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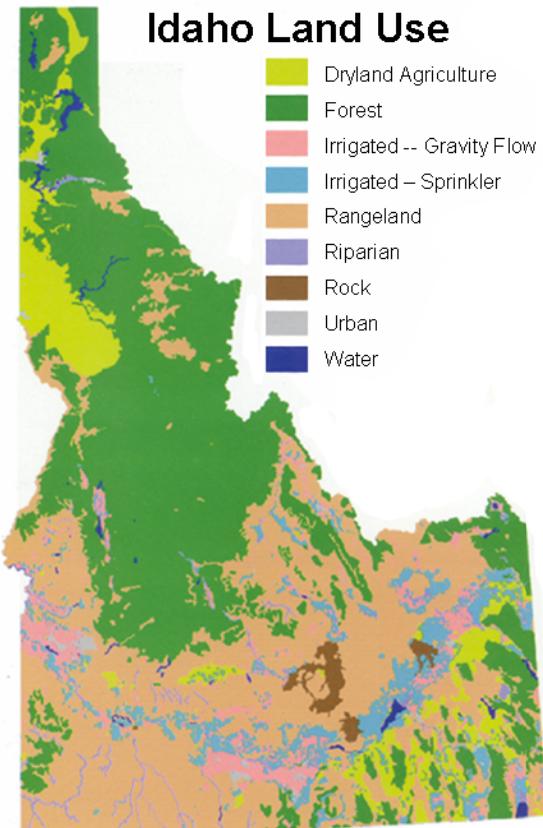
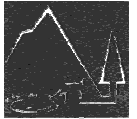
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Fact Sheet No. 2 (revised)

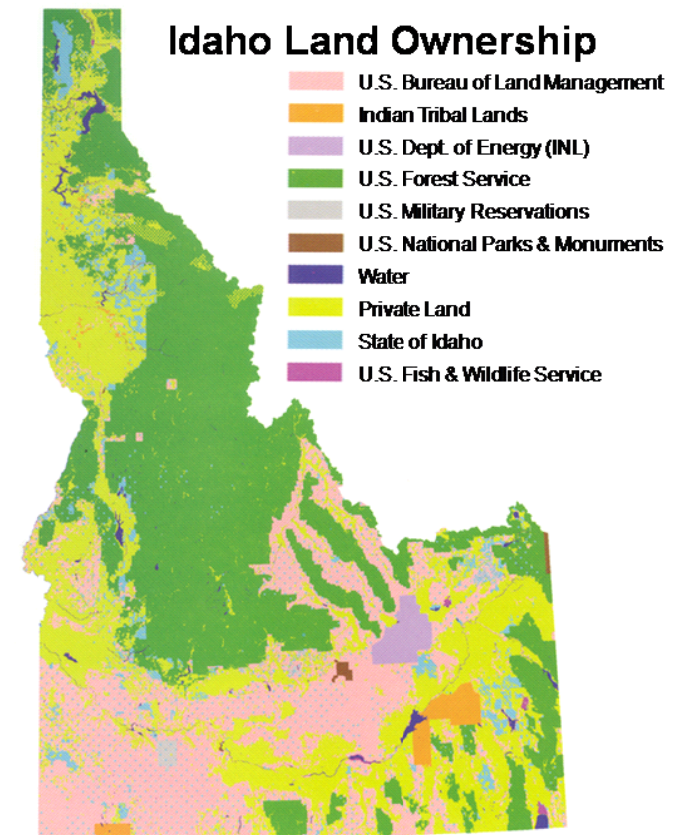
September 2008



Idaho Forest Facts & Forestry Issues

Jay O'Laughlin & Philip S. Cook

Prepared for the
Idaho Forest Products Commission
Opinion Leaders' Forestry Tour



College of Natural Resources Policy Analysis Group – University of Idaho

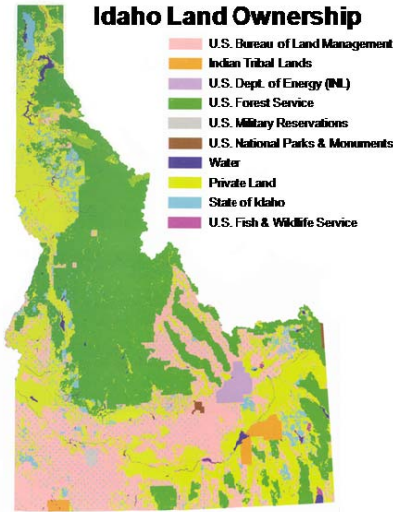
Established by the Idaho legislature in 1989 to provide objective analysis of the impacts of natural resource proposals.

