; 300% of the Northwest Forest Plan's conservation goals were being achieved, but</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>only 8% of the timber industry's goals. He is looking to the new round of RMP's for more balance.</p> <p>In Simon's view if plans are written solely from the perspective of ecology they will not be effective; ecological set-asides with no management will lead to more fires. He is interested in water quality, but not just for its own sake; the Rogue River, for example, supports a \$15 million economy based on fishing (salmon, steelhead) and other recreation (Josephine County Parks Dept. Study).</p> <p>Simon reiterated his feeling that Grants Pass/Josephine County are at a tipping point with respect to their resiliency. Absent change, the communities' inability to deliver services will create a failed situation that will affect their reputation and send them into an economic spiral they will have great difficulty recovering from. The county's tax rate (58 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value) is the lowest in the state of Oregon. O&C Payments as proportion of the county budget is 13% (only in Douglas County is the share higher). Simon acknowledged that the property tax rate is low but added that this low number should not be taken out of context because other taxes and fees make up the total tax burden.</p> <p>There is strong community support for putting more forestland back into production and for clearing the dead/dying timber. Simon serves on the Interagency Salvage Committee. What, he asks, are they going to do with the 75,000 acres that burnt in the fire? He finds it very frustrating that a new plan has to be prepared after each fire. There should be an overall plan that is mutually agreed upon under which actions can be taken without unnecessary "reinventing the wheel."</p> <p>Simon feels that in the past when there were more people (including loggers) in the forest and the roads were more actively managed, these people in a sense were the first responders and were able to provide faster response times to emergencies. Now he sees fires escalating more rapidly as first responders are faced with overgrowth and blocked access roads.</p>

City of Klamath Falls

Date: July 23, 2014

Participants:

Nathan Cherpeski, City Manager; City of Klamath Falls
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-314. City of Klamath Falls interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "capacity," that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Nathan feels that Klamath Falls is challenged in terms of capacity. Traditionally the city was a natural resource-heavy, resource dependent community, with lots of lumber mills. Workers were able to get decent, well-paying jobs without having, necessarily, a high level of education. With the decline in the timber industry much of the supporting timber infrastructure has disappeared and the city has struggled.</p> <p>Today the census data indicate the challenges: poverty rate of 24% (compared to 15% for Oregon); high number of lower paying jobs, relatively low rate of homeownership (42%), only 8% of jobs in manufacturing, unemployment rate of 10 to 12% (Bureau of Labor Statistics Klamath county data for June 2013- May 2014). Nathan cites as factors the loss of resource-based jobs and an influx of lower income retirees. While the population of the city is approximately 21,000, the area population is around 40,000.</p> <p>The city is surrounded by forest and recreation land. The city is the closest community to Crater Lake National Park, making it a destination. Klamath County has the highest per capita amount of outdoor recreation land (34,300 acres) compared to the other counties in the capacity/resiliency assessment. Tourism is important to the economy, but jobs in the tourism sector do not pay as well as those in manufacturing.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>The city's interior location off the interstate highway grid makes it hard to attract new industries. The city's largest job sectors are Health Care and Social Assistance, Education, and Retail. Oregon Institute of Technology, the only public institute of technology in the Northwest U.S. is a strong city asset.</p> <p>Nathan says that the city is still a timber town at heart – the wild west. Opinions vary; some residents look back fondly at the older timber-dependent economy and yearn for a return. Others see the need to forge a new path.</p> <p>Nathan points out that the city is seeking to adapt from its former timber-reliant economy to a more diversified economy, but the challenges make this difficult. In that sense the city has not turned around. He feels that some of the city's adaptation efforts have been stymied by an environmental interests/interest groups who are not from the area and do not have to live with the consequences of failed economic initiatives. Nathan gave as an example, a private developers interests/efforts to develop a ski resort (following the example of Bend) – which failed due to red tape and environmental concerns.</p> <p>Nathan questions whether the city is being given the tools (or conversely is being denied the tools) to be resilient and allow it to adapt.</p> <p>The types of jobs that are interested in coming to the city are lower paying jobs such as call centers. Nathan spoke about the significant loss that the community felt about the Jeld-Wen's decision to move its corporate, global headquarters from Klamath Falls to Charlotte, North Carolina. Jen-Weld, windows and doors</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>manufacturer, was Oregon’s largest private company. As a result, manufacturing jobs remained while corporate executive jobs were lost.</p> <p>As another example, Nathan cited Collins, a wood products company, where employment at its Klamath plant was once as high as 1,200 but has fallen to 300.</p> <p>Industry consolidations have left the city with old mill redevelopment sites.</p> <p>While Nathan did not single out the BLM, he felt that its decisions are part of a larger decision-making environment that has resulted in the city’s loss of capacity. The rules and regulations, which are formulated in metropolitan areas, have hurt and continue to hurt small rural cities.</p> <p>The overall result is pressure on the city’s resources and strain on the social safety network.</p> <p>The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service manage some of the access roads around Klamath Falls that connect residents and tourists with forestlands and natural areas. There is strong support among residents for more access to public lands (off-road vehicles) to allow the public to use the resources.</p> <p>BLM’s management of other resources such as minerals have a minimal effect on Klamath Falls.</p> <p>Nathan believes the supply should be increased – allowing a “reasonable” amount of logging. His view is that as the timber harvest continues to decline, trees tend to be smaller and grow closer together, dying in the forest as opposed to being harvested. This results in unhealthy forest land which is prime tinder for forest fires, which the area experiences on an annual basis. Nathan cited the Moccasin Hill Fire as a recent July 2014) example.</p> <p>Nathan sees the importance for the BLM to manage the city’s public lands for more than only recreation and to provide more resource products.</p> <p>These changes would positively impact Klamath Falls and increase its capacity and resiliency</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?</p>	

City of Junction City

Date: August 14, 2014

Participants:

