

MOAB MASTER LEASING PLAN

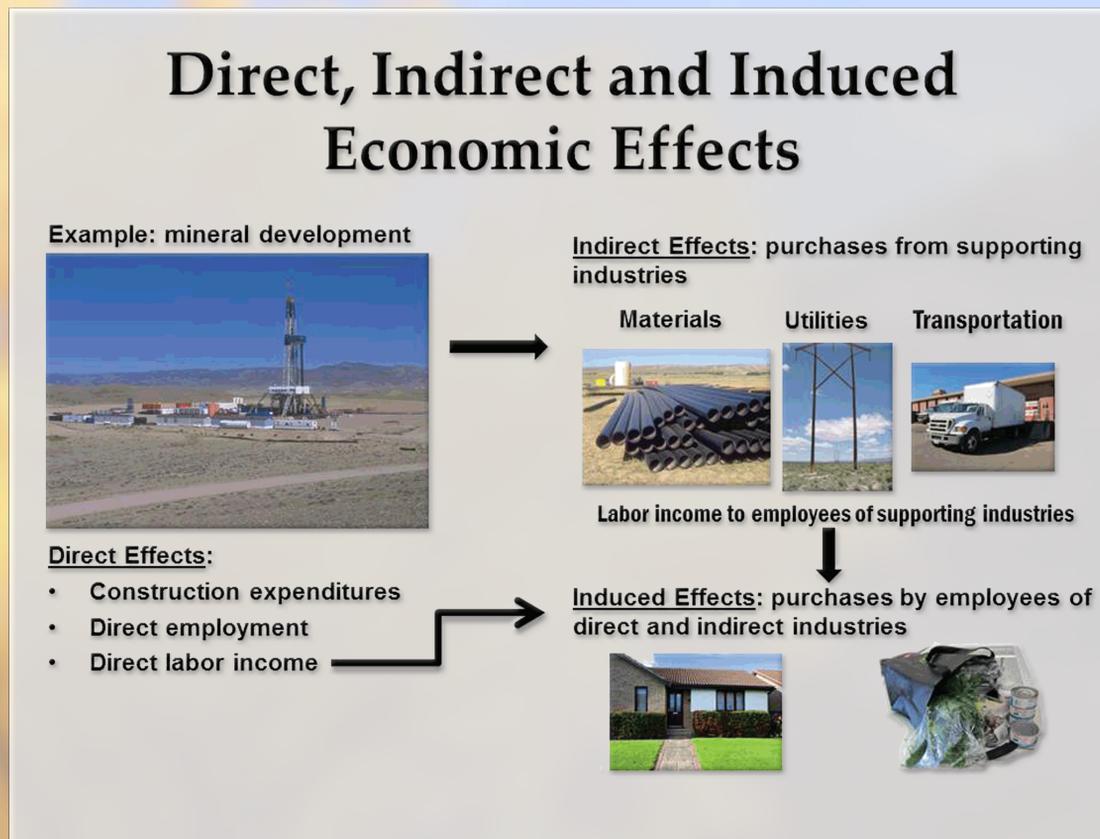
SOCIOECONOMICS

Economic Impacts

Uses of BLM resources have economic impacts on local communities. The “multiplier effect” refers to the way the direct use of resources has additional effects in the economy, as shown below.

To the extent that indirect and induced purchases are local, money recirculates in the local economy additional times; for example, when a transportation company buys fuel from a local fuel supplier. We quantify the direct effects of each MLP management alternative, then put that data into a computer model of the local economy to estimate the total impacts.

The model used (IMPLAN) provides outputs for the three major economic sectors analyzed (minerals, recreation, and grazing) in terms of employment, labor income and output. These estimates are based on available data, including the Reasonably Foreseeable Development scenarios for oil, gas, and potash development. We also provide estimates of fiscal impacts to local governments based on the model outputs.



Other Impacts

In addition to addressing monetary flows as described above, we address:

- Nonmarket values – For instance, while expenditures of hikers, bikers, and rafters on motels and restaurants are captured via the approach above, the value of the enjoyment they derive is not. For the most part recreation on BLM-managed lands comes free or at a nominal charge, but this does not mean it does not have value.
- Social impacts – People have cultural as well as economic linkages to public lands. Ranching, mineral prospecting, recreation, and many other activities have important social and cultural significance that may be affected by land use changes.