



Economic Impacts of Removing Federal Grazing Used by Cattle Ranches in a Three-State Area (Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming)

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Many ranches in Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming depend on federal grazing to support their livestock operations. The Public Lands Council's federal grazing permit database indicates that there are 5,389 federal grazing permits in the three-state area, representing 5.6 million Animal Unit Months¹ (AUMs) of grazing. Ninety-seven of the 104 counties in the three-state region have some federal grazing. Owyhee County in Idaho (275,185 AUMs); Malheur County (305,936 AUMs), Harney County (293,728 AUMs), and Lake County (262,537 AUMs) in Oregon; and Sweetwater County (313,842 AUMs), Carbon County (272,687 AUMs), and Fremont County (271,320 AUMs) in Wyoming all have more than 250,000 AUMs of federal grazing.

During certain seasons of the year, federal grazing is the main source of forage for many area ranches. However, in recent years the use of federal land for livestock grazing has become increasingly controversial, with some organizations calling for

the complete removal of all livestock grazing from federal lands (Western Watersheds Project 2021). The purpose of this analysis, funded by the National Cattlemen's Beef Association as a contractor for the Beef Checkoff Program, is to estimate the economic impact of removal of federal grazing used by cattle ranches on the overall three-state economy. Economic impact is estimated in terms of lost direct and secondary economic activity, labor earnings, and employment.

A two-step methodology was used in the analysis. In the first step, a set of linear programming models for cattle ranches with federal grazing in the area was used to estimate the changes in cattle production and hay sales when federal grazing was removed. In the second step, the changes in cattle production and hay sales from the ranch models were entered into a 2019 three-state IMPLAN² model (IMPLAN 2021) to estimate the economic impact of removal of federal grazing on the area's overall economy.

1 An Animal Unit Month is the amount of forage required by one mature beef cow for one month.

2 IMPLAN is a computer program that generates models of regional economies at the county, state or national level.

Table 1. Annual Economic Impact With and Without Federal Cattle Grazing in Three State Area (ID, OR, WY)

	With Federal	Without Federal	Change	Percent Change
Cattle Sales (MM\$)	\$539.0	\$217.7	(\$321.3)	-59.6%
Meadow Hay Sales (MM\$)	\$52.3	\$142.8	\$90.5	173.0%
Alfalfa Hay Sales (MM\$)	\$60.8	\$105.4	\$44.6	73.4%
Total Direct Impact (MM\$)	\$652.1	\$465.9	(\$186.2)	-28.6%
Total Secondary Impact (MM\$)	\$867.0	\$492.7	(\$374.3)	-43.2%
Total Economic Impact (MM\$)	\$1,519.1	\$958.6	(\$560.5)	-36.9%
Total Employment (Jobs)	10,072	5,984	(4,088)	-40.6%
Total Labor Income (MM\$)	\$415.2	\$209.8	(\$205.4)	-49.5%

Table 1 summarizes the annual economic impact with and without federal grazing from cattle production for the area. With federal grazing, the total direct impact for federal grazing dependent cattle ranches in the area was \$652.1 million annually. About 80 percent of this impact was from cattle production; the remainder was from sales of surplus hay. When secondary economic impacts on other regional businesses, such as feed stores, veterinarians, and bulk fuel dealers, were considered, the total economic impact on federal grazing dependent cattle ranches in the area was \$1.5 billion. The \$1.5 billion in total economic activity supported total employment of more than 10,000 jobs and \$415.2 million in total labor income.

If federal grazing was removed, the ranch models estimate that cattle sales by federal grazing dependent cattle ranches in the area would decrease by \$321.3 million (-60 percent) annually. This loss was partially offset by increased hay sales, as much of the hay that was previously fed to cattle became available for sale. The net decrease in direct impact with the increased hay sales was \$186.2 million (-29 percent). When secondary impacts were considered, the total economic impact of removal of federal grazing was estimated to be \$560.5 million annually (-37 percent). The \$560.5 million reduction in total economic activity represented an annual loss of

more than 4,000 jobs (-41 percent) and a reduction of \$205.4 million in labor income (-49 percent).

