

Gateway to a Healthy Economy

The Proposed
Maine Woods National Park and Preserve
and the Future of the Moosehead Region
of Maine

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Gateway to a Healthy Economy The Proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve and the Future of the Moosehead Region of Maine

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The healthy forests, unspoiled mountains, pristine waters, clean air, and diverse wildlife of the traditional Maine Woods have long made northern Maine an extraordinary place to live, work and recreate. This unique wildland heritage is valued by residents and visitors seeking beautiful scenery, recreation in a natural landscape, and rural towns with a slower pace. This heritage is the foundation of the region's quality of life and its economy.

If these special qualities of the Maine Woods were permanently protected, they would serve as the basis for a strong economy in the future for two reasons: (1) large wildland areas will become increasingly scarce and valuable as development continues elsewhere in North America; and (2) permanent protection of the land would encourage people and businesses to make investments in the region with confidence that the qualities that attracted them would not disappear.

If the qualities that make the Maine Woods special are not protected, the region may lose its potential economic advantage over other regions. Subdivision and development will fragment the region's vast forests. Some industrial forestry practices—including clearcutting, herbicide spraying, road building, and mechanization—will jeopardize water quality, disrupt wildlife habitats, and erode soils, and undermine the stability of human economies and communities.

RESTORE: The North Woods, a non-profit conservation organization, has proposed the establishment of a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve (MWNP), encompassing about 3.2 million acres of wildland in northern Maine. A large portion of the area would be designated as a National Preserve, where public hunting, trapping, and snowmobiling would be allowed. The rest of the area would be a National Park, where other traditional recreational uses would continue. As a first step, RESTORE has proposed a public study of the feasibility of the park idea.

The proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would help protect and restore the special qualities of the Maine Woods. Furthermore, there is strong evidence that a park would generate a wide array of new, high-paying jobs and support a diverse, stable economy.

Recently, RESTORE undertook a study to better understand how the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could affect the economy of the Moosehead Region and northern Maine. We have researched the forest products economy of the Maine Woods and the economies of regions surrounding several national parks. From this research have come three major conclusions, each supported by several findings.

1. Forest products industry jobs are declining, and need to be supplemented if the Moosehead Region is to have a diverse, healthy economy in the future.
 - Over-reliance on the forest products industry for jobs has weakened the Moosehead Region's economy.

- Maine’s forest products industry jobs are likely to decrease even if logging increases.
2. Creation of a diverse, healthy economy in the Moosehead Region requires the protection of the special wildland values that distinguish the region.
 - The rapid industrialization of the Maine Woods is damaging the wildland values that can be the basis of a diverse, healthy economy.
 - The service-producing sector of the economy is growing in importance, particularly in areas where special environmental values are protected.
 3. A Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could protect the special values of the Moosehead Region and sustain a healthy economy.
 - National parks support healthy economies in other rural, forested regions.
 - Payments-in-lieu-of-taxes from a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would exceed current property tax revenues.
 - Visitors to a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would generate substantial revenues and jobs for the economy.
 - A Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could mark the beginning of a transition to a diverse, stable regional economy.

These findings are discussed in more detail below.

Over-reliance on the forest products industry for jobs has weakened the Moosehead Region’s economy.

The economies of the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve Region (MWNP Region) and the Moosehead Region are relatively weak when compared with the rest of the state—unemployment rates are high and incomes are low. In part, these problems are caused by the region’s lack of economic diversity and over-reliance on a single industry—forest products. When forest products industry jobs are cut, unemployment rises and income drops. The table below illustrates this contrast.

Employment and Income in the Proposed MWNP and Moosehead Regions¹

Economic Measure	Maine	MWNP Region ²	Moosehead Region ³
All Manufacturing as % Total Employment	17.1%	31.2%	35.6%
Forest Products Industry as % of Total Employment ⁴	4.9%	19.6%	13.4%
Unemployment as % of Total Labor Force	7.4%	11.0%	9.6%
Average Annual Household Income	\$33,604	\$29,736	\$26,006

Most other areas of the state do not rely as heavily on a single industry. In those areas, service-producing jobs⁵ represent a larger proportion of total employment. This makes their economies more diverse and better able to absorb economic downturns.

Jobs in forest products and other manufacturing industries are important, but new sources of jobs are needed to boost average household incomes and diversify the economy of the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve Region and the Moosehead Region. The continuing decline in forest products industry jobs makes this particularly important.

