



**US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Carson City District**

Resource Management Plan Revision and
Environmental Impact Statement



SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT

JANUARY 2013

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ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

Full Phrase

AUM	animal unit month
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
CCD	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District, Nevada
decision area	lands within the planning area that are administered by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management and are the subject of the Carson City RMP
EIS	environmental impact statement
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PILT	payment in lieu of taxes
planning area	all lands, regardless of ownership, within the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Carson City District
public lands	lands administered by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System, a BLM recreation database. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
RMP	resource management plan
SRP	special recreation permit
study area	all lands, regardless of ownership, within the eight counties in Nevada (Washoe, Storey, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Mineral, and Nye) and three in California (Alpine, Plumas, and Lassen) that primarily comprise the planning area
US	United States

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States (US) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Carson City District (CCD) is preparing a comprehensive resource management plan (RMP) and associated environmental impact statement (EIS) to guide management of BLM-administered land (including surface lands and federal minerals) within the district. The RMP/EIS will be prepared as a dynamic and flexible plan to allow management to reflect the changing needs of the planning area to replace the Carson City Field Office Consolidated Resource Management Plan (2001) and subsequent amendments (BLM 2001, 2007).

The CCD is responsible for the management and stewardship of approximately 4.8 million surface acres of BLM-administered land as well as federal mineral estate within the planning area in Nevada and California. This report has been prepared to support the RMP process.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Compile and document the socioeconomic conditions of the planning area, which encompasses portions of 11 counties in Nevada and California: Washoe, Storey, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Mineral, and Nye counties within Nevada; and Alpine, Plumas, and Lassen counties within California;
- Summarize the results of socioeconomic workshops held by the BLM in local communities in June 2012;
- Assess the relationship between the management of BLM-administered lands and local communities at both the local and District Office levels;
- Document input from communities on how management could be revised; and

- Outline methods to be used in the RMP process for assessing potential impacts on social and economic conditions.

BACKGROUND OF SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN THE PLANNING AREA

Analysis of social and economic conditions and their relation to public lands is required as a component of the RMP-revision process as defined in Appendix D of BLM Handbook H-1601-1, Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005). Social and economic input was solicited during the public scoping period for the RMP. In June 2012, the BLM hosted two meetings focused exclusively on the socioeconomic conditions of the planning area; these workshops are described below.

SUMMARY OF SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS

On June 27th and 28th, 2012, the CCD hosted two economic strategy workshops in Carson City and Fallon, Nevada, respectively. In total, 28 local government representatives attended the workshops. The purpose of these workshops was to obtain input on how local populations interact with public lands. The BLM intends to complete a collaborative, community-based RMP that reflects careful consideration of the local and regional factors unique to the CCD RMP planning area. To this end, these workshops provided an opportunity for stakeholders from local communities to participate in the planning process. Attendees discussed economic trends in the region and developed visions for the economic future of their communities. The attendees also discussed how BLM management of public lands is tied to the economy in local communities and in the region as a whole. For the meeting in Carson City, Nevada, which represented the Sierra Front Field Office, tourism and recreation were identified as important current and future community values. For the meetings in Fallon, Nevada, representing the Stillwater Field Office, energy development, agriculture, military uses, and mining were identified as important current and future economic sectors.

Public involvement is an integral and important part of land use planning. Opportunities for public involvement and comments are provided throughout the planning process. The BLM uses the information from public and other sources to determine current resource conditions, changes needed in managing these resources, and desired conditions for public lands the CCD manages.

PLANNING AREA SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

The planning area for the CCD RMP consists of approximately 8.9 million acres of land, including 4.8 million acres of public land administered by the BLM. The planning area also encompasses lands managed by other federal, state, and private agencies as well as Indian reservations within 11 counties (Washoe, Storey, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Mineral, and Nye within Nevada; and Alpine, Plumas, and Lassen within California).

This socioeconomic report will provide a detailed analysis of the counties comprising the planning area and provide feedback from workshops. This report will highlight resource concerns, provide insights and feedback from the two socioeconomic workshops, and be integrated into the RMP. Primary resource concerns include BLM-administered lands and their relationship to recreation, tourism, and renewable energy development as well as the mining and livestock grazing industries. Workshop feedback has revealed that the public would like to maintain consistent collaboration with the BLM on land and resource management decisions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS FOR LAND USE PLANNING

Key economic and social indicators have been identified based on a review of literature and input received during the public scoping process and economic strategy workshops in June 2012. These indicators are provided as a basis for assessment in the RMP process.

Important general social and economic indicators for local communities include population trends, demographics, employment by job sector, personal income, and ethnic and racial makeup of the area. Indicators specific to public lands include extent of recreational use (including hunting and fishing, bird watching, visitor days, and motorized and nonmotorized recreational use), livestock grazing as measured in animal unit months (AUMs), and energy development and production (particularly for alternative energy development, including geothermal production and the extraction of minerals). Rights-of-way and other land use management, including land disposal, are also important to examine.

In addition to the indicators listed above, social and economic impacts on key groups with a vested interest in local public land management are important. Results from the economic analysis will be applied in measuring the social impacts to determine impacts of different planning alternatives on groups. Important groups that have been identified in the planning area include:

- Recreational users
- Renewable energy leaseholders
- Ranchers and livestock grazing lessees and permittees
- Private landowners
- Minerals leaseholders
- Right-of-way holders
- Individuals and groups who prioritize resource protection

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The United States (US) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Carson City District (CCD) is preparing a comprehensive resource management plan (RMP) and associated environmental impact statement (EIS) to guide management of BLM-administered land (including surface lands and federal minerals) within the district. The RMP/EIS will be prepared as a dynamic and flexible plan to allow management to reflect the changing needs of the planning area to replace the Carson City Field Office Consolidated Resource Management Plan (2001) and subsequent amendments (BLM 2001).

The CCD is responsible for the management and stewardship of approximately 4.8 million surface acres of BLM-administered land as well as federal mineral estate within the planning area in Nevada and California. As part of the RMP process, the BLM is engaging local communities to better understand the relationship between public land management and socioeconomic conditions. Also, as part of the process, the BLM will analyze the impacts on the human environment, including social and economic conditions. This report has been prepared to support the RMP process and builds upon other outreach efforts, including public scoping.

The objectives of this report are to do the following:

- Compile and document the socioeconomic conditions of the planning area, which primarily encompasses two states and 11 counties (Washoe, Storey, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Mineral, and Nye counties within Nevada; and Alpine, Plumas, and Lassen counties within California);
- Summarize the results of socioeconomic workshops the BLM held with local communities in June 2012 (see **Chapter 4**, Economic Strategy Workshops).

- Assess the relationship between the management of BLM-administered lands and local communities on both a District-wide scale and local level;
- Document input from communities on how management could be revised; and
- Outline methods to be used in the RMP process for assessing potential impacts on social and economic conditions.

The information presented herein has been researched and validated through a variety of sources, including literature review of published and unpublished documents; review of data from the BLM, partners, other state and federal agencies and local county governments; statistical data sources; and responses received through the public scoping process and during economic workshops held in the planning area in June 2012. This report was prepared pursuant to Appendix D of the BLM Handbook H-1601-01, Land Use Planning Handbook (BLM 2005).

I.1 SOCIOECONOMIC STUDY AREA OVERVIEW

The CCD is responsible for the management and stewardship of approximately 4.8 million surface acres of BLM-administered land within the CCD RMP planning area in portions of 11 counties in Nevada and California (Washoe, Storey, Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Churchill, Mineral, and Nye counties within Nevada; and Alpine, Plumas, and Lassen counties within California).

The CCD is comprised of two field offices. The Sierra Front Field Office comprises the small portions of the California counties that are within the district as well as Carson City, Washoe, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey counties in Nevada. This field office contains the majority of the population in the planning area and has fewer acres of public lands. The Stillwater Field Office in the eastern portion of the CCD comprises Churchill and Mineral counties and a portion of Nye County. In this field office, population density is lower, and public lands represent a larger portion of total acres in the county.

BLM-administered lands and management have an important presence in the area. While the acreage and influence of the CCD RMP planning area are discussed in this report, the planning area only covers portions of some of the counties examined. Of the counties in Nevada, Lyon County and Churchill County have small portions outside of the planning area (1 percent and 14 percent respectively). Only 34 percent of the land within Washoe County lies within the planning area. Nye County has 1 percent of its land within the planning area. For the 3 California counties, less than 10 percent of the land in each county is within the planning area (Lassen, Alpine, and Plumas).

In addition to BLM-administered lands, other federal, state, and private lands are present in the planning area (**Figure I-1**, Carson City District Office RMP Planning Area). An overall breakdown of land status of the planning area is shown in **Table I-1**, Land Status in the CCD RMP Planning Area. The acres of public lands in each county are shown in **Table I-2**, Land Status for Lands within the CCD RMP Planning Area by County.

The 4.8 million acres of BLM-administered land in the planning area includes a diverse range of natural landscapes and unique social and economic conditions, ranging from wildland-urban interface, grazing lands, and mining towns to rural communities and large expanses of federally managed land. The varied topography, geology, soils, flora, and fauna in the RMP planning area are typical of the high desert. Opportunities for recreation abound, with an emphasis on off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in many areas of the district. Opportunities for fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, and camping are also available.

Table I-1
Land Status in the CCD RMP Planning Area

Surface Ownership	Approximate Acres (in planning area)
Nevada	
BLM	4,760,400
Private	1,517,250
US Forest Service	864,780
Bureau of Indian Affairs	654,080
Department of Defense	341,840
Bureau of Reclamation	313,010
Water ¹	252,790
US Fish and Wildlife Service	100,160
Nevada State Parks	24,380
Nevada Regional Parks	15,960
California	
BLM	45,460
US Forest Service	4,700
Unclassified ²	43,790
California Department of Fish and Game	2,330
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,940,940</i>

Source: BLM 2012a

¹Water represents lakes and ponds

²Includes Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Defense, regional park, and private lands, which are not broken out individually for California regions

Table I-2
Land Status for Lands within the CCD RMP Study Area

Location	BLM	USFS	Private	BOR	BIA	DOD	USFWS	NV State Parks	NV Regional Parks	Water ¹	CADFG	Unclassified ²	Total
Nevada													
Carson City	41,270	14,690	32,970	0	320	0	0	1,350	2,300	7,730			100,630
Churchill County	1,811,450	0	273,060	284,410	52,400	221,930	100,160	2,900	0	11,880			2,758,190
Douglas County	162,460	83,800	206,540	0	3,050	0	0	30	790	16,230			472,900
Lyon County	569,450	276,240	335,600	27,390	50,780	0	0	17,140	0	0			1,276,600
Mineral County	1,581,050	380,820	79,970	0	224,150	118,540	0	260	0	57,300			2,442,090
Nye County	189,080	510	3,100	0	0	1,370	0	0	0	0			194,060
Storey County	15,170	0	152,760	500	400	0	0	0	0	0			168,830
Washoe County	390,470	108,720	433,250	710	322,980	0	0	2,700	12,870	159,660			1,431,360
													0
													0
California													
Alpine County	18,230	4,580									1,900	15,420	40,130
Lassen County	26,520	120									430	26,700	53,770
Plumas County	710	0									0	1,670	2,380
Study Area	4,805,860	869,480	1,517,250	313,010	654,080	341,840	100,160	24,380	15,960	252,800	2,330	43,790	8,940,940

Source: BLM 2012a

USFS – US Forest Service; BOR – Bureau of Reclamation; BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs; DOD – Department of Defense; USFWS – US Fish and Wildlife Service; CADFG – California Department of Fish and Game

¹Water represents lakes and ponds²Includes Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Defense, regional park, and private lands, which are not broken out individually for California regions

Carson City District Planning Area



The planning area encompasses approximately nine 9 million acres of federal, state, and private lands in eleven counties.

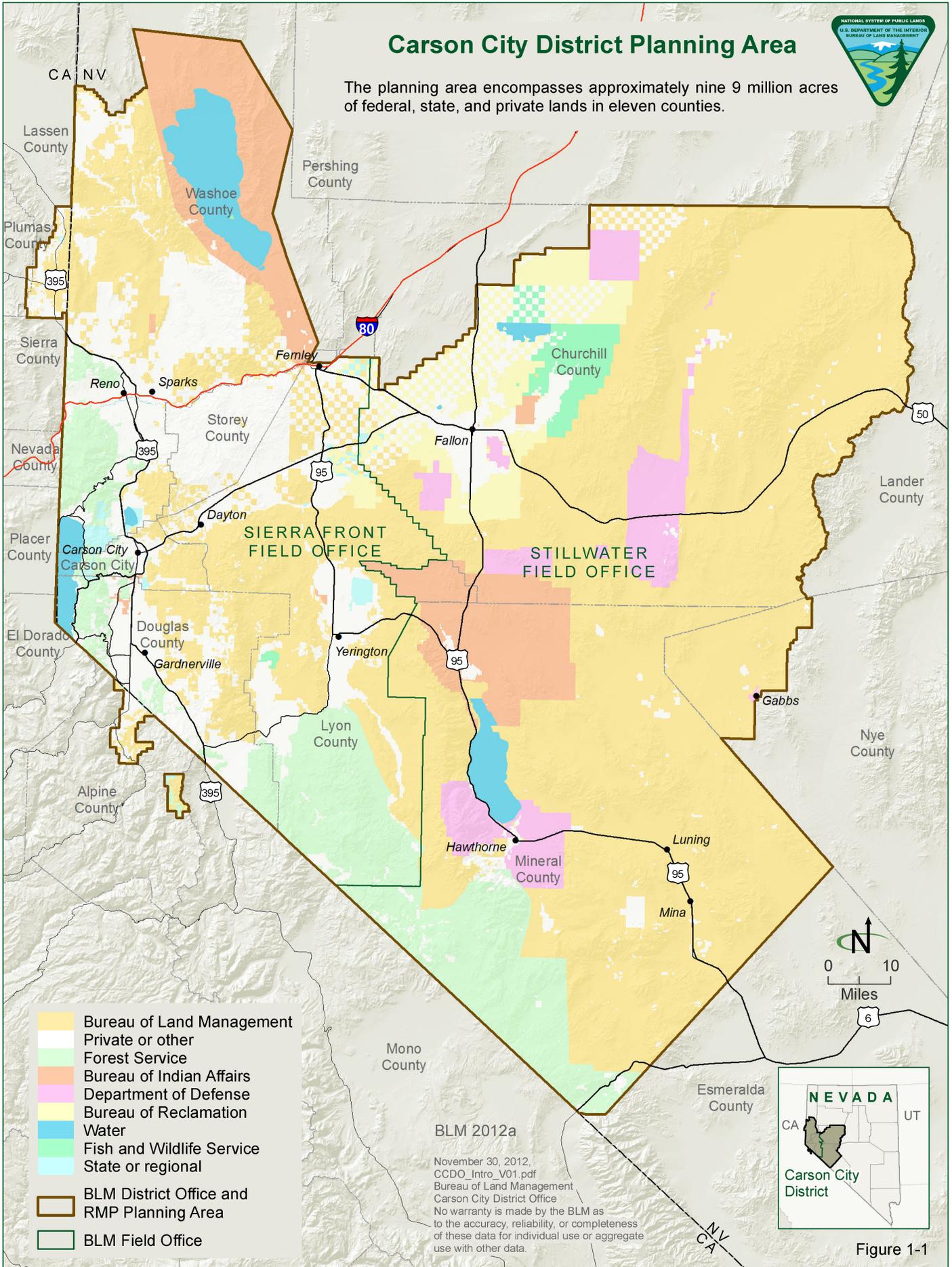


Figure 1-1

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CHAPTER 2

REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Local and regional demographic characteristics and economies are affected by public land uses within the planning area. Similarly, social structure and values within the region influence the demand for recreation and other opportunities provided by public lands as well as the acceptability of proposed land management decisions. In addition, economic and demographic statistics are primarily reported by county. For these reasons, demographic, economic, and social data are presented for the socioeconomic study area, which includes all lands within the eight counties in Nevada and three in California that compose the planning area. State context is provided for comparison when available, and detailed descriptions of individual counties and municipalities are presented as appropriate. US Census Bureau data presented includes 2010 census data, when available, and American Community Survey data. American Community Survey estimates are based on data collected over a five-year time period (2006-2010). The estimates represent the average characteristics of population and housing between January 2006 and December 2010 rather than single point in time. The American Community Survey is referenced within this document as US Census Bureau 2010c. However, for comparison purposes to present conditions, the five-year average presents a skewed representation due to the massive upheaval in the US economy reflected in the 2008 to 2009 recession, which continues to have an influence.

It is important to note that large proportions of county lands and county populations lie outside of the planning area, particularly for Washoe and Nye counties in Nevada and all counties in California. For this reason, statistics used in this report are actually representative of the larger geographic area beyond the CCD. It is likely that the counties containing the most public land within the planning area are the most intensively used and would be most affected by changes in resource management. Similarly, the counties with the most public land acreage are likely to be the most affected by funding to states and counties

through federal payments in lieu of taxes (PILT). Tables presenting socioeconomic information by county and for the study area as a whole, where appropriate, are included in **Appendix A**, Study Area Demographic and Economic Data.

Information was collected from several sources, including Headwater Economics' Economic Profile System (Headwaters Economics 2012), US Census Bureau, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other data for the counties as well as the states of Nevada and California. Current, historic, and forecast population statistics, age distribution, housing, and education level are presented in the demographic data. Economic characteristics discussed include employment levels and industries, major employers, income, government revenues and expenditures, and dependence on resources administered by the BLM. Data in **Appendix A** represents the most current information available to the greatest extent possible.

2.1 STUDY AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2010, the study area total population was 709,340, ranging from 1,175 in Alpine County, California, to 421,407 in Washoe County, Nevada. The population density for the study area in 2010 varied from approximately 1.3 people per square mile in Mineral County, Nevada, to 382.1 persons per square mile in Carson City, Nevada. The average population density for the 11 counties in the study area was 16.1 persons per square mile, less than state averages for both Nevada and California, which were 24.6 and 239.1 persons per square mile, respectively. This is an increase from 2000, when the population density was 13.3 for the study area. In 2000, the population densities ranged from 1.4 persons per square mile in Mineral County, Nevada, to 362.6 persons per square mile in Carson City, Nevada. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-1**, Study Area Population and Density (2000-2010).

In 2010, the vast majority of the population in the study area resided in Washoe County in the city of Reno (225,221 people) and the surrounding metropolitan area (including Sparks, 90,264 people, and Sun Valley, 19,299 people). Other population centers in the study area include Carson City, with a population of 55,274 in 2010, and the city of Fernley in Lyon County, with a population of 19,386 in 2010 (US Census Bureau 2010a). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-2**, Study Area Population Centers (2010).