Jason Knope, Public Works Director, City of Junction City

Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-315. Junction City interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "capacity," that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Jason Knope (Jason) is a lifelong Oregonian. He thinks that Junction city's capacity is fairly high which he attributes in part to strong community engagement that has broadened the city's ability to meet its needs and face change.</p> <p>Junction City is located approximately 15 miles northwest of Eugene and is surrounded by agricultural land in the Willamette River valley. The city benefits from its proximity to both rural and urban environments and opportunities. The city had a 15% population increase between 2000 and 2012.</p> <p>The city has a strong manufacturing economic sector comprising approximately 3,000 jobs, 25% of the jobs in a five mile radius (the largest in number of any of the cities in the sample – and Jason thinks the number may be closer to 35%). Historically this was due in part to the city housing the Country Coach Recreational Vehicle manufacturing plant. At its height, the company had between 500 and 600 employees. It went bankrupt in November 2009, but has recently reopened under the same name, though now with approximately 100 employees focusing on refurbishing and modernizing RV interiors.</p> <p>Jason said that the economy in Junction City is fairly diverse, though it has little today in the way of timber-related industries. He estimates that about 5% of the city's workforce is directly related to the timber industry, or indirectly in a support capacity.</p> <p>Jason added that some of the city's labor force work in Eugene. There is a small tourism and visitation economic component, Junction City being in Oregon wine country – the city is gateway to the Long Tom agri-tourism trail.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>The city's traditional economy was based on timber and farming, but as noted above is now quite diverse. Jason feels the city has done a good job in diversifying after the decline of the timber industry. He attributes this in part to geography and locational opportunities (the city is located on Oregon Route 99 truck route) but also, in his opinion, to unusually strong community engagement and involvement that has led to development of a strong community vision. For example, Jason points out that the city currently has three different committees dealing with community development, looking at the potential ripple effects of different community development options in different locations in relation to the vision for the city's future. These committees engage in "what ifs" – helping the city decide its investment and development policy.</p> <p>Agriculture in the area has also changed. Agriculture has always been an integral part of Junction City's</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>economic landscape, but Jason explains that there has been a shift from the traditional grass, hay and seed crops to organic crops; wheat and barley, and to biofuels. He estimates this sector now makes up between 40% and 50% of agricultural production.</p> <p>Jason believes the city learnt lessons through its experience with Country Coach, primarily to push to broaden its horizons. It expanded its Urban Growth Boundary, examined its fees and rates schedules to ensure the city was attractive to development, invested in infrastructure, engaged the community, explored development scenarios, and looked for opportunities to diversify. This included a prison, which did not move forward, and a new psychiatric hospital, part of the Oregon State Hospital system, which is scheduled to open in 2015.</p> <p>Jason feels the direct day-to-day impact from the BLM on Junction City is relatively small. The city has moved on compared to 10 to 15 years ago when it was more timber-dependent.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>He thinks there are two or three lumber mills outside town, inside the Urban Growth Boundary - Seneca Sawmill, Lane Forest Products, and Weyerhaeuser - and perhaps one mill in town, a processing packing business that relocated from Eugene. However, as noted above, overall employment in timber industries is small.</p> <p>In the bigger picture, he thinks that the BLM’s management affects the counties, and, in turn, the cities. Specifically, as timber receipts have declined, discretionary funds have been cut. Jason explains that until 2008 Junction City was receiving between \$60,000 and \$65,000 a year in timber receipts funds from Lane County for the city’s street fund. This was the second largest source of funding after gas tax receipts (approximately \$300,000). The city no longer receives these monies which is regrettable as the city was using them for pedestrian-related projects.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>Jason believes that an increase in timber production would have a positive effect on Junction City. Over time, the timber-related industries have shrunk to some degree, though he notes that they have not gone away entirely. More timber opportunities would certainly provide the community with more options and he sees a more reliable timber resource as a benefit to the area overall.</p>

City of Lincoln City

Date: July 11, 2014

Participants:

David Hawker, City Manager; Lincoln City
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-316. Lincoln City interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "capacity," that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Lincoln City has an interesting capacity mix. The assessed value of property in the city is high but residents' incomes are low. This is due to the nature of the city as a vacation and second home destination on the Oregon Coast. Roughly a third of the housing stock in the city is second homes, owned mostly by residents of Portland and Salem. It is the premiere beach town destination within driving distance of these larger municipalities.</p> <p>Lincoln City serves a variety of residential and visitor markets. The city has a large number of short-term rental units (hotel, motel vacation rental dwellings); about 4,000. This helps make it a fairly inexpensive place to visit. A variety of well-priced long-term rentals are also available. With its low cost of living, it also attracts retirees. This variety provides a high flux of visitors and seasonal residents over the course of the year, and the city accommodates and benefits from this variety.</p> <p>The city is home to a retail outlets mall and the Chinook Winds Casino, operated by the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz.</p> <p>Low resident incomes are due to the concentration of employment in retail, accommodation, and food service jobs. This includes seasonal employment.</p> <p>David feels that Lincoln City has high capacity because its economic diversity makes it less sensitive to economic ups and downs. Low resident income is a concern but is offset to some degree by the property tax base and visitor spending.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>Resiliency was to some extent thrust on the city. During the 1960s, partially as a result of the Clean Water Act, three cities and three unincorporated areas became incorporated as the City of Lincoln City. This created rational, consolidated boundaries for efficient delivery of city services.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect</p>	<p>The BLM has very little direct effect on the city. Approximately 60% of Lincoln City's watershed is in federal ownership, but the BLM owns very little compared to the USFS. Water quality could be a major concern, but</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>the decline in logging since the 1990s on all federal lands has meant that potentially impactful logging practices have not occurred.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p>	<p>Recreation is a major component of federal land management in the area. What drives tourism in Lincoln City is the beach but, increasingly, opportunities to experience the spectacular landscape and natural areas by hiking, trails, and scenic viewing, hunting and fishing. For example, the U.S. Forest Service maintains the Cascade Head National Scenic Research Area in the Siuslaw National Forest, which has congressional legislative limits for activities. While logging on private lands occurs, David was not aware of federal timber sales.</p>
<p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>Whatever the BLM can do to maintain and increase access to this landscape for recreation would benefit Lincoln City. David speculated that if land swaps between the BLM and the USFS could be affected, this could provide opportunities for better management.</p> <p>The city does not benefit directly from timber payments to counties. David thought that payments to Lincoln County were earmarked for social services, so increases in payments could have an indirect beneficial effect on city residents.</p>

City of Molalla

The City of Molalla was unavailable for an interview. However, Molalla City Manager, Dan Huff, provided written responses to the questions. These are provided verbatim below, followed by some additional observations by ERM.

Table O-317. City of Molalla interview.

Question	Discussion/ Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p><i>Dan Huff written response</i></p> <p>Today, Molalla is in a fairly strong position to react to change and respond to opportunities. Molalla never really grew up when the mills closed in the 1980s due to a large influx of residents that were commuting to Portland and Salem area employment. Because of that change, the city did not have to face that changing economy until the late 2007 – 2012. Today our capacity and infrastructure is managed for growth and expansion, capitalizing on the recreation and agriculture in the region.</p> <p><i>Additional observations</i></p> <p>The city benefits from its proximity to both Portland and Salem, which are about 30 and 40 miles away,</p>

Question	Discussion/ Response
	<p>respectively.</p> <p>Molalla has experienced a significant population increase (42%) between 2000 and 2012. At just over 8,000 residents, the city has a relatively low percentage of its population below the poverty level (11%) compared to the State percentage (15%).</p> <p>Molalla is the gateway to the Molalla River Recreation Corridor, attracting visitors year-round for sightseeing, fishing, hunting, water sports, camping, mountain biking and horseback riding.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p><i>Written response</i></p> <p>Molalla is a tough town and people choose to live here today. The economic and fiscal storms have not changed the longtime resident's belief in their community as a great place to live or come home to. Molalla has adapted and accepted that part of its role is as a commuter city but with a vibrant past that is connected to timber.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p><i>Written response</i></p> <p>BLM's management of resources in the Molalla River corridor have not impacted the recreation component of this area recently.</p> <p>We do have some timber related jobs but there is not much timber-related activity in town today. Four in-town mills have closed since the mid-eighties and periphery businesses like saw shops, and equipment dealers go with the mills. There are two mills north of town, and the former in-town mills are redevelopment sites today. The old sites are now being looked at for redevelopment - one redevelopment area at the south end of town is now a bark and chip mobile unit.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p><i>Written response</i></p> <p>Resource management has removed the historic job market from the area. However, Molalla continues to pursue other opportunities as a bedroom community to Salem and Portland. Because the farm or mill to market transportation corridors are not as high volume with trucks highway maintenance dollars have decreased in the area over the years at the State level.</p> <p>At this point probably not. Other than promotion of recreation, I am not sure how resource management would greatly impact the community today.</p>