Maine's forest products industry jobs are likely to decrease even if logging increases.

Forest products industry jobs in northern Maine are declining—in spite of increased logging—because: computerization and mechanization are enabling more work to be done with fewer people; improved technology is enabling more efficient use of wood; and increased competition is shifting jobs to other regions of the United States and the world. The table below shows the impacts of these trends on Maine.

Change in Forest Products Industry Employment, 1984 to 1994⁶

Economic Measure	Maine	MWNP Region ⁷	Moosehead Region ⁸
Total Lumber and Paper Industry Jobs in 1984	32,490	8,070	1,250
Total Lumber and Paper Industry Jobs in 1994	26,070	4,530	800
Decline in Forest Products Industry Jobs (#)	-6,420	-3,540	-450
Decline in Forest Products Industry Jobs (%)	-20%	-44%	-36%

To remain competitive, experts have advised Maine's paper industry to increase the size and efficiency of several of its mills.⁹ If the improvements are not made, the mills will not be able to keep pace with lower priced competitors and jobs will be lost. If the mills are modernized, fewer employees will be needed to produce a given volume of output. Again, jobs will be lost.

The steady downward trend in forest products industry jobs is indisputable and government experts predict it will continue into the foreseeable future.

- Even though total timber cutting in Maine increased by 67 percent between 1960 and 1994, total employment in Maine's lumber and paper industries *decreased* by 27 percent during that same period.¹⁰
- In 1960, the cutting of 1000 cords of timber supported 9.6 jobs in Maine's lumber and paper industries. In 1994, cutting the same amount of timber supported less than half (4.2) as many lumber and paper industry jobs.¹¹
- In 1990, the U.S. General Accounting Office predicted that forest products industry employment would decrease by 27 percent over the next fifty years, even if timber cutting across the nation increases by 55 percent.¹²
- Maine's Department of Labor forecasts that employment in Maine's lumber and paper industries will decline another 4 and 7 percent respectively by the year 2005.¹³
- The number of woods jobs (logging) in the MWNP Region declined by more than 53 percent between 1984 and 1994, a total loss of 940 jobs. Statewide, woods jobs declined by 48 percent during this same period, a total loss of 2,280 jobs.¹⁴

USDA Forest Service data indicate that annual logging on forest products industry land in the Northeast has been exceeding net growth by 36 percent.¹⁵ Continued overcutting on forest products industry land is unsustainable. Unless this trend is reversed, soon, the result may be a collapse in the region's wood supply and a sharp drop in forest products-

related jobs. Other sources of jobs and economic activity will need to be found if the region's economy is to become stable and prosperous.

The rapid industrialization of the Maine Woods is damaging the wildland values that can be the basis of a diverse, healthy economy.

For decades, the owners of the northern Maine Woods logged the forest but kept it relatively intact. In recent years, this situation has changed drastically. Much of the region has come under the ownership of a few large corporations driven by unprecedented global economic pressures. These corporations and some non-industrial landowners are converting the traditional Maine wildlands into an intensively manipulated, industrial landscape.

- During the past two decades, approximately 2,000 square miles—an area the size of Delaware—have been clearcut in Maine. Another estimated 4,000 square miles have been over-cut.¹⁶
- More than 20,000 miles of new logging roads have fragmented the unorganized territories of Maine, almost long enough to reach around the earth at the equator.¹⁷
- Each year, tens of thousands of acres are sprayed with chemical herbicides to kill unwanted hardwood trees. For instance, 54,889 acres were sprayed in 1994.¹⁸
- During the past 25 years, more than 200,000 acres of the Maine Woods have been divided for development, much of this on pristine lakeshores.¹⁹
- A recent report by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife showed that extensive logging is destroying deer wintering areas and has contributed to the decline of the state's deer population.²⁰
- Maine's forest products industry is sacrificing approximately 2,500 jobs in sawmills and forest products firms because of the continuing export of high-quality raw logs. Between 20 and 30 percent of Maine's saw-log production is exported each year.²¹

The rapid industrialization of the Maine Woods means more than the loss of critical wildlife habitat and high-quality recreational opportunities. It will leave little chance to build a diverse, healthy economy based on the wildland values that make the region unique.