Appendix A, Table A-3, Study Area Population Totals (1980-2010), shows that the total population increased significantly in the study area since 1980, with the highest growth rates occurring from 1990 to 2000.

Between 1980 and 1990, every county in the study area increased in population, with an overall increase of 32.3 percent.

Almost all counties increased in population between 1990 and 2000, with the greatest increase (82.7 percent) in Nye County, Nevada, and the lowest

increase (5.5 percent) in Plumas County, California. The only county with a decrease in population was Mineral County, with a drop in population of 21.7 percent. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the study area grew by 35 percent, which was above that of California (a 13.8 percent increase) but below that of Nevada (a 66.3 percent increase).

From 2000 to 2010, the population within the study area increased by 20.5 percent, showing a slower rate of growth from the two previous decades. The majority of the counties showed positive growth, with the highest being 50.7 percent in Lyon County, Nevada. Mineral County in Nevada and Alpine County and Plumas County in California all decreased in population between 2000 and 2010. Overall, the study area increased in population by 115.3 percent between 1980 and 2010, with the greatest population growth (385.7 percent) in Nye County, Nevada, and the greatest population loss (23.2 percent) in Mineral County, Nevada. The growth in the study area within the 30 year period was greater than that of California (57.4 percent increase) and less than that of Nevada (237.4 percent increase).

Population within the study area is projected to experience an increase for all counties from 2015 to 2030 based on the Nevada State Demographer's Office (2011) and the California Demographic Research Unit (2012). Populations are expected to increase by approximately 20 percent across the entire study area, with Nye County, Nevada, having the strongest growth (22 percent) and Alpine County, California, having the weakest growth (less than 1 percent). All other Nevada counties are expected to grow by between 8 and 16 percent between 2015 and 2030, which is equal to the expected growth of both states (approximately 15 percent each). All California counties are expected to grow by less than 10 percent. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-4**, Study Area Population Projections (2015-2030).

Domestic in-migration plays a significant role in the demographics of the counties that compose the CCD. Across the study area, 56.2 percent of the US-born population was born in another state, compared with 35.6 percent who were born in their state of residence. Douglas County, Nevada, has the highest domestic immigration rate (74.8 percent), while Lassen County, California, has the lowest domestic immigration rate (26.0 percent). For all of the Nevada counties in the CCD, the percentage of those born in the US who were born in another state was higher than for those born in their state of residence. For all of the California counties in the CCD, the opposite is true. Foreign immigration plays a much smaller role in the demographics of the study area. Washoe County, Nevada, has the highest rates of naturalized citizens (6.1 percent) and non-US citizens (9.2 percent respectively). For all of the counties, the percentage of the population born outside of the US is smaller than either of the state averages. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-5**, Study Area Place of Birth (2006-2010).

2.1.1 Age

As of 2010, the median age of the residents in the study area was 44.3 years, ranging from 37 years in Washoe County, Nevada, to 50.5 years in Storey County, Nevada. All counties have a median age higher than either the Nevada or California average (36.3 years and 35.2 years, respectively). **Appendix A, Table A-6**, Study Area Age of Population (2010), shows the age structure for each county within the study area.

2.1.2 Social Indicators

Social characteristics and attitudes within the planning area are affected by the surrounding demographic and economic trends. Changes in regional industry sectors or local population influx for example, can affect the predominant lifestyles and attitudes of the local residents. Social indicators such as education level and crime rate are important measures and can provide valuable information on the impact of economic changes in a community, such as boom and bust cycles in employment or a regional economic downturn.

Education

Education level of local residents often corresponds to other socioeconomic factors, including employment and income levels. In the study area, education levels vary greatly. (See **Appendix A, Table A-7**, Study Area Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older [2006-2010]). All counties within the CCD have a lower percentage of residents who have attained a total education level below 9th grade than the average for either state. Four counties have over 9 percent of residents who have attained a graduate or professional degree (Carson City [9 percent], Douglas County [9.9 percent], Washoe County [9.7 percent], and Alpine County [13.3 percent]). Mineral and Nye counties in Nevada had the lowest percentages with 1.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. The only Nevada counties to surpass the state average of 14.4 percent of residents who attained bachelor's degrees were Douglas (16.0 percent) and Washoe (17.0 percent). None of the California counties surpassed that state average of 19.2 percent for bachelor's degree attainment.

Crime Rate

Crime rate can be indicative of the degree of economic and social stability in a region. In 2005, based on local law agency reporting, three counties in the study area had violent crime rates (including murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) above the respective state average. In Nevada (608 crimes per 100,000 residents), these counties were Churchill County (641 per 100,000) and Washoe County (1,365 per 100,000), which can be attributed to large population centers within these counties (Fallon and Reno, and Sparks respectively). For California (526 crimes per 100,000 residents), the only county with a higher crime rate was Alpine County (584 per 100,000). The rest of the counties in the study area had lower rates of violent crime. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-8**, Study Area Crime Rate (2005), for a breakdown of violent and property crime by county and major city (Disaster Center 2012).

2.1.3 Language and Place of Birth

Language Spoken at Home

The primary language spoken at home is one indicator of the diversity of an area. In the study area, the percent of the population that speaks English only ranges from a low of 77.8 percent on Washoe County, Nevada, to a high of 95 percent in Storey County, Nevada. The percentage of homes that speak a language other than English ranges from a high of 22.2 percent in Washoe County, Nevada, to a low of 5 percent in Storey County, Nevada. The majority of these households speak Spanish. In comparison, 71.8 percent of Nevada residents and 57 percent of California residents speak English only, and 28.2 percent of Nevada residents and 43 percent of California residents speak a language other than English. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-9**, Study Area Language Spoken at Home (2006-2010).

Place of Birth

The place of birth of current community residents provides important information about migration into a community. In-migration in the western US has generally reflected a higher percentage of people moving into an area from great distances. More than 90 percent of all study area residents were born in the US. When the state of birth is examined, however, differences between counties appear. As discussed in Section 2.1, Study Area Demographics, above, there is a large range for state of birth in the different study area counties.

These differences are also apparent depending on the state in which the county is located. California has a more developed population than does Nevada. In California, at least 50 percent of the residents in each county were born in California. For Nevada, this figure never reaches higher than 34 percent. The county with the lowest percent of people born in their state of residence was Douglas County, Nevada, with 17.2 percent; the highest was Lassen County, California, with 65.7 percent. These counties also have the highest and lowest percentage, respectively, of people born in other states.

All counties have lower rates of those born outside of the US (both citizens and non-citizens) than the state average. In Nevada, the state average of residents born outside of the US is 19.3 percent; Mineral County, Nevada, is the lowest (4.5 percent) and Washoe County is the highest (15.3 percent). For the three California counties, 7.2 percent or fewer were born outside of the US, while the state average is 27.2 percent.

Place of birth compared with current residence can have important social implications for communities, as it impacts the ties that residents have to the community and the region. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-5**, Study Area Place of Birth (2006-2010).

Housing

For most of the counties in the study area, the number of housing units changed considerably between 2000 and 2010. The most dramatic change was in Lyon County, Nevada, the number of housing units increased by 57.9 percent. The only county to have a decrease in housing was Mineral County, Nevada (-1.3 percent). The percent change in the remaining Nevada counties ranged from 10.6 percent in Carson City to 40.3 percent in Nye County. With the exception of Lyon County, they all fell below the state average of 41.9 percent increase. In California, both Alpine County and Plumas County were above the state average of 12 percent, with an increase in housing units of 16.2 and 16.3 percent, respectively, while Lassen County increased by only 5.9 percent. Over the entire study area, the number of housing units increased by 26.3 percent. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-10**, Study Area Household Characteristics (2000 to 2010 Comparison). The increase in Lyon County follows the change from rural to suburban development seen throughout many areas in the region.

In 2010, housing vacancy rates within the study area ranged from a low of 9 percent in Carson City, Nevada, to a high of 71.8 percent in Alpine County, California. All of the counties in California were well above the state average of 8.1 percent, with Lassen County at 20.9 percent and Plumas County at 42.3 percent. While these rates seem extremely high, a large portion of the vacancies are due to vacation homes and second residences, which make up 90 percent of vacant homes in Alpine County, 50 percent in Lassen County, and 80 percent in Plumas County (US Census 2010). For the counties in Nevada, the vacancy rate was comparable to the state average of 14.3 percent, ranging from 9 percent in Carson City to 20.8 percent in Mineral County. The overall vacancy rate for the study area was 14.6 percent. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-10**, Study Area Household Characteristics (2000 to 2010 Comparison).

2.1.4 Income Distribution and Poverty Level

Income Distribution

The study area population represents a wide range of income levels. Overall median household income increased for all counties between 2000 and 2006-2010 (not adjusted for inflation). Alpine County, California, had the highest median household income at \$63,478 per 2006-2010 averages, and Mineral County, Nevada, had the lowest at \$35,446 (US Census Bureau 2010c). Per capita income follows similar trends from 2000 to 2006-2010, with all counties increasing per capita income in that time period. The average increase in per capita income across the study area was \$6,066, with the highest increase (over \$9,000) in Plumas County, California, and the lowest increase (under \$2,500) in Lyon County, Nevada (US Census Bureau 2000b, 2010c). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison).

When compared to state averages, most counties in the study area fell below the average income for both median household income and per capita income in both 2000 and 2006-2010. In 2000, the only counties in Nevada with a median household income greater than the state average (\$44,581) were Douglas County (\$51,849), Storey County (\$45,490), and Washoe County (\$45,815). The only counties with a per capita income greater than the state average (\$21,989) were Douglas County (\$35,239), Storey County (\$23,642), and Washoe County (\$24,227). In California, all of the counties fell below the state average for median household income (\$47,493). Only Alpine County (\$24,431) had a greater per capita income than the state average (\$22,711; US Census Bureau 2000b). Overall, the study area had a median household income of \$40,808 and a per capita income of \$20,677.

In 2006-2010, the results were very similar. In Nevada, the counties with a median household income greater than the state average (\$55,726) were Douglas County (\$60,721) and Storey County (\$61,525). The counties with a per capita income greater than the state average (\$27,589) were Douglas County (\$35,239), Storey County (\$31,079), and Washoe County (\$29,687). In California, Alpine County was the only county to surpass the state average in either median household income or per capita income (US Census Bureau 2010c). Overall, the study area averaged a median household income of \$51,579 and a per capita income of \$26,743. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison).

Income Source

Income is derived from two major sources: (1) labor earnings or income from the workplace and (2) non-labor income, including dividends, interest, and rent (collectively often referred to as money earned from investments), and transfer payments (payments from governments to individuals, including Medicare, disability and social security insurance payments, and retirements). Labor income is the main source of income for all study area counties. However, non-labor income from rent, dividends, and other sources provides a significant percentage of income for some counties.

Plumas County, California, had the highest percentage of non-labor personal income within the study area for 2010 at 52.1 percent. All of the counties in California had higher non-labor income percentages than the state average of 35 percent. In Nevada, only Churchill County had a lower non-labor income percentage than the state average of 37.3 percent (BEA 2012). For the entire study area, 43.3 percent of personal income came from non-labor sources, higher than either state average. For more details regarding income source, refer to **Appendix A, Table A-12**, Study Area Labor and Non-Labor Income (2010).

One segment of labor income of note is proprietors' income, defined as income received by businesses that are operated by their owners, including wage, rent, and profit payments.

In the study area, non-farm proprietors' income varies from 3.9 percent in Storey County, Nevada, to 24.9 percent in Churchill County, Nevada. In Nevada, the counties are split around the state average of 10.9 percent, with Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, and Storey counties below the state average and Carson City, Churchill, and Washoe counties above the state average. In California, Alpine and Lassen counties are below the state average (12.2 percent), while Plumas County is well above the average (18.4 percent; BEA 2012). The average for the study area was 11.8 percent.

For farm proprietors' income, the percentage varies from 2.2 percent in Lassen County, California, to -0.3 percent in Douglas County, Nevada (a negative percentage indicating overall loss in income). The state averages were 0.1 percent and 0.6 percent for Nevada and California, respectively. The study area had an average of 0.3 percent. For a more detailed breakdown of proprietors' income, refer to **Appendix A, Table A-13**, Study Area Proprietors' Income (2010).

Farm proprietors' income (e.g., total cash receipts and other income) exceeds total production expenses (i.e., costs and debts) for the majority of the counties in the study area. However, in Carson City and Douglas counties, Nevada, farming debts were greater than income received, and they reported a negative income. Alpine County, California, and Storey County, Nevada, reported zero income from farm proprietors. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-14**, Study Area Agricultural Data (2010).

Income Inflow and Outflow

Data collected for personal income may not accurately reflect the money available in a local community if a high percentage of area workers live outside of the county. Earnings from those commuting into study area counties was compared with Earnings from those commuting out of the counties to work. Net flow, also known as net residential adjustment, is simply inflow minus outflow. If a county has positive net flow, this indicates that the commuters who live within the county are bringing more income into the county (inflow) than commuters from elsewhere are taking out (outflow).

In 2010, Carson City, Mineral, Storey, and Washoe counties in Nevada and Alpine and Lassen counties in California all experienced negative net residential adjustments, indicating that there is significant in-commuting to these counties from other counties. Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Nye counties in Nevada and Plumas County in California all had positive net residential adjustments, indicating that these counties may act as bedroom communities, with income derived from people commuting out of the county to work exceeding the

income from people commuting into the county. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-15**, Study Area Income Inflow and Outflow (2010).

Poverty Level

The percent of people below the poverty level, according to 2006-2010 estimates, ranged from 5.6 percent in Storey County, Nevada, to 19.1 percent in Mineral County, Nevada. Only 3 counties in Nevada had individual poverty levels below the state average of 10.5 percent, while all 3 counties in California were within 2 percentage points to the state average of 13.7 percent. The average for the study area was 12.6 percent. In Nevada, the only county to achieve a decrease in people below poverty level between 2000 and 2006-2010 was Storey County (-0.2 percent). The rest saw increases between 0.1 percent and 8.2 percent. The state average increased 1.4 percent between 2000 and 2006-2010. For California, Alpine County saw a decrease in people below the poverty level by 6.4 percent, Plumas County by 1 percent, and Lassen County increased by 0.2 percent. The state average dropped by 0.5 percent, while the study area increased by 1.3 percent (US Census Bureau 2000b, 2010c).

In 2006-2010, the percent of families below the poverty level ranged from 0.4 percent in Storey County, Nevada, to 14.2 percent in Nye County, Nevada. Four of the counties within Nevada exceeded the state average of 8.6 percent (Carson City, Lyon, Mineral, and Nye), while the others had levels below the state average (Churchill, Douglas, Storey, and Washoe). In California, Alpine and Plumas counties were below the state average of 10.2 percent, while Lassen County was just above at 10.5 percent. Douglas and Storey counties were the only Nevada counties to experience a drop in family poverty levels (0.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively), while all three California counties saw a decrease between 2000 and 2006-2010. The state of Nevada increased in family poverty levels by 1.1 percent, California decreased by 0.4 percent, and the study area increased slightly from 7.8 percent in 2000 to 8 percent in 2006-2010 (US Census Bureau 2000b, 2010c). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison). Poverty levels are further discussed in **Section 5.1**, Low-income Populations.

2.1.5 Employment of Residents

Employment is a key economic indicator, as patterns of growth and decline in a region's employment are largely driven by economic cycles and local economic activity. Employment patterns are shown for the 11 study area counties in **Appendix A, Table A-16**, Study Area Employment Status (2006-2010), **Appendix A, Table A-17**, Study Area Employment Characteristics (2006-2010), and **Appendix A, Table A-18**, Average Annual Pay (2001, 2010).

Based on the data representing 2006-2010 averages, the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food industry and the retail trade industry are second and third largest employment sectors within the study area (15.2 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively), surpassed only by the education, health

care, and social assistance industry (18.1 percent). This indicates that tourism plays a large role in the local economies within the CCD, particularly in Nye, Washoe, and Douglas counties in Nevada, where almost 30 percent of the workforce is employed within these sectors. While gaming does play a major role in these figures, the economic contribution from the use of public lands also provides significant input into these sectors, especially to the more rural counties, and will be affected by future land management decisions.

The construction sector provides a sizeable contribution (8.7 percent) to the employment in the study area. This industry employs around 14 percent in both Storey and Nye Counties in Nevada and just over 12 percent in Plumas County, California. While construction sector figures include building for residential and commercial development, these numbers also include infrastructure for energy development, which may include development on public lands.

The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industries have a relatively small impact in the study area, employing only 1.8 percent of the work force; only the information sector has a smaller impact. On an individual county basis, however, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industries play a much larger role. In Nevada, 7.8 percent of Nye County's overall employment is within this sector, as well as 6 percent of Churchill County's overall employment. In California, it accounts for 7.1 percent of employment in Plumas County and 5.1 percent in Lassen County. These are all rural counties and may be impacted to a greater extent by changes in public land management than larger, more diversified counties.

2.2 COUNTY SUMMARIES

The following section provides brief summaries of the demographic and economic trends for each of the six study area counties. Refer to **Appendix A**, Study Area Demographic and Economic Data, for complete demographic and economic data tables. The county descriptions below are primarily derived from county websites, data from the US Census Bureau, and input from the economic workshops completed in June 2012.

Throughout this report, data is often representative of entire counties, regardless of whether or not the entire county exists within the planning area. Therefore, the data and descriptions for counties completely or mostly contained within the planning area will be more representative of the CCD than those counties only partially contained.

2.2.1 Nevada

In total, 8 counties in Nevada are wholly or partially within the planning area. Four Nevada counties are 100 percent within the planning area: Carson City (100,630 acres), Douglas County (473,760 acres), Mineral County (2,439,500 acres), and Storey County (168,690 acres). Of the remaining 4 counties within the planning area in Nevada, Lyon County (1,295,400 acres) is 99 percent (1,279,160 acres) within the planning area, and Churchill County (3,216,480

acres) is 86 percent (2,757,846 acres) in the planning area. Only 34 percent (1,430,920 acres) of the land within Washoe County (4,195,270 acres) is within the planning area. Only 1 percent (194,040 acres) of Nye County (11,640,240 acres) is within the planning area. Less than 10 percent of the land in each of the 3 California counties are within the planning area: Alpine County (40,160 acres out of 474,580 acres), Lassen County (53,780 acres out of 3,026,010 acres), and Plumas County (2,390 acres out of 1,675,820 acres). See **Table 2-1**, Percent of Counties within the Planning Area, below.

