

# Economic impact of Sage Grouse management on livestock grazing in the Western United States

*David T. Taylor, Neil R. Rimbey, and John A. Tanaka<sup>1</sup>*

## Introduction

In 2011, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) entered into a settlement agreement with the environmental group, WildEarth Guardians, regarding the alleged failure of the USFWS to take timely action on its backlogged list of endangered species candidates (Stoellinger and Taylor, 2017). As a part of the settlement agreement, USFWS agreed to conduct an additional 12-month finding, reviewing the status of the greater sage-grouse (GRSG). The settlement also stipulated that the USFWS could not decide to maintain the GRSG as a candidate species, but had to make a decision to either list the species as threatened or endangered or find that a listing was not warranted. In exchange, WildEarth Guardians agreed not to sue the USFWS regarding candidate species listings during the 6-year term of the agreement (through March 31, 2017). In response to this settlement the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (FS) developed 15 land use plan (LUP) revisions and amendments and environmental impact statements as a part of the National Greater-Sage Grouse Planning Strategy (Figure 1). These planning documents provided a set of management alternatives focused on specific conservation measures for 98 federal management units across the range of the GRSG.

Current GRSG habitat covers 165 million acres across 11 Western states, including: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming (Stoellinger and Taylor, 2017). The federal

<sup>1</sup> The authors are, respectively, Professor, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Wyoming; Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Idaho (Emeritus); and Associate Director of WAES/Director SAREC and Professor, Department of Ecosystem Science and Management, University of Wyoming. Dr. Taylor is the corresponding author, [ttaylor@uwyo.edu](mailto:ttaylor@uwyo.edu).

government manages 64% of the GRSG habitat, primarily through the BLM and FS, with the remaining habitat on private land (31%), and state land (5%). Since most of the 165 million acres of GRSG habitat is currently utilized for livestock grazing, managing for sage-grouse would have important economic implications for livestock grazing in the Western U.S. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) specifies that economic implications need to be given appropriate considerations in land management decision making (Title 1, Sec. 102 (B)). Although estimates of the economic implications of sage-grouse management on federal lands for livestock grazing were evaluated in all 15 LUPs, the cumulative economic impact on the Western region was not quantified. The cumulative perspective is important because any listing decision by the USFWS would be on a region-wide basis and would have region-wide impacts. The purpose of this analysis is to quantify, to the extent possible, the economic implications of sage-grouse management on livestock grazing in the Western U.S. in terms of aggregate ranch profitability and economic impact to the region.

## **Methodology**

Previous research by Baier and Segal (2014) found that aggregating the economic impact analyses for the 15 LUPs to look at the overall economic impacts of federal sage-grouse management on the region's economy was difficult due to lack of consistency in the data reported. As a result, they concluded that..."This makes it impossible to use their RMPs as a group to paint a complete picture of the potential economic impacts of BLM management changes across the Greater Sage-Grouse Range. In too many cases, data is either missing or difficult to interpret". Part of the problem with aggregating the data from the 15 LUPs is that 7 of them are actually Resource Management Plan (RMP) LUPs rather than strictly Sage Grouse Amendment LUPs (Table 1). In the Sage Grouse Amendment LUPs, all the impacts are strictly from sage-grouse management. However, with the RMP LUPs, sage-grouse management actions are combined with other management actions making it difficult to isolate the impacts from just sage-grouse management. However, 6 of the 15 including: 1) Idaho & Southwest Montana, 2) Nevada & Northeast California, 3) Northwest Colorado, 4) Oregon, 5) Utah, and 6) Wyoming – 9 Plan (U.S. Dept. of Interior, 2015(a) and 2015(b)), are strictly GRSG related LUPs and have similar data reporting. These 6 LUPs represent 90% of the total federal acres included in the 15 LUPs planning areas (Table 1). These 6 LUPs were used as the basis for this analysis.