City of Rogue River

Date: July 22, 2014

Participants:

Pam VanArsdale, Mayor; City of Rogue River
 Mark Reagles, City Administrator; City of Rogue River
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-318. City of Rogue River interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Mark has been with city for 20 years. He is a 4th generation Oregonian. Both he and his father worked in the timber industry and lost their jobs (Roseburg Lumber). He said that the City of Rogue River’s capacity is closely tied to the timber industry. As the fortunes of the timber industry have ebbed and flowed, so have the city’s fortunes – wreaking havoc with its economy and capacity.</p> <p>Before the 1970s, Rogue River had more than one mill. The city’s one remaining mill (owned by Medford Corp) burned to the ground in 1990. It was rebuilt then sold, and resold, closing for long periods during transitions. The mill, located by I-5, is now owned by Murphy Plywood. It employs approximately 150 people – and is the largest employer, and taxpayer in the city. Murphy plans to add another shift, which could increase the number of jobs to about 250. Mark pointed out that timber-related employment is more widespread including truck drivers, loggers, construction workers, and machinists. The Rogue River School District is the second largest employer.</p> <p>The city lost over 400 residents (18%) between 2000 and 2012 and has an 18% poverty rate. Mark said that the city has seen an increase in retirement-aged residents and a decline in the school-aged population, to the point where one of the city’s four schools had to close. In the late 1980s and 1990s retirees were coming from California; people interested in enjoying Oregon’s great quality of life.</p> <p>Mayor VanArsdale (Pam) said that the city has seen a shift to service and retail jobs, but these jobs tend to be low wage compared to the higher, family-supporting wage jobs in the timber industry.</p> <p>Recreational tourism is a small portion of the city’s economy. While the Rogue River is well known for rafting, that activity takes place upstream of the city. In 2009, the Savage Rapids (irrigation) Dam between Grants Pass and Rogue River was removed. While this benefitted fishes and fishing in the Rogue River, the city lost the lake behind the dam which was used for boating. The city considered it a loss –the city gets little economic</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>benefit from fishing. Rogue River has struggled to adapt from a timber-reliant economy to a more diversified economy. The lack of diversity makes the city less resilient. Mark pointed out that because the city is small the ebbs and flows in timber-related employment have major direct and ripple impacts on the community. Rogue River cannot compete with the larger cities. For example, he noted that during the 2007 – 2009 recession, the mill's assessed value fell from \$13 million to \$3 million – with severe effects on city tax revenues.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>The city's loss of population is an indication of the city's resiliency challenges. Mark feels that the way the BLM manages its timber resources directly affects the City. If more federal land were opened up for logging the timber industry would benefit and result in more timber-related jobs with direct beneficial impacts to the City. With a stronger timber industry, more stable jobs could be offered and more people would set up roots in the community. This would result in more school-aged children being added to the school system, creating the need for hiring more education jobs. In places where the BLM has cut roads into the forestlands and properly managed these roads, it is easier for emergency vehicles to access particularly in the case of a forest fire. The BLM management of recreation resources has limited effects on the City. However, Mark did note that the BLM is working with a local group to open up an area for mountain biking approximately two miles from the City on the Rogue River Greenway, a 30-mile partially complete greenway between the Cities of Grants Pass and Central Point.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In what ways? Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>In Mark's and the Mayor's view, the BLM should actively "manage" its lands and "use" the resource. Enough land has been preserved and timber should be cut which would have multiple benefits: economic (as described above); help manage the risk of fire, and, as a side benefit open up areas for hunting – for food and for recreation. Mark said he is a hunter and hunts on private and public land – he finds the hunting is better on private lands that are managed. Mayor VanArsdale felt that the forestland can be managed to meet both the environmental interests and economic interests, which will make for a more well-rounded economy. Mark feels that the BLM should allow more timber sales and boost the supply. He thinks the decline of timber is a supply issue – not an issue of jobs moving overseas.</p>

City of St. Helens

Date: August 26, 2014

Participants:

John Walsh, City Administrator; City of St. Helens
 Susan Conn, City Councilor; City of St. Helens
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-319. City of St. Helens interview.

Question	Discussion/ Response
<p>How do you view your community's "capacity," that is your community's ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>John Walsh has served as City Administrator for St. Helens since 2012. Susan Conn has served as a City Councilor since 2012, and is a long-time resident. John had previously worked in Coos County and is familiar with timber issues.</p> <p>John noted that the city's capacity numbers look good with high population growth, a high working-age population cohort, and high median household income. However, he said that the numbers don't tell the whole story.</p> <p>John and Susan said that historically the city was a mill town and had several mills but the city has experienced a steady drop-off in timber-related employment in recent decades culminating in the closure of a Boise Paper plant in 2012; the plant had been winding down over time, but all told, the job losses totaled approximately 900. John said this was a devastating social blow for the city. The one remaining mill is the Cascade Tissue plant, which has approximately 60 jobs – a huge change for the city.</p> <p>John described St. Helens as a healthy, middle-class town – but essentially a bedroom community for Portland and Hillsboro, both approximately 30 miles away. Hillsboro is the location of one of Intel's product development and manufacturing campuses, and is the largest private employer in the state. John estimated that about three-quarters of St. Helens' residents commute out of the city to work. John and Susan said that while the city is fortunate to have this proximity to jobs, the jobs are not "in the city" and the result has been a loss of social cohesion. As examples, John cited the decline in participation in charitable organizations and social clubs such as the Kiwanis. Susan noted that three bookstores, including her own, had closed.</p> <p>St. Helens is the county seat of Columbia County and public administration is one of the larger job sectors (11%).</p>

	<p>St. Helens owns a 2,500-acre tree farm which it harvests for sale; no old growth. John noted that change has been thrust on the city. The mills had provided commercial tax base and had supported the public utilities. With the mills' decline and the city's loss of income and inability to raise revenue due to tax caps, the city has had to enact double-digit rate utility increases over the past five years and has reduced its workforce by 30%. He noted that the tax rate, \$1.90 per \$1,000, is unchanged since 1995. As a result, revenues only increase if the assessed value goes up, but this too is capped.</p> <p>John said that the State has been doing a good job of retraining the workforce as fewer Oregonians are employed in the timber industry. Susan said that older generations have been especially affected by changes in the economic landscape in St. Helens.</p> <p>John said that the city is fortunate in that residents have alternative job options in Portland and Hillsboro. He thought that total employment was back to pre-recession levels, but not the same jobs.</p> <p>The city is working to adapt to the new economic environment. John said that the large mills were located along the Columbia River waterfront, which limited public access to this area. The city is working with Boise in order to acquire those properties and transition to new uses. The planning effort includes design collaborations between the city, Portland State University, and the American Institute of Architects.</p> <p>However, both he and Susan acknowledged that lack of a bridge over the Columbia river to I-5 is a major impediment to the city's economic development.</p> <p>John felt that generally cities had more resiliency compared to counties because the counties were tasked with more services and the cities had more options to raise revenues.</p> <p>There is relatively little BLM land near St. Helens, compared to many of the other cities in the sample, but the city is affected by the way the BLM manages its resources in that the county has cut services. Susan noted that the county got close to closing the jail in the city.</p> <p>John said that the city had never received pass-through federal timber funds from Columbia County, and so had not relied on such funds.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p>	<p>John sees a sustainable timber harvest as the key to increasing community capacity and resiliency. He did not think the entire decline of the timber industry was attributable to the BLM; there were many other factors to consider. He noted that St. Helens had not been affected by the forest fires that had affected other parts of the State.</p>
<p>Are there changes in the ways</p>	

that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?