The results indicate that the decrease in secondary impacts from removal of federal cattle grazing is greater than the decrease in direct impacts (-43 percent versus -29 percent). This suggests that while federal grazing is economically important to the ranching sector, it also impacts other sectors of the area's economy. The results indicate that a \$1.00 decrease in direct ranch sales due to a reduction in federal grazing causes a \$3.01 decrease in total economic activity throughout the state, including a \$2.01 decrease in secondary impacts.

Additionally, the results show that labor income decreased by more than employment (-49 percent versus -41 percent), which indicates that not only were there fewer jobs without federal grazing but also that the remaining jobs were lower paying. For example, with federal grazing, average labor income per job for the cattle ranching sector was \$33,940. Without federal grazing, the average labor income per job for cattle ranching fell by 65 percent to \$11,812. This kind of drastic reduction may make it difficult for ranches to remain in operation.

The estimates presented in Table 1 represent the annual economic impact in the area from the removal of federal grazing. However, because

cattle production using federal grazing has been sustainable over time, removal of federal grazing would have more than a one-year impact. Since federal grazing permits are issued for 10 years, removal of federal grazing could represent a cumulative economic impact over the 10-year life of the permit rather than just a single year impact. In the 10-year scenario, the Net Present Value³ (NPV) of the total economic impact of removal of federal grazing was estimated to be \$3.9 billion over 10 years (Table 2). The \$3.9 billion reduction in NPV of total economic activity represents a loss of nearly 41,000 job-years⁴ of employment over the 10 years (4,008 jobs/year x 10 years) and includes the loss of \$1.4 billion in the NPV for labor income.

Looking beyond the 10-year life of federal grazing permits, grazing permits have historically tended to be renewed over time. As a result, the removal of federal grazing could represent a cumulative loss of livestock production from multiple grazing permits issued over an extended period of time. In a 40-year scenario, the NPV for the total economic impact of removal of federal grazing was estimated to be a reduction of \$7.5 billion over 40 years (Table 2). The \$7.5 billion reduction in NPV for total economic activity represents a loss of more than 163,000 job-years of employment over the 40 years (4,088 jobs/year x 40 years) and includes the loss of \$2.7 billion in NPV for labor income.

The economic loss due to removal of federal grazing would be significant to the three-state area's economy, particularly in rural parts of the states where most of this grazing occurs. It is more significant in these rural areas because they are more economically dependent on agriculture and because the opportunities for alternative employment to offset the job loss are more limited. As a result, removal of federal grazing would have an especially negative economic impact on many rural areas of the three states that may already be economically sensitive. Due

Table 2. Cumulative Economic Impact From Removal of Federal Cattle Grazing in Three State Area (ID, OR, WY)

	10-Year NPV @7.0%	40-Year NPV @7.0%
Total Direct Impact (MM\$)	(\$1,306.3)	(\$2,479.9)
Total Secondary Impact (MM\$)	(\$2,629.4)	(\$4,990.9)
Total Economic Impact (MM\$)	(\$3,935.9)	(\$7,470.6)
Total Labor Income (MM\$)	(\$1,442.8)	(\$2,738.6)

	10-Year Total	40-Year Total
Total Employment (Jobs*)	(40,877)	(163,507)

* One job = 12 months of full or part-time employment

to the cumulative nature of the impact, these losses could continue for a number of years into the future.

This analysis is based on the assumptions that cattle ranches with federal grazing in the area would continue cattle production at a reduced level with the loss of federal grazing and that they would be able to sell their surplus hay production. Operating under these assumptions results in a lower estimate of the potential economic impact of a loss of federal cattle grazing. If some cattle ranches were not able stay in production at the reduced level of federal grazing, the economic impact could be greater. The extent of this impact would depend on how many ranches went out of business and what happened to the private land associated with these operations.

References

- IMPLAN: Economic Impact Analysis for Planning. 2021. <https://www.implan.com>.
- Western Watersheds Project. 2021. <https://www.westernwatersheds.org>.

3 Net Present Value is what a future revenue stream is worth today.

4 A job-year represents 12 months of full or part-time employment.



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