

# Effects of the Northwest Forest Plan on Local Communities



L. Buttolph, S. Charnley, C. Dillingham, E. Donoghue, W. Kay, R. McLain, C. Moseley, C. Stuart, and L. Tobe

# Data Sources

## 1) Interviews

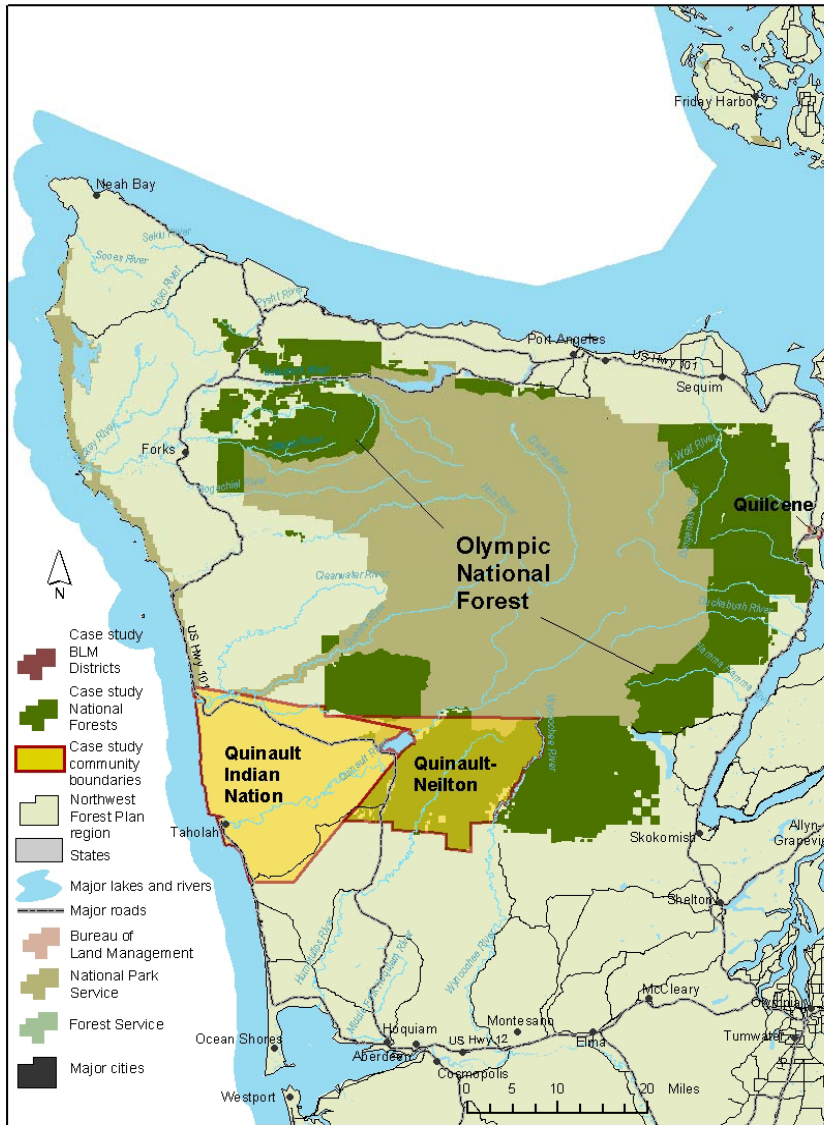
78 FS and BLM employees

227 community members

12 communities

2) Census data: 1990 and 2000

3) Planning documents and statistics

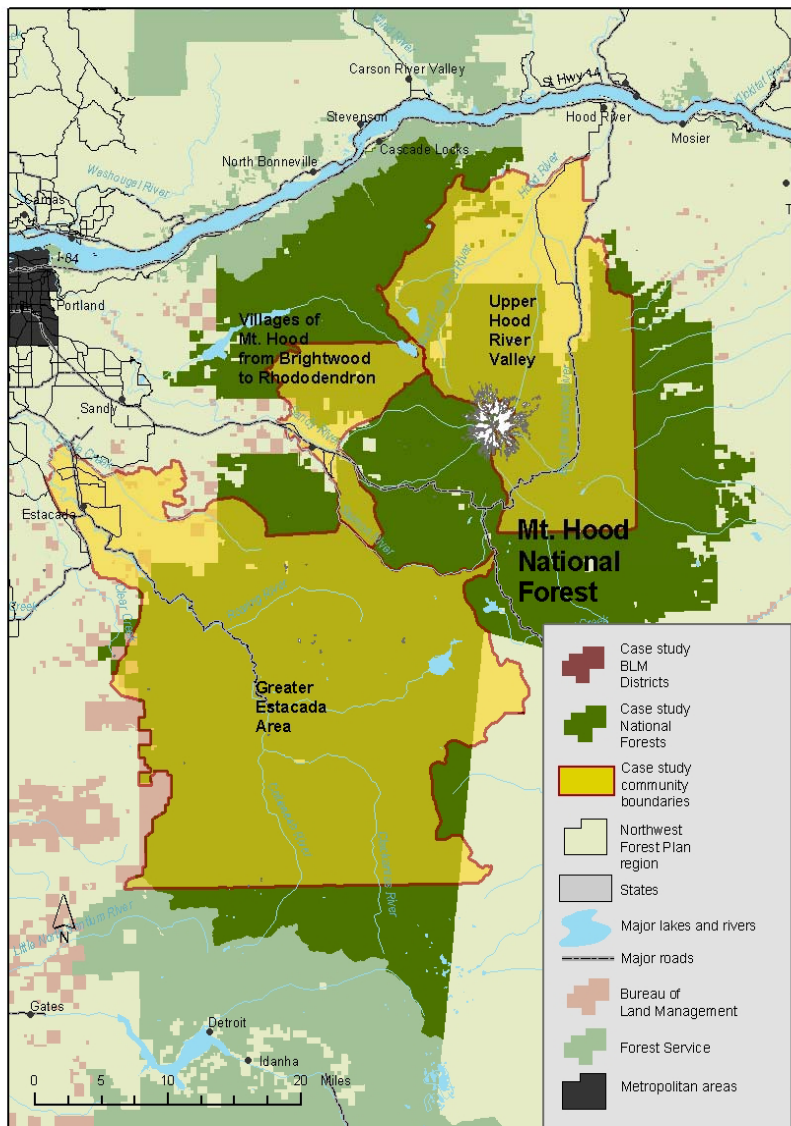


**Olympic NF**  
**Quilcene pop. 375**  
**Lake Quinault**  
**pop. 622**  
**Quinault Indian**  
**Nation**  
**pop. 1,471**

Olympic NF	1980s	2003
Quilcene (-)	<b>timber</b> <i>shellfish</i> <i>services</i>	retirement bedroom community shellfish
Lake Quinault (-)	<b>timber</b> <b>(shakes)</b> <i>rec-</i> <i>tourism</i>	rec-tourism <i>timber</i> <i>special forest</i> <i>products</i>
Quinault Indian Nation (-)	<b>timber</b> <b>(shakes)</b> fishing	<b>timber</b> fishing tribal administration tribal businesses

# ONF Communities

- Limited alternatives for employment
- Limited physical infrastructure
- Decline in ONF employment and budget:
  - ✓ 267 to 115 FTE
  - ✓ 2 of 4 ranger districts closed
  - ✓ 28% drop in contract spending
  - ✓ 110 to 51 contractors
- LQ and Q: Limited access to NEAI funds