City of Sublimity

Date: July 28, 2014

Participants:

Sam Brentano, County Commissioner; Marion County Board of Commissioners, former Mayor of Sublimity
 Hitesh Parekh, Management Analyst; Marion County
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-320. City of Sublimity interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Commissioner Brentano (Sam) is a former Mayor of Sublimity (1983-1993) and understands its unique needs and challenges. He recalls that Sublimity was formerly an almost entirely agricultural- and timber- based economy, which has shifted dramatically in recent decades as all the mills in Marion County have closed. He recalled that in the 1970s and 1980s there were mills in many of the nearby towns and many mill owners lived in Sublimity; at that time, he said, the city had a high per capita income.</p> <p>Today he described Sublimity as a healthy, middle-class town – but essentially a bedroom community for Salem. There is little or no involvement by the city’s residents in forest-related industries, whereas these used to be a key source of economic vitality.</p> <p>In spite of high household incomes (Sublimity’s was the highest among the cities interviewed) its tax base is too low to cover many necessary services. The city contracts with Marion County for public safety (Sheriff), and relies on the county for many services including public safety, courts, and solid waste. The county spends 80% of its general fund on these services.</p> <p>The city depends on the county for so many services that as the county’s ability to provide services is strained, the city’s capacity is reduced.</p>
<p>How do you view your community’s “resiliency,” that</p>	<p>The city has changed over time as described above. Sam said that Marion County, by having less BLM acreage, is not as dependent as other O&C Counties on timber.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>The county payments (Secure Rural Schools and PILT) help, but they currently total \$5 to \$6 million a year and make up a small share of the county budget.</p> <p>Sam said that the BLM owns approximately 20,000 acres of land in Marion County while the U.S. Forest Service owns 200,000 acres making the BLM's impact on the county lower than in other counties.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>Sam's concern is with the way the BLM (and other agencies) manages the timber resources. In his view, it should be treated like a crop and managed to help communities. This is not how the timberlands are currently being managed, and as a result, they contribute little to the community's capacity. In some respects, lack of management is a drain on resources. For example, the county has to spend timber dollars to pay for Sheriff's deputies to patrol around the forest. Sam thought there was more federal patrol oversight in the past.</p> <p>Sam also believes that the mismanagement contributes to the number and extent of forest fires.</p> <p>The BLM has some small recreation areas near Sublimity, which are used by residents, namely the Elkhorn Valley Recreation Site (Little North Santiam Recreation Area, Yellowbottom Recreation Site, and Fishermen's Bend). These are small and contribute little to overall community capacity.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM's resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community's capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>In Sam's view, the key to increasing community capacity and resiliency is a sustainable timber harvest. The lack of timber harvest has hurt communities by reducing income and leaving a resource that is simply waiting to burn – this is bad policy.</p> <p>The market is there for Oregon. Canada stepped in and took market share as the U.S. stopped producing.</p>

City of Winston

Date: August 25, 2014

Participants:

Sharon Harrison, Mayor, City of Winston
 Ken Harrison, former U.S. Forest Service employee

Kevin Miller, Superintendent; Winston-Dillard School District
 David M. Van Dermark, City Manager; City of Winston
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM
 Kristina Higgins, Intern; ERM

Table O-321. City of Winston interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>Both Mr. (Ken) and Mayor (Sharon) Harrison are long-time residents of Winston, having owned and operated the Harrison Hardware store for over 20 years prior to its sale in 2013. Ken is also a former timber industry employee; he worked for the U.S. Forest Service as well as private timber companies that worked with the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service.</p> <p>The city’s population increased by 16% between 2000 and 2012 (from 4,613 to 5,352), but Winston’s poverty rate in 2012 was 30%, twice the rate for the state as a whole.</p> <p>Kevin said that Winston struggles with economic resources and is “living close to the bone.” The city is becoming a retirement community. While retirees help the city fiscally to some degree – paying property taxes, for example, - they don’t tend to spend much and as a result do not contribute to the local economy as much as the family-wage jobs that used to be more prevalent. Kevin pointed out that the nearest major medical center is in Roseburg (roughly 10 miles north) where there is a VA hospital. Winston residents may spend their dollars in Roseburg when attending medical appointments.</p> <p>David says that the city is open to development and is very business-friendly. It has capacity for growth and is ready to grow.</p> <p>The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians owns land near Winston in the city’s growth area, but it has little impact on the city’s capacity. The Tribe raises alfalfa and beef cattle. The Tribe owns a casino in Canyonville approximately 25 miles south of Winston along Interstate 5.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>Sharon says that Winston was and remains a timber-dependent community. Roseburg Forest Products, which is in Dillard about 3 miles south of Winston, employs 1,200 to 1,500 people at several mills. (This accounts for the high number of jobs in the manufacturing sector in a 5-mile radius around the City in the Census data). There were many layoffs there in 2008 but employment has almost recovered. Kevin added that mechanization has affected employment. A shift that used to require 100 people now needs only 30.</p> <p>The city has struggled to adapt to a changing economy and demographics. Kevin said that in 1980s the school district had some 2,000 children; today there are approximately 1,400. There is a sense that the job growth is in Portland. The Winston community today is very mobile and people move to the jobs.</p> <p>The community has also lost truck farms. New businesses such as wineries have opened but the wages, relatively speaking, are lower. Sharon feels the overall income in Winston has been reduced.</p> <p>Ken said that the BLM's management practices affect the community greatly. He said that recent policy is marked by lack of management. The only tree cutting is thinning which leaves the old growth trees that can't be touched due to the Endangered Species Act. Winston and the surrounding Douglas County have a huge forestland base – which is a renewable resource, unlike minerals which are a one-time extraction. However, unlike 20 years ago when the BLM was more actively managing these lands and timber harvests were putting dollars into the county budgets, today the city does not get the benefits it used to.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	<p>David points out that in the past the cities were given pass-through funds from Secure Rural Schools to help manage their road maintenance. Winston received \$100,000 annually (a quarter of its \$400,000/year road budget) until these funds were stopped in 2010. The lack of O&C funds has resulted in raised costs to the city, such as IT, jail beds, and radio communication.</p> <p>He does not blame the BLM; rather he puts the blame on environmental interests who file frequent lawsuits against the BLM. Kevin noted a recent lawsuit regarding the Elliott State Forest. The forest is part of the Common School Fund Lands to be managed for the benefit of the schools under the Oregon Constitution. A portion of the forestland, under the instruction of the State Land Board, is slated to be sold to a private entity, though environmental groups have claimed that this sale should not be allowed to take place. The Winston-Dillard School District has filed an amicus brief in support of the sale, as this will result in a harvest and sales benefits for schools.</p> <p>Kevin said that the BLM is decommissioning roads – creating a more natural environment but limiting access to the forest. This is a serious problem with respect to access for first responders in the event of a forest fire, preventing access for emergency vehicles. In addition, this reduces forest access from a recreation standpoint.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>Kevin did wish to point to an alternative education program; a collaboration with the BLM that teaches children about working in the forests and on stream restoration. He sees this as a very beneficial program.</p> <p>David feels that if the BLM should get back to timber harvest and land management in the manner in which it did in the past. This would provide revenues and reduce the incidence of large forest fires and other problems. In his view, the BLM is not in compliance with the O&C Act - requiring that the lands be managed to contribute to the economic stability of local communities and industries.</p> <p>He feels that there is worldwide market demand for timber products, as well as a need to harvest the timber in an efficient and economically viable way. Oregon produces Douglas-fir, a great tree for framing houses. As Oregon scaled down its harvest, Canada has been increasing its timber exports and sends logs to the U.S. to be milled.</p>

