

Native Americans

Population

In April of 1980 the population of the Fort Hall Indian reservation was estimated to be 2,666. By July of 1982 this had risen to 2,846 (Bureau of the Census 1982). This represents 1.4 percent of the PRA population. Total Indian population including both the Reservation and the adjacent area is estimated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as 3,944.

Income

The results of a survey by the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicate the 1984 income levels of Shoshone-Bannock adults range from \$0 to \$30,000 with an average of \$5,000. The two most typical responses were having \$0 to \$999 income (14.8 percent of respondents) and \$10,000 to \$14,999 (14.8 percent of respondents), while over 10 percent reported earnings of \$15,000 or more.

Employment

The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that the labor force in the Indian population is approximately 1,700 with an unemployment rate of 55 percent. If the numbers are adjusted to take into account only those Indians that are actively seeking work, then the unemployment rate would be 32 percent.

Mining Industry

The primary mineral of interest in the PRA is phosphate. Within the PRA there are seven phosphate mines and eight processing plants. Estimated employment is 1,523 (584 in the mines and 939 in the processing plants). Data on the total employment in the mining industry in the seven-county area is not available. This is due to non-disclosure of financial data rules that prevent the display of such data when there are few businesses engaged in the industry in a particular county. The phosphate employment of 1,523 would be 2.1 percent of the total 1983 seven-county employment. Caribou County is the only county for which the Bureau of Economic Analysis shows mining employment. In that county, mining accounts for 643 jobs or 18.7 percent of the total county employment (BEA 1985).

The Idaho Department of Employment estimates weekly earnings for production workers in the State. In October 1984, the weekly earnings in the mining industry was \$598 and in October 1985 they were \$613. As Figure 3.F2 shows, this level of earnings (in 1985) is the highest of any production workers in Idaho and significantly higher than most industries. Based on weekly earnings of \$600, the phosphate employment of 1,523 would generate earnings of \$47.5 million. This would be 3.5 percent of the total 1983 regional earnings.

The multiplier for the mining industry is 1.878 (see Table 3.12). This means that for every dollar of earnings generated directly in the mining industry, another \$0.88 is generated in various support industries such as transportation, services, retail trade, etc. The total additional earnings generated through this secondary round of earnings (the multiplier effect) would be \$41.7 million. Thus, the total earnings contribution made by the phosphate industry to the seven-county economy would be \$89.2 million, or 6.6 percent of the total 1983 earnings. The multiplier effect would increase the employment generated from mining activities by 1,782 jobs. The total employment resulting from activities of the phosphate industry would be 3,305 jobs, or 4.5 percent of the 1983 seven-county wage and salary employment. This employment level is greater than the 1.878 multiplier identified above since earnings in other industries generate more jobs due to lower weekly earnings.

Livestock Industry

In 1982 there were 110,716 beef cows and 61,021 ewes in the PRA (Bureau of the Census 1982). This would translate into 122,920 animal units. As Figure 3.F3 shows, meat animals are a significant portion (29 percent) of the agricultural marketings in the PRA. Crops represent a much larger share (56 percent) and other livestock (dairy, poultry, etc.) represent a significant share (15 percent) (Bureau of Economic Analysis 1985). Assuming that earnings in the agricultural sector are in the same proportion as marketings, then meat animals earnings would be 29 percent, or \$32.1 million, of total farm earnings. Based on this, each animal unit would contribute \$260 in earnings. The multiplier for the livestock industry is 2.547 (see Table 3.12). This means that the earnings generated by the meat animal industry leads to additional earnings in other sectors of the economy of \$49.7 million. The total earnings contribution to the local economy of the meat animal industry would be \$81.8 million, or 6.1 percent of the total 1983 PRA earnings.

BLM provides 29,151 animal unit months, or 2,429 animal units of livestock grazing. This would generate earnings of \$632,000, or 2.0 percent of the total PRA meat animal earnings. The additional earnings generated through the multiplier effect would be \$997,700. This would make the total earnings generated from BLM grazing \$1.6 million, or 0.1 percent of the total PRA 1983 earnings.