**Mt Hood NF**

**Greater Estacada  
pop. 9,315**

**Upper Hood River  
Valley – pop. 4,288**

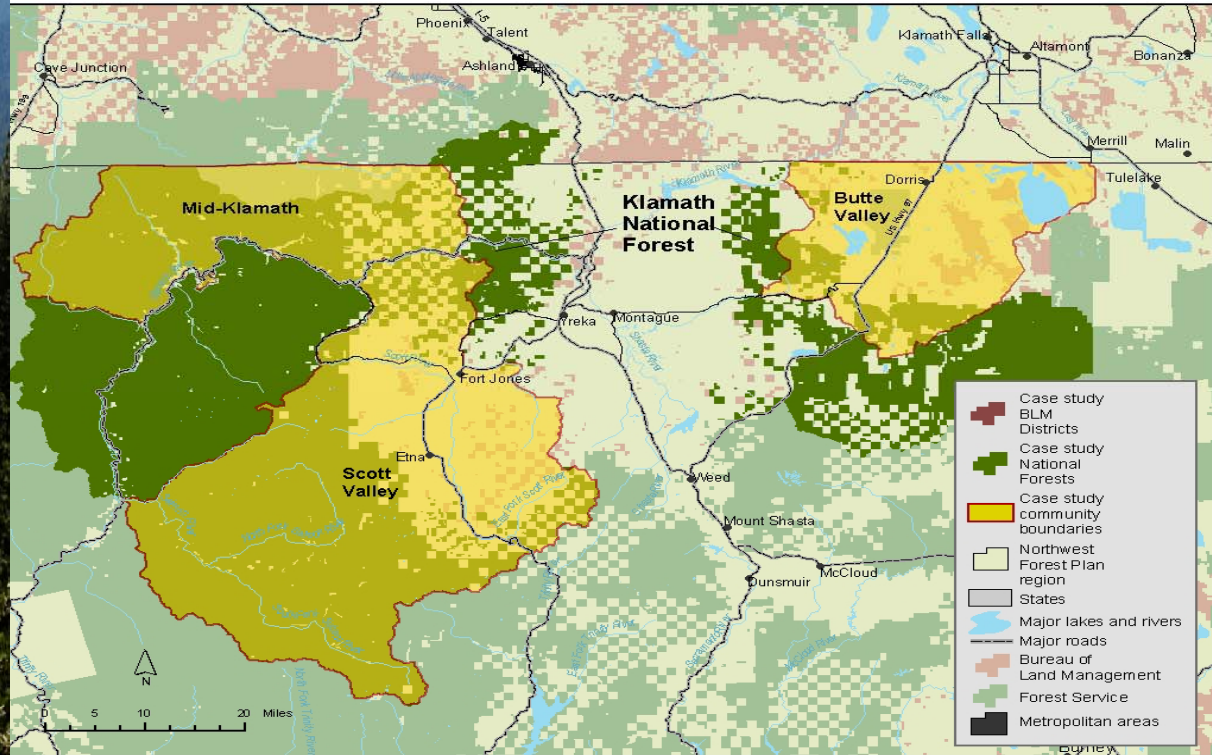
**Mount Hood Villages  
– pop. 3,670**

Mt Hood NF	1980s	2003
<b>Estacada (+)</b>	<b>timber</b> ag (fruit/Xmas trees/nurseries) <i>rec-tourism</i>	agriculture (Xmas trees and nurseries) bedroom <i>timber / rec-tourism</i>
<b>Upper Hood River Valley (+)</b>	agriculture (fruit) <b>timber</b>	agriculture rec-tourism retirement/bedroom small businesses
<b>Villages of Mt Hood (+)</b>	second homes rec-tourism corridor <i>timber</i>	retirement/bedroom / second homes rec-tourism corridor

# Mt Hood Communities

- Estacada affected most
- Substantial declines in MHNF employment and contracting:
  - ✓ 662 FTE in 1993; 274 FTE in 2003
  - ✓ 2 of 6 ranger districts closed
  - ✓ 15% decline in contract spending
  - ✓ Contractors declined from 178 to 109
- Limited ability to access NEAI funds