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Date: July 8, 2014

Participants:

Heather Ulrich, District Archaeologist; Bureau of Land Management
 Michael Wilson, Natural Resources Department Manager; Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM

Table O-322. Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon interview.

Question	Discussion/ Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>The word “community” needs to be understood broadly. It needs to consider the greater membership of the Grand Ronde tribes, not just those living on the reservation or in the tribally owned lands in the (unincorporated) town of Grand Ronde. The tribes have 5,000 to 6,000 members spread out over the lands that were ceded to the U.S. including, for example, in the BLM’s Roseburg and Medford districts. Mike said he would look for membership data to supplement the census data that is specific to tribally owned lands.</p> <p>The Grand Ronde’s capacity has increased over time, for example, since the Northwest Forest Plan, but the Community still faces challenges in serving its members and meeting its mission. There are more jobs today than back then but this is not attributable to the BLM.</p>

Question	Discussion/ Response
	<p>Funding for tribal functions comes from a variety of sources. Mike estimated the income from timber sales at approximately \$2 to \$3 million a year. The Tribes get the majority of their funds from the casino. The Tribe does not levy a property tax. Mike said he would look into measures of community income/wealth that might be comparable to, for example, the tax base of a city or county, in order to help the BLM understand the Tribes' financial capacity.</p> <p>The Grand Ronde has taken on community building functions such as housing, education, and health care. The State passed legislation allowing tribes to create their own police departments. Grand Ronde has a police department in the town of Grand Ronde (unincorporated), and has developed its own fire station. The members living in this area wanted to make sure they had these services (where county services were lacking).</p> <p>The Tribes have established a "Spirit Mountain Community Fund" to support members and projects throughout the Tribes' geographical areas of interest. The fund is supported by revenues from the casino. It has helped fund, for example, a charter school and an environmental project on the Willamette River.</p> <p>The Tribes have shown their resiliency in the way they have diversified their economy; the Spirit Mountain Casino, for example, being a major economic driver. The diversification has helped the Tribe's resilience.</p> <p>During the recession, there was a significant drop in casino revenues.</p> <p>Members have an interest in gathering plants when needed on BLM land, hunting, and access to places of spiritual significance. Mike felt the BLM has done a good job in meeting those needs and interests.</p> <p>The way the BLM manages its timber resources affects the community. Many tribal members live in timber-dependent communities. The Grand Ronde sells timber from its reservation. The Tribes understand the need for mills, loggers, and competition. The BLM can play a role in maintaining the industry.</p> <p>A healthy industry is important to support the services that are important to tribal members such schools, police, fire, and roads.</p> <p>As Mike talks to people in the timber industry, the importance of having a predictable supply of raw material is very important. In addition, if the mills are too far away the logs lack value; competition is important.</p> <p>Mike said he would send the forest management plan (10-year plan) for the Grand Ronde's forest.</p> <p>Mike did not see a direct correlation between the BLM's resource management and the casino revenues that are driven by broader economic trends.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity and resiliency)?</p>	

Question	Discussion/ Response
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?</p>	<p>There are management issues on the micro level. For example, there is about a mile of boundary sharing on the eastern side of the Grand Ronde reservation, where the tribes share a road with the BLM.</p> <p>The lack of predictability in the timber market and sales has affected tribal members in that timber supports the broader economy. If the broader economy is doing well then the Tribes will benefit too.</p> <p>The ways BLM manages cultural resources and natural resources/habitat affects the community. The BLM could work with the Tribes to find the right balance in protecting these resources, and provide more resource-based jobs to help industry.</p> <p>With respect to hunting there is disappointment over declining opportunities to hunt deer and elk - fewer openings and meadows due to lack of active management, so the hunting areas for those species have declined. But Mike thought this was more of a U.S. Forest Service issue than a BLM issue.</p>

Coquille Indian Tribe

Date: July 14, 2014

Participants:

Brenda Meade, Tribal Chairperson, Coquille Indian Tribe
 George Smith, Executive Director, Coquille Indian Tribe
 Mark Johnston, Deputy Executive Director, Coquille Indian Tribe
 Clive Graham, Principal; ERM
 Jill Bellenger, Associate Consultant; ERM
 Heather Ulrich, District Archaeologist; Bureau of Land Management

Table O-323. Coquille Indian Tribe interview.