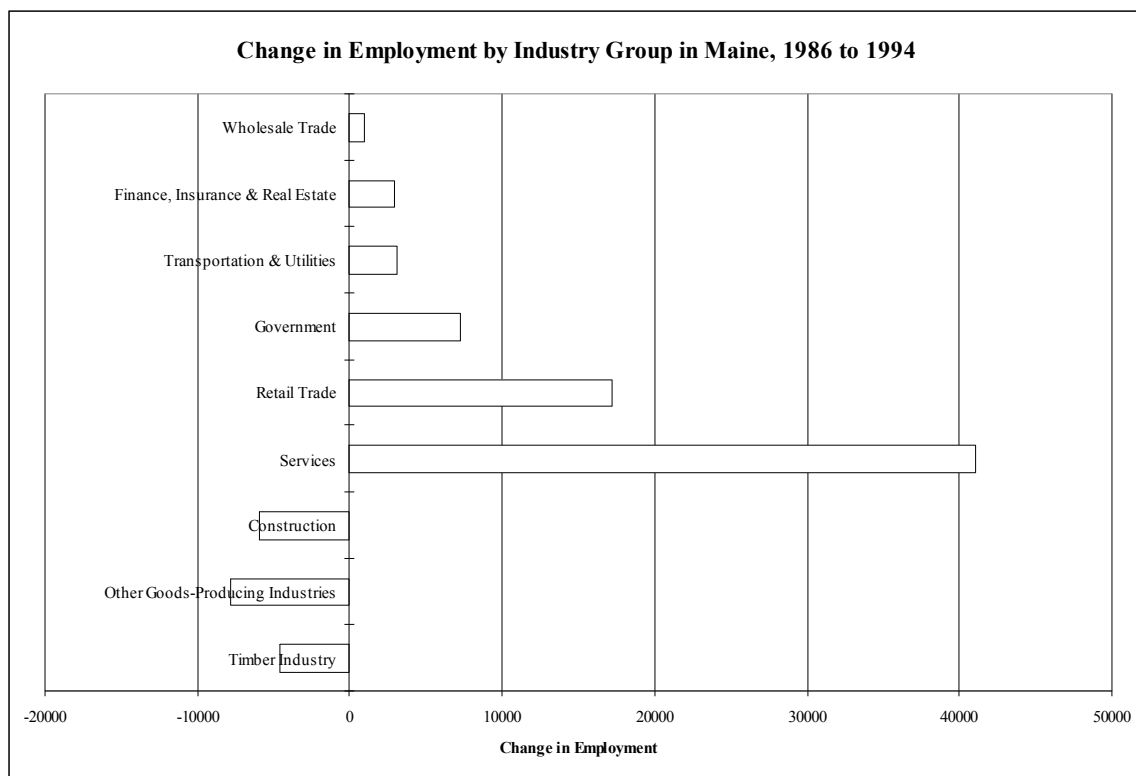
The service-producing sector of the economy is growing in importance, particularly in areas where special environmental values are protected.

The service-producing sector of Maine's economy has grown substantially in importance relative to the goods-producing sector²² and that growth is projected to continue. A Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would build on this trend by generating a variety of high-paying service sector jobs in the region. This would help to replace the forest products industry jobs that are being lost, diversify the region's economy, and improve its economic stability.

The service-producing sector of the economy includes much more than jobs in the tourism industry. Jobs in the service-producing sector include relatively high-paying professional and managerial positions in: retail trade; wholesale trade; transportation and utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; government; business (advertising, computer programming and software, equipment rental...); the health and legal professions (doctors and dentists offices, hospitals, laboratories, law offices...); education; social services (individual and family counseling, job training, child care...); engineering and architectural services; and hotels and lodging.

The goods-producing sector of the economy includes jobs in two major forest products industries—lumber and wood products (including logging or woods jobs and furniture) and paper and allied products—and jobs in other manufacturing industries and the construction industry.

The graph below shows the changes in employment for the individual groups in these two sectors between 1986 and 1994.²³



Recent trends in the service-producing sector of Maine’s economy are highlighted below.

- In the Moosehead Region between 1984 and 1994, a net increase of 890 service-producing jobs offset the loss of 450 jobs in the forest products industry and 60 jobs in other goods-producing industries.²⁴
- In Maine, a net increase of 72,560 service-producing jobs offset the loss of 18,370 jobs in the goods-producing industries (forest products, other manufacturing, and

construction), *and* caused total employment in Maine to increase by 11.3 percent between 1986 and 1994. (Total employment increased from 479,220 in 1986 to 533,410 in 1994).