Fact Sheets are timely summaries of research data relevant to current natural resource topics.

Idaho Forest Facts & Forestry Issues

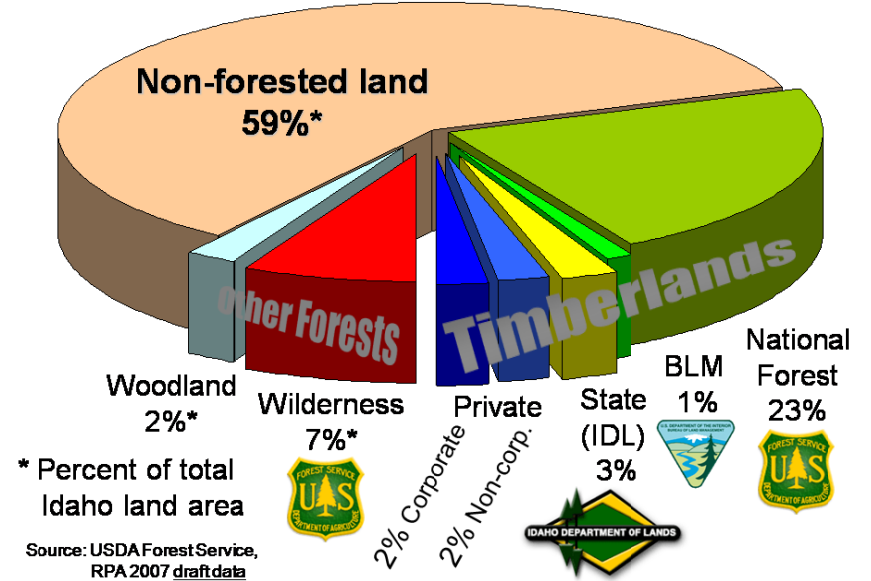
- Forest Land Ownership
- Forests & the Idaho Economy
- Forest Dynamics (Inventory)
 - Growth & Mortality
 - Removals
- Wildfires & Fuel Management
- Woody Biomass Utilization
- Carbon Management

Jay O'Laughlin, Professor & Director
 Philip S. Cook, Research Associate
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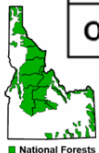
Idaho Forest Land Extent & Ownership



Top Five States National Forest Lands

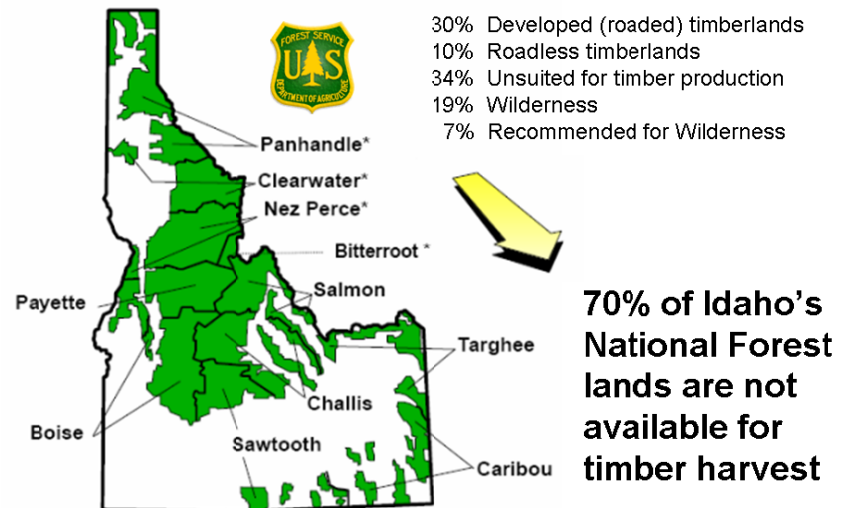


State	National Forest Land (Acres)	Total Acreage of State	Nat'l Forest as % of Total State
Alaska	22,483,751	365,481,600	6.2%
California	20,537,679	100,206,720	20.5%
Idaho	20,440,564	52,933,120	38.6%
Montana	16,797,507	93,271,040	18.0%
Oregon	15,625,616	61,598,720	25.4%



Idaho has a higher proportion of lands in the National Forest System than any other state.