Table 2-1
Percent of Counties within Planning Area

County	Approximate Acres in planning area	Approximate Percent of County in planning area
Nevada		
Carson City	100,630	100
Churchill County	2,758,190	86
Douglas County	472,900	100
Lyon County	1,279,200	99
Mineral County	2,442,090	100
Nye County	194,000	1
Storey County	168,830	100
Washoe County	1,431,360	34
California		
Alpine County	40,130	0.1
Lassen County	53,770	0.1
Plumas County	2,380	0.1

Source: BLM 2012a

Land area and population are not necessarily correlated. There are many large counties completely contained within the planning area that have a relatively low population density. In contrast, only 34 percent of Washoe County lies within the planning area, but the majority of the population within the entire CCD resides in this county. Another consideration for this report would be correlation between population and land ownership, as demonstrated by the differences between the two field offices. The Sierra Front Field Office contains the majority of the metropolitan population and privately owned lands, while the Stillwater Field Office is comprised of mostly public land and rural population centers.

Carson City

Carson City Consolidated Municipality, located on the western edge of the planning area, is the state capitol of Nevada. The municipality extends only to the city limits, which includes a rural section that reaches up the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, terminating in the middle of Lake Tahoe.

Carson City began as a mining town during the Comstock Lode in the 1860s, and secured itself as a commercial center after the construction of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad in 1869 (Carson City, Nevada 2012). After experiencing cycles of economic gains and losses from the fluctuating mining industry and the removal of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad in 1950, the economy of Carson City now relies on public administration, education and healthcare, and entertainment and recreation, with almost half of the population employed by these sectors (US Census Bureau 2010b).

In 2010, the population of Carson City was 55,274, a 73 percent increase from 1980. The population density is approximately 382 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). Carson City has a long history and attracts many visitors to the area annually to experience the unique historic and recreation opportunities in the area, which include hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, OHV use, and historic train rides on the rebuilt Virginia and Truckee Railroad (Carson City, Nevada 2012).

The economic strategy workshops stressed the importance of increased recreation and fire management in the area, and the trend towards public land and environmental protection to increase tourism to the area. Participants in the workshop from Carson City also focused on improving the health care facilities in the area as the population continues to age. Tribes in the local area are concerned about unchecked OHV and other recreation uses that have an impact on areas of significant sacred importance.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$52,067, per capita income was \$27,568, and 14 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 5.8 percent in 2002 and a high of 13.1 percent in 2011 (BLS 2012). Carson City has the one of the largest work forces in the study area, second only to Washoe County, Nevada. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011). Carson City is also home to the Nevada National Guard Joint Force Headquarters, which includes both the Nevada Army National Guard and the Nevada Air National Guard, with 0.1 percent of the labor force in the armed forces (US Census Bureau 2010c).

Churchill County

Churchill County is a rural county located in western Nevada. The county seat of Fallon was established in 1908 in conjunction with the development of the Bureau of Reclamation Newlands Irrigation Project. Due to this project, the area developed an economy based primarily on agriculture, growing mostly alfalfa and cantaloupes, a tradition that continues today (Fallon Convention and Tourism Authority 2012). There is also a strong military presence in Churchill County. Fallon is home to the Naval Air Station Fallon, where the Navy houses

its Top Gun training program. Naval Air Station Fallon has a strong economic impact on the surrounding area, due to its relatively large size in a sparsely populated area. In addition, the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, located in Bridgeport, California, also utilizes BLM-administered land in Churchill County to perform training exercises. Approximately 3.5 percent of the labor force in Churchill County is in the armed forces, compared with 0.5 percent for the state of Nevada (US Census Bureau 2010c).

In 2010, the population of Churchill County was 24,877 people, a 79 percent increase from 1980. The population density is low, with 5 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). Aside from the armed forces, the major employment sectors are education and health care, entertainment and recreation, and agriculture (US Census Bureau 2010c). Recreation plays a major role in this county, with many people visiting the area for birding, horseback riding, shooting ranges, and OHV areas. Sand Mountain recreation area is particularly popular and receives over 50,000 visitors per year (Fallon Convention and Tourism Authority 2012).

The economic strategy workshops stressed the importance of promoting the three main aspects of their economy: agriculture, military defense, and geothermal energy. Participants also encouraged the continued development of renewable energy and some small-scale mining operations, while discouraging the future oil and gas development. They are also interested in maintaining the rural character of the area, which includes attracting military retirees, although more health care and recreation infrastructure is needed to accommodate their needs.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$51,597, per capita income was \$22,997, and 8.8 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 4.2 percent in 2004 and 2005 and a high of 11 percent in 2011 (BLS 2012). Churchill County has the largest percentage of agriculture and armed forces employment in the study area. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Douglas County

Douglas County is located on the southwestern edge of the Carson City District, changing in terrain from the shores of Lake Tahoe, over the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and down into the Carson Valley. Genoa, one of the oldest permanent settlements in Nevada, is located in Douglas County and was established in 1851 as a trading post for wagon trains. Due to fertile soils on the valley floor, Douglas County has some of the most productive agricultural areas in the state and is able to support the population centers of Minden and Gardnerville. Many retirees also come to Douglas

County for the scenic values and temperate climate, while many tourists frequent the area for recreation and gaming opportunities (Douglas County, Nevada 2012). These populations support the two largest employment sectors in the area: education and health care and entertainment and recreation (US Census Bureau 2010c).

In 2010, the population of Douglas County was 46,997 people, a 142 percent increase from 1980. The population density is approximately 66 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). Recreation opportunities range from fishing and river rafting to horseback riding and ATV tours. Hiking and biking are also major recreation activities. Over the past several years, Douglas County has seen an increase in demand for healthier tourism activities, prompting them to create a network of both urban bike paths and mountain biking trails.

The economic strategy workshops stressed the importance of continuing to provide recreation and scenic opportunities for locals and tourists alike. Participants saw the BLM performing the roles of conserving and protecting public lands as well as creating recreation opportunities. Participants also commented on the need to coordinate public and private land use plans to prevent conflicting uses in the same area. They also commented on the need for coordination between OHV users and tribal interests to relieve tension between the two groups on recreation areas. Lastly, Douglas County is interested in using the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act to build public infrastructure projects.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income in the county was \$60,721, per capita income was \$35,239, and 7.9 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 4.3 percent in 2004 and a high of 14.5 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate for 2011 was 14.4 percent (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Lyon County

Lyon County is located in western Nevada, bordering California on its southern edge. It first prospered in the mid-1800s as an agricultural and commercial center to support the booming Comstock Lode. The City of Fernley flourished in the early 1900s as part of the Newlands Reclamation Project that brought water to parts of western Nevada for agriculture. The economy still relies heavily on agriculture, both in rural areas and near the population centers of Fernley and Yerington (City of Fernley, Nevada 2012). Manufacturing and construction are also important employment sectors in Lyon County (US Census Bureau 2010c). In the 1950s, the Anaconda Mine opened just west of Yerington and was the third largest open pit copper mine in the world until it shut down in 1978 (City of Yerington, Nevada 2012). Lyon County has

transformed from mostly rural areas to suburban areas as the Northern Nevada region continues to grow. For three out of the past ten years, it has been one of the fastest growing counties in the US (Lyon County, Nevada 2012).

In 2010, the population of Lyon County was 51,980 people, a 282 percent increase since 1980. The population density is approximately 26 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). Due to the close proximity to various lakes and rivers, freshwater fishing and boating are popular recreation activities, as is camping, visiting historic sites, and range shooting. There is a possibility that the Anaconda Mine will be reopened in the near future for resumed production; however, there is a current effort by the Environmental Protection Agency and the mine's current owner to clean up the toxic remains at the site.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income for Lyon County was \$48,433, per capita income was \$21,041, and 12.8 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 5.5 percent in 2004 and a high of 17.8 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate for 2011 was 17.5 percent (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Mineral County

Mineral County is located in southwestern Nevada, bordering California. The region gained prominence during the 1860s when gold was discovered in Aurora, Nevada. Hawthorne was founded in 1883 in response to the construction of the southern extension of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad. In 1911, Mineral County was annexed from Esmeralda County, and Hawthorne became the county seat. Hawthorne remains the county seat and is the largest population center in the county (Mineral County, Nevada undated). Mining has been historically very important to area, and there continues to be active mining operations as well as a high potential for future mineral extraction. In 1930, the Naval Ammunition Depot, now called the Hawthorne Army Depot, was established. The depot is used for ammunition storage and maintenance and, at its peak during 1945, employed over 5,600 people (NDEP 2012). Although the current employment levels are much lower and it is now run by a private contractor, the depot remains vital to the economy of Hawthorne and Mineral County. The Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, located in Bridgeport, California, also utilizes BLM land in Mineral County to perform training exercises.

In 2010, the population of Mineral County was 4,772 people, a 23 percent decrease from 1980. The population density is approximately 1 person per square mile, the lowest in the study area (US Census Bureau 2012a). Walker Lake, just north of Hawthorne, provides many recreation opportunities,

including fishing and boating. Hunting, rock hounding, and OHV tours are also popular activities.

The economic strategy workshops stressed the importance of promoting mineral mining activities in the area to support the local economy, as well as hard rock mining. Oil and gas development is seen as a negative in the area and is not desired by residents. There is some interest in geothermal energy production, but there are complications involved with projects that would be on the land owned by the Army. Participants also noted the importance of supporting the changing needs of the Army Depot and accommodating the needs of the soldiers coming through the area on training assignments.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income for Mineral County was \$35,446, per capita income was \$23,226, and 19.1 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 5.4 percent in 2004 and a high of 13.9 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate for 2011 was 13.3 percent (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Nye County

Nye County is located in the southwestern part of the state and is the third largest county in the contiguous US. In 2010, the population of Nye County was 43,946 people, a 385 percent increase from 1980. The population density is approximately 2 people per square mile. The majority of the population lives in Pahrump, a bedroom community for Las Vegas with a population of over 36,000 (US Census Bureau 2012a). Over 93 percent of the county is public land, managed mostly by the BLM, US Forest Service, Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense. Nye County also encompasses part of Death Valley National Park and includes Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. While some of this land is closed to public use for safety and security purposes, there are vast acres of land available for public recreation, including hiking, camping, hunting, and fishing (USFWS 2012).

The economic strategy workshops stressed the importance of the BLM's role as the facilitator of recreation opportunities and energy development. According to the participants, there is some oil and gas potential with low to medium constraints to development. While renewable energy projects are desired, there are high constraints due to permitting rights-of-way. For mining hard rock or minerals, there is high potential with low to medium constraints. While the BLM is a major employer, especially in rural areas, there are occasional conflicts between the BLM and the county. One major issue is that the county would like to see the WSAs released or officially designated as Wilderness Areas so different kinds of development can occur.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income for the county was \$41,181, per capita income was \$22,687, and 18.9 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 5.8 percent in 2006 and a high of 16.5 percent in 2010 and 2011 (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

The majority of the land and population in Nye County lies outside of the planning area. Only 1 percent of Nye County is within the CCD, and the only population center is Gabbs, with a population of 269 people in 2010 (US Census Bureau 2010a). The land that does lie within the planning area is largely rural, and it is estimated that less than 1,000 people live in this area. Due to the remote location, attracting tourism and pass-through visitor services is a low priority in this area. However, mining is an important economic priority in this area; the Premier Chemicals Mine near Gabbs is a major employer in that community.

Storey County

Storey County is located in west central Nevada, between Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake. It is the second smallest county in Nevada, with a largely rural population. Storey County is home to Virginia City, the epicenter of the Comstock Lode. While the time of economic prosperity was relatively short-lived, the character of the old mining days still lives on in Virginia City. Tourism plays a major role in the economy of Storey County, as does manufacturing and construction. This is primarily due to a \$30 million dollar reconstruction, renovation, and expansion of the historic Virginia and Truckee Railroad. Storey County also contains one of the largest industrial parks in the nation and hopes to continue attracting major businesses to the area (Storey County, Nevada 2012).

The population of Storey County was 4,010 people in 2010, a 166 percent increase since 1980, although far short of the population during the Comstock Lode. The population density is approximately 15.3 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). With over 16,000 acres of public land, there are many opportunities for hiking, camping, mountain biking, OHV use, hunting, and fishing. Storey County has begun promoting OHV events to diversify and stabilize the economy of the Virginia City area.

In the economic strategy workshops, the importance of recreation for the local economy was stressed. In particular, participants were concerned with how recreation permits would interact with mining operations and the national historic landmark of Virginia City. While there is still high potential for mining in the area, there are also high constraints due to the historic value of the area. In addition, to information gathered in the workshops, Storey County submitted

comments to the BLM regarding their concerns about potential impacts from renewable energy development on the historic landmarks and districts.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$61,525, per capita income was \$31,079, and 5.6 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 3.3 percent in 2004 and a high of 14.4 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate was 14 percent in 2011 (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Washoe County

Washoe County is located in western Nevada, along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountain range and adjacent to the California border. The county encompasses both rural agricultural regions and bustling metropolitan areas, creating a wide variety of economic sectors and tourism opportunities. The majority of the population and economic activity in the county is based in the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area, which has many casinos, an international airport, the University of Nevada Reno, and contains headquarters for many mining and energy companies (The Chamber, Reno-Sparks-Northern Nevada 2012). In this area, tourism, education, and management and professional services are the main pillars of the economy. Washoe County also contains many acres of agricultural land in the central and northern parts of the county, which plays a smaller role in the economy (US Census Bureau 2010c).

The population of Washoe County was 421,407 in 2010, a 117 percent increase since 1980. The population density is 66.9 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). The county contains the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountain range and provides access to Lake Tahoe, the Truckee River, and Pyramid Lake. This makes it ideal for recreation activities like fishing, boating, and rafting, in addition to many opportunities for hiking, camping, and biking.

Issues stressed during the economic strategy workshops were fire protection and consolidating lands for recreation purposes. Since the county is not directly reliant on mineral extraction, participants were more concerned with providing public access to lands instead of gaining economic benefits. The local tribes are also concerned with ensuring that traditional ways of life are protected and that important tribal lands are protected.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$55,658, per capita income was \$29,687, and 12.6 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 4 percent in 2006 and a high of 13.1 percent in 2010 and 2011 (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Though only 34 percent of Washoe County lies within the planning area, this area contains the major population and economic centers. The above descriptions accurately depict the area within the CCD.

2.2.2 California

The following California counties contain fragments of land that are managed by the CCD but are surrounded by lands managed by other BLM district offices. For each county, less than ten percent of the land is managed by the CCD. The descriptions below describe the entire county, which may not present an accurate representation of the lands comprised by the CCD.

Alpine County

Alpine County is located in eastern California, just south of Lake Tahoe and bordering Nevada. It is the smallest county in California by both size and population. Alpine County was formed when prospectors and pioneers came to the eastern Sierra looking for silver after the Comstock Lode began in 1859, forming temporary mining towns and a producing a sudden spike in population. When very little silver was discovered, most people left, dropping the population to a few hundred people by the 1920s. In the past few decades, however, outdoor recreation and tourism have increased the population and created a new, steady source of economic activity (Alpine County Chamber of Commerce 2012).

The population of Alpine County was 1,175 people in 2010, which is a 7 percent increase since 1980 but a 3 percent decrease from 2000. The population density of the area is approximately 2 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). There are also no incorporated towns in Alpine County. Much of the economy is supported by tourism, primarily based on two major ski resorts and the outdoor recreation industry. About 96 percent of the land is under public ownership, providing plenty of space for snow sports, hunting, fishing, camping, and rafting in the area. Education and healthcare and public administration are also strong sectors of the economy in Alpine County.

There were no direct representatives from these counties at the economic strategy workshops.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$63,478, per capita income was \$32,159, and 13.1 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 6.6 percent in 2006 and a high of 15.4 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate for 2011 was 15.1 percent (BLS 2012). These numbers do not account for expected seasonal layoffs that are common for recreation employers, such as ski resorts. Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Lassen County

Lassen County is located in northeastern California, north of Lake Tahoe and bordering Washoe County in Nevada. White Americans began passing through the area during the gold rush of 1849 and created a flurry of economic activity until the mineral resource was diminished after a few decades. Once the gold rush was over, lumber became the primary export and economic driver of the area from the early 1900s until early in the 21st century, when the last major timber mill closed down. Utilizing the location in the mountains and the basin and range, the main economic driver of the region is now outdoor recreation and the tourism industry (Lassen County, California 2001). Education and public administration are also significant contributors to the economy, with forestry playing a still-significant but smaller role than in recent years (US Census Bureau 2010c).

The population of Lassen County was 34,895 people in 2010, a 61 percent increase since 1980 but only a 3 percent increase since 2000. The population density is approximately 8 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). Recreation plays an important role in the local economy, including water skiing, boating, and fishing on Eagle Lake; OHV use, horseback riding, and BLM wild mustang roundups in high desert areas; and hiking and camping in Lassen Volcanic National Park.

There were no direct representatives from these counties at the economic strategy workshops.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$50,317, per capita income was \$19,756, and 14.2 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 7.6 percent in 2004 and a high of 14.0 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate was 13.5 percent in 2011 (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

Plumas County

Plumas County is located in eastern California, north of Lake Tahoe and south of Lassen County. Multiple forks of the Feather River flow through the county, and were the epicenter of the gold rush that occurred here from the 1850s through the early 1900s. Once the gold supply was depleted and the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad was completed in 1910, timber sales became the largest economic driver in the area (Plumas County, California 2012). While timber still plays a role in today's economy, tourism, construction, and education and health care are the main employment sectors in the county (US Census Bureau 2010c).

The population of Plumas County was 20,007 in 2010, a 15 percent increase from 1980 and a 4 percent decrease from 2000. The population density is

approximately 8 people per square mile (US Census Bureau 2012a). Similar to the other California counties in the CCD, there are vast acres of public land for recreation activities during all season. Snow sports, like skiing and snowmobiling, are popular in winter, while camping, boating, biking, and fishing are popular in the summer. Plumas County is also adjacent to Lassen Volcanic National Park.

There were no direct representatives from these counties at the economic strategy workshops.

For the 2006-2010 average, the median household income was \$44,000, per capita income was \$28,732, and 21.1 percent of people fell below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2010c). Unemployment rates have increased over the past several years, with a low of 7.7 percent in 2006 and a high of 16.7 percent in 2010. In 2011, the unemployment rate was 15.9 percent (BLS 2012). Refer to **Appendix A, Table A-11**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison), and **Appendix A, Table A-19**, Study Area Unemployment Levels by County (2002-2011).

2.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AFFECTED BY PUBLIC LAND USES

The BLM's management of public lands contributed more than \$112 billion to the national economy in 2010 and supported more than 500,000 American jobs in 2010 (BLM 2011a). Local economies realize direct and indirect benefits from expenditures and revenues generated by a variety of activities in the BLM CCD decision area. The BLM estimates that management of activities on public lands supports more than 5,000 and 22,800 direct and indirect jobs in Nevada and California, respectively. Refer to **Table 2-2**, Direct and Indirect Jobs in Nevada and California Supported by BLM's Management of Public Lands (Fiscal Year 2010).