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>How do you view your community’s “capacity,” that is your community’s ability to face changes, respond to external and internal stresses, create, and take advantage of opportunities, and meet its needs?</p>	<p>George gave a little background recent history about the Coquille Indian Tribe. The Coquille Indian Tribe was terminated in 1954, but the United States reinstated federal recognition to the Tribe and restored its full sovereignty rights in 1989. Tribal membership is now approximately 1,000 across five counties in southwest Oregon. The 297 number in the Census data only reflects the population on the approximately 6,500 acres in the Census Bureau’s boundary maps – mostly in the North Bend/Coos Bay area.</p> <p>The 1954 termination “cut loose” the membership resulting in more assimilation into local communities compared to reservations such as Warm Springs. This means that the socioeconomic state of the Tribe is</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>closely bound up with local communities; the counties and cities, such as Coos Bay and North Bend. For example, Coquille children attend community schools so when these schools are affected by cutbacks, tribal children and families are equally affected.</p> <p>Southwestern Oregon was historically heavily dependent on timber and fishing. Coos Bay was an export center for the Oregon coast. Since the 1990s, there has been an 80% reduction in timber sales. As a result, Coos County and the Coos Bay area became economically stressed. The recession that began in 2007 was one more blow and the area has not recovered.</p> <p>Brenda added that the Tribe is currently facing the strain of responding to increasing needs of the tribal membership; increased population and healthcare costs. Census data indicate a tribal poverty rate of 23% compared to 15% for the State as a whole.</p> <p>The Coquille Indian Tribe is the second largest employer in Coos County, making it a vital part of the wider economic landscape.</p> <p>In summary, the Tribe has internal capacity and resources but is located in a region of Oregon with macro level economic challenges that strain the Tribe's capacity to meet its needs.</p>
<p>How do you view your community's "resiliency," that is your community's ability to adapt to change over time?</p>	<p>The Tribe has shown its resiliency by its survival, resurgence, and recent population growth. The Tribe has adapted and continues to adapt to economic realities. The Mill Resort and Casino in Coos Bay is an important source of income for the Tribe, but revenues were significantly affected by the recession, and only now are they beginning to climb back to pre-recession numbers. Overall economic recovery in southwest Oregon has been much slower than in the metropolitan parts of the State.</p> <p>The Tribe is engaged in economic development initiatives through the Coquille Economic Development Corporation. These include business ventures in forestry, arts and exhibits, gaming and hospitality, assisted living and memory care, high-speed telecommunications (Optical Rural Community Access Communications) and renewable energy.</p> <p>Because tribal and tribal members' fortunes are closely tied to the local communities, resiliency is also affected by the communities' lack of resiliency. For example, Brenda pointed out that in attempting to address budget constraints, the Coos Bay School District went to a 4-day school week during the 2013-14 school year. This type of action affects tribal members' lives.</p>
<p>How do the ways the BLM manages its resources affect your community (its capacity</p>	<p>The timber industry is a major driver for Coos County and so that the way BLM manages its resources has a great effect on the community.</p>

Question	Discussion/Response
<p>and resiliency)?</p>	<p>The Tribe owns the Coquille Forest, comprised of 14 separate parcels of former BLM timberlands in eastern Coos County, totaling approximately 5,410 acres. The Tribe is legally mandated to manage the forest consistent with BLM’s management practices. This places a financial management burden on the Tribe. Bureau of Indian Affairs funding covers some the need, but the Tribe has to supplement. The Tribe believes that the BLM’s practices are not all in the Tribe’s economic interests. For example, George said that BLM’s practices follow guidelines in the Northwest Forest Plan but that these guidelines go beyond the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and NEPA. As a result, the forests are becoming overgrown and are not being given the opportunity to regenerate.</p> <p>The Tribe is proud of its management practices. The Coquille Forest is Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified.</p> <p>The Tribe is very concerned about habitat, water resources, and water quality – such as for salmon runs. George said that Tribal monitoring has been held up as a national model.</p> <p>Mark said that BLM’s management of recreation resources had little effect on the Tribe. He did note BLM’s role in helping manage the local Dunes National Recreation Area at the mouth of the Umpqua River that attracted visitors and some spinoff visitation to tribal facilities near Coos Bay.</p> <p>Brenda feels that the federal lands have not been managed well; very few jobs are generated. George added that the biggest change in resource management has been the decrease in the timber harvest. Practices have changed from allowing sales, Survey and Manage, then to only allowing thinning – all triggering lawsuits.</p> <p>George feels that BLM’s forest management is driven more by risk aversion to lawsuits than by its obligations to manage for sustained yield. As noted above, he believes this has led the BLM to go over and above its obligations under the ESA and NEPA. A more balanced, science driven approach would increase the Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) which would result in higher timber sales and a stronger local economy; which would help the Tribe. The timber capacity is there; the forest is very productive.</p> <p>Most of the Coquille land is in a trust from the federal government, and the Tribe has been constrained by economic stress from litigations in the timber industry and increasing restrictions and requirements incurred by the BLM and other agencies related to how the Tribe is required to manage its timber. The way the BLM has been writing its management plans goes above and beyond, as George points out, what is required for endangered species protection and NEPA regulations.</p> <p>The Tribe supports federal legislation that would decouple management of the Coquille Forest from BLM management.</p>
<p>Have changes in the BLM’s resource management over time affected your community? In what ways?</p> <p>Are there changes in the ways that the BLM manages its resources that would increase your community’s capacity and resiliency?</p>	

Question	Discussion/Response
	<p>Brenda added that the Tribe is very concerned about fire; she believes that BLM’s management has been “cookie cutter” easy to administer but having negative consequences such as allowing the buildup of material that is fuel for fire.</p> <p>Tribal lands are open to the public. The Tribe would like to work with the BLM to allow it to erect fences and gates to protect access to certain areas.</p>

Issue 6

Would the alternatives result in environmental justice impacts (disproportionally high and adverse effects on minority, low-income, or Tribal populations or communities)?

Minority Populations Meeting Environmental Justice Criteria

Table O-324. Minority populations meeting environmental justice criteria.

Geography	Total Population	All minorities		Hispanic	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oregon	3,836,628	563,921	15%	449,888	12%
Benton County					
Summit CDP	66	33	50%	0	0%
Clackamas County					
Barlow City	302	24	8%	87	29%
Canby City	15,770	1,264	8%	3,735	24%
Happy Valley City	14,050	3,900	28%	697	5%
Johnson City	657	50	8%	244	37%
Coos County					
Glasgow CDP	1,057	232	22%	14	1%
Powers City	890	179	20%	83	9%
Jackson County					
White City CDP	7,392	1,027	14%	2,301	31%
Josephine County					
Merlin CDP	1,484	353	24%	65	4%
Selma CDP	579	56	10%	117	20%
Klamath County					
Bonanza Town	418	51	12%	76	18%
Chiloquin City	766	603	79%	44	6%
Malin City	712	156	22%	555	78%
Merrill City	805	110	14%	416	52%
Lincoln County					
Lincoln Beach CDP	1,982	482	24%	358	18%
Siletz City	1,400	441	32%	42	3%
Linn County					
Crabtree CDP	308	49	16%	66	21%
Waterloo Town	320	35	11%	73	23%
West Scio CDP	163	40	25%	21	13%
Marion County	315,391	61,715	20%	76,429	24%
Brooks CDP	665	173	26%	88	13%
Four Corners CDP	16,472	4,555	28%	6,360	39%
Gervais City	2,475	754	30%	1,700	69%
Hayesville CDP	18,224	6,383	35%	6,891	38%
Hubbard City	3,154	920	29%	1,221	39%
Keizer City	36,402	4,673	13%	7,015	19%
Labish Village CDP	195	113	58%	128	66%
Mount Angel City	3,347	603	18%	953	28%