Idaho National Forests



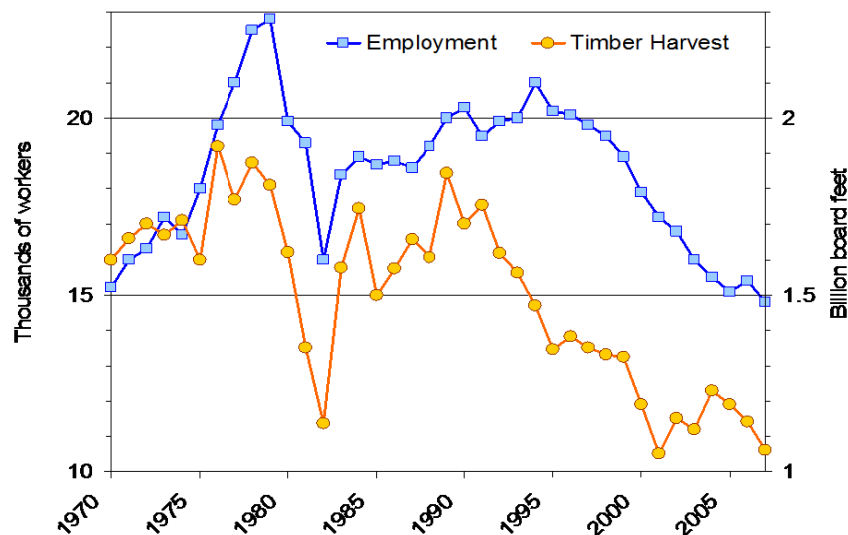
* Northern Region (R1) national forests report to Missoula, Montana. Intermountain Region (R4) national forests report to Ogden, Utah.

Forest Products & Idaho Economy

- Industry sales value 2006: \$1.8 billion
 “ “ “ 2007: \$1.7 billion
- Despite declines in the 1990s, wood and paper products manufacturing is a major part of Idaho’s economic base
 - “basic” industries bring money into Idaho
 - forest products manufacturing is the largest basic industry in northern Idaho
- Idaho is one of the top three states in dependence on the forest products business sector:
 - 4.6% of Idaho’s labor income is from forest products
 - 4.6% of total labor income in Oregon and 5.5% in Maine is from forest products
- Pay per worker is substantially higher than other industries
 - \$32,300 compared to \$23,500 all-industries average

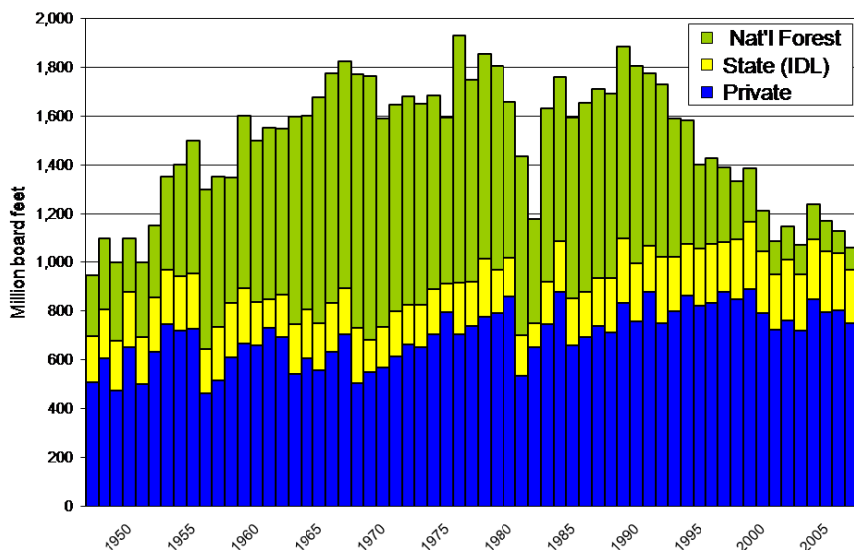
Employment & Idaho Timber Harvest, 1970-2007

■ Employment & harvest are correlated (≈ 13 employees / million bd. ft.)