- The number of new service-producing jobs created in Maine between 1986 and 1994 was 16 times greater than the number of lumber and paper industry jobs lost during that same period, and almost three times greater than the total number of lumber and paper industry jobs in 1994.
- Much of the service sector job growth in Maine was in relatively high paying service industries such as: health services (28 percent), social services (14 percent), business services (13 percent), educational services (5 percent), and legal services (3 percent). The relatively low-paying hotels and lodging industry accounted for only 3 percent of Maine's total service sector job growth between 1986 and 1994.
- The goods-producing sector of Maine's economy, of which the lumber and paper industries are part, accounted for 47 percent of total income in 1970, but only 32 percent of total income in 1990.²⁵
- The service-producing sector of Piscataquis County's economy increased from 33 percent of total income in 1970 to 44 percent of total income in 1990. The service-producing sectors of nearby counties are even larger, representing 66 percent of the total income of Penobscot County, 66 percent of Aroostook, and 59 percent of Somerset in 1990.

Today's service-producing businesses are selling information, knowledge, engineering, and other services that are not tied to an area's factories, the extraction of its natural resources, or the proximity to a local market. These businesses are able to locate anywhere in the world and they are choosing areas with high quality environmental and social conditions. In fact, recent studies show that many service-producing businesses are choosing to locate close to national parks and other protected areas, and are causing the economies of these regions to flourish.²⁶

National parks support healthy economies in other rural, forested regions.

In order to see if the Moosehead Region's economy would be made better or worse by the creation of a new national park and preserve, the economic and social conditions in Piscataquis County, Maine, can be compared with those in rural, forested counties adjacent to and/or including Rocky Mountain (Colorado), Yosemite (California), and Yellowstone (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming) national parks.²⁷

The economies of the rural national park counties support higher incomes, lower unemployment, less poverty, a higher level of education, and more employees in professional jobs than the forest products-dependent economies of Maine. (See table below.)

Comparison of Piscataquis County With Several National Park Counties²⁸

Measure of Economic and Social Health	Piscataquis County	Average for National Park Counties
Population Density—People Per Square Mile	4.7	3.3
Housing Density—Houses Per Square Mile	3.3	3.1
Per Capita Income	\$9,919	\$15,819
Average Household Income	\$29,958	\$38,810
Households With Annual Incomes \$50,000 or More	9.4%	21.9%
Children in Poverty	19.0%	10.0%
Unemployment	9.3%	3.7%
People Over 18 with Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	11.3%	25.3%
Employees with Managerial and Professional Jobs	18.1%	26.1%
Self-employment	11.7%	14.2%

One reason the rural park counties have such healthy economies is because their many “fringe benefits”—scenic beauty, wildlife, recreation, air and water quality—attract and hold businesses and workers of all types. In some cases, people wanting to live near the national parks create businesses that provide goods and services that previously had to be brought into the region. As a result, opportunities for self-employment increase. By filling unmet needs, these businesses help to increase the region’s economic diversity and improve its economic stability.

Payments-in-lieu-of-taxes from a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would exceed current property tax revenues.

Some people fear that their property taxes would increase if private land is acquired by the National Park Service for a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve. They worry that a possible reduction in the tax base would shift more of the tax burden onto their shoulders. These fears are unfounded. In fact, property taxpayers in the region would benefit from creation of the proposed park and preserve.

- The National Park Service is required by law²⁹ to make annual payments-in-lieu-of-taxes on national park and preserve land plus “supplemental” payments for at least five years following acquisition of the land.
- If the entire MWNP were acquired in 1996, Maine state and local governments would receive a \$4.7 million dollar payment-in-lieu-of-taxes. This annual payment would be about \$19,000 more than the property taxes owed on that land in 1995 and it would increase annually at the inflation rate.³⁰
- For the first five years after acquisition of land by the National Park Service, the unorganized territories would receive a “supplemental” payment (in addition to the annual payment-in-lieu-of-taxes) equal to the taxes that would have been paid on the land or 1 percent of the purchase price, whichever is less.

This means that if the entire MWNP were acquired in 1996, Maine state and local governments would receive, over the next five years, a total of \$23.5 million as payments in lieu of taxes plus supplemental payments totaling at least another \$23.4 million.