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Geography	Total Population	All minorities		Hispanic	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salem City (1)	154,835	28,403	18%	30,565	20%
St. Paul City	310	31	10%	73	24%
Stayton City	7,637	1,234	16%	1,535	20%
Woodburn City	23,879	9,067	38%	13,444	56%
Multnomah County	737,110	158,601	22%	79,791	11%
Fairview City	8,884	1,807	20%	1,268	14%
Gresham City	105,612	20,891	20%	21,074	20%
Maywood Park City	1,008	226	22%	4	0%
Portland City	585,888	131,729	22%	54,420	9%
Wood Village City	3,870	644	17%	1,160	30%
Polk County					
Independence City	8,535	1,724	20%	3,271	38%
Tillamook County					
Bayside Gardens CDP	804	156	19%	0	0%
Washington County	531,818	122,803	23%	83,085	16%
Aloha CDP	50,710	15,057	30%	10,664	21%
Beaverton City	90,254	25,072	28%	14,310	16%
Bethany CDP	20,505	7,914	39%	960	5%
Bull Mountain CDP	8,990	1,847	21%	224	2%
Cedar Hills CDP	9,273	1,919	21%	1,205	13%
Cedar Mill CDP (1)	15,118	2,919	19%	529	3%
Cornelius City	11,867	4,039	34%	5,916	50%
Forest Grove City	21,245	3,609	17%	5,338	25%
Hillsboro City	91,998	26,243	29%	22,885	25%
Oak Hills CDP	11,005	3,065	28%	418	4%
Rockcreek CDP	9,488	1,888	20%	572	6%
Tualatin City (1)	26,106	3,814	15%	4,852	19%
Yamhill County					
Dayton City	2,537	820	32%	1,021	40%
Grand Ronde CDP (1)	1,451	677	47%	115	8%
Lafayette City	3,709	445	12%	904	24%
McMinnville City	32,092	5,672	18%	6,324	20%
Sheridan City	6,086	966	16%	974	16%
Tribes					
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	24	12	50%	0	0%
Coquille Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR (2)	297	166	56%	15	5%
Grand Ronde Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	473	381	81%	7	1%
Klamath Reservation, OR	17	11	65%	0	0%
Siletz Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	476	420	88%	19	4%
Warm Springs Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	3,960	3,657	92%	372	9%

Notes: Geographies meeting the 50 percent criterion shown in gray with black border. Geographies meeting the meaningfully greater criterion shown in gray.

(1) Where a city or Census Designated Place (CDP) spans more than one county, the BLM assigned it to the county with largest share of population.

(2) Shows 2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Data since 2012 data not available

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (July 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (July 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (July 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2010 Census Restricting Data, Table DP05; American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (July 2014).

U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables DP03, DP04, DP05, S1901 and S1701; American FactFinder; <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; (July 2014).

Low-Income Populations Meeting Environmental Justice Criteria

Table O-325. Low income populations meeting environmental justice criteria.

Geography	Type	Total Population		Poverty Population (Shaded Cells are ≥ 25% of State Percentage)		Total Households	Median Household Income	Low-Income Households (Shaded Cells are ≥ 25% of State Percentage)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent
Oregon		3,836,628		584,059	15%	1,512,718	\$50,036	366,078	24%
Benton County	County	85,501		17,418	20%	33,502	\$48,635	9,716	29%
Alpine CDP	CDP	114		37	32%	45	\$19,750	24	53%
Alicea CDP	CDP	126		22	17%	52	\$33,654	20	39%
Corvallis City	City	54,341		14,355	26%	21,391	\$37,793	7,765	36%
Monroe City	City	635		73	11%	243	\$36,328	78	32%
Clackamas County	County	377,206		36,265	10%	145,004	\$63,951	24,506	17%
Estacada City	City	377,206		674	25%	1,071	\$39,844	380	36%
Government Camp CDP	CDP	131		4	3%	64	\$250,000	29	45%
Johnson City	City	657		176	27%	295	\$33,456	120	41%
Clatsop County	County	37,068		5,725	15%	15,757	\$44,330	4,286	27%
Astoria City	City	9,510		1,896	20%	4,171	\$40,603	1,360	33%
Cannon Beach City	City	1,373		344	25%	650	\$39,559	222	34%
Warrenton City	City	4,991		811	16%	2,047	\$35,325	643	31%
Westport CDP	CDP	483		56	12%	227	\$26,435	98	43%
Columbia County	County	49,317		6,797	14%	19,060	\$55,358	4,289	23%
Clatskanie City	City	1,788		391	22%	723	\$35,875	257	36%
Deer Island CDP	CDP	269		57	21%	140	\$48,182	53	38%
Prescott City	City	34		5	15%	19	\$23,750	12	63%
Coos County	County	62,937		10,661	17%	26,567	\$37,853	8,581	32%
Bandon City	City	3,053		443	15%	1,684	\$34,279	635	38%
Barview CDP	CDP	1,832		803	44%	752	\$20,133	456	61%
Bunker Hill CDP	CDP	1,892		396	21%	573	\$21,305	319	56%
Coos Bay City	City	15,938		2,899	18%	6,659	\$38,820	2,224	33%
Lakeside City	City	1,444		230	16%	675	\$36,779	213	32%
Myrtle Point City	City	2,496		635	25%	1,007	\$29,702	391	39%
Powers City	City	890		192	22%	313	\$28,750	146	47%
Curry County	County	22,344		3,048	14%	10,320	\$38,401	3,488	34%
Gold Beach City	City	2,563		370	14%	1,029	\$50,958	330	32%
Harbor CDP	CDP	2,098		384	18%	1,251	\$26,629	589	47%
Langlois CDP	CDP	218		76	35%	92	\$33,906	28	31%
Nesika Beach CDP	CDP	352		40	11%	200	\$26,813	71	36%
Port Orford City	City	1,198		328	27%	568	\$30,667	238	42%
Douglas County	County	107,391		18,777	17%	43,678	\$40,096	12,667	29%
Gardiner CDP	CDP	94		25	27%	45	\$85,625	9	20%
Glendale City	City	854		243	28%	323	\$34,226	111	34%