# Klamath National Forest

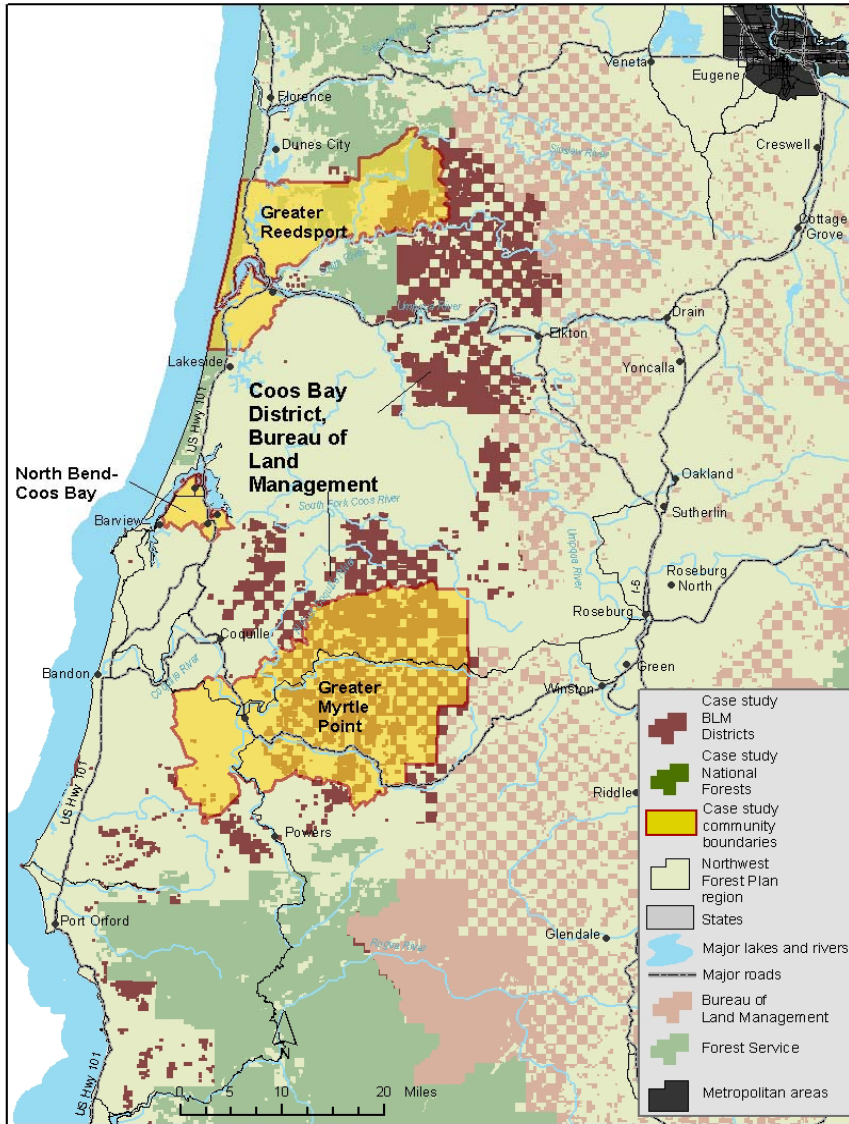
Mid-Klamath – pop. 1,660    Scott Valley – pop. 5,126

Butte Valley – pop. 1,883

Klamath NF	1980s	2003
<b>Mid-Klamath</b> (-)	<b>timber</b>	tribal admin/services <i>rec-tourism</i> <i>retirement</i>
<b>Scott Valley</b> (=)	ranching agriculture <b>timber</b>	ranching/agriculture retirement/bedroom services corridor
<b>Butte Valley</b> (=)	ag/ranching <b>timber</b> corridor	agriculture corridor

# Klamath NF Communities

- Mid-Klamath most limited alternatives
- Concerns about increased risk of fire
- Impacts on cost of ranching
- Decline in KNF employment and budgets:
  - ✓ 636 to 441 FTE
  - ✓ 78% drop in contract spending
  - ✓ 101 to 58 contractors
- NEAI grants key; limited follow-through