The analysis will consider both the ranch-level economic impacts and the regional-level economic impacts of sage-grouse management. The ranch-level economic impact analysis was based on the results from 4 linear programming models for ranches in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming (Torell et al., 2014). The regional-level economic impact was based on an IMPLAN model (IMPLAN, 2018) of the 6 states considered in the 6 LUPs. An “Analysis-by-Parts” methodology (IMPLAN, 2018) using a University of Idaho Cow-Calf Budget (Eborn et al., 2016) was utilized to estimate the regional-level economic impacts of sage-grouse management.

## Results

Substantial amounts of livestock grazing occur on federal sage-grouse habitat in the planning areas. Table 2 indicates that under the Alternative A (the No Action Alternative) 5.9 million Animal Unit Months (AUMs) of livestock grazing would occur on federal sage-grouse habitat annually within the 6 planning areas. In the plans, Alternative A (the No Action Alternative) was compared with Alternative B – National Technical Team Report Alternative, Alternative C – Citizens Groups’ Alternative One, Alternative D – Draft Preferred Alternative<sup>2</sup>, and in some cases Alternative E – State/Governor’s Alternative and Alternative F – Citizens Group Alternative Two. Table 2 also includes the AUMS under the proposed alternative for each subregion. Except for Alternative C, which would eliminate livestock grazing within sage-grouse habitat, the other alternatives indicate essentially no reduction in grazing AUMs. Under Alternative C, grazing AUMs would be reduced by 91% from Alternative A<sup>3</sup>.

However, the plans also indicate that livestock grazing guidelines under the sage-grouse amendments would be more restrictive than current directions. For example, the Wyoming – 9 Plan (BLM, 2015) indicated that the potential impacts on grazing could include modification of grazing strategies or rotation schedules, changes to the season of use, changes to kind and class of livestock, closure of a portion of an allotment, or reduction in livestock numbers. The 9-Plan indicated that implementation of these guidelines could also directly impact permittees by increasing the amount of time permittees spend to manage livestock as well as total costs to a livestock operation. As a result, the plan notes that management direction for livestock grazing under the Proposed LUP Amendments could decrease grazing in some allotments and possibly

<sup>2</sup> For the Wyoming – 9 Plan Alternative D is the Cooperative Agencies Alternative and Alternative E is the Preferred Alternative. However the AUMs are the same in both alternatives.

<sup>3</sup> For the Wyoming – 9 Plan grazing would be prohibited only on core habitat not all sage-grouse habitat.

overall operation viability. This suggests, although there is essentially no reduction in the analysis of the proposed alternatives, a potential for reduction in grazing AUMs exists under the Proposed LUP Amendments due to more restrictive grazing guidelines.

Torell et al. (2014) provided insights into the economic impacts of altering grazing policies on federal land to protect sage-grouse. The Torell article provided estimates of the economic impacts of eliminating spring grazing, fall grazing, and spring and fall grazing as well as across the board reductions on ranch profitability based on 4 ranch-level computer models for ranches in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming. This analysis uses the average of the results from these 4 models.

### **Ranch-level economic impacts**

Table 3 summarizes the potential annual ranch-level economic impact estimates from altering grazing policies on federal land to protect sage-grouse. The second column of Table 3 illustrates the annual ranch-level economic impact of livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat under Alternative A (the No Action Alternative). Torell et al. (2014) estimated that the net income for the ranching operation per BLM AUM averages \$26.62 per year for season-long permit use. They also projected that the capitalized value of the grazing permit (or ranch asset value) based on the annual net income stream of \$26.62 over 40 years discounted at 7% is \$296.00 per BLM AUM. Applying these values to the 5.9 million of AUMs of grazing from federal sage-grouse habitat results in a projected annual net ranch income estimate of \$157.7 million and a projected grazing permit value of \$1.7 billion for the baseline alternative.

The third column of Table 3 illustrates the annual ranch-level economic loss resulting from elimination of grazing on sage-grouse habitat. This is consistent with Alternative C in the plans. Based on Table 2, elimination of livestock grazing on sage-grouse habitat would reduce livestock grazing by 5.4 million AUMs which represents a 91% reduction from the baseline. Based on Torell's estimates, the 5.4 million federal AUM reduction would result in a projected loss in annual net ranch income of \$143.5 million and a projected loss in the grazing permit values of \$1.6 billion from the baseline.

