2001 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. Resident and nonresident snowmobiling expenditures were based on the *2000-2001 Wyoming Snowmobile Survey* conducted for the Wyoming State Trails Program by the University of Wyoming. Expenditure profiles for lodging based recreation activities including non-local overnight on the forest, non-local overnight off the forest, and non-local day use were based on Morey & Associates' *Report on the Economic Impact of the Travel Industry in Wyoming*, 1998 which was prepared for the Wyoming Business Council, Division of Tourism. All expenditures were adjusted to 2002 dollars to be compatible with the economic models.

- **Hunting and fishing**: As discussed in the Recreation chapter, hunting and fishing use is expected to increase from 4% to 7% by 2010. This increase is anticipated under all alternatives.
- **Grazing**: As noted above and discussed in the Livestock Grazing section, grazing production does not change by alternative.[27] Revised Plan direction for grazing is the same as that currently being implemented. Some permittees may maintain, or potentially even increase, the number of AUMs with more intensive management. Some permittees may choose to reduce AUMs because of market and personal factors that are outside the scope of this analysis. With regard to this Forest Service decision, there are no economic impacts attributable to grazing in the alternatives.
- **Timber**: As discussed in the Timber section, the timber industry associated with the Bighorn National Forest area has been undergoing major changes. Because of volatility in lumber markets and a recent history of reduced supplies from National Forests, firms have 1) adjusted their source of timber supplies, 2) updated their mill to improve efficiency, 3) changed their product mix, or 4) closed. This analysis assumes that remaining mills have successfully made adjustments and will continue to operate. The analysis also assumes that timber supplies from private, state, and tribal sources combined will decrease by about 10% in the near future. This assumption is based on expectations of industry observers that current timber supplies from these lands cannot be sustained over the long run. Two production scenarios were examined: Wyoming mills operating one-shift, as they have in recent years, and the same mills operating two-shifts. The range of timber offered by the Bighorn National Forest for each of the plan revision alternatives generally would continue support of Wyoming mills operating one-shift. Bighorn timber supplies, even at the highest alternatives, generally would not warrant two-shift operations in northern Wyoming mills.

[27] Forty AUMs would be lost if the proposed Lake McClain RNA is designated, a 0.03% reduction. This was considered to be too small of a change to actually detect; that is, it is within the margin of error of our projected AUMs and economic analysis. Therefore, the AUMs for the alternatives that include Lake McClain RNA were not changed. Lake McClain is a proposed RNA in alternatives B, C, D-DEIS.

- **Administrative expenditures**: The Bighorn National Forest total operating budget does not vary by alternative. The forest budget is expected to be relatively stable after adjustments for inflation. How the budget is spent could vary by alternative, but the differences were not considered large enough to be meaningful in this analysis. Consequently, there are no economic impacts attributable to administrative expenditures in the alternatives.

The employment and income effects of the alternatives are illustrated in the following eight tables. The next two tables provide a look at employment effects by Forest Service resource program for the west and east sides of the forest. Notice that changes are estimated for 2010 but the base year is 2001-2002.

Table 3-226. Projected changes in west side employment by program by alternative in 2010 (jobs).

	Base Year (2001-2002)	Alternatives					
		A	B	C	D-DEIS	D-FEIS	E
Recreation	440	26	30	30	30	30	26
Hunt & Fish	143	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grazing	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	1	12	7	7	10	11	12
Expenditures	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**764**	**42**	**40**	**40**	**43**	**45**	**42**
% change	**---**	**5%**	**5%**	**5%**	**6%**	**6%**	**6%**

Table 3-227. Projected changes in east side employment by program by alternative in 2010 (jobs).

	Base Year (2001-2002)	Alternatives					
		A	B	C	D-DEIS	D-FEIS	E
Recreation	689	37	42	42	42	42	37
Hunt & Fish	142	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grazing	115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber	23	49	32	16	55	51	77
Expenditures	184	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,152**	**90**	**78**	**62**	**101**	**97**	**118**
% change	**---**	**8%**	**7%**	**5%**	**9%**	**8%**	**10%**

On the west side of the forest, changes are estimated to increase employment between 40 and 45 jobs. Most of the increase is attributable to forest-based tourism, but most of the variation is attributable to timber. While the effects from timber are likely to be experienced primarily in Manderson, some of the secondary and all of the tourism-based effects are likely to be felt in all communities. On the east side, increased employment ranges from 62 jobs to a high of 118. Because of a much large timber industry located primarily in Sheridan, timber is much more influential on the east side. Timber-based