

# Colorado Public Lands 2008 Facts and Figures



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## **Introduction**

Colorado Counties, Inc. is pleased to present the 2008 edition of Colorado's Public Lands, Facts and Figures. We would like to thank the Idaho Association of Counties for sharing their research and information sources with us.

Over one-third of Colorado's land is owned or managed by the federal government. Counties, however, are heavily relied upon to provide the infrastructure needed to make federal lands accessible. These services include law enforcement, court services, roads and bridges, landfills and emergency rescue.

This resource provides land ownership information by county. It also provides information regarding the federal - and state - receipt programs that aim to address the inequities associated with government ownership of tax-exempt lands.

### **Note from the Chair**

I hope you find this book helpful. Remember that it is a guide and reference point for dated information.

Public lands deals with a wide spectrum of issues from forests, national parks, RS 2477 right-of-ways and payment-in-lieu-of- taxes (PILT). In order to deal with these issues, we (as local governments) must be included in any federal management plan. Counties and the federal government must maintain strong partnerships when it comes to public lands. We must continue our push for full funding of PILT to ensure that sufficient funding is provided to counties so adequate services are maintained. Healthy communities are essential to the management of public lands.

CCI Public Lands Committee will continue to work towards finding the right solutions for the good of all Colorado Counties no matter if they have one hundred acres or one million acres of public lands.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please call CCI at 303.861.4076.

Jake Klein  
Otero County Commissioner  
CCI Public Lands Steering Committee, Chair



## **CCI Public Lands Steering Committee**

The CCI Public Lands Steering Committee addresses all matters relating to federal and state owned public lands, including tax immunity programs, federal and state land management programs, natural resources and endangered species. Membership on the committee is open to all counties that are members of Colorado Counties, Inc. The 2008 Public Lands Steering Committee chair is Harold “Jake” Klein, Otero County. The vice chair is John Martin, Garfield County.

### **Public Lands Policy Statement**

Federal and state public lands have tremendous impacts on county government, both positive and negative. CCI supports a strong working relationship among state, federal and local governments to coordinate planning functions and implement various policies that minimize burdens on local governments and individual private property rights. CCI supports experimentation initiatives in federal land management that are supported by the affected local governments.

#### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION**

CCI supports full Congressional appropriation of Payment-In-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) to compensate counties for the costs associated with the presence of federal tax-exempt lands. CCI also supports all efforts to compensate counties for lost property tax revenue from state lands. Consistent with C.R.S 30-25-301 et seq, compensation must equal the estimated assessment of ad valorem taxes on land withdrawn from county tax rolls for the purposes of wildlife conservation and public recreation. CCI maintains that control of the allocation of U.S. Forest Service moneys pursuant to C.R.S. 30-29-101(3) must remain solely with the boards of county commissioners.

#### **LAND MANAGEMENT**

State and federal land management must minimize the negative impacts from wildfire, fuel loads, road maintenance, search and rescue efforts, law enforcement, wildlife, predators, pests, noxious weeds, and undesirable plants. CCI recognizes that wildfires and forest insect infestations are indications of forest and range health problems. CCI encourages the state and federal governments to provide sufficient funding to alleviate the burden from those negative impacts on local governments. CCI encourages public land managers to develop and implement vegetation management programs that create and maintain healthy, diverse wildland communities attractive for recreation use and scenic quality; provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species; reduce fuel loads; and assure a steady supply of water, forage and wood products for the use and benefit

of society. All policies and plans for public lands must be consistent with affected counties' policies.

## **ENDANGERED SPECIES**

CCI supports efforts to amend the Endangered Species Act in order to improve flexibility under the act. CCI urges consideration of sound-science, cost-benefit and economic impact analyses and recovery plans when proposing species for listing and furthermore encourages balancing the impact of the Endangered Species Act with that of other legislation. CCI supports proactive and creative efforts to restore or reintroduce endangered species considering all potential impacts and subject to local government involvement and approval.