Table 2 indicates, with the exception of Alternative C, the other management alternatives considered in the 6 GRSG analyses would leave the total number of AUMs essentially unchanged. However, other reductions, such as a reduction in spring

grazing and/or fall grazing, could be a possibility. The fourth column of Table 3 illustrates the annual ranch-level economic loss resulting from elimination of 1 month of spring grazing. Torell et al. (2014) estimated that elimination of 1 month of spring grazing would result in an 8% decline in federal grazing from the baseline. An 8% reduction in grazing on sage-grouse habitat would represent a reduction of more than 468,000 AUMs. Torell et al. estimated that the loss of 1 month of spring grazing would result in a loss of \$27.94 in net ranch income per federal AUM removed. They also predicted that the capitalized value of the grazing permit would be reduced by \$271.00 per federal AUM removed. Applying these values to the more than 468,000 reduction in federal AUMs indicates a projected loss in annual net ranch income of \$13.1 million and an expected loss in the grazing permit values of \$126.9 million from the baseline.

The fifth column of Table 3 illustrates the annual ranch-level economic loss resulting from elimination of 1 month of fall grazing. Torell et al. (2014) estimated that elimination of 1 month of fall grazing would result in an 8% decline in federal grazing from the baseline. An 8% reduction in grazing on sage-grouse habitat would represent a reduction of more than 474,000 AUMs in federal grazing. Torell et al. (2014) estimated that the loss of 1 month of fall grazing would result in a loss of \$22.34 in net ranch income per BLM AUM removed. They also estimated that the capitalized value of the grazing permit would be reduced by \$262.00 per federal AUM removed. Applying these values to the more than 474,000 reduction in federal AUMs results in a projected loss in annual net ranch income of \$10.6 million and a projected loss in the grazing permit values of \$124.2 million from the baseline.

The sixth column of Table 3 illustrates the annual ranch-level economic loss resulting from elimination of both 1 month of spring and 1 month of fall grazing. Torell et al. (2014) estimated that elimination of 1 month of spring grazing and 1 month of fall grazing would result in a 16% decline in federal grazing from the baseline. This level of reduction in grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat would represent a reduction of nearly 950,000 AUM in federal grazing. Torell et al. (2014) estimated that the loss of 1 month of spring grazing and 1 month of fall grazing would result in a loss of \$25.74 in net ranch income per federal AUM removed. They also estimated that the capitalized value of the grazing permit would be reduced by \$312.00 per federal AUM removed. Applying these values to the more than 950,000 reduction in federal AUMs results in a projected loss in annual net ranch income of \$24.4 million and a projected loss in grazing permit values of \$295.8 million.

## **Regional-level economic impacts**

Due to the economic linkages between ranching and other sectors of a region's economy, ranch-level economic impacts also have economic impacts on other sectors of a region's economy. Table 4 summarizes the potential regional-level economic impacts from altering grazing policies on federal land to protect sage-grouse. The estimates of regional economic impacts are from an IMPLAN model of the region. Information from the ranch-level economic impacts of sage-grouse was used as the basis for the regional economic impact estimates.

The IMPLAN model estimates that the value of production under Alternative A from the 5.9 million AUMs of federal grazing on sage-grouse habitat is \$448.8 million annually. If secondary impacts are considered, the total economic impact from these AUMs of federal grazing is more than \$1.0 billion. These secondary impacts represent expenditures by ranchers with other regional businesses that support livestock production such as feed stores, veterinarians, and bulk fuel dealers. The secondary impacts also represent consumer expenditures by ranch and support sector employees with other regional businesses such as grocery stores, health care providers, and restaurants. The total employment (direct and secondary) generated by the economic activity associated with federal grazing on sage-grouse habitat is estimated to be 8,040 job-years in the region. The total labor earnings (direct and secondary) associated with the 8,040 jobs is estimated to be \$315.0 million.