Earnings per job were estimated by comparing the 1983 earnings with wage and salary employment. These figures will be somewhat overstated due to the lack of data on proprietors (both farm and nonfarm). Farm earnings per job are estimated at \$23,200. This means that total meat animal employment would be 1,384, while employment generated from BLM grazing would be 27. Earnings per job in the PRA economy as a whole is \$18,600. Thus, total employment from the meat animal industry (including the multiplier effect) would be 4,054 jobs, or 5.6 percent of the PRA wage and salary employment. Total employment from BLM grazing (including the multiplier effect) would be 80 jobs, or 0.1 percent of total wage and salary employment.

Figure 3.F3

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS

POCATELLO RMP AREA 1983

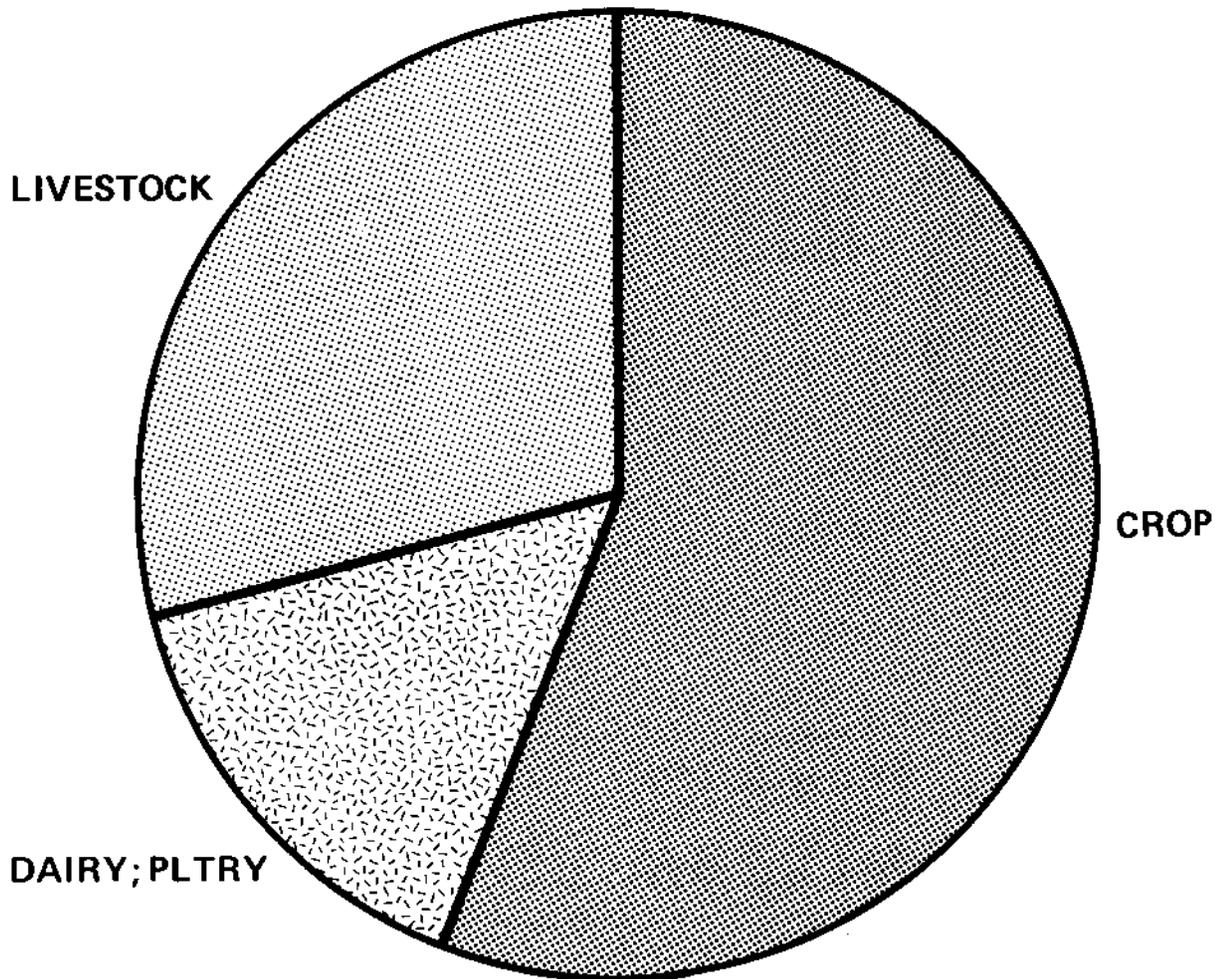
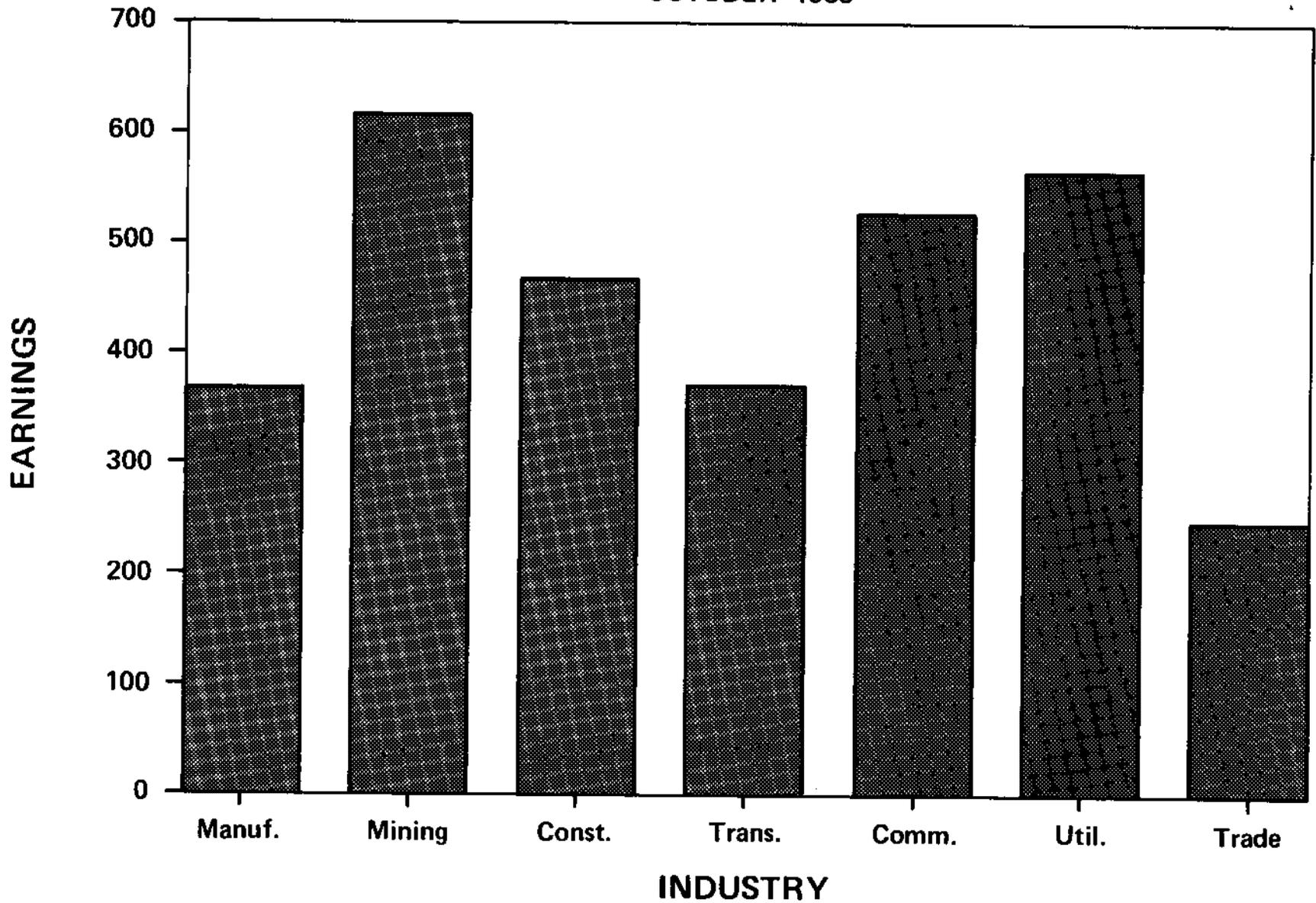


Figure 3.F2

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OCTOBER 1985



As early as 1925 it was recognized that the annual value of the Federal grazing privilege was being capitalized into rancher property. "It is argued that long use of the range in connection with the early settlement of agricultural lands has resulted in capitalizing the values of public pasturage as part of the value of the ranch..." (USDA 1925).