## **SPECIAL LAND DESIGNATIONS**

CCI supports multiple uses on all federal and state public lands. The efficient administration, conservation and development of Colorado's natural resources must be balanced with protection of the environment and consideration of local needs. CCI supports special land designations (including wilderness) that are consistent with land use policies within the counties and are supported by the county within which the designation is proposed. CCI strongly encourages the Colorado congressional delegation to base any future wilderness legislation on county resolutions adopted through the CCI wilderness initiative. CCI supports strong local involvement and representation on the multiple Resource Advisory Councils, and CCI will act upon any public land reforms.

## **STATE LAND BOARD**

The implementation of the changes to Article IX, Sections 3, 9 and 10 of the state constitution (1996's Amendment 16) must be equitable to counties, and CCI will ensure the Stewardship Trust process considers local government concerns regarding nominated lands. CCI urges the State Land Board to adopt criteria to ensure consistent treatment of nominated lands. CCI believes the State Land Board must consider county input as to the long-term and short-term uses of their lands.

## **GREAT OUTDOORS COLORADO**

CCI supports the objectives of Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) and county involvement in guiding GOCO towards wise investments in Colorado that fulfill the public's trust. GOCO should provide technical assistance to counties for development of projects eligible for GOCO funds, such as parks and related outdoor facilities, including environmental education facilities and county fairgrounds. CCI supports Section 10 of the GOCO amendment requiring PILT payments to counties. CCI

encourages distribution of lottery proceeds to counties consistent with article XXVII of the Colorado Constitution.

### **RS 2477**

CCI urges congress to enact legislation and/or the Administration to adopt a new policy regarding RS2477 rights of way that is uniform for all and allows federal land managing agencies the ability to recognize these rights-of-way. CCI also urges congress and the administration to consult with local officials in the development of a new policy and/or legislation.

### **WATER**

CCI recognizes water is one of Colorado's most precious natural resources, and an adequate, dependable supply of water is crucial to all areas of the state. CCI supports Colorado's doctrine of prior appropriation, necessary water conservation efforts, efforts to seek and maintain state primacy and county control, the application of 1041 powers to water projects to address local impacts, and protection of Colorado's water resources. CCI opposes attempts by the federal government to usurp the system of prior appropriation in the issuance of necessary federal permits and opposes federally reserved water rights. CCI opposes any designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers or any other designation in Colorado where the impacted counties have not participated in the designation or where the designation would conflict with local land use policies or hinder full utilization of the river system. CCI supports developing and constructing cost-effective, environmentally sound water storage or hydroelectric projects consistent with local land use policies in order to utilize Colorado's full river system entitlement and to meet state and national energy and growth needs.

### **CCI PUBLIC LANDS FUND**

CCI encourages Colorado's public lands counties to continue supporting CCI's Public Lands Steering Committee in order to ensure adequate representation on federal and state public land legislation or regulatory efforts.

*Approved at the October 5, 2007 Legislative Committee Meeting*

# Western Interstate Region

*Affiliate of the National Association of Counties*



The Western Interstate Region is affiliated with the National Association of Counties and is dedicated to the promotion of Western interests within NACo. These interests include public land issues (use and conservation), community stability and economic development, and the promotion of the traditional Western way of life. Its membership consists of fifteen Western states, (AK, HI, WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, UT, ND, SD) with membership funded through the individual state associations.

## ***Mission Statement:***

“The Western Interstate Region (WIR) exists to be the counties’ advocate for public policy issues affecting the West.”

The WIR Board of Directors have established these goals to advance Western issues:

- ✓ Actively Promote Responsible Land Management and Environmental Policies for West.
- ✓ Actively pursue equitable payment for county expenses associated with public lands not subject to tax.
- ✓ Sustain the Western quality of life.
- ✓ Actively promote county officials as “conveners”.

