

### **Complete sections from pages 15-16:**

**Food Service, Retailing and Hotels.** The sector includes four industries that are often heavily dependent on tourism activity, and as such could be significantly affected by changes in the land use in the Little Snake RMPPA. In both counties, most employees are found in the food services and retailing industries, which together account for about 80% of employment within this group of industries in both counties. Once again, this sector is far larger in Routt than in Moffat County, as the sector employs 1,358 persons in Moffat and 4,539 in Routt. These industries account for about 9% of total industry output in Moffat County and 13% in Routt County. The average earnings for the sector was \$17,673 (total employee compensation divided by number of employees in the table) in Moffat and \$17,953 in Routt County. Given the large amount of commuting between these two counties, and that it is likely that many jobs are in sectors such as this one, it makes sense that the wages should be nearly identical.

**Energy, Utilities and Minerals.** This group of industries provide important economic activities related to BLM land management decisions. Oil and gas, in particular, are industries that could be affected significantly by the alternatives. Moreover, these are economic base industries that export their production and bring in new demand to the local economies. The largest industry by far is coal extraction, employing almost identical numbers in each county (599 in Moffat and 604 in Routt, or 56% of employment in this sector in Moffat and 49% in Routt). In Moffat, power transmission is a relatively large industry, employing 326 persons and accounting for 43% of the output in this group. (Much of the coal mined in Moffat County is used in power generation and is thus an input to the power transmission sector)