Table 2-2
Direct and Indirect Jobs in Nevada and California Supported by BLM's
Management of Public Lands (Fiscal Year 2010)

Economic Area	Nevada		California	
	Direct Jobs	Total Jobs	Direct Jobs	Total Jobs
Minerals	125	221	4,473	13,843
Geothermal and Wind Energy	193	393	399	1,041
Timber	22	47	110	281
Grazing	200	352	34	71
Recreation	2,702	4,096	4,586	7,634
Total	3,242	5,110	9,602	22,870

Source: BLM 2011a

Activities that tend to have the greatest economic influence include recreation, mining and energy resource development, and livestock grazing. Public lands managed by the CCD cover approximately 54 percent of total land area in the study area (BLM 2012a). Additional public lands managed by other district offices contribute to the economy of some area counties. Activities that are

directly and indirectly impacted by BLM management decisions are discussed in the sections below.

2.3.1 Activities Directly Impacted by BLM CCD Management

The BLM collects revenues from recreation and commercial activities that take place on the public land that it administers in Nevada and California, and a portion of these revenues are redirected back to the state and county governments. These revenues are collected from facilities, such as fees from campgrounds, from BLM recreation permits (special, competitive, organized group activity, and event use permits), mining leases and mineral revenues, grazing fees, and forestry (wood products; seeds; timber, etc.) sales. **Table 2-3, CCD Receipts (Fiscal Year 2011)**, shows the revenues collected by the BLM CCD in 2011. Additional revenues are collected from royalty payments; royalties are discussed further in **Section 2.3.3, Market and Commodity Values**.

**Table 2-3
CCD Receipts (Fiscal Year 2011)**

Resource	Total
Recreation fees*	\$864
Grazing Fees**	\$132,400
Leases & Rights-of-way	\$1,326,110
Salable Mineral Materials	\$62,916
Forestry	\$27,294

Source: BLM 2012b

*This number includes organized group event receipts and commercial receipts

**This figure includes 97,168 AUMs billed in calendar year 2011. Base cost per AUM in the planning area is \$1.35 (plus additional fees for grazing other's cattle). Multiplied by the total number of AUMs, this means there was approximately \$132,400 collected in grazing fees within the CCD.

2.3.2 Non-market Values

Some of the most important socioeconomic factors associated with planning area BLM-administered lands are the non-market values offered by public lands management. Non-market values are the benefits derived by society from the uses or experiences that are not dispensed through markets and do not require payment. For example, there are unique and sensitive natural and cultural resources on public lands, including Native American traditional uses and the special spiritual contribution and foundations public lands provide to Native American cultures. These values enhance the quality of life and enjoyment of place, thereby improving regional and local economic conditions. Proximity to undeveloped natural lands and the resources they harbor, including scenic vistas and recreational and wildlife viewing opportunities, add non-market value to the area. Two examples of non-market benefits available from public land resources include the enhancement value of open space and ecosystem services, as discussed below.

Open Space: Enhancement Value and Attracting Non-labor Income

Open space can be an important contributor to quality of life for communities adjacent to public lands providing scenic views, recreational opportunities, and other benefits. In addition, non-market resources may provide indirect economic benefits. Enhancement value is the tendency of open space to enhance the property value of adjacent properties. Public lands in the planning area may provide enhanced value to adjacent private parcels. Open space is generally seen as an enhancement value, especially if the open space lands are not intensively developed for recreation purposes (Fausold and Lillieholm 1996).

Additionally, open space may attract new residents who in turn bring new sources of income to the area. Communities adjacent to public lands offer a high level of natural amenities that often attract retirees and others with non-labor sources of income, as well as sole proprietors and telecommuters who bring income from other regions into the local economy. These new residents, in turn, spur economic development. Residents who rely on non-labor income become both a pool of customers and clients for new business and a potential source of investment capital (Haefele et al. 2007).

Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem services are those goods that an ecosystem provides for human use. Examples include provision of fresh water and air, regulation of wastes, maintenance of biodiversity, formation of soil, and protection from natural hazards. Recent models have been created to assess the economic benefits of ecosystem services so that these economic values can be incorporated into the planning process. Some recent studies have created models to assess the monetary value of ecosystem services. A study based in the Pike San Isabel National Forest of Colorado's Front Range, for example, determined the total value of ecosystem services to be \$2,208 per acre per year in 2008 (Bacigalupi 2010).

Similarly, environmental restoration efforts (i.e., clean up and restoration of abandoned mines lands) can have economic values to local communities. As lands and water quality improves, the value of these resources for all other land uses will increase.

2.3.3 Market and Commodity Values**Recreational Use**

Planning area public lands provide recreational opportunities for both local residents and tourists from outside the area, and these recreational opportunities represent an important contribution. Recreation was identified as a key use of public lands in economic workshops. Planning area public lands support a variety of activities, including camping, hiking, horseback riding, off-road vehicle driving, and target shooting. Migrating and resident wildlife provide

plentiful opportunities for observation, photography, and hunting. Former mining towns offer historic recreation opportunities.

The BLM collects recreation data by recreational activity for each field office and maintains this data in BLM's Recreational Management Information System (RMIS). **Table 2-4**, Trends in Visitation (2006 to 2011), provides data for the study area. A visit is defined as one person's trip, or visit, for one day, to planning area public lands. A visitor day represents one person engaging in an activity for 12 hours of use. Approximately 945,623 recreational users visited the planning area in 2011. Based on RMIS data, the most popular of activities in the CCD are OHV travel, non-motor sports, camping, picnicking, interpretation, education, nature study, and hunting. Percentages for all activities are shown in **Table 2-5**, Activities of Visitors to the CCD (Fiscal Year 2011). Much of the recreation occurs as dispersed recreational use in undeveloped areas (e.g., off-highway vehicle use, hunting, fishing, and snowmobiling). Notable developed recreation sites include Sand Mountain Recreation Area, Prison Hill Recreation Area, Silver Saddle Ranch, Wilson Canyon, Hungry Valley Recreation Area, Pah Rah Hills, Jumbo Grade/Virginia City, Lemmon Valley, Indian Creek/East Fork of the Carson River SRMA, and the Walker Lake SRMA.

Table 2-4
Trends in Visitation (2006 to 2011)

Data	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Visitors	972,726	1,010,192	1,040,303	972,392	945,623	945,623
Visitor Days	929,440	948,757	912,562	863,017	831,742	831,742

Source: BLM 2012c

Table 2-5
Activities of Visitors to the CCD (Fiscal Year 2011)

Activity	Percent
Off-Highway Vehicle Travel	30.6
Non-Motorized Travel	27.2
Camping & Picnicking	12.2
Interpretation, Education & Nature Study	11.2
Specialized Non-Motor Sports, Events & Activities	5.6
Hunting	4.7
Driving For Pleasure	4.4
Fishing	2.7
Winter/Non-Motorized Activities	0.5
Boating/Non-Motorized	0.4
Specialized Motor Sports, Events & Activities	0.2
Boating/Motorized	0.2
Swimming & Other Water Based Activities	>0.1
Snowmobile & Other Motorized Travel	>0.1

Source: BLM 2012c

In addition to visitor information, the CCD collects information on special recreation permits issued in the planning area. The BLM requires special recreation permits for commercial uses, competitive events, organized groups, and recreation use within certain special areas. Special recreation permits (SRPs) allow specified recreational uses of public lands and related waters with applicable stipulations. SRPs for competitive events and other organized groups in the CCD based on most recent fiscal years are shown in **Table 2-6**, SRPs for Competitive Events and Organized Groups.

Table 2-6
SRPs for Competitive Events and Organized Groups

	Approximate Number of annual events	Approximate number of participants	Approximate Additional number of spectators	Permit Fees
Stillwater Field Office	10	1,100	Not available	\$5,530
Sierra Front Field Office	47	2,905	4,510	\$17,150

Source: BLM 2012c

Fee recreation areas represent direct economic contributions in the form of fees collected as well as areas with concentrated recreational use where vendors and outfitters can promote local businesses. Notable designated fee sites in the planning area include Sand Mountain Recreation Area and Walker Lake Recreation Area. The Sand Mountain Recreation area contributed over \$200,000 in fees in 2011 (see **Table 2-7**, Sand Mountain Recreation Area - Pass Sales and Revenue 2006-2011, and Walker Lake recreation Area data). This recreation area, managed by the Stillwater Field Office, is located within Churchill County and features 4,795 acres of sand dunes and is primarily utilized by OHV riders. It should be noted that recreational use of the area and associated economic contributions vary by season, with the peak use in October/November and at a slightly lower level in April/May. In addition to fees collected from permits, spending with local vendors and outfitters represents a contribution to the local economy. In 2011, gross income of Sand Mountain vendors was estimated at over \$64,000 (BLM 2012c). Fees from permits at Walker Lake recreation area in 2011 were estimated at an additional \$2,344.

In addition to the recreation data presented for the CCD in the tables above, it is likely that recreation on other federal and state lands in and around the study area contributes to the local economy. Notable areas for recreation outside of the planning area include Lake Tahoe and Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

Recreational activity has important economic value both in terms of the satisfaction it provides local residents and the economic activity it generates for the regional economy. While hunting and fishing fees are collected by the state, visitors who travel to the region for these activities may contribute to the local

Table 2-7
Sand Mountain Recreation Area - Pass Sales and Revenue 2006-2011

FY	Permits ¹			Revenue		
	Annual	Weekly	Total	Annual	Weekly	Total
2006	1,792	4,895	6,687	\$ 161,286	\$ 195,781.00	\$ 357,067
2007	1,609	4,798	6,408	\$ 144,826	\$ 191,937.00	\$ 336,763
2008	1,685	3,941	5,626	\$ 151,636	\$ 157,629.00	\$ 309,265
2009	1,605	4,373	5,977	\$ 144,408	\$ 174,918.00	\$ 319,326
2010	1,255	3,343	4,599	\$ 112,979	\$ 133,732.00	\$ 246,711
2011	1,073	2,697	3,770	\$ 96,585	\$ 107,890.00	\$ 204,475

Source: BLM 2012b

¹Number of permits sold calculated by dividing total revenue for type of permit by cost of permit. Special Recreation Permit-Individual Permits are \$90 annually, or \$40 weekly

economy. A 2007 study found that non-wildlife based outdoor recreation resulted in \$1.5 billion and \$24.6 billion in trip expenses and sporting equipment in Nevada and California, respectively, in 2007. Wildlife based recreation contributions resulted in an additional \$344 million and \$3,540 million in retail sales in Nevada and California, respectively. Economic stimulus occurs as non-residents spend money in the local economy, generating jobs, income, and additional spending by local residents. Indirect expenditures added additional economic benefits throughout the state (Outdoor Industry Foundation 2007). In the planning area in 2011, gross income from guide services for hunting and other activities on project area public lands was estimated at over \$56,000 (BLM 2012c).

Employment data in recreation and tourism are not collected as a separate industry category; therefore, data on jobs generated are estimates only. Jobs are generally reflected in the arts, entertainment, recreation and accommodation services; and retail trade sectors. These sectors varied by county, accounting for a combined total of approximately 15.2 percent and 12.2 percent respectively in the planning area (see **Appendix A, Table A-17**, Study Area Employment Characteristics (2006-2010)) (US Census Bureau 2010c). Not all of this employment is related to travel and recreation, and other industrial sectors may also contribute jobs. Furthermore, some of this employment is likely related to the other federal lands in the area, notably US Forest Service lands, although the BLM contribution is expected to be significant.

Mineral and Energy Resources

In addition to federal minerals underlying BLM-administered lands, the BLM is also responsible for administering federal mineral estate underlying lands managed by other agencies, or on reserved mineral estate underlying private lands. Generally, mineral management programs include locatable minerals (e.g., metals and gypsum), leasable minerals (e.g., fluid leasables such as oil and gas and geothermal, and solid leasables such as coal), and salable mineral materials (e.g., common varieties of sand and gravel, clay, and rock). The economic contributions of different categories of resources in the CCD are examined in

depth below. Renewable energy is discussed in a separate section immediately following.

Locatable Minerals

Hard rock mineral extraction has historically played an important role in the economy for some counties in the planning area. Many of the towns in the planning area were formed as a result of mining booms in the early 20th century. Because mining has fluctuated over time in response to changing demand for minerals and resource availability, the boom and bust cycles have played a role in the local economies. Today, mineral extraction of gold, silver, and copper continues to contribute to some local economies (Headwaters Economics 2012). Socioeconomic issues in the planning area associated with mining include use of water and lack of adequate housing for employees.

Currently, mining in the planning area is concentrated in Mineral, Churchill, and Nye counties. Storey County also has high potential but high constraints on development due to the prevalence of cultural and historic resources. Mining represented less than 2 percent of total employment in all planning area counties with the exception of Nye County, where approximately 10 percent of employment was attributed to metal ore mining in 2010 (Headwaters Economics 2012). As previously stated, this data is county-wide and may represent activity outside of the CCD.

The CCD planning area contains over 60,000 mining claims. Minerals found in the planning area include gold, silver, copper, iron, and tungsten. Industrial minerals such as diatomite, limestone, clay, and salt are also found in the CCD planning area. Mineral resources managed by the CCD in 2012 resulted in the production of 350,000 ounces of silver and 20,000 ounces of gold, as well as of salt, diatomite, limestone, and clay (**Table 2-8**, CCD Mineral Production Statistics 2008) (BLM 2012d). There are 41 authorized and pending notices and 24 authorized and pending Plans of Operations for exploration and mining activities in the CCD planning area (BLM 2012d). New development of mineral resources within existing claims and outside of current permitted mine boundaries at idle and active mine sites is possible as new ore deposits and extensions of existing ones are discovered. Development would continue at a rate determined by the price of minerals in the market place and technological advances that lower the price to mine and process ore. Unlike leasable minerals, no federal royalties are collected or dispersed associated with locatable minerals.

**Table 2-8
CCD Mineral Production Statistics (2012)**

	Carson City District	Nevada
Gold (ounces)	350,000	5,339,000
Silver (ounces)	20,000	7,361,000
Barite Production (tons)	na	573,000
Copper (pounds)	na	127,976,000

Source: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology 2012

na: not applicable

Leasable Minerals – Oil, Gas, and Coal

The counties in California and Nevada that compose the study area are not major producers of leasable minerals. Nevada is currently not a major producer of leasable minerals compared to other western states. Oil production in Nevada has decreased since the early 1990s and has leveled at less than 500,000 barrels per year (Nevada Commission of Mineral Resources 2011). Drilling for oil and gas resources within the planning area in Washoe, Lyon, Churchill, and Mineral counties has been conducted on a limited basis from the early 1900s until present, and no economic oil or gas deposits have been found to date. There is no reason to believe that oil and gas would constitute an economic resource within the planning area in the future. However, it is likely that oil and gas exploration will continue to occur on a limited basis as new potential targets are identified within the planning area (BLM 2011b).

Leasable minerals do not represent a significant source of income or employment in the study area based on most recent data. Oil and gas extraction and coal mining provided less than two percent of total employment for all planning areas counties based on 2010 data (Headwater Economics 2012). Constraints limiting development in the area include a lack of a transportation pipeline for extracted product.

Saleable Minerals

Deposits located in the CCD include construction sand and gravel, aggregate, and decorative rock. Mineral material production from public land in the CCD planning area averages about 1,000,000 tons per year. The commodity is sold to individuals and corporate entities through negotiated sales. Federal, state, and local governments and non-profit organizations are permitted free use of these materials for qualified purposes. Common use areas are generally broad geographic areas from which the BLM can make disposals of mineral materials to many persons with only negligible surface disturbance. A community pit is a small defined area from which the BLM can make disposals of mineral materials to many persons. **Table 2-9**, CCD Study Area Mineral Materials Use (Fiscal Year 2011), shows current levels of mineral materials use by site type. Demand for and creation of pits was highest at the peak of the housing boom due to the need for construction materials.

Table 2-9
CCD Study Area Mineral Materials Use
(Fiscal Year 2011)

Active or Pending Gravel Pits	158
Community Pit	19
Common use area	3
Negotiated sales	65
Free Use permits	44
Other permits	27
Carson City Pits	4
Churchill County Pits	69
Douglas County Pits	23
Lyon County Pits	19
Mineral County Pits	14
Nye County Pits	6
Storey County Pits	1
Washoe County Pits	22

Source: BLM 2012d

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy, particularly geothermal resources, represents a growing sector of importance in the planning area. The study area contains potential resources for renewable energy production, including geothermal, solar (photovoltaic and concentrating solar power applications) and wind. On January 16, 2009, Secretarial Order 3283 was issued to facilitate the Department of the Interior's efforts to achieve the goal Congress established in Section 211 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. By 2015, the Department of the Interior will approve non-hydropower renewable energy projects on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity.

Solar. One solar right-of-way grant has been issued in the planning area, for a 575-acre project. The CCD also has a pending right-of-way application for solar development near Naval Air Station Fallon. However, the public land which the proposed project would use is in a possible land exchange area (BLM 2011b). A Programmatic Solar EIS has been developed by the BLM Washington Office, but no priority development areas for utility-scale solar energy facilities were identified in the CCD (BLM 2011b). Lack of major power lines for distribution of energy is a constraint to energy development in the CCD.

Wind. There are four wind projects in the monitoring stage. Two in the Pah Rah Range (Ridgeline and Lily), one in Kibbie Flat in Mineral and Esmeralda counties, and Vinegar Peak in the Northwest Virginia Range. Under current wind energy regulations, testing projects cannot be renewed unless the application to renew is accompanied by an application for development (and a plan of development). Key constraints to development include special wildlife, particularly sage-grouse and raptors. Constraints to development in Storey County also include cultural and historic resources.

Geothermal. Up to 75 percent of all geothermal lease acres on federal public land in the US are in Nevada, and the CCD sits atop one of the most active geothermal resource areas; the 2003 BLM/National Renewable Energy Laboratory study identified the CCD as one of the BLM planning areas with the highest potential for geothermal resources and highly favorable for geothermal development (BLM 2011b). As of January 18, 2012, there were 193 geothermal leases totaling approximately 436,185 acres located in the CCD. Six areas are identified within the Planning Area with active geothermal power production of approximately 208 megawatts of electricity (enough to power about 200,000 homes). These include Steamboat Hills near Reno; Dixie Valley; Wabuska; and Soda Lake, Stillwater, and Salt Wells near Fallon. Another three areas have active exploration projects with proposed future energy production, including Southern Gabbs Valley, Northern Edwards Creek Valley, and the Hazen area. Additional areas that have active geothermal leases but minimal or no exploration include Soda Springs Valley near Luning; Rhodes Salt Marsh near Mina; Teels Marsh southwest of Mina; and the west Stillwater Range northeast of Fallon (BLM 2011b).