However, federal livestock grazing permits are for multiple years and tend to be renewed. As a result, the economic impact on livestock grazing from sage-grouse management would be for multiple years. Following the methodology in the ranch-level economic impact estimates, the multiple year regional-level economic impacts of livestock grazing on sage-grouse habitat was estimated in terms of the net present value of the impacts over 40-years, discounted at 7%.

The second column of Table 4 illustrates the net present value of 5.9 million AUMs of livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat (Alternative A). Over time, this level of grazing is estimated to generate \$6.5 billion in direct economic impacts in the region, \$13.8 billion in total economic impact, nearly 322,000 job-years of total employment, and \$4.2 billion in total labor earnings.

The third column of Table 4 illustrates the net present value of the regional-level economic loss resulting from elimination of grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat in the region (Alternative C). Alternative C would reduce livestock grazing by 5.4 million

AUMs annually which represents a 91% reduction from the baseline. The net present value of the economic loss from no livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat is estimated to be a loss of \$5.9 billion in direct economic impacts, a loss of \$12.6 billion in total economic impact, a loss of nearly 293,000 job-years of total employment, and a loss of \$ 3.8 billion in total labor earnings.

The fourth column of Table 4 illustrates the net present value of the regional-level economic loss resulting from elimination of 1 month of spring grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat in the region. This reduction would reduce livestock grazing by 468,151 AUMs annually which represents an 8% reduction from the baseline. The net present value of the economic loss from elimination of 1 month of spring grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat is estimated to be a loss of \$514.8 million in direct economic impacts, a loss of \$1.1 billion in total economic impact, a loss of more than 25,400 job-years of total employment, and a loss of \$331.7 million in total labor earnings.

The fifth column of Table 4 illustrates the net present value of the regional-level economic loss resulting from elimination of 1 month of fall grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat in the region. This reduction would lessen livestock grazing by 474,077 AUMs annually which represents an 8% reduction from the baseline. The net present value of the economic loss from elimination of 1 month of fall grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat is estimated to be a loss of \$521.4 million in direct economic impacts, a loss of \$1.1 billion in total economic impact, a loss of more than 25,700 job-years of total employment, and a loss of \$335.9 million in total labor earnings.

The sixth column of Table 4 illustrates the net present value of the regional-level economic loss resulting from elimination of 1 month of spring grazing and 1 month of fall grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat in the region. This reduction would cut livestock grazing by 948,154 AUMs annually which represents a 16% decrease from the baseline. The net present value of the economic loss from elimination of 1 month of spring and 1 month of fall grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat is estimated to be a loss of \$1.0 billion in direct economic impacts, a loss of \$2.2 billion in total economic impact, a loss of nearly 51,500 job-years of total employment, and a loss of \$671.9 million in total labor earnings.

Table 5 breaks down the total regional earnings and total regional employment impacts from sage-grouse management in Table 4 by sub-regions. Thirty eight percent of the regional impacts are from the Nevada & Northeast California subregion, with

18% from Idaho & Southwest Montana, 16% from the Wyoming 9-Plan, 13% from Oregon, 10% from Utah, and 5% from Northwest Colorado.

### **Summary and conclusions**

Livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat is economically important to the 11 Western states, especially in rural communities. From a ranch-level perspective, the 5.9 million AUMs of annual grazing represent \$157.7 million in net ranch income per year with a capitalized grazing permit value of \$1.7 billion. From a state-level perspective, this grazing has a net present value of \$6.5 billion in direct economic impacts, \$13.8 billion in total economic impacts, supports nearly 322,000 job-years of total employment, and \$4.2 billion in total labor earnings over a 40-year time period discounted at 7%.

Although elimination of livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat (Alternative C) is not the preferred alternative for any of the 15 LUP's, this alternative may provide some insight into the potential economic impacts of a listing of the sage-grouse. Elimination of livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat in the Western states would reduce livestock grazing by an estimated 5.4 million AUMs (-91%) annually. From a ranch-level perspective, this reduction would decrease net ranch income by \$143.5 million per year and the capitalized grazing permit value by \$1.6 billion from the baseline. From a regional-level perspective, this reduction would result in an estimated economic loss in net present value of \$5.9 billion in direct economic impacts, \$12.6 billion in total economic impacts, nearly 293,000 jobs years of total employment, and \$3.8 billion in total labor earnings over a 40-year time period discount at 7%.