# Coos Bay District

Greater Coos Bay  
pop. 28,596

Greater Myrtle Point  
pop. 4,927

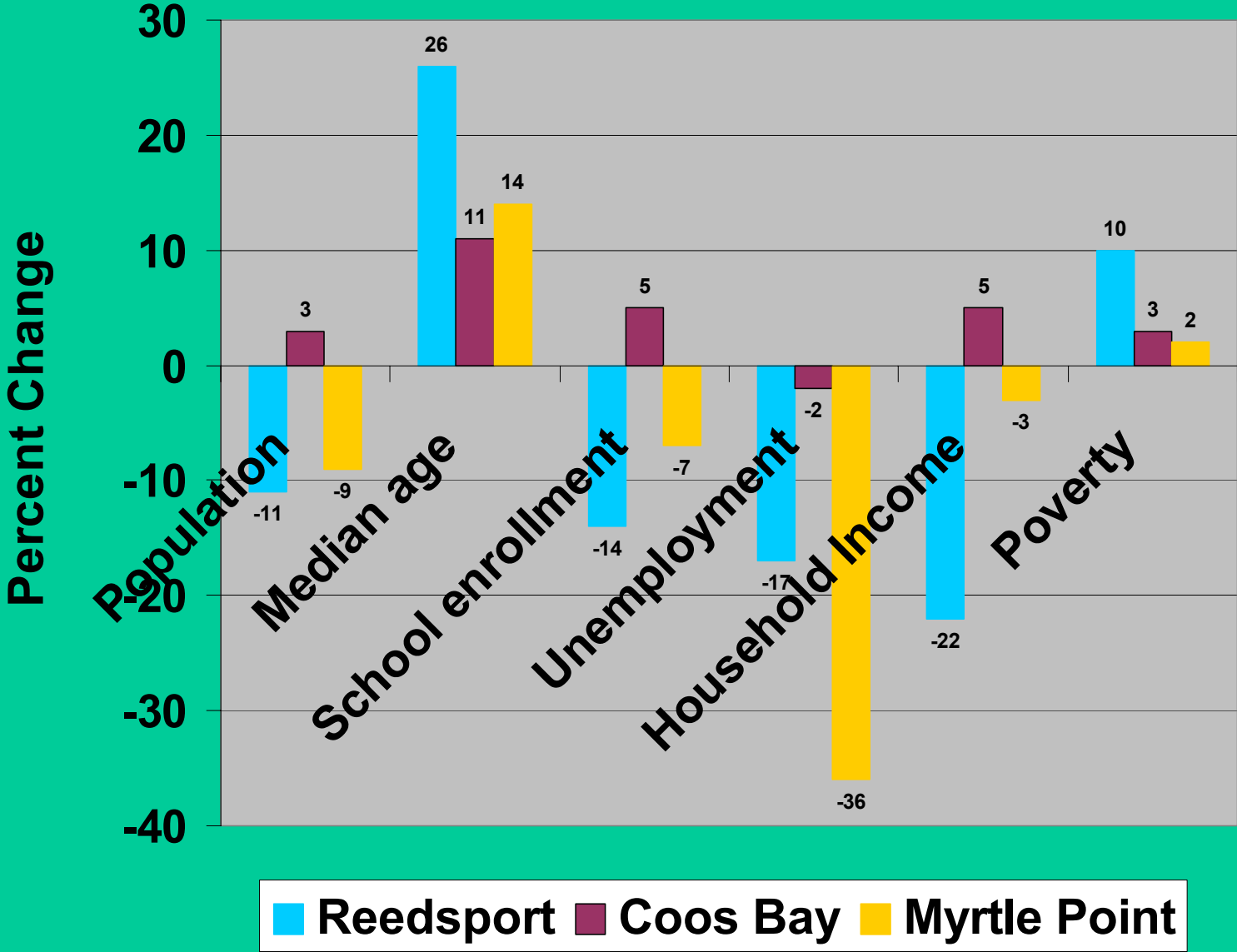
Reedsport  
pop. 5,545

Coos Bay District	1980s	2003
<p>Greater Coos Bay (+)</p>	<p>service center  <b>timber</b>  shipping (wood products)  commercial fishing</p>	<p>service center  retirement  <i>timber</i>  <i>rec-tourism</i>  <i>commercial/sport fishing</i></p>
<p>Greater Myrtle Point (-)</p>	<p><b>timber</b>  <i>agriculture</i></p>	<p>agriculture  retirement/bedroom  <i>timber</i></p>
<p>Greater Reedsport (-)</p>	<p><b>timber</b>  commercial fishing</p>	<p>retirement  <i>rec-tourism (sport fishing)</i></p>

# Coos Bay District Communities

- Decrease in salvage wood affected small locally operated mills
- BLM employment and budget relatively stable
  - ✓ 206 to 175 FTE
  - ✓ 56% decline in contract spending
  - ✓ Contractors increased from 28 to 42
  - ✓ Watershed restoration (JITW)
  - ✓ Nature-based tourism infrastructure
- Communities able to access NEAI funds

# Changes in Coos Bay Communities





## Changes on the Ground





# **Wood Products Industry - Coos Bay**

**Firms with large timber holdings did well**



**Firms with no timber holdings did poorly**

**Salvage wood firms did poorly**

**Small woodlot owners initially benefited; then did less well**

# **Adaptive Strategies**

**Out-migration**

**Shift into other sectors (agriculture, services, construction)**

**Commuting**

**Infrastructure investments**

**Tribal enterprises and social services**

**Nature-based tourism**

**Natural disaster funding**



# A Region in Transition