- The authorizing legislation for Acadia National Park provides for 12 years of supplemental payments instead of the standard five years. If similar legislation were enacted for the proposed MWNP, the supplemental payments would total \$56.4 million after 12 years.

Visitors to a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would generate income and jobs.

It is impossible to project the exact type and number of jobs that the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would create in the Moosehead Region. However, the discussion above makes clear that they would include relatively high-paying jobs, and not just jobs in the tourism industry or low-paying jobs selling T-shirts and “flipping burgers.” Nevertheless, the economic activity resulting from tourism would be substantial and should not be ignored.

The National Park Service has developed a “money generation model” to predict the level of expenditures and jobs resulting from tourism at national parks.³¹ According to the model, the levels of expenditures and jobs go up as the number of recreation visits (measured in recreation visitor days³²) goes up. Moreover, the money generated usually goes to local businesses.

- Application of the agency’s model to Acadia National Park indicated that in 1994 the park experienced 1.2 million recreation visitor days of activity (2.7 million recreation visits)³³, which resulted in estimated sales totaling \$105 million and supported about 4,900 jobs.
- In the first nine months of 1995 on Mount Desert Island alone, actual lodging sales reached \$35 million, restaurant sales \$30 million, and total retail sales \$120 million. Most of this economic activity can be attributed to the 3 million people who visited Acadia during that year.³⁴
- The National Park Service money generation model can be applied to a hypothetical Maine Woods National Park and Preserve. Based on visitation at existing national parks,³⁵ the proposed new park could experience between 1 and 3 million recreational visitor days per year. If this were the case, tourism at the proposed park would generate between \$109 million and \$435 million in total annual retail sales, and it would support 5,000 to 20,000 jobs.

A Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could mark the beginning of a transition to a diverse, stable regional economy.

As explained earlier in this report, forest products industry jobs will decline whether or not a Maine Woods National Park and Preserve is created. In the long run, the proposed park is projected to more than offset those losses by attracting new service-producing businesses and jobs to the region. In the meantime, provisions must be made to help workers who lose their jobs, their families, and their communities to make the transition to new employment.

As proposed, the Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would be carefully planned and implemented to ensure a gradual, positive transition for the people of the region.

- Actual authorization of the park would come only after a thorough National Park Service study and with the support of the public. The park would be phased in gradually, over many years, allowing plenty of time to accommodate the needs of landowners, nearby communities, and the people of Maine.
- Park land would be acquired by the public from willing sellers only. The focus would be on lands held by a few large paper and timber companies, which make up most of the proposed park area. The proposed national park and preserve would not include Baxter State Park, permanent settlements, or year-round homes.
- The park and preserve would be managed to restore and protect the distinctive wilderness character of the Maine Woods, and to maintain the rural character of local towns. Visitors to the park would be dispersed over a large area (many times larger than Acadia National Park or Baxter State Park) to minimize crowding. Based on likely visitation levels, the new park and preserve would have a low density of use.
- As has been done at existing national parks, towns near the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could work together with Park Service staff to guide growth, encourage sound development, and protect the local quality of life.
- The \$23 million to \$56 million in supplemental payments (described above) could be spent in a number of ways to further strengthen the environment and economy of the region—it will be up to county and local governments to decide. For example, the funds could be used to stimulate the creation of new desirable businesses in the region, to market the region to new businesses looking for an attractive place to locate, to help unemployed forest products industry workers and other local people to develop the skills these businesses require, and to provide financial and social support to families during the transition.

The Moosehead Region and the rest of northern Maine are already undergoing a major economic transition. Today, it is a transition from a forest products industry-based economy to an uncertain economic future. The proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could offer a better alternative—a solid economic base, comprehensive programs, flexibility, and financial resources to make the transition a positive one.

Summary

Unemployment is high and average annual household incomes are low in northern Maine and the Moosehead Region. Forest products industry jobs are declining and are projected to continue to decline whether or not the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve is created. An additional source of jobs and economic activity must be found if the economy of the Moosehead Region is to be prosperous and stable in the future.

The proposed park and preserve could help to provide the economic boost the Moosehead Region needs. It would leave four-fifths of Maine's timber base unaffected, and could coexist with timber cutting in the surrounding region. Moreover, it could

provide a substantial source of new jobs to replace those now being lost in the forest products industry. There is no other major source of new jobs on the horizon.