Even without elimination of livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat, more restrictive grazing guidelines could have a significant negative economic impact on the region. For example, if livestock grazing on federal sage-grouse was reduced by 1 month in either the spring or fall, Torell et al. (2014) estimated that livestock grazing would decrease from 468,000 to 474,000 annually (-8%). From a ranch-level perspective, this reduction would decrease net ranch income from \$10.6 to \$13.1 million per year and the capitalized grazing permit value from \$124.2 to \$126.9 million from the baseline. From a regional-level perspective, this reduction would result in an estimated net present value loss from \$514.8 to 521.4 million in direct economic impacts, \$1.1

billion in total economic impacts, 25,400 to 25,700 jobs-years of total employment, and \$331.7 to \$335.9 million in total labor earnings.

Finally, if both spring grazing and fall grazing on federal sage-grouse habitat in the region were reduced by 1 month, projections show that livestock grazing would decrease by nearly 950,000 AUMs annually (-16%). From a ranch-level perspective, this reduction would decrease net ranch income by \$24.4 million per year and the capitalized grazing permit value by \$295.8 million. From a regional-level perspective, this reduction would result in an estimated net present value loss of \$1.0 billion in direct economic impacts, -\$2.2 billion in total economic impacts, nearly 51,500 jobs-years of total employment, and a net present value loss of \$671.9 million in total labor earnings. Even though more restrictive grazing guidelines would result in an economic loss to ranchers and the region's economy, these losses may be less than what would have occurred if the sage-grouse were listed.

In September 2015, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) announced that greater sage-grouse would not be listed as threatened or endangered. USFWS cited; "unprecedented, landscape-scale conservation efforts across the Western United States" (U.S. Department of Interior, 2015). The Service also noted that regulatory mechanisms provided by the federal and 3 state plans reduced the threats to 90% of the breeding habitat across the species range. Almost immediately several lawsuits were filed, some claiming the plans were too restrictive and others claiming that the plans were not restrictive enough. Recently, the Department of Interior has released proposed modifications to the federal plans. So the saga of the sage-grouse continues.

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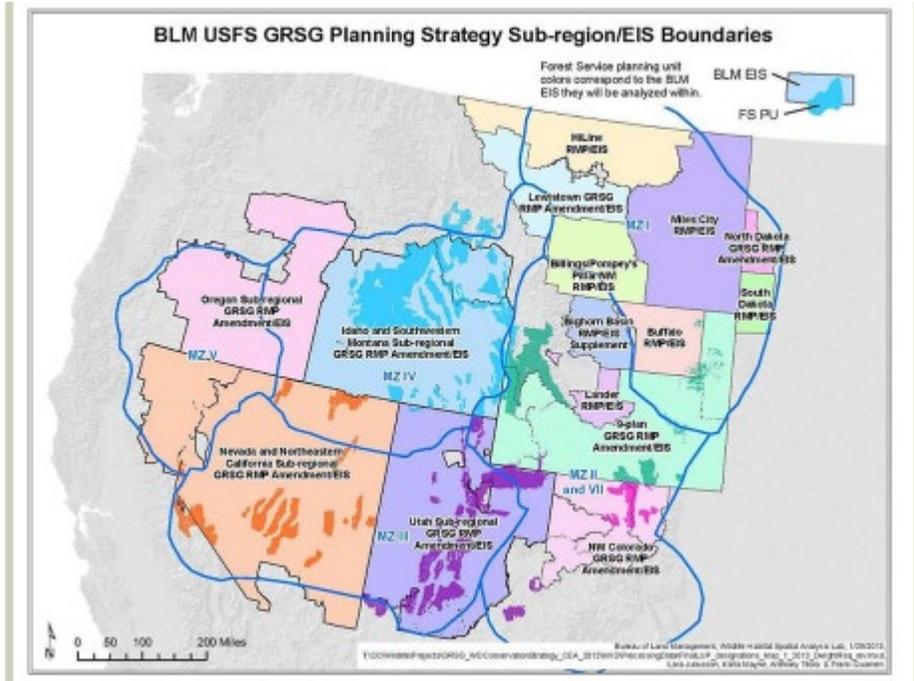


Figure 1.