Federal Lease Revenue

Lease holders competitively bid, pay an initial bonus, and subsequently pay rent for the right to develop the resources on public lands. These funds are collected and subsequently distributed to the federal and state government and are known as lease revenue and, in the case of rents, lease royalties. Lease revenues and royalties to the state and county provide an additional economic benefit of mineral resource extraction. Federal mineral lease revenues are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue within the Department of the Interior. Approximately 50 percent of the revenues are transferred to the Nevada or California State Treasurer, as appropriate. Nevada received close to \$8,345,000 in federal lease revenue and royalties disbursement in Fiscal Year 2011, while California received \$86,654,000 from total onshore leases (ONRR 2012). This portion, in turn, is distributed to counties, cities, and school districts.

Revenues from mineral resources extraction in the CCD provide benefits to local communities. The contribution of geothermal lease revenue directly to study area communities is shown in **Table 2-10**, Study Area Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Disbursement, Geothermal Lease Revenue (Fiscal Year 2011). Total lease revenues and royalties reported for Nevada in 2011, including direct and indirect geothermal energy production, oil and gas production, potassium, sand, and gravel, were \$17.43 million. For California, total revenues and royalties were over \$230 million. However, the majority of production occurred in other regions of the state outside of the planning area. Distribution of royalties for area counties is included in **Table 2-10**, Study Area Federal Mineral Lease Revenues Disbursement (Fiscal Year 2011), below. A breakdown of specific royalty revenue information is not available by county. However, based on the statewide breakdown and local resources, royalty and revenues

Table 2-10
Study Area Federal Mineral Lease Revenues
Disbursement, Geothermal Lease Revenue
(Fiscal Year 2011)

County	Total
Nevada	
Carson City	\$0
Churchill County	\$879,578
Douglas County	\$0
Lyon County	\$6,626
Mineral County	\$64,331
Nye County	\$48,308
Storey County	\$0
Washoe County	\$28,026
State	\$1,450,232
California	
Alpine County	\$0
Lassen County	\$12,232
Plumas County	\$0
State	\$2,208,258
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>\$1,039,101</i>

Source: ONRR 2012

from indirect geothermal production represents a large portion of the contributions from area counties.

Agriculture and Livestock Grazing

Agriculture and livestock grazing have traditionally played a role in the study area and continue to be important today. There were 2,317 farms totaling over 1.6 million acres in the study area in 2007 (US Department of Agriculture 2007). Agricultural data are presented in **Appendix A, Table A-14**, Study Area Agricultural Data (2010), and **Appendix A, Table A-20**, Number of Farms by Type (2007). BLM management actions have the potential to influence farming due to the purchase of farmland and through management practices influencing livestock grazing practices on public lands as discussed in detail below.

Livestock grazing, grazing authorizations, and livestock uses are measured in AUMs. An AUM is the amount of dry forage required to sustain one “animal unit” for one month; this equates to a forage allowance of 26 pounds per day. For authorization calculation purposes, an animal unit is one cow and her calf, one horse, or five sheep or goats. Depending on the composition and weight of animals in the herd, actual forage use may vary. The BLM-administered range in the planning area is permitted at a level of 156,731 AUMs of forage with 6,222 suspended use AUMs (BLM 2011b). Within the planning area, there are 111 allotments and 52 permittees. The allotments vary in size from 120 to 512,449

public acres, with grazing allocations ranging from 29 to 11,410 AUMs in each allotment (BLM 2011b). Allotments are being reviewed by the Sierra Front-Northwestern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council developed standards to review rangeland health and management. For the 111 allotments, there are 67 permits, 35 of which have been renewed through an environmental assessment and grazing decision.

The BLM calculates federal grazing fees annually in March based on a formula that is calculated using the 1966 base value of \$1.23 per AUM for livestock grazing on public lands in western states. Annual adjustments are based on three factors: current private grazing land lease rates, beef cattle prices, and the cost of livestock production. The federal grazing fee for 2012 is \$1.35 per AUM. The grazing fee has been at this level since 2007 (BLM 2012e).

Generally, there is a correlation between ranch land values and federal grazing permits, with ranches that hold such permits having a higher value (Winter and Whittaker 1981). This value is based on the premise that the permit's value reflects, at least to some extent, the capitalized difference between the grazing fee and the competitive market value of federal forage. It also reflects the requirement for the permittee to hold private base property to which the federal permitted use is attached, giving the base property holder priority for renewal over other potential applicants. This value is recognized by lending institutions during a loan process and by the Internal Revenue Service when a property transfer occurs.

Permit values fluctuate based on market forces but generally depend on the number of AUMs and other terms of the lease or permit. Permit values may vary widely, depending on the location and the estimated average value of replacement forage. In 2012, the average fee per AUM on private lands in Nevada was \$13.00 (BLM 2012f). Based on 156,731 active (including temporarily suspended) AUMs in the planning area, the total annual grazing value of all traditional leases would be approximately \$2,037,503. Under the current federal rate of \$1.35 per AUM, the comparative total annual grazing fee would be \$211,587, which is \$1.8 million less than the private grazing fee for all authorized grazing in the planning area. Based on input received from local community members at economic workshops, livestock grazing is viewed as an important economy sector in the Stillwater Field Office and of lesser importance in the Sierra Front Field Office.

Local Government Revenues

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) are federal payments to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable federal lands within their boundaries. Congress appropriates PILT annually, and the BLM administers disbursement to individual counties. PILT are determined according to a formula

that includes population, the amount of federal land within the county, and offsets for certain federal payments to counties, such as timber, mineral leasing, and grazing receipts. PILT payments are transferred to state or local governments, as applicable, and are in addition to other federal revenues, including those from grazing fees. The study area counties received nearly \$4.0 million in PILT in 2012 (**Table 2-11**, Study Area PILT [Fiscal Year 2012]).

Table 2-11
Study Area PILT (Fiscal Year 2012)

Location	PILT Amount
Nevada	
Carson City	\$119,008
Churchill County	\$2,151,359
Douglas County	\$632,761
Lyon County	\$1,972,328
Mineral County	\$659,099
Nye County	\$2,898,375
Storey County	\$35,804
Washoe County	\$3,296,556
State	\$23,917,845
California	
Alpine County	\$147,988
Lassen County	\$1,259,819
Plumas County	\$398,336
State	\$40,272,053

Source: US Department of the Interior 2012

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CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The 4.8 million acres of BLM-administered land in the CCD planning area encompasses a geographically and socioeconomically varied region. Within portions of the Sierra Front Field Office, such as Carson City, Washoe County, and Douglas County, public lands are at an interface of rapidly growing suburban populations. In these areas, public lands play an important role for recreation opportunities for area residents, to provide contributions to quality of life such as the preservation of open space, and to provide for the social and spiritual values for Native American tribes. Protection of public lands and private property from wildfire is also an important issue in this area. Within the Stillwater Field Office, more traditional uses of public lands, such as livestock grazing and mineral extraction, are of greater importance. Increasingly, renewable energy is of growing importance throughout the planning area.

Regardless of the region, most residents have a strong connection to public lands – administered by the BLM, the US Forest Service, and other entities – that surround and encompass their community, and view them as playing a significant role by providing economic opportunities, recreation, open space, a connection to the western historic landscape, and other intangible benefits. This chapter describes the communities and interest groups whose social or economic interests are tied to public lands.

3.1 STUDY AREA COUNTIES AND COMMUNITIES

As discussed in Chapter 1, Introduction, the socioeconomic study area contains communities with diverse social and economic values. Groups and individuals who have similar values but may not represent a physical community or region are discussed in Section 3.2, Affected Groups and Individuals.

The socioeconomic study area is a diverse setting with portions having suburban character and experiencing rapid development in the past decade, and other areas retaining rural character with large tracts of public lands. The largest cities within the planning area are the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area (population

approximately 315,500 in 2010) and Carson City (population 55,274 in 2010). In total, approximately 709,340 people resided within the socioeconomic study area in 2010. It should be noted that some of this population is located in cities outside of the CCD boundaries. For example, the City of Pahrump comprises a significant proportion of the population of Nye County yet lies outside of the CCD. Population centers in the study area counties are displayed in **Appendix A, Table A-2, Study Area Population Centers (2010)**.

The communities next to BLM-administered public lands are an important component of the planning area's socioeconomic makeup. Residents in these communities may recreate on public lands and benefit directly from the resources on public lands. Many communities in the planning area are dependent on natural resources for their economic livelihood, including passive non-consumptive uses (e.g., OHV recreation, traditional resource extraction such as mining), to renewable energy production (e.g., utility-scale geothermal production).

3.2 AFFECTED GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS

In addition to those living within the planning area, there are specific groups for whom management of public lands is of particular interest. These include recreational users, Native Americans, military installations, recreational outfitters and vendors, private livestock grazing lessees and area ranchers, mineral estate owners, and renewable energy leaseholders. Furthermore, special interest groups and individuals who represent resource conservation or resource use perspectives constitute additional groups with an interest in planning area public lands management. Refer to Chapter 4, Economic Strategy Workshops, for more information on the social values of affected groups and individuals.

3.2.1 Recreational Users

Recreational visitors to the planning area include both residents of the region (particularly in the Stillwater Field Office) and those who are traveling through the area to get to Las Vegas, Reno, central California, Salt Lake City, or locations across the west. Approximately 709,340 people live within the study area, and many of these residents utilize public lands for recreational activities such as OHV use, mountain biking, camping, fishing, and hunting.

3.2.2 Native Americans

Native Americans have a unique relationship with public lands based on traditional uses and cultural values. The value they place on public lands includes the special spiritual contribution and foundation the lands provide to the culture. Public lands are considered critical for the social and spiritual survival of Native Americans.

3.2.3 Military

Naval Air Station Fallon and Hawthorne Army Depot have an important economic presence in the planning area. Public land is utilized for training

exercises and by military personnel. Workshop participants stressed the continued importance of coordination with Naval Air Station Fallon and other military operations and the BLM to coordinate on land use.

3.2.4 Recreational Outfitters and vendors

Recreational outfitters in the area include recreational guides as well as organizers of special events that occur on an annual basis in the planning area. Outfitters and vendors are particularly concerned with the management directing motorized and mechanized use and the issuance of special recreation permits.

3.2.5 Ranchers and Livestock Grazing Lessees

Ranching and agriculture are a part of the planning area's history, culture, and economy. Ranchers face such challenges as fluctuating livestock prices, increasing equipment and operating costs, fluctuating water availability, and changing federal regulations. Additional income sources are often necessary to continue ranching, and ranchers or their family members may also work in other sectors of the economy. Agriculture and livestock grazing are historical uses of public lands in some parts of the planning area. In 2010, for example, farm jobs accounted for 5.3 percent of total employment (Lassen County, California), and 0 percent (Storey County, Nevada), with an average of 0.9 percent for the overall area (Headwaters Economics 2012).

3.2.6 Private Landowners

Neighboring landowners adjacent to public lands are an important group to consider in the planning process. Local private landowners are concerned about how the development on public lands may impact the quality or quantity of local natural resources, in particular, water. Protection of adjacent public lands from wildland fire is a concern for residents both from a standpoint of protecting public safety and private property. Additional planning issues of importance to some private landowners include rural lifestyle preservation, preservation of open space, and public land recreation opportunities.

3.2.7 Minerals resource

Development of mineral resources is of historical importance in the planning area and of continued importance for some local communities. Mineral estate leases cover the various extractable minerals found within the planning area, notably gold, silver, and copper. Details of the contributions of these resources are discussed in Chapter 2, Regional Demographics and Economic Context. Leaseholders are particularly interested in keeping restrictions on leasing minimal in order to keep the costs and delays of production low.

3.2.8 Renewable Energy Leaseholders

Due to increasing fossil fuel prices and federal incentives for renewable energy development, interest in non-traditional energy leasing opportunities on public lands is of increasing importance. Geothermal energy in particular is of growing importance in the planning area, although some resources are also available for

wind and solar development. Renewable energy leaseholders would be interested in management direction that supports development of these resources in a timely, cost-efficient manner. Geothermal energy is managed under the fluid leasable program, while solar and wind projects are managed as right-of-way leases.

3.2.9 Right-of-way Holders

The CCD currently manages rights-of-way for land uses such as roads, power lines, natural gas pipelines, water lines, telephone lines, communication sites, and ditches and canals on public land. Renewable energy rights for wind and solar are also granted as rights-of-way leases. Right-of-way holders are primarily concerned with continued access to right-of-way lands. Requests for rights-of-way are likely to increase in the next 20 years due to increased interest in renewable energy and the potential for growth and development. As energy development continues, energy rights-of-way, such as electric transmission lines, and regulations that allow for right-of-way access and use are likely to increase in importance.

3.2.10 Individuals and Groups Who Prioritize Resource Protection

Various individuals and groups at the local, regional, and national levels are interested in how the BLM manages public lands. Many of their concerns are in regard to wildlife, water quality, and visual quality. They value public lands for open space, wildlife, recreation, scenic qualities among other aspects. Non-profit organizations with a stake in wildland preservation, such as The Wilderness Society, have cited the importance of including an assessment of the non-market benefits provided by public lands in the socioeconomic analysis for the RMP/EIS. Non-market benefits include ecosystems services such as clean air and water, as well as the values of open space for the local community.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC STRATEGY WORKSHOPS

On June 27th and 28th, 2012, the CCD hosted economic strategy workshops in Carson City and Fallon, Nevada, respectively. In total, 28 local government representatives attended the workshops. The purpose of these workshops was to obtain input on how local populations interact with public lands. The BLM intends to complete a collaborative, community-based RMP that reflects careful consideration of the local and regional factors unique to the CCD RMP planning area. To this end, these workshops provided an opportunity for stakeholders from local communities to participate in the planning process. Attendees discussed economic trends in the region and developed visions for the economic future of their communities. The attendees also discussed how BLM management of public lands is tied to the economy in local communities and in the region as a whole. Detailed records of the workshops are included in **Appendix B**, Economic Workshop Records.

4.1 ECONOMIC TRENDS AND LONG-TERM VISIONS

At the workshops, current and historical socioeconomic data were provided for study area socioeconomic conditions by county. Sources of data include the US Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Agriculture, Nevada State Demographer's Office, California Demographic Research Unit, and other local sources. Data were presented for demographics, employment sectors, unemployment, housing, and income. Natural resource economic data for the study area, including those for agricultural and mining production, were presented. BLM land ownership and specific contributions to the local economies, such as receipts from recreation fees, grazing fees, and rights-of-way, were presented.

To determine what the workshop participants found important in the current economy and what they envision in the coming years, regional potential evaluations were completed at both workshop locations. These forms attempted to capture the desired long-term conditions for planning area communities. Workshop participants first rated each item on the form

individually from one to five in importance for the local and regional economy, with five being the highest importance, in three different categories: Current and Future Value, Potential, and Constraints. The rankings from the participants were averaged by category to show, numerically, which economic sectors were most and least important to the community leaders within each field office. Group discussions at the workshops focused on data sets presented at each workshop, as well as the value placed on items of interest in the regional potential evaluations. Additionally, group discussion delved into the importance of certain industries to the local economy, as well as natural resource concerns and demographic trends.

For the meeting in Carson City, Nevada, which represented the Sierra Front Field Office, regional potential evaluations indicated a strong focus on tourism and recreation. For Current and Future Value, the top two economic sectors were tourism and pass-through visitor services, while the bottom two sectors were agriculture and oil and gas production. For Potential, renewable energy, tourism, recreation, and environmental restoration all tied for the top spot while agriculture was ranked the lowest. For Constraints, mining and agriculture ranked the highest, while tourism, pass-through visitor services, and recreation were viewed as having the fewest constraints to development.

For the meetings in Fallon, Nevada, representing the Stillwater Field Office, the results favored energy development, agriculture, and mining. For Current and Future Value, the top economic sectors were renewable energy, agriculture, and hard rock and minerals mining, and the bottom sector included health care and forest products. For Potential, the highest ranking sectors were renewable energy, recreation, and hard rock and minerals mining, with forest products again rated the lowest. For Constraints, agriculture, renewable energy, and recreation ranked the highest, while oil and gas production, mining, and forest products were viewed as having the fewest constraints to development.

Averaged results of the regional potential evaluations are included for each workshop in **Appendix B**, Economic Workshop Records. Input from each workshop location has been consolidated and is represented in **Tables B-2 and B-3**, Summary of Regional Potential Evaluations.

This exercise represents only one method of input from the communities. The consensus regional potential evaluations are not likely to represent all the views of all participants and do not attempt to predict BLM management direction. Not all fields were completed in all of the surveys, resulting in a different number of responses for each average.

4.2 ROLE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

4.2.1 Connection between BLM Lands and Local Communities

Workshop participants discussed specific uses of public lands. The current and desired future uses varied by community. The communities within the planning

areas and within each county have diverse resources, constraints, and priorities. Desired future conditions are explored in the regional potential evaluations discussion (Section 4.1, above). Based on the workshop discussions, there were some economic sectors that were important across the district, although there were distinct differences between the field offices. Tourism, recreation, pass-through visitor services, and renewable energy were seen as key uses of public lands. Even within these sectors, there were different concerns between the field offices. Participants from the Sierra Front Field Office were concerned about destruction to the natural environment from OHV use, while those in the Stillwater Field Office wanted to develop more OHV trails to attract tourism. There were also varying views on renewable energy. Both field offices supported this type of development, however, the Sierra Front Field Office supported renewable energy development away from urban locations, while the Stillwater Field Office was concerned with the neutral economic and negative environmental impacts resulting from developing renewable energy resources.

In addition to these sectors, there were large differences in general view of public land use between the two field offices. Participants from the Sierra Front Field Office valued the easy access to public lands, and viewed recreation on BLM-administered lands as a way to boost the economy in the nearby cities. Fuels reduction and coordinated land use planning between public agencies and private landowners was also considered important. The Stillwater Field Office has a large military presence and, as such, places higher value on coordinating land use and resources between the different agencies. Due to the largely rural areas and high resource potential, mineral extraction and energy development have high levels of support in this area as well.

In addition to inherent integral parts of the economy, such as recreation and mining on BLM-administered lands, participants stressed the importance of improving coordinated land use planning between land owners. Many of the smaller parcels within the CCD are adjacent to local, state, federal, tribal, or private lands. Residents and counties want to promote communication and land transfers between these entities to develop synchronized land uses, such as recreation, fuels management, energy development, and military training operations. Participants also stressed cultural understanding between the BLM and tribal concerns in the Sierra Front Field Office, and the BLM and military needs in the Stillwater Field Office. The tribes are noticing an increase in irresponsible recreation on BLM-administered lands and their adjacent tribal lands. This not only threatens lands of historical and cultural importance, but also goes against the BLM's priority of environmental conservation.