Clide CDP	CDP	1,867	466	25%	698	\$49,940	161	23%
Lookingglass CDP	CPD	1,227	371	30%	424	\$41,802	126	30%
Melrose CDP	CDP	743	62	8%	323	\$50,938	98	30%
Myrtle Creek City	City	3,446	805	23%	1,388	\$37,650	557	40%
Reedsport City	City	4,165	903	22%	1,864	\$28,293	805	43%
Riddle City	City	921	209	23%	409	\$39,034	140	34%
Roseburg City	City	21,542	3,892	18%	9,454	\$39,621	3,101	33%
Roseburg North CDP	CDP	6,493	1,462	23%	2,700	\$30,951	948	35%
Tri-City CDP	CDP	3,866	829	21%	1,317	\$43,220	302	23%
Winchester Bay CDP	CDP	243	19	8%	104	\$55,652	46	44%
Winston City	City	5,352	1,584	30%	1,809	\$31,627	662	37%
Yoncalla City	City	1,145	310	27%	486	\$32,813	189	39%
Jackson County	County	203,613	33,346	16%	83,370	\$43,664	23,093	28%
Butte Falls Town	Town	516	129	25%	179	\$39,267	50	28%
Foots Creek CDP	CDP	861	105	12%	392	\$37,917	153	39%
Gold Hill City	City	1,087	208	19%	470	\$37,375	146	31%
Phoenix City	City	4,550	765	17%	2,126	\$31,267	746	35%
Shady Cove City	City	2,893	502	17%	1,348	\$35,695	506	38%
Talent City	City	6,086	1,156	19%	2,797	\$32,961	1,108	40%
Trail CDP	CDP	203	26	13%	124	\$28,125	44	36%
White City CDP	CDP	7,392	1,584	21%	2,338	\$42,163	592	25%
Wimer CDP	CDP	708	149	21%	313	\$18,375	173	55%
Josephine County	County	82,636	16,301	20%	34,373	\$36,699	11,446	33%
Cave Function City	City	1,817	613	34%	740	\$22,016	433	59%
Fruitdale CDP	CDP	900	229	25%	348	\$39,231	120	35%
Grants Pass City	City	34,454	6,962	20%	14,545	\$32,991	5,353	37%
Kerby CDP	CDP	397	219	55%	189	\$18,250	145	77%
O'Brien CDP	CDP	143	38	27%	106	\$25,987	38	36%
Selma CDP	CDP	579	300	52%	214	\$23,438	117	55%
Takilma CDP	CDP	175	11	6%	99	\$13,264	74	75%
Williams CDP	CDP	1,195	372	31%	492	\$37,264	143	29%
Klamath County	County	66,350	12,143	18%	27,747	\$41,066	8,740	32%
Bonanza Town	Town	418	90	22%	149	\$35,179	51	34%
Chiloquin City	City	766	259	34%	281	\$34,141	90	32%
Klamath Falls City	City	20,943	5,131	24%	9,054	\$31,971	3,685	41%
Malin City	City	712	205	29%	207	\$33,594	86	42%
Merrill City	City	805	116	14%	294	\$37,500	99	34%
Lane County	County	351,794	64,705	18%	145,474	\$42,628	42,478	29%
Cottage Grove City	City	9,671	1,833	19%	3,876	\$35,158	1,430	37%
Eugene City	City	156,222	34,671	22%	65,907	\$41,525	20,958	32%
Florence City	City	8,412	995	12%	4,438	\$35,000	1,611	36%
Junction City	City	5,445	1,239	23%	2,049	\$35,067	770	38%
Oakridge City	City	3,211	667	21%	1,514	\$41,284	527	35%

Appendix O – Socioeconomics

Springfield City	City	59,347	12,143	20%	23,972	\$38,315	7,455	31%
Lincoln County	County	45,992	7,262	16%	21,039	\$41,996	6,480	31%
Lincoln City	City	7,926	1,616	20%	3,932	\$29,686	1,687	43%
Newport City	City	9,989	1,815	18%	4,455	\$47,270	1,417	32%
Siletz City	City	1,400	310	22%	495	\$37,188	159	32%
Waldport City	City	1,818	263	14%	924	\$35,889	398	43%
Linn County	County	116,871	19,237	16%	44,566	\$47,129	11,364	26%
Cascadia CDP	CDP	20	15	75%	17	\$6,417	15	88%
Crabtree CDP	CDP	308	33	11%	151	\$72,526	50	33%
Halsey City	City	1,015	206	20%	295	\$50,804	47	16%
Lacomb CDP	CDP	345	40	12%	129	\$51,193	43	33%
Mill City (1)	City	1,625	393	24%	569	\$40,313	177	31%
Shedd CDP	CDP	607	236	39%	183	\$61,599	17	9%
Sweet Home City	City	8,938	1,930	22%	3,645	\$36,205	1,185	33%
Waterloo Town	Town	320	78	24%	88	\$48,750	24	27%
West Seio CDP	CDP	163	52	32%	111	\$16,845	61	55%
Marion County	County	315,391	55,223	18%	113,227	\$46,654	27,514	24%
Brooks CDP	CDP	665	160	24%	175	\$11,161	95	54%
Four Corners CDP	CDP	16,472	3,754	23%	5,467	\$45,372	1,438	26%
Gates City	City	675	161	24%	271	\$39,750	91	34%
Gervais City	City	2,475	685	28%	629	\$45,063	140	22%
Hayesville CDP	CDP	18,224	4,671	26%	6,437	\$39,587	1,944	30%
Labish Village CDP	CDP	195	44	23%	70	\$34,015	15	21%
Mehama CDP	CDP	238	56	24%	86	\$56,406	22	26%
Woodburn City	City	23,879	5,362	22%	7,517	\$41,818	2,195	29%
Multnomah County	County	737,110	123,434	17%	303,654	\$51,582	74,699	25%
Wood Village City	City	3,870	1,211	31%	1,281	\$42,917	369	29%
Polk County	County	75,448	10,788	14%	27,973	\$52,365	6,658	24%
Falls City	City	1,089	251	23%	383	\$36,083	148	39%
Independence City	City	8,535	2,244	26%	2,848	\$40,719	946	33%
Monmouth City	City	9,549	2,167	23%	3,358	\$29,697	1,461	44%
Tillamook County	County	25,254	4,197	17%	10,843	\$41,869	3,123	29%
Bayside Gardens CDP	CDP	804	182	23%	365	\$37,566	110	30%
Beaver CDP	CDP	189	6	3%	84	\$45,750	39	46%
Cape Meares CDP	CDP	74	21	28%	45	\$85,417	21	47%
Cloverdale CDP	CDP	337	124	37%	106	\$41,429	11	10%
Garibaldi City	City	736	150	20%	353	\$38,750	118	33%
Idaville CDP	CDP	395	79	20%	153	\$23,444	107	70%
Neahkahnie CDP	CDP	115	41	36%	79	\$9,659	41	52%
Neskowin CDP	CDP	91	1	1%	61	\$32,566	30	49%
Pacific City CDP	CDP	1,078	250	23%	408	\$31,348	106	26%
Rockaway Beach City	City	1,082	154	14%	555	\$36,318	190	34%
Tillamook City	City	4,934	1,473	30%	2,100	\$31,832	848	40%

Wheeler City	City	280	25	9%	139	\$30,893	44	32%
Washington County	County	531,818	57,466	11%	200,160	\$64,375	31,825	16%
King City	City	3,138	293	9%	1,967	\$36,446	661	34%
Yamhill County	County	99,119	13,068	13%	33,920	\$53,950	7,089	21%
Amity City	City	1,636	302	18%	557	\$48,750	174	31%
Fort Hill CDP (1)	CDP	110	17	15%	97	\$21,514	84	87%
Grand Ronde CDP (1)	CDP	1,451	257	18%	573	\$35,240	225	39%
Willamina City (1)	City	1,685	319	19%	633	\$34,844	201	32%
<i>Tribes</i>								
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	Tribes	24	6	25%	15	\$15,938	10	67%
Coquille Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR (2)	Tribes	297	67	23%	102	\$28,750	49	48%
Cow Creek Reservation, OR (2)	Tribes	21	-	0%	9	\$22,250	5	56%
Grand Ronde Community and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	Tribes	473	130	27%	185	\$24,861	95	51%
Klamath Reservation, OR	Tribes	17	9	53%	14	\$6,944	12	86%
Warm Springs Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, OR	Tribes	3,960	1,069	27%	1037	\$47,526	209	20%

Notes:

- (1) Where a city or Census Designated Place (CDP) spans more than one county, the BLM assigned it to the county with largest share of population.
- (2) Shows 2009 American Community Survey 5-Year data since 2012 data not available.

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