<b>Table 1. Federal Sage-Grouse Amendment Land Use Plans</b>			
			Federal
Land Use Plans	State	LUP	Acres
Bighorn Basin	WY	RMP	3,200,000
Billings/Pompeys Pillar	MT	RMP	400,000
Buffalo Field Office	WY	RMP	800,000
HiLine District	MT	RMP	2,400,000
Idaho & SW Montana	ID & MT	Sage Grouse	30,100,000
Lander Field Office	WY	RMP	2,400,000
Lewistown Field Office	MT	Sage Grouse	600,000
Mile City Field Office	MT	RMP	2,800,000
Nevada & NE California	NA & CA	Sage Grouse	49,500,000
North Dakota Field Office	ND	Sage Grouse	30,000
Northwest Colorado	CO	Sage Grouse	1,700,000
Oregon	OR	Sage Grouse	12,000,000
South Dakota Field Office	SD	RMP	300,000
Utah	UT	Sage Grouse	3,300,000
Wyoming (9 - Plan)	WY	Sage Grouse	16,000,000
Total			125,530,000
9-Plan & 5 Sub-Regions			112,600,000
Source: Baier and Segal, 2014			

Land Use Plans	Alt A	Alt B	Alt C	Alt D	Alt E	Alt F	Proposed
Idaho & SW Montana (1)	1,080,200	1,075,300	0	1,080,200	1,079,200	1,132,500	1,083,800
Nevada & NE California	2,250,950	2,250,950	0	2,250,950	2,250,950	1,688,213	2,250,950
Northwest Colorado (2)	288,543	144,271	0	216,407	N.A.	N.A.	216,407
Oregon	771,773	771,773	0	763,825	771,773	289,414	763,825
Utah	594,894	594,894	0	594,894	594,894	594,894	594,894
Wyoming: 9 - Plan (3)	939,606	939,606	533,949	939,606	939,606	N.A.	939,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,925,966</b>	<b>5,776,794</b>	<b>533,949</b>	<b>5,845,882</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>5,849,482</b>
Percent of Alt. A	100.0%	97.5%	9.0%	98.6%	N.A.	N.A.	98.7%
(1) AUMs were not available for Nations Forest Service Systems lands (82% habitat is BLM).							
(2) Average of active and billed AUMs.							
(3) Under Alt. C no grazing only applies to core/primary habitat not all habitat.							
Source: Various Federal Sage-Grouse Amendment Land Use Plans							

	Alt. A Baseline	Alt. C No Grazing	Loss of 1-Month Spring (1)	Loss of 1-Month Fall (1)	Loss of Both 1-Month Spring & Fall (1)
Ranch-Level Impacts					
AUMs	5,925,966	-5,392,017	-468,151	-474,077	-948,154
Percent Reduction	0.0%	-91.0%	-7.9%	-8.0%	-16.0%
Net Income Per AUM (1)	\$26.62	\$26.62	\$27.94	\$22.34	\$25.74
Grazing Permit Value Per AUM (2)	\$296.00	\$296.00	\$271.00	\$262.00	\$312.00
Net Ranch Income	\$157,749,202	-\$143,535,493	-\$13,080,147	-\$10,590,886	-\$24,405,496
Grazing Permit Value	\$1,754,085,788	-\$1,596,037,032	-\$126,868,995	-\$124,208,237	-\$295,824,198
(1) From Torell, et al (2014).					
(2) From Torell et al (2014), net ranch income over 40 years discounted at 7%.					