The planning area communities have a strong connection with BLM-administered lands. The BLM currently communicates with counties and agencies over planning issues and participants expressed desire for this trend to continue and improve. Specific directions for BLM management are included below in **Section 4.2.2, Recommendations for BLM Management Direction.**

4.2.2 Recommendations for BLM Management Direction

Workshop participants were asked how the BLM can partner with the regional community to help it reach its potential. Specific BLM management actions or directions were identified that would help communities reach the desired outcomes or expectations for public lands in the region. Some management directions identified are outside of the scope of the current planning effort. Workshop participants urged the BLM to recognize the unique needs of the different planning area regions. Key points from recommended actions are summarized as follows:

- Consider the cumulative impacts of land use changes across land managed or owned by other agencies and private land owners. Emphasize communication between these stakeholders to create coordinated land use plans that can be applied across ownerships.
- Streamline the administration process for land exchanges to consolidate land uses and facilitate community development, protect unique resources, and enhance access to public lands.
- Move shooting areas to less urban areas and enforce the use of shooting areas to prevent environmentally destructive shooting habits in remote areas and promote public safety.
- Provide better signage for OHV use to prevent trespassing on to other lands and enforce restrictions on areas closed to OHV use to prevent negative environmental impacts.
- Coordinate with private land owners in addition to local fire agencies to implement fuels reduction projects and improve wildland-urban interface fire protection.
- Attract and retain government services: workshop participants appreciate the proximity of the BLM field offices to local communities, as they often provide employment opportunities. Participants stressed the stable economic impact of government facilities in their communities, including the hiring of local firms to work on government funded projects.
- Work to perform environmental restoration on environmentally damaged areas and provide conservation efforts to protect sensitive wildlife and vegetation, such as special status species, riparian zones, and wetlands.
- Improve cultural awareness of areas and resources of value to local tribes and communities, including burial grounds and Native American Graves Protections and Repatriation Act.
- Transfer ownerships of recreation areas such as Sand Mountain to county or other local ownership where it can be managed more appropriately with better resources.

Complete economic strategy workshop records, including regional potential evaluations and workshop summaries, are included in **Appendix B**, Economic Workshop Records.

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CHAPTER 5

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations, requires that federal agencies identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. Guidance for evaluating environmental justice issues in land use planning is included in the BLM planning handbook, Appendix D (BLM 2005).

Environmental justice refers to the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, programs, and policies. It focuses on environmental hazards and human health to avoid disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations. Low-income populations are defined as persons living below the poverty level based on total income of \$11,139 for an individual and \$22,113 for a family household of four for 2010 (US Census Bureau 2010e). Black/African American, Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and other non-White persons are defined as minority populations.

5.1 LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS

The planning area is characterized by a diverse range of incomes. In Nevada, estimates from 2010 indicate that Nye, Mineral, and Carson City counties had relatively high percentages of persons below poverty level (14.2, 11.4, and 9.6 percent, respectively) when compared to the state average of 8.6 percent. In California, Lassen County was slightly above the state average (10.2 percent) with 10.5 percent of its population below poverty level. In contrast, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, and Washoe counties in Nevada and Alpine and Plumas counties in California were at or below their respective state averages in 2010 for percent of individuals below poverty level.

Estimates from 2010 indicate that Douglas, Storey, and Washoe counties in Nevada had per capita incomes (\$35,239, \$31,079, and \$29,683 respectively) that were above the state level of \$27,589. The remaining counties in Nevada and all study area counties in California were below the respective state per-capita income level. Likewise, there was a range in median household income, from a high of \$63,478 in Alpine County, California to a low of \$35,446 in Mineral County, Nevada (US Census Bureau 2000b, 2010c). See **Appendix A, Table A-II**, Study Area Income Distribution (2000 and 2006-2010 Comparison), for more details of study area counties.

5.2 MINORITY POPULATIONS

The social and economic context of the study area is based on the study area counties. **Table 5-1**, Study Area Population by Race/Ethnicity (2010), describes the estimated 2010 racial and ethnic composition of the study area. In 2010, approximately 73.5 percent of Nevada's population was identified as White and not of Hispanic or Latino origin. People of Hispanic or Latino descent (of any race) accounted for 26.5 percent of the total state population (US Census Bureau 2010a). In California, 40.1 percent of the population was identified as White and not of Hispanic or Latino origin. People of Hispanic or Latino descent (of any race) accounted for 37.6 percent of the total state population (US Census Bureau 2010a). As a whole the study area is less diverse than the state populations; in the study area as a whole, approximately 70.3 percent of the total population was identified as White and non-Hispanic/Latino origin in 2010. Hispanics/Latinos of any race accounted for 19.1 percent of the total study area population. Of this group, the majority identified themselves as white (9.3 percent of total population), or some other undefined race (8.0 percent of total population).

Table 5-1, Study Area Population by Race/Ethnicity (2010), shows that Carson City and Washoe County in Nevada were most diverse counties in the planning area with approximately 22.2 and 21.3 percent of the population of Hispanic/Latino origin, respectively. All other counties in the planning area had a smaller proportion of people who identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino, ranging from 5.7 percent in Storey County, Nevada, to 17.5 percent in Lassen County, California. All counties in the planning area were below the Nevada state level of 26.5 percent and California state level of 37.6 percent of Hispanic/Latino origin (US Census Bureau 2010a).

People in the majority of the planning area identified themselves as White. A total of 70.3 percent of the population of non-Hispanic-Latino descent identified themselves as White. Other races represent a significantly smaller segment of the population.

**Table 5-1
Study Area Population by Race/Ethnicity (2010)**

Population	Nevada									California				Study Area
	Carson City	Churchill	Douglas	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Storey	Washoe	State	Alpine	Lassen	Plumas	State	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity of any race	11,777	3,009	5,103	7,674	436	5,967	228	93,724	716,501	84	6,117	1,605	14,013,719	135,724
	21.3%	12.1%	10.9%	14.8%	9.1%	13.6%	5.7%	22.2%	26.5%	7.1%	17.5%	8.0%	37.6%	19.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino, by Race														
White alone	39,083	19,030	39,094	40,634	3,271	34,663	3,532	278,213	1,462,081	852	23,270	17,015	14,956,253	498,657
	70.7%	76.5%	83.2%	78.2%	68.5%	78.9%	88.1%	66.0%	54.1%	72.5%	66.7%	85.0%	40.1%	70.30%
Black or African American alone	1,003	366	174	363	182	836	40	9,088	208,058	0	2,790	181	2,163,804	15,023
	1.8%	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%	3.8%	1.9%	1.0%	2.2%	7.7%	0.0%	8.0%	0.9%	5.8%	2.12%
American Indian or Alaskan Native alone	1,096	991	759	1,061	666	592	57	5,782	23,536	210	999	460	162,250	12,673
	2.0%	4.0%	1.6%	2.0%	14.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	17.9%	2.9%	2.3%	0.4%	1.79%
Asian alone	1,139	633	699	701	49	547	66	21,288	191,047	7	337	127	4,775,070	25,593
	2.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%	5.1%	7.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	12.8%	3.61%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	91	41	60	124	6	179	12	2,358	15,456	0	163	18	128,577	3,052
	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.43%
Some Other Race	67	25	64	79	2	53	2	673	4,740	1	363	18	85,587	1,347
	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	>0.1%	0.1%	>0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.19%

Source: US Census Bureau 2010a

Note: The sum of the five race groups may add to more than the total population because individuals may report more than one race.

A total of 12,673 people (1.8 percent of the study area population) identified themselves as American Indian or Alaskan Native alone, and 15,023 people (2.1 percent) identified themselves as Black or African-American alone. A total of 25,593 people (3.6 percent) identified themselves as Asian alone, and 3,052 people (0.43 percent) identified themselves as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (US Census Bureau 2010a). Based on population projections for the Nevada portion of the study area, persons of Hispanic origins of any race are expected to increase 49 percent between 2015 and 2030 (Nevada State Demographer 2011). See **Appendix A, Table A-21**, Study Area Population Projections for Persons of Hispanic Origins of Any Race (2015-2030), for more details of study area counties in Nevada. This information is not yet available for the study area counties in California.

5.3 NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATIONS

Data in **Table 5-1**, Study Area Population by Race/Ethnicity, indicate that Native Americans (and Alaskan Natives) account for a small percentage of the study area population, with the exception of Alpine County, California and Mineral County, Nevada, where the population is 17.9 and 14 percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, respectively. The CCD manages public lands within the aboriginal territory of people identified based on commonality and differences in language and culture as Washoe, Northern Paiute, and Western Shoshone. Six tribal governments have reservations within the planning area and four additional tribes hold reservation lands beyond the CCD boundary (see **Table 5-2**, Tribal Reservations in and near the CCD). Each of the ten groups is a federally recognized Indian Tribe (25 USC 479a). Each tribe, as well as the California Native American Heritage Commission and the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, maintains a general concern for protection of and access to areas of traditional and religious importance, and the welfare of plants, animals, air, landforms, and water on reservation and public lands.

Table 5-2
Tribal Reservations in and near the CCD

Tribe	Cultural Division(s)	General Location	CCD Geographic Area of Specific Concern
Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony	Northern Paiute	Mono County, CA (outside of planning unit)	Stillwater and Sierra Front Field Offices – Southern Lyon and Western Mineral counties
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone	Churchill County, NV	Stillwater and Sierra Front Field Offices – Northeastern Lyon and Western Churchill counties
Lovelock Colony	Northern Paiute	Pershing County, NV (outside of planning unit)	Stillwater Field Office only – Northern Churchill County
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	Northern Paiute	Washoe, Storey, and Lyon counties, NV	Sierra Front Field Office only – Northern Storey and Northern Lyon counties; Washoe County north of I-80

**Table 5-2
Tribal Reservations in and near the CCD**

Tribe	Cultural Division(s)	General Location	CCD Geographic Area of Specific Concern
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	Northern Paiute, Washoe, Western Shoshone and other Tribes	Washoe County, NV	Sierra Front Field Office only – Northern Storey County and Washoe County from Truckee Meadows north
Susanville Indian Rancheria	Northern Paiute, Washoe, Atsugewi, Achumawi, and Maidu	Plumas County, CA (outside of planning unit)	Sierra Front Field Office only – Plumas and Lassen counties (CA); Washoe County west of Peterson Mountain and north of Fort Sage Mountains
Walker River Paiute Tribe	Northern Paiute	Churchill, Lyon, and Mineral counties, NV	Stillwater and Sierra Front Field Offices – Eastern Lyon, Western Churchill, and Northern Mineral counties
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	Washoe	Alpine County, CA; Carson City and Douglas counties, NV	Sierra Front Field Office only – Alpine, Plumas, and Lassen counties (CA); Washoe County west of Virginia Mountains; Carson City and Storey counties; Douglas and Lyon counties west of the Pine Nut Mountain crest
Yerington Paiute Tribe	Northern Paiute	Lyon County, NV	Stillwater and Sierra Front Field Offices – Lyon, Southern Storey, and Eastern Douglas counties
Yomba Shoshone Tribe	Western Shoshone	Nye County, NV (outside of planning unit)	Stillwater Field Office only – Eastern Churchill, Eastern Mineral, and Western Nye counties

Source: BLM 2011b

Policies established in 2006 by the BLM and US Forest Service, in coordination with federal tribes, ensure access by traditional native practitioners to area plants. The policy also ensures that management of these plants promotes ecosystem health for public lands. The BLM is encouraged to support and incorporate into their planning traditional native and native practitioner plant-gathering for traditional use (Boshell 2010).

5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE POPULATIONS AND RMP ANALYSIS

Due to the low percentage of individuals in minority groups or low income populations in the planning area overall, it is not likely that considerations for environmental justice populations will require modification of RMP alternatives or mitigation measures. For all geographic areas examined in the study area, the percentage of minority individuals or individuals below poverty level does not

exceed the national average by 20 percentage points or more, or 50 percent of the total population, meaning that the counties do not have a minority population according to Council on Environmental Quality guidelines. Impacts on regional and local environmental justice populations will be addressed in the RMP/EIS following standards and guidelines set forth in Executive Order 12898 and BLM planning manual Appendix D (BLM 2005).

CHAPTER 6

IMPACT ANALYSIS STRATEGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Traditional resources uses such as mining and grazing, new use of resources such as renewable energy, as well as recreation, preservation of open space, and other quality of life factors are all important for public land use in the planning area. Results from the economic strategy workshops held in June 2011 depict communities who wish to retain access to public lands and existing features of the natural landscape while diversifying economic opportunities. Some issues apply for the study area as a whole, while some are location specific, therefore analysis of impacts will take into account regional differences in economic sectors of importance and social issues. Key indicators for analysis are presented below.

6.2 KEY INDICATORS FOR ANALYSIS

Key indicators that will be used in the socioeconomic impact analysis in the EIS are listed below. Changes to these indicators will be measured based on BLM management alternatives proposed in the EIS.

Public Land Contributions

- Recreation use (e.g., recreation visitor days, visitor use numbers, SRP permits, fees)
- Land disposal (e.g., land swaps with local communities)
- Grazing AUMs
- Geothermal production
- Minerals (salables, other leasables, locatables)
- Environmental/ecological restoration (acres)
- Land use and rights-of-way (acres)
- Ecosystem services

Social and Economic Contributions

- Population (growth projections)
- Changing demographics (selected indicators)
- Employment (numbers by sector)
- Income (personal income)
- Ethnic and racial characteristics of the region
- Open space (e.g., land enhancement value, attracting non-labor income)

6.3 ANALYTICAL METHODS TO BE USED

The study area will be broken down using a tiered approach: (1) the two-state, 11 county study area; (2) the two field offices of the CCD; and (3) regions of the field offices, as appropriate. Data, where available, will be broken down in the same configuration. Community-level data will be provided if available and if they add meaning to the analysis. One to five years will represent the short-term analysis spectrum. The long-term analysis will make assessments through the planning horizon of 20 years.

6.3.1 Economics

Through the use of regional input-output multipliers (such as the US Bureau of Economic Analysis' Regional Input – Output Modeling System II [RMIS II]), an assessment of impacts on selected industrial sectors of the economy will be evaluated. These multipliers will be applied to changes in final demand resulting from the differing BLM management alternatives in the RMP. The results will measure the change in the level of output, employment, and income for those industrial sectors impacted by each action. Impacts will be measured by category and cumulatively in a regional setting. In addition, non-market contributions will be assessed on a quantitative basis where feasible, and on a qualitative basis where sufficient data is lacking for quantitative analysis.

6.3.2 Social Conditions

Results from the economic analysis will be applied in measuring the social impacts. A narrative discussion of the impacts on communities and groups that results from a change to baseline conditions will measure social change. The analysis will be sensitive to those who are in local communities and to vulnerable groups (e.g., environmental justice populations) that may be impacted.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Large variations in the CCD planning area make generalizations about social and economic conditions complex. The vast expanse of BLM land (approximately 4.8 million acres) that composes the planning area has varying resources, accessibility, and utilizations. These conditions influence the overall social and economic trends of the planning area. Additionally, two field offices, the Sierra Front Field Office and the Stillwater Field Office, exist within the planning area. Due to the large acreage of public lands in many of the 11 study-area counties, the overall contribution of public lands to local economies is significant.

Influence of public lands at the local level is especially important, particularly in locations where public lands provide a source of employment, such as ranching, mining, or energy production, or a significant contribution to quality of life for local residents, such as recreational activities or open space preservation. Concerns differ between and even within counties as resources and values are unique to individuals, individual communities, and geographic locations. At the economic workshops, these unique concerns were discussed at length. At the Carson City Meeting, representatives of local communities identified recreation access and quality of life preservation as some of the key socioeconomic concerns related to public land concerns. At the meeting in Fallon, Nevada, in contrast, key socioeconomic issues related to public land use identified were agriculture, military, and geothermal development. Local citizens' concerns, as reflected in the socioeconomic strategy workshops, will be analyzed during development of the CCD RMP.

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CHAPTER 8

LIST OF PREPARERS

An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists from the BLM CCD and contractors Environmental Management and Planning Solutions, Inc. (EMPSi) and Martin Economics prepared this socioeconomic baseline report.

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CHAPTER 9

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Appendix A

Study Area Demographic and Economic Data

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APPENDIX A

STUDY AREA DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA

Table A-1
Study Area Population and Density (2000–2010)

Location	Population 2000	Land Area 2000 ¹ (sq. miles)	Persons per square mile, 2000 ¹	Population 2010	Land Area 2010 (sq. miles)	Persons per square mile, 2010
Nevada						
Carson City	52,457	144.66	362.6	55,274	144.66	382.1
Churchill County	23,982	4,930.46	4.8	24,877	4,930.46	5.0
Douglas County	41,259	709.72	58.1	46,997	709.72	66.2
Lyon County	34,501	2,001.19	17.2	51,980	2,001.19	26.0
Mineral County	5,071	3,752.84	1.4	4,772	3,752.84	1.3
Nye County	32,485	18,181.92	1.8	43,946	18,181.92	2.4
Storey County	3,399	262.92	13.0	4,010	262.92	15.3
Washoe County	339,486	6,302.37	53.9	421,407	6,302.37	66.9
State	1,998,257	109,781.18	18.2	2,700,551	109,781.18	24.6
California						
Alpine County	1,208	738.33	1.6	1,175	738.33	1.6
Lassen County	33,828	4,541.18	7.4	34,895	4,541.18	7.7
Plumas County	20,824	2,553.04	8.2	20,007	2,553.04	7.8
State	33,871,648	155,779.22	217.4	37,253,956	155,779.22	239.1
Study Area	588,500	44,119	13.3	709,340	44,119	16.1

Source: US Census Bureau 2010a, 2012a

¹2000 Land Area assumed to be the same as 2010; Population Density for 2000 uses 2010 land areas.