The permanent protection of environmental quality in the regions around national parks plays a major role in their economic success and gives them an economic advantage over unprotected areas. New businesses and workers locate in the national park regions because they desire high quality living conditions and they can count on the continuance of those conditions. As a result, rural forested regions with national parks tend to have strong, healthy economies with high average incomes, low levels of poverty, low unemployment rates, and highly-skilled and educated workers.

Economic conditions in national park regions are robust because they support a wide variety of jobs. The vast majority of jobs associated with national parks are unrelated to tourism. They include high-paying positions in a wide variety of professions: business, finance, education, medicine, law, and engineering. National parks attract these businesses to the region and hold them there. This increases economic diversity and promotes stability in the region.

There is no need to worry about the property taxes that would be lost if the park were created. Annual payments-in-lieu-of-taxes from the National Park Service would exceed the amount that is now owed each year in property taxes for land in the unorganized territory. And, if all the land proposed as the Maine Woods National Park and Preserve were acquired, the National Park Service could pay another \$23 million to \$56 million to the region.

Tourism is a relatively small but very important part of the total economic benefits of a national park. It is also the economic activity that is most easily measured. Estimates indicate that even modest levels of visitation at the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve could account for over \$100 million in annual expenditures for goods and services, and more than 5,000 new jobs.

The proposed national park and preserve could provide the programs and financial resources needed to promote a positive transition. The park and preserve would be phased in gradually, land acquisition would ensure the rights of private property owners, park management would protect the region's wildland heritage, and nearby towns and park staff could work together to guide economic growth. Supplemental payments to Maine state and local governments could be used to protect the environment and strengthen the economy of the region.

Establishment of a new national park and preserve offers the Moosehead Region many opportunities that do not exist today. With open minds, ingenuity, and cooperation, a healthy ecosystem can be protected and a strong economy can be created in northern Maine. A Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would be a major step toward this goal.

Endnotes:

¹ Sources: Maine Department of Labor. 1994; Maine Employment Statistical Handbook; and 1990 Census.

² Employment data for the “MWNP Region”—or Maine Woods National Park and Preserve Region—reflect the five Labor Market Areas surrounding the proposed park: Greenville, Dover-Foxcroft, Millinocket-East Millinocket, Skowhegan and Fort Kent. Income data reflect the four northern Maine counties.

³ Employment data for the “Moosehead Region” reflect the Greenville and Dover-Foxcroft Labor Market Areas. Income data reflect Piscataquis County.

⁴ Statistics relating to “forest products industry jobs” refer to average annual wage and non-farm salary employment in two major industry groups: lumber and wood products, and paper and allied products. Although the data exclude proprietors and the self-employed they are the lowest level of industry employment information that is available and provide the best barometer of relative changes in industry employment over time.

⁵ Jobs in the “service-producing” sector earn a wide range of salaries, and include relatively high-paying professional and managerial positions in: retail trade; wholesale trade; transportation and utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; government; business (advertising, computer programming and software, equipment rental...); the health and legal professions (doctors and dentists offices, hospitals, laboratories, law offices...); education (schools, colleges, universities); social services (individual and family counseling, job training, child care...); engineering and architectural services; and hotels and lodging.

⁶ Source: Maine Department of Labor. Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment. 1984 and 1994.

⁷ Data for the “MWNP Region”—or Maine Woods National Park and Preserve Region—reflect the following Labor Market areas: Greenville, Dover-Foxcroft, Millinocket-East Millinocket, Patten—Island Falls, Houlton, and Skowhegan. The boundaries of Maine’s Labor Market Areas (LMAs) changed between 1984 and 1994. The boundary change was substantial for some individual LMAs, but very slight or non-existent for certain groups of LMAs. The LMA groupings chosen for the MWNP Region and Moosehead Region result in very minor changes in the areas covered in 1984 and 1994, making the employment statistics for these regions comparable over this period.

⁸ Data for the “Moosehead Region” reflect the Greenville and Dover-Foxcroft Labor Market Areas.

⁹ Jaako Poyry Consulting. 1995. Diagnostic Review of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Maine—A Report Prepared for the Commission on the Future of Maine’s Paper Industry.

¹⁰ Sources: Maine Forest Service. Wood Processor Reports, 1960 and 1994, and Maine Department of Labor, Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment, 1960 and 1994.