A report published by the Utah State University Experiment Station stated: "There was nothing illegal or unethical in the fact that grazing permits took on value; ranchers just reacted to an economic situation that was created by government policy. Permit values rose because ranchers who have grazing permits were capturing economic rents in the form of low-cost grazing, i.e., the grazing fee and recognized non-fee costs did not equal the value of the grazing to ranches. Thus, the authorization to use the Federal lands and the associated economic rents were capitalized into rancher-owned assets. This value could show up either as a permit value or as an increased value of the commensurate property." (Nielson and Workman 1971).

The BLM's position on permit values is based on very explicit language in Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 which states: "So far as consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded, but the creation of a grazing district or the issuance of a permit pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall not create any right, title, interest, or state on or to the lands." Thus, any capitalized value associated with grazing permits has no legal basis and as a result a rancher has no compensation for loss of this value.

Magazine articles and research results have often been in conflict on the subject of permit values. Nevada rancher Dean Rhoads, in an article in the New West Magazine, stated that "the forage right for a single cow on the public range now sells for anywhere from \$1,500 to \$3,000 in the Elko area." (Boly 1980). A survey done in New Mexico of ranch appraisers and credit officers placed the value of Forest Service permits at between \$944 and \$1163 per animal unit, depending on area in New Mexico. BLM values varied from \$667 to \$888 (Fowler and Gray 1980). On the other hand, a study in eastern Oregon found "the inclusion of public grazing privileges were found to have no significant impact on the level of private grazing land sale prices." (Winter and Whittaker 1979).

Based on the active preference in the PRA, it is estimated that the capital value of BLM grazing would be between \$1.6 and \$7.3 million.

Recreation Industry

Expenditures in the recreational activities of the region primarily impact the retail trade and services sectors of the economy. The 1980 Survey of Hunting and Fishing (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1980) indicates that in destination type expenditures (meals, lodging, transportation, ammunition, land use fees, etc.) the retail trade sector

is affected the most. Table 3.13 shows the direct impact of a dollar of recreation expenditures by type of activity.

TABLE 3.13
DISTRIBUTION OF RECREATION EXPENDITURES

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Big Game</u>	<u>Small Game</u>	<u>Migratory Birds</u>	<u>Other Hunting</u>
Transportation	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Retail Trade	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.99
Services	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

A wide variety of recreational activities takes place on public land in the PRA. The level of recreation use on public land has not been estimated. Since expenditure data on activities other than hunting and fishing are not available, the remainder of this section deals only with the contribution of hunting and fishing to the seven-county economy. The 1980 hunting demand was estimated at 591,700 activity occasions and fishing demand at 1,013,800 activity occasions for the seven-county area (Idaho Parks and Recreation 1982). A draft manuscript reporting on the results of a recent study of the economic value of hunting and fishing in Idaho shows expenditures per day for a variety of species. The average expenditures for fishing was estimated at \$20.78 per day while the average hunting expenditures was estimated at \$24.29 per day (Donnelly, Sorg, and Loomis 1985). Appendix E contains the data on individual species. The values on expenditures per day have been applied to the number of activity occasions to arrive at total expenditures related to hunting and fishing. Total hunting expenditures would amount to \$14.4 million while fishing expenditures would amount to \$21.1 million. The total hunting and fishing expenditures would be \$35.5 million. These expenditures were converted to earnings by utilizing the earnings to gross output ratio for the retail trade industry (see Table 3.12). Expenditures from hunting and fishing generate \$14.1 million in earnings, which is 10.7 percent of the PRA retail trade 1983 earnings. Expenditures for hunting and fishing that are made by persons residing outside of the PRA create the same type of multiplier effect as described for the other industries. However, it is not known how much of this activity comes from "nonresidents" so no multiplier effect is estimated.