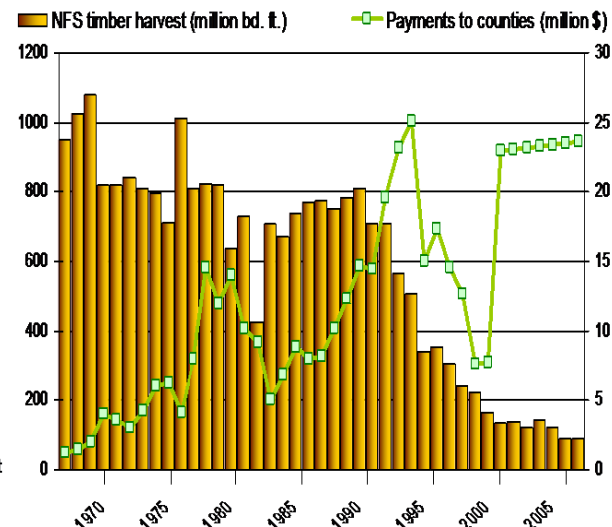
Idaho Timber Harvest by Ownership, 1947-2007

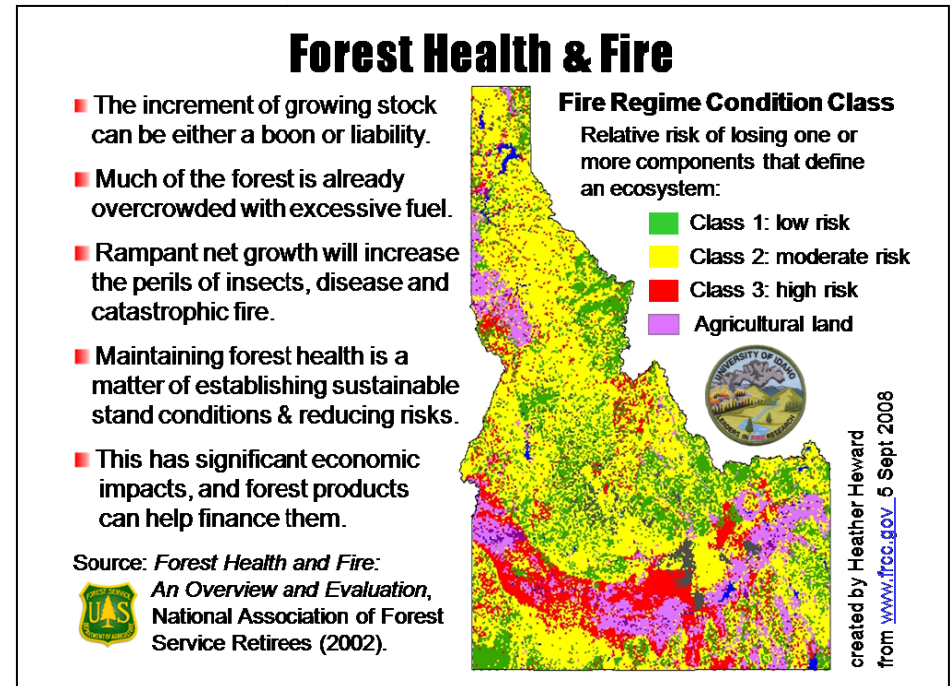
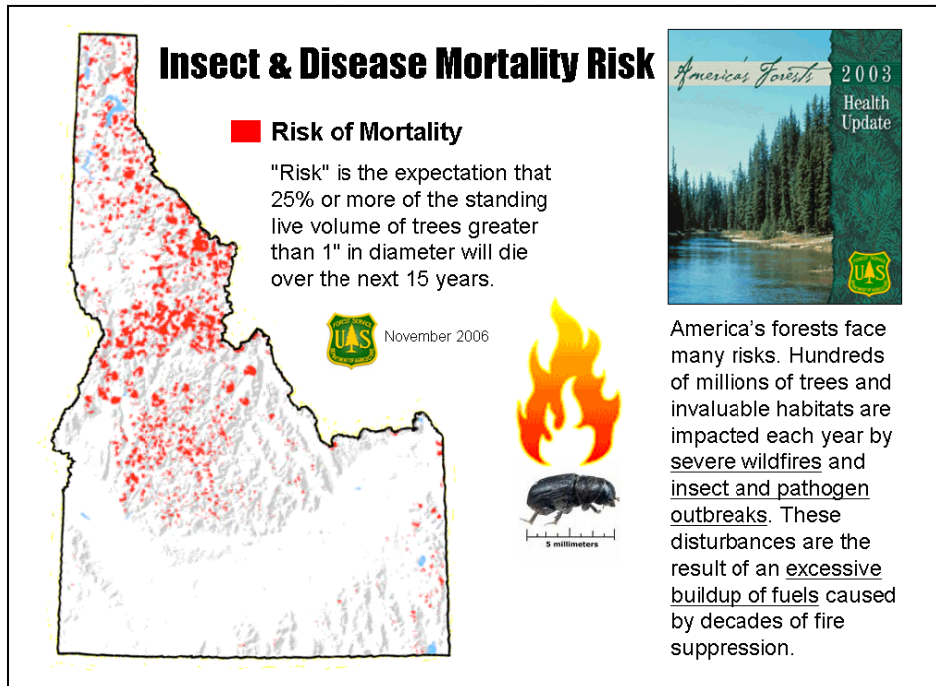