Table A-2
Study Area Population Centers (2010)

Location	Population (2010)	Within CCDO
Nevada		
Carson City*	55,274	Yes
Churchill County		
Fallon*	8,606	Yes
Fallon Station	705	Yes
Douglas County		
Gardnerville Ranchos	11,312	Yes
Johnson Lane	6,490	Yes
Gardnerville	5,656	Yes
Minden*	3,001	Yes
Lyon County		
Fernley	19,368	Yes
Dayton	8,964	Yes
Yerington*	3,048	Yes
Mineral County		
Hawthorne*	3,269	Yes
Mina	155	Yes
Nye County		
Pahrump	36,441	No
Tonopah*	2,478	No
Gabbs	269	Yes
Storey County		
Virginia City*	855	Yes
Washoe County		
Reno*	225,221	Yes
Sparks	90,264	Yes
Sun Valley	19,299	Yes
Incline Village	8,777	Yes
California		
Alpine County		
Markleeville*	210	No
Mesa Vista	200	Yes
Alpine Village	114	Yes
Lassen County		
Susanville*	17,947	No
Janesville	1,408	No
Plumas County		
East Quincy	2,489	No
Portola	2,104	No
Quincy*	1,728	No

Source: US Census 2010d

*County seat

Table A-3
Study Area Population Totals (1980–2010)

Location	1980	1990	1980–1990 Percent Change	2000	1990–2000 Percent Change	2010	2000–2010 Percent Change	1980–2010 Percent Change
Nevada								
Carson City	32,022	40,443	+26.3	52,457	+29.7	55,274	+5.4	+72.6
Churchill County	13,917	17,938	+28.9	23,982	+33.7	24,877	+3.7	+78.8
Douglas County	19,421	27,637	+42.3	41,259	+49.3	46,997	+13.9	+142.0
Lyon County	13,594	20,001	+47.1	34,501	+72.5	51,980	+50.7	+282.4
Mineral County	6,217	6,475	+4.1	5,071	-21.7	4,772	-5.9	-23.2
Nye County	9,048	17,781	+96.5	32,485	+82.7	43,946	+35.3	+385.7
Storey County	1,503	2,526	+68.1	3,399	+34.6	4,010	+18.0	+166.8
Washoe County	193,623	254,667	+31.5	339,486	+33.3	421,407	+24.1	+117.6
State	800,493	1,201,833	+50.1	1,998,257	+66.3	2,700,551	+35.1	+237.4
California								
Alpine County	1,097	1,113	+1.5	1,208	+8.5	1,175	-2.7	+7.1
Lassen County	21,661	27,598	+27.4	33,828	+22.6	34,895	+3.2	+61.1
Plumas County	17,340	19,739	+13.8	20,824	+5.5	20,007	-3.9	+15.4
State	23,667,902	29,760,021	+25.7	33,871,648	+13.8	37,253,956	+10.0	+57.4
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>329,443</i>	<i>435,918</i>	<i>+32.3</i>	<i>588,500</i>	<i>+35.0</i>	<i>709,340</i>	<i>+20.5</i>	<i>+115.3</i>

Source: US Census Bureau 1980, 1990, 2012a

Table A-4
Study Area Population Projections (2015–2030)

County	2015	2020	2025	2030	% Change 2015-2030
Nevada					
Carson City	58,690	61,844	63,684	65,993	+12.4
Churchill County	28,513	29,753	30,534	31,628	+10.9
Douglas County	49,428	50,891	52,500	53,724	+8.7
Lyon County	57,862	64,561	67,458	70,592	+22.0
Mineral County	4,983	5,144	5,258	5,403	+8.4
Nye County	49,328	51,163	53,017	55,432	+12.4
Storey County	4,457	4,659	4,836	5,022	+12.7
Washoe County	445,260	473,616	494,788	517,889	+16.3
State	2,901,525	3,069,272	3,211,722	3,363,707	+14.8
California					
Alpine County	1,170	1,171	1,171	1,173	+0.3
Lassen County	35,503	36,317	37,380	38,434	+8.3
Plumas County	20,039	20,157	20,363	20,390	+1.8
State	38,926,281	40,817,839	42,721,958	44,574,756	+14.5
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>711,190</i>	<i>755,233</i>	<i>799,276</i>	<i>830,989</i>	<i>+14.6</i>

Source: Nevada State Demographer's Office 2011, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit 2012

Table A-5
Study Area Place of Birth (2006-2010)¹

Location	Born in US	Born in State of Residence	Born in Other State	Born Outside US (Native or Naturalized Citizen)	Born Outside US (not US Citizen)
Nevada					
Carson City	87.7%	26.9%	60.8%	3.9%	7.7%
Churchill County	92.9%	33.9%	59.0%	2.8%	3.0%
Douglas County	92.1%	17.2%	74.8%	3.8%	3.1%
Lyon County	92.8%	26.3%	66.4%	1.9%	4.4%
Mineral County	95.3%	32.1%	63.2%	2.0%	2.5%
Nye County	90.3%	19.7%	70.7%	2.8%	5.9%
Storey County	94.8%	28.1%	66.7%	2.7%	2.1%
Washoe County	83.5%	29.0%	54.5%	6.1%	9.2%
State	79.1%	23.2%	55.9%	7.6%	11.7%
California					
Alpine County	94.6%	50.7%	43.9%	2.0%	3.1%
Lassen County	91.7%	65.7%	26.0%	2.2%	5.0%
Plumas County	93.5%	61.7%	31.8%	2.7%	3.0%
State	71.7%	53.0%	18.7%	12.2%	15.0%
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>91.7%</i>	<i>35.6%</i>	<i>56.2%</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>

Source: US Census Bureau 2010c

¹American Community Survey estimates are based on data collected over a 5-year time period. The estimates represent the average characteristics of population and housing between January 2006 and December 2010 and DO NOT represent a single point in time.

Table A-6
Study Area Age of Population (2010)

Location	19 and Under	20–34	35–44	45–64	65–84	85+	Median Age
Nevada							
Carson City	13,167	9,950	6,991	16,033	7,845	1,288	41.7
Churchill County	6,844	4,517	2,939	6,796	3,398	383	39.0
Douglas County	10,480	4,517	5,093	15,714	8,529	950	47.4
Lyon County	14,099	8,089	6,477	15,100	7,610	605	40.9
Mineral County	977	669	447	1,603	968	108	49.2
Nye County	10,022	5,382	4,416	13,825	9,624	677	48.4
Storey County	775	435	400	1,662	692	46	50.5
Washoe County	112,042	88,492	55,353	114,641	45,328	5,551	37.0
State	736,328	564,795	383,043	692,026	294,172	30,187	36.3
California							
Alpine County	275	148	136	450	160	6	46.7
Lassen County	7,180	9,168	5,513	9,560	3,025	449	37.1
Plumas County	4,166	2,628	1,908	7,151	3,730	424	49.6
State	10,452,042	8,083,826	5,182,710	9,288,864	3,645,546	600,968	35.2
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>180,027</i>	<i>133,995</i>	<i>89,673</i>	<i>202,535</i>	<i>90,909</i>	<i>10,487</i>	<i>44.3</i>

Source: US Census Bureau 2010a

Table A-7
Study Area Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older (2006-2010)¹

Location	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade; No Diploma	High School Graduate or Equivalent	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Nevada							
Carson City	1,443 3.8%	3,121 8.2%	12,186 32.1%	9,999 26.3%	3,052 8.0%	4,791 12.6%	3,420 9.0%
Churchill County	622 3.8%	1,391 8.5%	5,878 35.8%	4,436 27.0%	1,097 6.7%	1,893 11.5%	1,090 6.6%
Douglas County	767 2.2%	2,242 6.6%	8,876 26.0%	10,142 29.7%	3,288 9.6%	5,452 16.0%	3,383 9.9%
Lyon County	1,188 3.4%	3,714 10.7%	12,735 36.8%	9,670 28.0%	2,882 8.3%	2,938 8.5%	1,447 4.2%
Mineral County	157 4.1%	364 9.6%	1,812 47.8%	900 23.7%	249 6.6%	247 6.5%	64 1.7%
Nye County	1,888 6.0%	3,910 12.3%	12,156 38.4%	8,811 27.8%	1,598 5.0%	2,466 7.8%	857 2.7%
Storey County	62 2.1%	187 6.2%	850 28.1%	1,151 38.1%	352 11.7%	254 8.4%	165 5.5%
Washoe County	14,036 5.2%	22,759 8.4%	67,658 25.0%	73,544 27.2%	20,176 7.5%	46,097 17.0%	26,157 9.7%
State	109,392 6.3%	163,189 9.4%	514,350 29.7%	442,005 25.5%	126,036 7.3%	250,126 14.4%	128,666 7.4%
California							
Alpine County	6 0.8%	53 7.1%	198 26.4%	213 28.4%	57 7.6%	123 16.4%	100 13.3%
Lassen County	1,292 5.2%	3,719 15.0%	6,624 26.7%	7,316 29.5%	2,796 11.3%	2,109 8.5%	972 3.9%
Plumas County	262 1.7%	923 6.0%	4,611 30.2%	5,036 33.0%	1,420 9.3%	1,920 12.6%	1,108 7.3%
State	2,442,541 10.4%	2,097,207 8.9%	5,049,169 21.5%	5,043,595 21.5%	1,801,743 7.7%	4,516,776 19.2%	2,546,914 10.8%

Table A-7
Study Area Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older (2006-2010)¹

Location	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade; No Diploma	High School Graduate or Equivalent	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
<i>Study Area</i>	21,723	42,383	133,584	131,218	36,967	68,290	38,763
	4.6%	9.0%	28.2%	27.7%	7.8%	14.4%	8.2%

Source: US Census Bureau 2010c

¹American Community Survey estimates are based on data collected over a 5-year time period. The estimates represent the average characteristics of population and housing between January 2006 and December 2010 and DO NOT represent a single point in time.

Table A-8
Study Area Crime Rates (2005)

Location	Crime Index (per 100,000 residents)	
	Violent Crime	Property Crime
Nevada		
Carson City	509.6	2,502.9
Churchill County	640.5	8,282.7
Churchill County	312.5	1,686.5
Fallon	328.0	6,596.2
Douglas County	174.7	2,362.1
Lyon County	334.7	3,559.5
Lyon County	276.0	2,033.7
Yerington	58.7	1,525.8
Mineral County	157.5	1,279.5
Nye County	282.0	2,891.8
Storey County	0 ¹	2,069.9
Washoe County	1365.0	10,635.8
Washoe County	194.7	1,407.9
Reno	741.9	5,367.1
Sparks	428.4	3,860.8
State	607.5	4,245.9
California		
Alpine County	584.3	8,096.8
Lassen County	334.8	854.9
Plumas County	172.1	2,646.4
State	526.0	3,320.6
<i>Study Area</i>	405.6	3,758.9

Source: Disaster Center 2012

¹ No violent crime data reported

Table A-9
Study Area Language Spoken at Home (2006-2010)¹

Location	English Only	Language Other Than English	Speak English less than “very well”	Spanish Speaking	Speak English less than “very well”	Other Indo-European Language	Speak English less than “very well”	Asian and Pacific Island Languages	Speak English less than “very well”
Nevada									
Carson City	82.3%	17.7%	8.2%	14.1%	7.1%	2.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%
Churchill County	89.6%	10.4%	5.6%	6.1%	3.5%	2.1%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%
Douglas County	91.7%	8.3%	3.2%	5.8%	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Lyon County	87.8%	12.2%	3.8%	9.2%	3.3%	2.1%	0.5%	0.3%	>0.1%
Mineral County	92.9%	7.1%	2.2%	3.3%	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Nye County	87.1%	12.9%	5.6%	10.1%	5.0%	1.1%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4%
Storey County	95.0%	5.0%	1.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Washoe County	77.8%	22.2%	9.7%	16.2%	7.8%	1.9%	0.5%	3.7%	1.4%
State	71.8%	28.2%	13.0%	19.6%	9.8%	2.4%	0.7%	5.3%	2.2%
California									
Alpine County	87.5%	12.5%	2.7%	3.7%	0.8%	2.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.8%
Lassen County	83.1%	16.9%	4.8%	12.4%	4.1%	1.8%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%
Plumas County	92.4%	7.6%	2.7%	5.9%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
State	57.0%	43.0%	19.9%	28.5%	13.6%	4.3%	1.4%	9.4%	4.6%
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>87.9%</i>	<i>12.1%</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>3.6%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>0.6%</i>

Source: US Census Bureau 2010c

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Table A-10
Study Area Household Characteristics
(2000 to 2010 Comparison)

Location	Average Household Size		Total Housing Units		Housing Units % Change 2000-2010	Occupied Housing Units		Vacant Housing Units			
	2000	2010	2000	2010		2000	2010	2000	% Vacant 2000	2010	% Vacant 2010
Nevada											
Carson City	2.44	2.41	21,283	23,534	+10.6	20,171	21,427	1,112	5.2	2,107	9.0
Churchill County	2.64	2.53	9,732	10,826	+11.2	8,912	9,671	820	8.4	1,155	10.7
Douglas County	2.50	2.38	19,006	23,671	+24.5	16,401	19,683	2,605	13.7	4,033	17.0
Lyon County	2.61	2.61	4,279	22,547	+57.9	13,007	19,808	1,272	8.9	2,739	12.1
Mineral County	2.26	2.11	2,866	2,830	-1.3	2,197	2,240	669	23.3	590	20.8
Nye County	2.42	2.41	15,934	22,350	+40.3	13,309	18,032	2,625	16.5	4,318	19.3
Storey County	2.32	2.30	1,596	1,990	+24.7	1,462	1,742	134	8.4	248	12.5
Washoe County	2.53	2.55	143,908	184,841	+28.4	132,084	163,445	11,824	8.2	21,396	11.6
State	2.62	2.65	827,457	1,173,814	+41.9	751,165	1,006,250	76,292	9.2	167,564	14.3
California											
Alpine County	2.50	2.32	1,514	1,760	+16.2	483	497	1,031	68.1	1,263	71.8
Lassen County	2.59	2.50	12,000	12,710	+5.9	9,625	10,058	2,375	19.8	2,652	20.9
Plumas County	2.29	2.20	13,386	15,566	+16.3	9,000	8,977	4,386	32.8	6,589	42.3
State	2.87	2.90	12,214,549	13,680,081	+12.0	11,502,870	12,577,194	711,679	5.8	1,102,583	8.1
Study Area	2.46	2.39	255,504	322,625	+26.3	226,651	275,580	28,853	11.3	47,090	14.6

Source: US Census Bureau 2000a, 2010b

Table A-11
Study Area Income Distribution
(2000 to 2006-2010 Comparison)¹

Income	Median Household Income		Per Capita Income		Persons Below Poverty Level		Families Below Poverty Level	
	2000	2010 ¹	2000	2010 ¹	2000	2010 ¹	2000	2010 ¹
Nevada								
Carson City	41,809	52,067	20,943	27,568	10.0%	14.0%	6.9%	9.6%
Churchill County	40,808	51,597	19,264	22,997	8.7%	8.8%	6.2%	6.8%
Douglas County	51,849	60,721	27,288	35,239	7.3%	7.9%	5.8%	5.4%
Lyon County	40,699	48,433	18,543	21,041	10.4%	12.8%	7.2%	8.7%
Mineral County	32,891	35,446	16,952	23,226	15.2%	19.1%	11.0%	11.4%
Nye County	36,024	41,181	17,962	22,687	10.7%	18.9%	7.3%	14.2%
Storey County	45,490	61,525	23,642	31,079	5.8%	5.6%	2.5%	0.4%
Washoe County	45,815	55,658	24,277	29,687	10.0%	12.6%	6.7%	8.5%
State	44,581	55,726	21,989	27,589	10.5%	11.9%	7.5%	8.6%
California								
Alpine County	41,875	63,478	24,431	32,159	19.5%	13.1%	12.0%	4.6%
Lassen County	36,310	50,317	14,749	19,756	14.0%	14.2%	11.1%	10.5%
Plumas County	36,351	44,000	19,391	28,732	13.1%	12.1%	9.0%	8.4%
State	47,493	60,883	22,711	29,188	14.2%	13.7%	10.6%	10.2%
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>40,808</i>	<i>51,597</i>	<i>20,677</i>	<i>26,743</i>	<i>11.3%</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>8.0%</i>

Source: US Census Bureau 2000b, 2010c

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Table A-12
Study Area Labor and Non-Labor Income (2010)

County	Personal Income Total (Thousands of 2012 \$s)	Labor income (net earnings)		Non-labor income (including dividends, interest, rent, personal transfer receipts)	
		Thousands of \$	Percent of Personal Income Total	Thousands of \$	Percent of Personal Income Total
Nevada					
Carson City	2,216,158	1,275,783	57.6	940,375	42.4
Churchill County	1,006,573	674,205	67.0	332,368	33.0
Douglas County	2,447,993	1,227,682	50.2	1,220,311	49.8
Lyon County	1,438,707	813,248	56.5	625,459	43.5
Mineral County	162,514	86,999	53.5	75,515	46.5
Nye County	1,373,631	678,864	49.4	694,767	50.6
Storey County	139,560	81,723	58.6	57,837	41.4
Washoe County	17,794,169	10,246,950	57.6	7,547,219	42.4
State	99,891,578	62,639,778	62.7	37,251,800	37.3
California					
Alpine County	50,014	25,645	51.3	24,369	48.7
Lassen County	960,891	598,049	62.2	362,842	37.8
Plumas County	774,061	370,453	47.9	403,608	52.1
State	1,574,355,605	1,036,269,108	65.8	551,134,749	35.0
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>28,364,271</i>	<i>16,079,601</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>12,284,670</i>	<i>43.3</i>

Source: BEA 2012 (Table CA05N)

All state and local area dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

Non-labor income and Labor earnings may not add to total personal income because of adjustments made by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to account for contributions for social security, cross-county commuting, and other factors.