Earnings per job is estimated at \$10,900 (by comparing retail trade earnings and wage and salary employment). This means that the earnings of \$14.1 million would generate 1,290 jobs. This is 10.7 percent of the 1983 wage and salary retail trade employment in the seven-county PRA.

Lumber and Wood Products Industry

Data on lumber and wood products production and employment is not readily available for this part of the State. Employment levels and wages are withheld from the State of Idaho reports due to restrictions on

disclosure of financial data when there are two or fewer employers in a county. This data is withheld for all counties in the PRA except for one (Bonnevile). A study done of the Idaho forest products industry in 1972 reported a harvest level of 20.45 MMBF in the seven-county area (Schuster, Godfrey, and Koss 1975). A later study indicated that there are 10.48 man-years per million board feet of lumber processed in Idaho (Keegan, Jackson, and Johnson 1982). These two studies would indicate that there are approximately 214 people directly employed in the lumber industry in the PRA. This would be 2.2 percent of the 1983 PRA manufacturing wage and salary employment.

Comparing 1983 wage and salary employment with earnings indicates that a job in the manufacturing sector of the economy generates earnings of \$22,800. Thus, the lumber and wood products employment would generate direct earnings of \$4.9 million.

The multiplier effects would increase earnings and employment resulting from the lumber industry to \$10.8 million and 533 jobs. These would be 0.8 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively, of the total PRA 1983 earnings and employment.

It is estimated that the annual average harvest from public land in the PRA is 300 to 350 thousand board feet. This would represent three jobs and earnings of \$79,800. These would be 1 percent of the PRA lumber and wood products employment and earnings.

Revenues and Receipts to Local Governments

The Federal government receives revenues for various activities on public land. These include livestock grazing, mineral leasing, land sales, and timber sales. Some of these fees are passed on to the State and counties. Grazing fees and mineral leasing are the major sources of revenues. Section 3 grazing fee receipts are distributed in the following manner: 37.5 percent to the Federal treasury, 50 percent to the range improvement fund, and 12.5 percent to the counties. Section 15 grazing fee receipts are distributed in the following manner: 50 percent to the range improvement fund and 50 percent to the counties. Mineral leasing fees are split with 50 percent going to the Federal treasury and 50 percent to the State. The State, in turn, passes 10 percent of its share on to the counties. Table 3.14 shows the total revenues generated from grazing fees and mineral leasing.

The grazing fees collected for grazing within the PRA was \$35,083 in FY 1985. This is lower than the totals for the counties because portions of the counties lie outside of the PRA. This would also be true of the mineral leasing receipts, but data is not available to make the distinction of inside or outside of the RMP boundaries.

TABLE 3.14
REVENUES GENERATED
FISCAL YEAR 1985

<u>County</u>	<u>Grazing Fees</u>	<u>Mineral Leasing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bannock	\$ 8,564	\$ 57,997	\$ 66,561
Bear Lake	8,507	193,083	201,590
Bingham	52,077	130,085	182,162
Bonneville	14,492	334,818	349,310
Caribou	10,170	3,781,978	3,792,148
Franklin	2,523	57,692	60,215
Power	27,961	41,112	69,073
Totals	\$124,294	\$4,596,765	\$4,721,059

Payments in lieu of taxes are also made to the counties. This is a payment made to the counties on the basis of population and amount of Federal land within the counties. In FY 1985 the counties in the PRA received \$1,305,755 in these payments.

ACCESS

Approximately 87,900 acres (33 percent) of the public land in the PRA have legal public access over existing Federal, State, and county roads. There are important recreation activities, such as hunting, fishing, ORV use, hiking, etc., that could occur on another 37,300 acres (17 percent) of public land in the PRA if legal public access was available. In most cases, the road or trail providing physical access is already there on private or State lands. All of these access routes are presently closed to the public. The acquisition of the 43.95 miles of public access would assure future use of these public land for recreation and, in a few cases, for communication sites.

There have been some complaints and inquiries from hunters and recreation users about not being able to use some public land because of the lack of legal access across private lands and not being able to identify the public land because of a lack of signing. The complaints and inquiries are from local people, and the future demand for legal access to public land will probably increase significantly.

POCATELLO RMP
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
[DRAFT]