**Table 4. Regional-Level Economic Impact Estimates from Sage-Grouse Management (1)**

			NPV	NPV	NPV
	NPV Alt. A	NPV Loss Alt. C	Loss 1-Month	Loss 1-Month	Loss 1 Month
	Baseline	No Grazing	Spring	Fall	Spring & Fall
<b>Fed AUMs</b>	5,925,966	-5,392,017	-468,151	-474,077	-948,154
<b>Output</b>					
Direct	\$6,517,056,820	-\$5,929,849,096	-\$514,847,489	-\$521,364,546	-\$1,042,729,091
Indirect	\$4,361,729,271	-\$3,968,723,473	-\$344,576,612	-\$348,938,342	-\$697,876,683
Induced	\$2,926,282,336	-\$2,662,614,911	-\$231,176,305	-\$234,102,587	-\$468,205,174
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,805,068,428</b>	<b>-\$12,561,187,481</b>	<b>-\$1,090,600,406</b>	<b>-\$1,104,405,474</b>	<b>-\$2,208,810,948</b>
<b>Earnings</b>					
Direct	\$2,197,729,064	-\$1,999,706,626	-\$173,620,596	-\$175,818,325	-\$351,636,650
Indirect	\$1,058,448,232	-\$963,078,651	-\$83,617,410	-\$84,675,859	-\$169,351,717
Induced	\$943,109,361	-\$858,132,182	-\$74,505,639	-\$75,448,749	-\$150,897,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,199,286,657</b>	<b>-\$3,820,917,460</b>	<b>-\$331,743,646</b>	<b>-\$335,942,933</b>	<b>-\$671,885,865</b>
<b>Employment</b>					
Direct	171,056	-155,643	-13,513	-13,684	-27,369
Indirect	86,036	-78,284	-6,797	-6,883	-13,766
Induced	64,527	-58,713	-5,098	-5,162	-10,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,618</b>	<b>-292,639</b>	<b>-25,408</b>	<b>-25,729</b>	<b>-51,459</b>
(1) Economic impact over 40 years discounted at 7 percent					
Source: IMPLAN Model					

**Table 5. Total Earnings and Total Employment Impacts by Subregions From Sage-Grouse Management**

<b>Total Earnings</b>					
Land Use Plans	Alt. A	Alt. C	1-Month Spring	1-Month Fall	1-Month Spring & Fall
Idaho & SW Montana (1)	\$765,456,607	-\$696,486,512	-\$60,471,072	-\$61,236,529	-\$122,473,057
Nevada & NE California	\$1,595,079,199	-\$1,451,357,446	-\$126,011,257	-\$127,606,336	-\$255,212,672
Northwest Colorado (2)	\$204,468,398	-\$186,045,139	-\$16,153,003	-\$16,357,472	-\$32,714,944
Oregon	\$546,897,558	-\$497,620,334	-\$43,204,907	-\$43,751,805	-\$87,503,609
Utah	\$421,556,696	-\$383,573,085	-\$33,302,979	-\$33,724,536	-\$67,449,071
Wyoming: 9 - Plan (3)	\$665,828,199	-\$605,834,943	-\$52,600,428	-\$53,266,256	-\$106,532,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,199,286,657</b>	<b>-\$3,820,917,460</b>	<b>-\$331,743,646</b>	<b>-\$335,942,933</b>	<b>-\$671,885,865</b>
<b>Total Employment</b>					
Land Use Plans	Alt. A	Alt. C	1-Month Spring	1-Month Fall	1-Month Spring & Fall
Idaho & SW Montana (1)	58,625	-53,343	-4,631	-4,690	-9,380
Nevada & NE California	122,165	-111,158	-9,651	-9,773	-19,546
Northwest Colorado (2)	15,660	-14,249	-1,237	-1,253	-2,506
Oregon	41,886	-38,112	-3,309	-3,351	-6,702
Utah	32,287	-29,377	-2,551	-2,583	-5,166
Wyoming: 9 - Plan (3)	50,995	-46,400	-4,029	-4,080	-8,159
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,618</b>	<b>-292,639</b>	<b>-25,408</b>	<b>-25,729</b>	<b>-51,459</b>
(1) AUMs were not available for Nations Forest Service Systems lands (82% habitat is BLM).					
(2) Average of active and billed AUMs.					
(3) Does not include Lander, Bighorn Basin, and Buffalo RMPs.					