¹¹ Sources: Maine Forest Service. Wood Processor Reports, 1960 and 1994, and Maine Department of Labor, Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment, 1960 and 1994.

¹² General Accounting Office. 1990. Forest Service Timber Harvesting, Planting, Assistance Programs and Tax Provisions. Washington, DC.

¹³ Maine Department of Labor. Industrial and Occupational Employment Projections for Maine, 1992 to 2005. Augusta, ME.

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- ¹⁴ Maine Department of Labor. Annual Average Non-Farm Employment, 1984 and 1994. Augusta, ME.
- ¹⁵ USDA Forest Service. 1992. Forest Resources of the United States. General Technical Report RM-234 (Revised).
- ¹⁶ Maine Forest Service. Silvicultural Activities Reports, 1980 to 1995. Augusta, ME.
- ¹⁷ Maine Land Use Regulation Commission. Draft Revised Comprehensive Land Use Plan. December 1995. Augusta, ME.
- ¹⁸ Maine Forest Service. 1994 Silvicultural Activities Report. September 1995. Augusta, ME.
- ¹⁹ Maine Land Use Regulation Commission. Draft Revised Comprehensive Land Use Plan. December 1995. Augusta, ME.
- ²⁰ Lavigne, Gerald R. A Study of Eastern Coyotes and Their Impact on White-Tailed Deer in Maine. Report to the 117th Maine Legislature Pursuant to LD 793, 12 MRSA. Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. December 1995. Augusta, ME.
- ²¹ Palola, Eric S. and Susan M. Minter. Getting the Cut Out: Raw Log Exports in the Northern Forest Region. Northeast Natural Resource Center. National Wildlife Federation. October 1995. Montpelier, Vermont.
- ²² The “goods-producing sector” of the economy includes jobs in two major forest products industries—lumber and wood products (including logging or woods jobs and furniture) and paper and allied products—and jobs in other manufacturing industries and the construction industry.
- ²³ Source: Maine Department of Labor. Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment. 1986 and 1994.
- ²⁴ Source: Maine Department of Labor. Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment. Selected years.
- ²⁵ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. County Business Patterns. 1970 and 1990.
- ²⁶ Power, Thomas (ed.). 1995. Economic Well-Being and Environmental Protection in the Pacific Northwest: A Consensus Report by Pacific Northwest Economists. Economics Department, University of Montana.
- ²⁷ Counties include: Grand County, CO; Mono County, CA; and Teton County, WY.
- ²⁸ Source: 1990 Census.
- ²⁹ 31 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6907, the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act.
- ³⁰ Data from the Maine Bureau of taxation indicate that property taxes owed on about 2,850,000 acres of private unorganized land within the proposed MWNP were about \$4,684,000 in 1995. The law (31 U.S.C. Chapter 69) requires the National Park Service to make annual payments in lieu of taxes for its land on a per acre basis. The law sets payments at a \$1.65 per acre in FY 99 and calls for the per acre payments to increase at the rate of inflation thereafter. The annual payments-in-lieu-of-taxes for the entire MWNP would amount to about \$4,703,000 (\$1.65/acre X 2,850,000 acres) and would increase annually with inflation.
- ³¹ National Park Service. 1995. The Money Generation Model. Office of Social Science, Socio-Economic Studies Division. Denver, CO.
- ³² A Recreation Visitor Day (RVD) is an aggregate of 12 hours of recreational activity at a national park. It may consist of one person for 12 hours, two people for 6 hours, or any combination that totals 12 hours.

The total annual number of visitors to a national park often exceeds the total number of RVDs, because many people stay for less than 12 hours.

³³ National Park Service. 1994. National Park Service Statistical Abstract. Office of Socio-Economic Studies. Denver, CO.

³⁴ Harrison, William and Rich Hewitt. January 1996. It Was a Good Year for Area Tourism. The Ellsworth American, Overview '96. Ellsworth, ME.

³⁵ One to three million recreation visitor days per year seems to be a reasonable projection for the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve given its vastness, beauty, outstanding natural values, and close proximity to over 70 million people living in the Northeast. Annual recreation visitor days in 1994 amounted to: 1.2 million, Acadia NP; 1.8 million, Rocky Mountain NP; 5.5 million, Great Smoky Mountain NP; 5.6 million, Yellowstone NP; and 6.9 million, Yosemite NP.