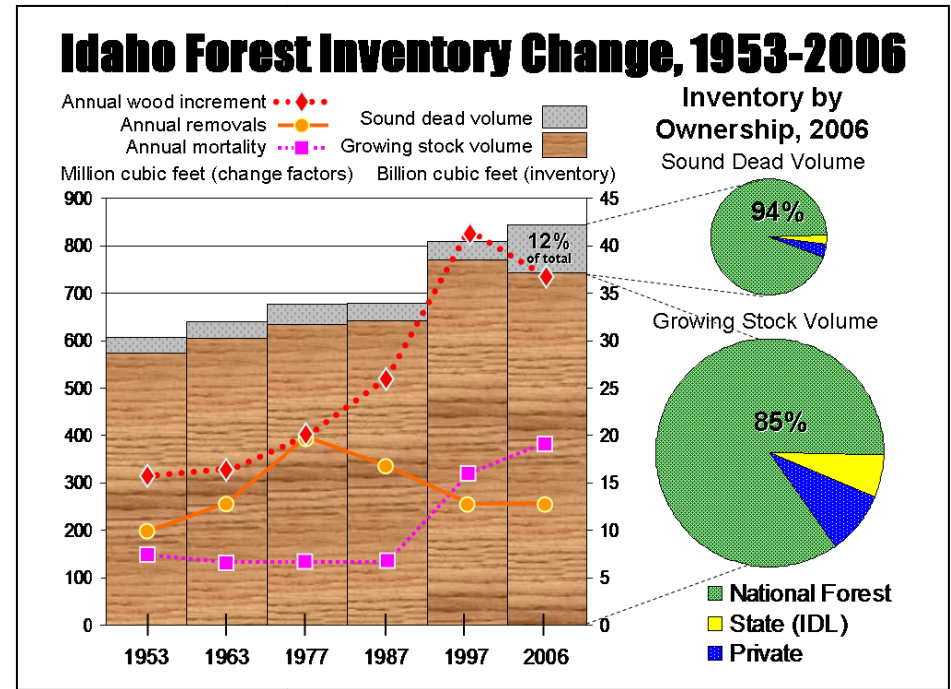
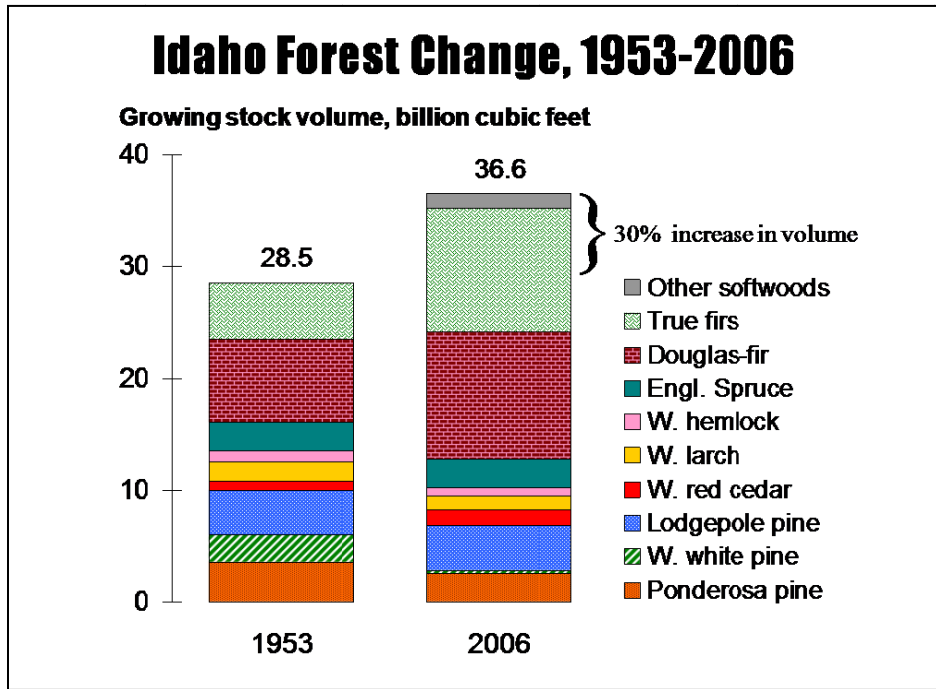
■ 94% decline on National Forest System lands (1990 to 2001).