Table A-13
Study Area Proprietors' Income (2010)

Location	Earnings by Place of Work (\$1000)	Wage and Salary Disbursements (\$1000)	Supplements to Wages and Salary Disbursements (\$1000)	Proprietors' Income (\$1000)	
				Non-Farm	Farm
Nevada					
Carson City	1,806,635	1,260,031 69.7%	324,087 17.9%	222,591 12.3%	-74 >-0.1%
Churchill County	692,585	379,045 54.7%	134,855 19.5%	172,183 24.9%	6,502 0.9%
Douglas County	966,313	711,277 73.6%	157,876 16.3%	100,294 10.4%	-3,134 -0.3%
Lyon County	568,428	413,477 72.7%	113,659 20.0%	34,615 6.1%	6,677 1.2%
Mineral County	98,465	69,840 70.9%	20,374 20.7%	6,763 6.9%	1,488 1.5%
Nye County	687,020	506,550 73.7%	119,184 17.3%	47,157 6.9%	14,129 2.1%
Storey County	169,113	131,181 77.6%	31,421 18.6%	6,511 3.9%	0 0.0%
Washoe County	11,517,174	8,215,411 71.3%	1,955,817 17.0%	1,344,992 11.7%	954 >0.1%
State	70,425,074	50,805,852 72.1%	11,884,930 16.9%	7,682,283 10.9%	52,009 0.1%
California					
Alpine County	38,476	27,806 72.3%	6,959 18.1%	3,711 9.6%	0 0.0%
Lassen County	678,333	440,820 65.0%	157,710 23.2%	65,108 9.6%	14,695 2.2%
Plumas County	400,134	243,464 60.8%	77,391 19.3%	73,635 18.4%	5,644 1.4%
State	1,158,629,099	818,604,601 70.7%	192,018,989 16.6%	141,570,646 12.2%	6,434,863 0.6%
Study Area	17,622,676	12,398,902 70.4%	3,099,333 17.6%	2,077,560 11.8%	46,881 0.3%

Source: BEA 2012 (Table CA04)

Table A-14
Study Area Agricultural Data (2010)

Data	Nevada									California				Study Area
	Carson City	Churchill	Douglas	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Storey	Washoe	State	Alpine	Lassen	Plumas	State	
Number of farms ¹	21	529	179	325	84	173	5	393	3,131	7	459	142	81,033	2,317
Acreage in farms ¹	2,756	131,448	91,046	260,660	(D)	90,868	(D)	485,893	5,865,392	1,810	459,126	120,253	25,364,695	1,643,860
Average farm size (acres) ¹	131	248	4,573	802	(D)	525	(D)	1,236	1,873	259	1,000	847	313	1,069
Total cash receipts and other income (1,000s of 2010\$)	1,371	73,425	16,384	104,308	3,241	64,785	0	23,795	586,237	0	90,219	23,511	40,319,805	401,039
Total value of agricultural products sold	1,324	69,388	12,384	101,551	3,223	64,215	0	20,888	556,469	0	81,901	15,117	38,176,738	369,991
<i>Livestock and products</i>	663	57,461	7,373	32,266	2,605	60,980	0	9,869	337,781	0	26,917	12,344	10,556,478	210,478
<i>Crops</i>	661	11,927	5,011	69,285	618	3,235	0	11,019	218,688	0	54,984	2,773	27,620,260	159,513
Other Income (government payments etc.)	(L)	4,037	4,000	2,757	(L)	570	0	2,907	29,768	0	8,318	8,394	2,143,067	30,983
Total production expenses	1,644	66,676	20,385	93,538	1,796	43,128	0	22,824	516,286	0	59,646	14,894	30,687,352	324,531
Ratio: Total Cash Receipts & Other Income/Total Production Expenses	0.83	1.10	0.80	1.12	1.80	1.50	-	1.04	1.14	-	1.51	1.58	1.31	1.24

Source: BEA 2012 (Table CA45), ¹US Department of Agriculture 2007

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

(L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Table A-15
Study Area Income Inflow and Outflow (2010)

Location	Outflow of Earnings (\$1000)	Inflow of Earnings (\$1000)
Nevada		
Carson City	683,856	312,161
Churchill County	52,002	95,203
Douglas County	248,324	618,744
Lyon County	119,990	429,280
Mineral County	9,444	8,148
Nye County	127,247	201,280
Storey County	124,748	56,842
Washoe County	732,725	657,087
State ¹	-	-
California		
Alpine County	17,437	8,535
Lassen County	47,777	32,166
Plumas County	30,955	46,659
State ¹	-	-
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>2,194,505</i>	<i>2,466,105</i>

Source: BEA 2012 (Table CA91)

All dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

¹Data not available at the state level

Table A-16
Study Area Employment Status (2006-2010)¹
(Population 16 Years and over)

Location	Total Population (16 Years and over)	In Labor Force	Civilian		Armed Forces	Not in Labor Force
			Employed	Unemployed		
Nevada						
Carson City	44,419	28,755	25,013	3,700	42	15,664
	100%	64.7%	56.3%	8.3%	0.1%	35.3%
Churchill County	19,186	12,024	10,288	1,068	668	7,162
	100%	62.7%	53.6%	5.6%	3.5%	37.3%
Douglas County	38,806	24,118	22,192	1,890	36	14,688
	100%	62.2%	57.2%	4.9%	0.1%	37.8%
Lyon County	40,084	23,572	20,271	3,129	172	16,512
	100%	58.8%	50.6%	7.8%	0.4%	41.2%
Mineral County	4,190	2,085	1,968	117	0	2,105
	100%	49.8%	47.0%	2.8%	0.0%	50.2%
Nye County	35,626	17,390	14,771	2,619	0	18,236
	100%	48.8%	41.5%	7.4%	0.0%	51.2%
Storey County	3,420	2,313	1,961	352	0	1,107
	100%	67.6%	57.3%	10.3%	0.0%	32.4%
Washoe County	325,006	225,534	206,736	18,067	731	99,472
	100%	69.4%	63.6%	5.6%	0.2%	30.6%
State	2,050,325	1,387,343	1,254,163	123,758	9,422	662,982
	100%	67.7%	61.2%	6.0%	0.5%	32.3%
California						
Alpine County	919	596	513	83	0	323
	100%	64.9%	55.8%	9.0%	0.0%	35.1%
Lassen County	29,508	11,595	10,481	1,063	51	17,913
	100%	39.3%	35.5%	3.6%	0.2%	60.7%
Plumas County	17,121	9,867	8,895	972	0	7,254
	100%	57.6%	52.0%	5.7%	0.0%	42.4%
State	28,445,585	18,418,306	16,632,466	1,642,405	143,435	10,027,279
	100%	64.7%	58.5%	5.8%	0.5%	35.3%
Study Area	558,285	357,849	323,089	33,060	1,700	200,436
	100%	64.1%	57.9%	5.9%	0.3%	35.9%

Source: US Census Bureau 2010c

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Table A-17
Study Area Employment Characteristics (2006-2010)¹

Industry	Nevada									California				Study Area
	Carson City	Churchill	Douglas	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Storey	Washoe	State	Alpine	Lassen	Plumas	State	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	229	615	449	286	13	1,154	36	1,790	18,242	18	530	630	356,312	5,750
	0.9%	6.0%	2.0%	1.4%	0.7%	7.8%	1.8%	0.9%	1.5%	3.5%	5.1%	7.1%	2.1%	1.8%
Construction	1,920	816	2,062	1,667	144	2,053	287	17,553	115,602	39	556	1,081	1,157,120	28,178
	7.7%	7.9%	9.3%	8.2%	7.3%	13.9%	14.6%	8.5%	9.2%	7.6%	5.3%	12.2%	7.0%	8.7%
Manufacturing	2,670	733	2,034	2,609	95	326	312	14,215	54,763	22	294	589	1,721,087	23,899
	10.7%	7.1%	9.2%	12.9%	4.8%	2.2%	15.9%	6.9%	4.4%	4.3%	2.8%	6.6%	10.3%	7.4%
Wholesale trade	396	240	653	515	28	190	63	7,211	29,700	3	168	254	569,555	9,721
	1.6%	2.3%	2.9%	2.5%	1.4%	1.3%	3.2%	3.5%	2.4%	0.6%	1.6%	2.9%	3.4%	3.0%
Retail trade	2,872	1,224	2,555	2,862	171	1,536	141	26,179	142,339	15	995	746	1,833,165	39,296
	11.5%	11.9%	11.5%	14.1%	8.7%	10.4%	7.2%	12.7%	11.3%	2.9%	9.5%	8.4%	11.0%	12.2%
Transportation/warehousing, utilities	589	780	754	1,422	160	924	115	12,613	62,482	35	244	394	782,174	18,030
	2.4%	7.6%	3.4%	7.0%	8.1%	6.3%	5.9%	6.1%	5.0%	6.8%	2.3%	4.4%	4.7%	5.6%
Information	249	142	163	271	68	271	71	3,896	21,043	6	92	80	499,869	5,309
	1.0%	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	3.5%	1.8%	3.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	3.0%	1.6%
Finance and insurance and real estate and rental leasing	1,712	439	1,543	854	42	642	94	12,527	81,155	7	436	748	1,166,047	19,044
	6.8%	4.3%	7.0%	4.2%	2.1%	4.3%	4.8%	6.1%	6.5%	1.4%	4.2%	8.4%	7.0%	5.9%
Professional, scientific, and management, administrative	1,985	916	1,896	1,316	265	1,090	161	21,814	129,611	51	406	654	2,031,092	30,554
	7.9%	8.9%	8.5%	6.5%	13.5%	7.4%	8.2%	10.6%	10.3%	9.9%	3.9%	7.4%	12.2%	9.5%
Education, health care, social assistance	4,204	1,412	4,003	3,220	402	2,232	304	38,133	182,042	131	2,592	1,993	3,341,712	58,626
	16.8%	13.7%	18.0%	15.9%	20.4%	15.1%	15.5%	18.4%	14.5%	25.5%	24.7%	22.4%	20.1%	18.1%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	3,540	1,530	3,585	2,270	219	2,805	191	33,315	307,792	56	815	702	1,535,354	49,028
	14.2%	14.9%	16.2%	11.2%	11.1%	19.0%	9.7%	16.1%	24.5%	10.9%	7.8%	7.9%	9.2%	15.2%
Other services except public administration	975	516	836	1,093	23	619	50	7,891	51,230	43	367	471	869,433	12,884
	3.9%	5.0%	3.8%	5.4%	1.2%	4.2%	2.5%	3.8%	4.1%	8.4%	3.5%	5.3%	5.2%	4.0%

Table A-17
Study Area Employment Characteristics (2006-2010)¹

Industry	Nevada									California				Study Area
	Carson City	Churchill	Douglas	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Storey	Washoe	State	Alpine	Lassen	Plumas	State	
Public administration	3,672	925	1,659	1,886	338	929	136	9,599	58,162	87	2,986	553	769,546	22,770
	14.7%	9.0%	7.5%	9.3%	17.2%	6.3%	6.9%	4.6%	4.6%	17.0%	28.5%	6.2%	4.6%	7.0%
Total Employment	25,013	10,288	22,192	20,271	1,968	14,771	1,961	206,736	1,254,163	513	10,481	8,895	16,632,466	323,089

Source: US Census Bureau 2010c

Definitions of industries are based upon the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual (1997). An overview is provided on the US Census Bureau website (US Census Bureau 2012b).

Note that employment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection.

¹American Community Survey estimates are based on data collected over a 5-year time period. The estimates represent the average characteristics of employment between January 2006 and December 2010 and DO NOT represent a single point in time.

Table A-18
Average Annual Pay (2001, 2010)

County/State	2001	2010
Nevada		
Carson City	\$32,448	\$43,882
Churchill County	\$28,647	\$38,805
Douglas County	\$29,615	\$38,282
Lyon County	\$26,742	\$35,163
Mineral County	\$29,636	\$40,628
Nye County	\$33,531	\$45,203
Storey County	\$34,518	\$44,608
Washoe County	\$34,231	\$42,301
State	\$33,121	\$42,512
California		
Alpine County	\$21,106	\$35,711
Lassen County	\$28,866	\$39,354
Plumas County	\$26,450	\$35,722
State	\$41,327	\$53,285
<i>Study Area</i>	\$29,617	\$39,969

Source: BLS 2012

Table A-19
Study Area Annual Unemployment Rate by County (2002-2011)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nevada										
Carson City	5.8%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	7.4%	11.4%	13.0%	13.1%
Churchill County	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.5%	6.3%	8.9%	10.6%	11.0%
Douglas County	5.0%	5.0%	4.3%	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	7.7%	11.9%	14.5%	14.4%
Lyon County	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	6.1%	6.2%	6.6%	10.2%	15.9%	17.8%	17.5%
Mineral County	6.0%	5.9%	5.4%	6.2%	7.0%	6.5%	7.8%	8.9%	13.9%	13.3%
Nye County	7.4%	7.5%	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	6.8%	10.2%	14.3%	16.5%	16.5%
Storey County	4.0%	3.5%	3.3%	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%	7.2%	12.2%	14.4%	14.0%
Washoe County	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.5%	7.1%	11.4%	13.1%	13.1%
State	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%	4.5%	4.2%	4.7%	7.0%	11.6%	13.7%	13.5%
California										
Alpine County	7.6%	8.4%	8.0%	8.0%	6.6%	7.9%	10.3%	14.5%	15.4%	15.1%
Lassen County	7.7%	7.7%	7.6%	8.1%	7.9%	8.2%	9.5%	12.6%	14.0%	13.5%
Plumas County	8.4%	9.9%	9.8%	8.5%	7.7%	8.5%	10.5%	15.7%	16.7%	15.9%
State	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%	7.2%	11.3%	12.4%	11.7%
<i>Study Area</i>	6.2%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%	8.6%	12.5%	14.5%	14.3%

Source: BLS 2012

Data is not seasonally adjusted to eliminate the effect of intra-year variations that tend to occur during the same period on an annual basis.

Table A-20
Number of Farms by Type (2007)

Farm Products	Nevada									California				Study Area
	Carson City	Churchill	Douglas	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Storey	Washoe	State	Alpine	Lassen	Plumas	State	
All Farms	21	529	179	325	84	173	5	393	3,131	7	459	142	81,033	2317
Vegetable & Melon Farming	1	3	3	6	0	0	1	10	31	0	5	1	2,638	30
Fruit & Nut Tree Farming	0	5	6	3	0	15	0	4	38	0	8	2	37,500	43
Greenhouse, Nursery, etc.	2	1	10	8	1	6	0	5	41	0	6	6	3,549	45
Other Crop Farming	2	220	24	124	44	29	0	87	910	1	110	14	5,527	655
Beef Cattle Ranch. & Farm.	5	133	41	74	28	55	0	93	1,067	4	140	50	11,153	623
Cattle Feedlots	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	20	1	7	3	404	20
Dairy Cattle & Milk Prod.	1	23	0	4	2	2	0	1	35	0	6	0	1,839	39
Hog & Pig Farming	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	2	15	0	6	2	425	18
Poultry & Egg Production	5	9	5	14	0	10	0	11	64	0	24	6	1,798	84
Sheep & Goat Farming	2	27	12	21	2	12	0	22	184	0	32	7	3,041	137
Animal Aquaculture & Other Animal Prod.	3	97	89	67	7	40	4	154	717	1	109	51	11,096	622

Source: US Department of Agriculture 2007

Table A-21
Study Area Population Projections for Persons of Hispanic Origins of Any
Race (2015–2030)

County	2015	2020	2025	2030	% Change 2015-2030
Nevada					
Carson City	12,314	14,405	16,710	18,467	+50.0%
Churchill County	3,313	3,736	4,041	4,478	+35.2%
Douglas County	4,353	4,733	5,134	5,517	+26.7%
Lyon County	7,889	9,308	10,222	11,296	+43.2%
Mineral County	514	570	617	671	+30.5%
Nye County	5,126	5,729	6,387	7,131	+39.1%
Storey County	269	298	326	356	+32.3%
Washoe County	111,126	130,284	148,258	168,315	+51.5%
State	792,588	899,446	1,004,631	1,118,928	+41.2%
<i>Study Area¹</i>	144,904	169,063	191,695	216,231	+49.2%

Source: Nevada State Demographer's Office 2011

¹This information is currently unavailable through the CA Demographic Research Unit, and will be released January 2013

Appendix B

Economic Workshop Records

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APPENDIX B

ECONOMIC WORKSHOP RECORDS

Table B-1
Socioeconomic Strategy Workshop Attendees

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
<i>Carson City, Nevada - June 27th, 2012</i>		
Eben	Michon	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
Glazier	John	Bridgeport Indian Colony
Guzman	Juan	Carson City
Kryder	Levi	Nye County
Martin	John	Economic Workshop Facilitator (Martin Economics)
Moyle	Alvin	Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe
Nalder	Justin	Bridgeport Indian Colony
Rundle	Jim	City of Sparks
Sievers	Colleen	Bureau of Land Management Project Manager
Stowell	Candace	Douglas County
Thies	Jennifer	Economic Workshop Facilitator (EMPSi)
Warpehn	John	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Whitney	Bill	Washoe County
<i>Fallon, Nevada - June 28th, 2012</i>		
Bay	Manny	Hawthorne Army Depot
Brillenz	Dave	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center
Dirickson	John	Naval Air Station Fallon
Irvin	John	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center
Kemp	Marell	Nevada Army National Guard
Knutson	Terri	Bureau of Land Management
Korcheck	Kevin	Nevada Army National Guard
Kramer	Steve	Bureau of Land Management Military Liaison
Lockwood	Eleanor	Churchill County
Martin	John	Economic Workshop Facilitator (Martin Economics)
Michel	Robin	Bureau of Land Management Military Liaison
Peterson	John	Hawthorne Army Depot
Power	Douglas	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center
Ryan	Gary	Bureau of Land Management Military Liaison

Table B-1
Socioeconomic Strategy Workshop Attendees

Last Name	First Name	Affiliation
Rybold	Ed	Naval Air Station Fallon
Shipp	Jason	Nevada Army National Guard
Sievers	Colleen	Bureau of Land Management Project Manager
Thies	Jennifer	Economic Workshop Facilitator (EMPSi)

Table B-2
Carson City Regional Potential Evaluation Summary

Item	Current and Future Value	Potential	Constraints
Agriculture	1.6	2.0	3.5
Forest Products	2.0	2.4	3.3
Mining – Hard Rock/Minerals	2.0	2.4	4.7
Mining – Other	1.8	2.2	3.7
Sand/Gravel	2.4	2.6	2.5
Construction	2.6	3.0	3.0
Small Manufacturing	2.0	2.8	2.3
Energy – Oil and Gas	1.6	2.2	2.5
Energy – Renewable (Wind, Solar, Geothermal)	4.2	4.4	2.5
Employment Development	3.6	4.0	2.8
Business Development	3.6	4.2	2.3
Business Retention/Expansion	3.8	4.2	2.8
Tourism (Destination and other)	4.6	4.4	2.0
Pass-through Visitor Services	4.6	4.2	1.9
Recreation	4.0	4.4	1.8
Hunting/Fishing	4.0	3.8	2.3
Environmental Restoration	3.6	4.4	2.8
Attracting Retirees	3.4	3.8	3.0
Attract/Retain Government Offices	3.4	3.4	2.8
Health Care	3.2	3.6	2.3
Education	3.8	4.0	3.0

Rating System: In the above table, please rate each item from 1 to 5. Rate each item in terms of the overall value or level of potential or constraint that you place on it. A rating of 1 is lowest; 5 is highest.

**Table B-3
Fallon Regional Potential Evaluation Summary**

Item	Current and Future Value	Potential	Constraints
Agriculture	4.3	3.9	4.0
Forest Products	2.0	2.1	0.5
Mining – Hard Rock/Minerals	4.1	4.0	1.3
Mining – Other	3.8	3.4	0.7
Sand/Gravel	2.9	3.6	1.0
Construction	2.9	3.1	2.3
Small Manufacturing	3.0	3.3	2.5
Energy – Oil and Gas	2.8	3.4	1.0
Energy – Renewable (Wind, Solar, Geothermal)	4.5	4.6	4.0
Employment Development	3.4	3.5	1.5
Business Development	3.4	3.7	1.7
Business Retention/Expansion	3.5	3.3	2.0
Tourism (Destination and other)	3.6	3.6	1.7
Pass-through Visitor Services	3.5	3.6	2.5
Recreation	4.0	4.1	3.5
Hunting/Fishing	4.0	3.9	1.3
Environmental Restoration	2.8	3.0	1.3
Attracting Retirees	3.1	3.6	1.3
Attract/Retain Government Offices	2.9	2.9	1.3
Health Care	2.6	3.3	2.0
Education	3.5	3.7	2.7

Rating System: In the above table, please rate each item from 1 to 5. Rate each item in terms of the overall value or level of potential or constraint that you place on it. A rating of 1 is lowest; 5 is highest.

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