National Forest System Revenue-Sharing Payments to Idaho Counties, 1967-2007

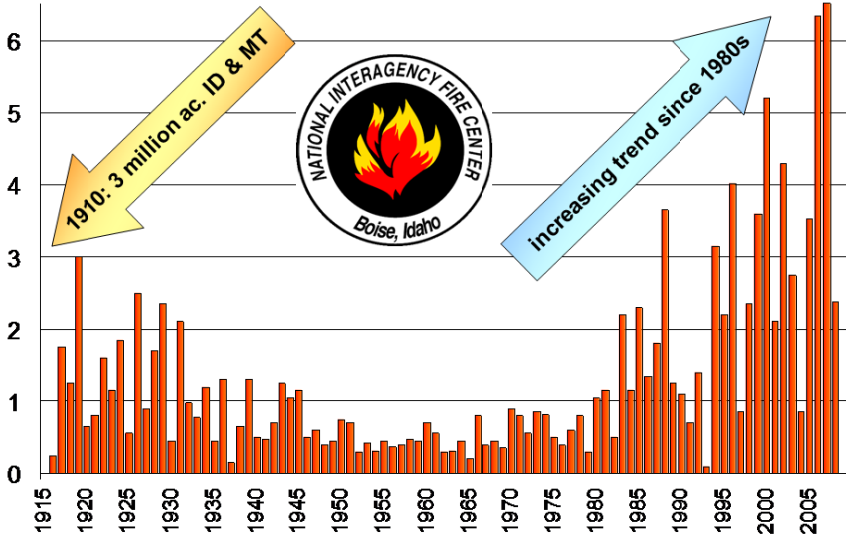
- Since 1908, 25% of revenues from national forest harvests shared w/ state & local gov'ts.
- In Idaho, counties get all such funds:
 - 30% for schools
 - 70% for roads
- 1995-2001, county payments declined with timber harvest receipts.
- In 2001, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-determination Act ("Craig-Wyden") allowed counties to chose
 - 25% of revenues, or
 - average of 3 highest years, 1986-1999.
- Secure Rural Schools Act expires in 2009.





Wildfires in 11 Western States, 1916-2008

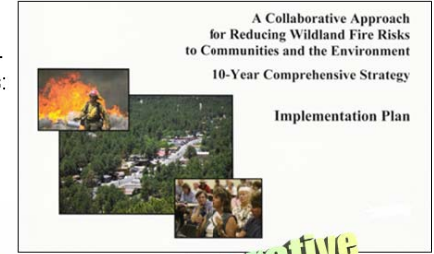
Acres burned, millions



nfp National Fire Plan

... developed in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient fire-fighting capacity for the future. Addresses:

- Firefighting preparedness,
- Rehabilitation & restoration,
- Hazardous fuels reduction,
- Community assistance, and
- Accountability.



Collaborative Framework for Implementation

Western Governors' Association

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Rocky Mountain Research Station
General Technical Report FPMRS-GTR-149
March 2005

A Strategic Assessment of Forest Biomass and Fuel Reduction Treatments in Western States



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Research and Development
In Partnership With The Western Forestry Leadership Coalition



Implementation of any significant fuel reduction effort will generate large volumes of biomass and require the development of additional workforce and operations capacity in western forests.

Mechanical treatments remain an indispensable tool for land managers. However, to implement NFP objectives using mechanical treatments a significant barrier must be overcome – the disposal or utilization of significant quantities of small trees.

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May 2005
NATURAL RESOURCES
Federal Agencies Are Engaged in Various Efforts to Promote the Utilization of Woody Biomass, but Significant Obstacles to Its Use Remain

May 2005

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GAO
March 2006
NATURAL RESOURCES
Woody Biomass Users' Experiences Offer Insights for Government Efforts Aimed at Promoting Its Use

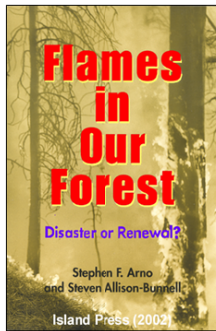
March 2006

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Primary Challenges

- high harvesting and transportation costs
- lack of a sufficient reliable supply

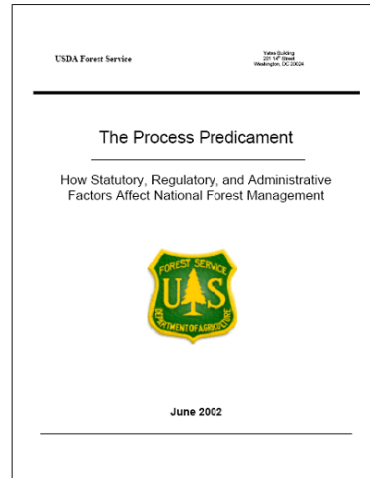
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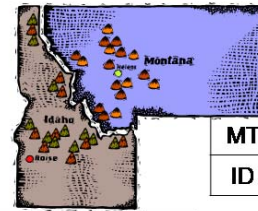
Mitigating the effects of severe fires after the fact will always be harder than preventing them from being so severe in the first place.



... Forest Service operates within a statutory, regulatory, and administrative [decision] framework that has kept the agency from effectively addressing rapid declines in forest health. This same framework impedes nearly every other aspect of multiple-use management.

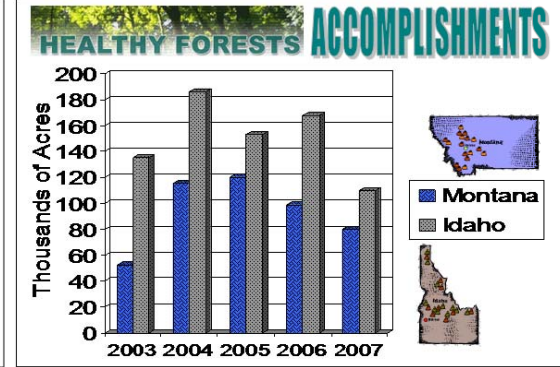


Fuel Treatment Needs & Accomplishments



	Treatable Timberland	Fire Class 2 (mod. risk)	Fire Class 3 (high risk)
[million acres]			
MT	14.3	5.8	3.7
ID	12.1	4.7	3.3

A Strategic Assessment of Forest Biomass and Fuel Reduction Treatments in Western States



Biomass Energy and Biofuels from Western Forests



BY MIKE CLOUGHESY AND BOGER LORD
 The conversion of woody biomass to energy in the western United States presents a unique opportunity to simultaneously address three challenging needs: restoring forest health, fire resiliency and wildlife habitat, finding renewable energy alternatives, and revitalizing rural economies.

... opportunity to simultaneously address three challenging needs:

- Restoring forest health, fire resiliency, and wildlife habitat
- Finding renewable energy alternatives
- Revitalizing western economies



"Carbon Sequestration Tree"