*For more information, contact CCI or Ryan Yates at NACo (202) 942-4207 or email [ryates@naco.org](mailto:ryates@naco.org).*

# *Colorado's Counties at a Glance*





## COUNTY PROFILES

County	County Seat	July 2006 Population*	2005 Per Capita Income**
Adams	Brighton	415,010	\$29,001
Alamosa	Alamosa	15,765	\$24,985
Arapahoe	Littleton	542,316	\$47,039
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	12,208	\$22,715
Baca	Springfield	4,263	\$28,054
Bent	Las Animas	6,266	\$20,518
Boulder	Boulder	288,603	\$45,849
Broomfield	Broomfield	47,521	\$35,743
Chaffee	Salida	16,919	\$25,166
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	2,057	\$34,577
Clear Creek	Georgetown	9,483	\$48,150
Conejos	Conejos	8,587	\$18,875
Costilla	San Luis	3,602	\$22,158
Crowley	Ordway	6,092	\$18,661
Custer	Westcliffe	4,000	\$26,309
Delta	Delta	30,676	\$23,612
Denver	Denver	580,223	\$47,652
Dolores	Dove Creek	1,946	\$26,535
Douglas	Castle Rock	265,470	\$43,919
Eagle	Eagle	50,894	\$44,200
El Paso	Colorado Springs	578,336	\$33,577
Elbert	Kiowa	23,235	\$36,692
Fremont	Canon City	48,117	\$21,231
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	53,020	\$31,460
Gilpin	Central City	5,088	\$36,826
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	14,222	\$33,672
Gunnison	Gunnison	14,437	\$29,972
Hinsdale	Lake City	851	\$28,370
Huerfano	Walsenburg	8,020	\$20,146
Jackson	Walden	1,520	\$26,603
Jefferson	Golden	534,691	\$42,709
Kiowa	Eads	1,518	\$32,990
Kit Carson	Burlington	7,814	\$29,158
La Plata	Durango	48,752	\$33,807
Lake	Leadville	8,054	\$22,793

County	County Seat	July 2006 Population *	2005 Per Capita Income**
Larimer	Fort Collins	277,343	\$34,323
Las Animas	Trinidad	16,465	\$24,509
Lincoln	Hugo	5,770	\$19,688
Logan	Sterling	21,684	\$27,634
Mesa	Grand Junction	135,468	\$28,854
Mineral	Creede	966	\$27,066
Moffat	Craig	13,729	\$29,133
Montezuma	Cortez	25,343	\$26,516
Montrose	Montrose	38,903	\$27,402
Morgan	Fort Morgan	28,540	\$25,030
Otero	La Junta	19,452	\$24,882
Ouray	Ouray	4,358	\$35,283
Park	Fairplay	16,802	\$29,275
Phillips	Holyoke	4,633	\$25,492
Pitkin	Aspen	16,420	\$77,970
Prowers	Lamar	13,800	\$25,268
Pueblo	Pueblo	153,243	\$25,634
Rio Blanco	Meeker	6,288	\$32,993
Rio Grande	Del Norte	12,803	\$26,793
Routt	Steamboat Springs	22,299	\$41,558
Saguache	Saguache	6,568	\$17,999
San Juan	Silverton	589	\$28,085
San Miguel	Telluride	7,345	\$40,570
Sedgwick	Julesburg	2,606	\$27,641
Summit	Breckenridge	27,964	\$36,796
Teller	Cripple Creek	22,726	\$33,379
Washington	Akron	4,936	\$27,260
Weld	Greeley	236,908	\$24,846
Yuma	Wray	10,009	\$27,783
<b>Colorado</b>		<b>4,813,536</b>	<b>\$37,510</b>

\*Source: The Colorado Demography Section, Department of Local Affairs (DoLA)  
[http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/pop\\_cnty\\_estimates.html](http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/pop_cnty_estimates.html).

\*\* Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (2006 per capita income will not be available until spring of 2008.)  
<http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/drill.cfm>.

## POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY

Counties	July 2003*	July 2006*	2006 Rank*	Number Change	Percent Change
Adams	381,739	415,010	5	33,271	8.02%
Alamosa	15,545	15,765	31	220	1.40%
Arapahoe	519,302	542,316	3	23,014	4.24%
Archuleta	11,196	12,208	37	1,012	8.29%
Baca	4,348	4,263	54	-85	-1.99%
Bent	6,397	6,266	47	-131	-2.09%
Boulder	283,616	288,603	6	4,987	1.73%
Broomfield	43,484	47,521	16	4,037	8.50%
Chaffee	16,746	16,919	27	173	1.02%
Cheyenne	2,184	2,057	58	-127	-6.17%
Clear Creek	9,649	9,483	39	-166	-1.75%
Conejos	8,457	8,587	40	130	1.51%
Costilla	3,729	3,602	56	-127	-3.53%
Crowley	5,812	6,092	48	280	4.60%
Custer	3,896	4,000	55	104	2.60%
Delta	29,662	30,676	18	1,014	3.31%
Denver	566,173	580,223	1	14,050	2.42%
Dolores	1,848	1,946	59	98	5.04%
Douglas	225,694	265,470	8	39,776	14.98%
Eagle	46,927	50,894	13	3,967	7.79%
El Paso	547,566	578,336	2	30,770	5.32%
Elbert	22,220	23,235	22	1,015	4.37%
Fremont	47,571	48,117	15	546	1.13%
Garfield	48,396	53,020	12	4,624	8.72%
Gilpin	4,912	5,088	50	176	3.46%
Grand	13,732	14,222	33	490	3.45%
Gunnison	13,994	14,437	32	443	3.07%
Hinsdale	804	851	63	47	5.52%
Huerfano	8,060	8,020	42	-40	-0.50%
Jackson	1,594	1,520	60	-74	-4.87%
Jefferson	530,781	534,691	4	3,910	0.73%
Kiowa	1,543	1,518	61	-25	-1.65%
Kit Carson	8,054	7,814	43	-240	-3.07%
La Plata	46,790	48,752	14	1,962	4.02%
Lake	7,904	8,054	41	150	1.86%
Larimer	265,476	277,343	7	11,867	4.28%

Counties	July 2003*	July 2006*	2006 Rank*	Number Change	Percent Change
Las Animas	16,302	16,465	29	163	0.99%
Lincoln	6,152	5,770	49	-382	-6.62%
Logan	21,915	21,684	25	-231	-1.07%
Mesa	125,143	135,468	11	10,325	7.62%
Mineral	906	966	62	60	6.21%
Moffat	13,349	13,729	35	380	2.77%
Montezuma	24,551	25,343	21	792	3.13%
Montrose	36,116	38,903	17	2,787	7.16%
Morgan	28,244	28,540	19	296	1.04%
Otero	19,754	19,452	26	-302	-1.55%
Ouray	4,030	4,358	53	328	7.53%
Park	16,120	16,802	28	682	4.06%
Phillips	4,548	4,633	52	85	1.83%
Pitkin	16,421	16,420	30	-1	-0.01%
Prowers	14,163	13,800	34	-363	-2.63%
Pueblo	148,707	153,243	10	4,536	2.96%
Rio Blanco	6,033	6,288	46	255	4.06%
Rio Grande	12,886	12,803	36	-83	-0.65%
Routt	21,366	22,299	24	933	4.18%
Saguache	6,365	6,568	45	203	3.09%
San Juan	570	589	64	19	3.23%
San Miguel	7,173	7,345	44	172	2.34%
Sedgwick	2,755	2,606	57	-149	-5.72%
Summit	27,114	27,964	20	850	3.04%
Teller	22,156	22,726	23	570	2.51%
Washington	5,092	4,936	51	-156	-3.16%
Weld	209,680	236,908	9	27,228	11.49%
Yuma	10,018	10,009	38	-9	-0.09%
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>4,583,430</b>	<b>4,813,536</b>		<b>230,106</b>	<b>4.78%</b>

\*Source: The Colorado Demography Section, DoLA, [http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/pop\\_cnty\\_estimates.html](http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/pop_cnty_estimates.html)

## LAND OWNERSHIP BY COUNTY

Counties	Total Land Acreage	Total Acres of Federal Land (%)	Total Acres of State Land (%)	Total Acres of Local Land (%)	Total Acres of Other Land (%)
Adams	757,513	17,387 (2%)	27,253 (3%)	8,661 (1%)	706,551 (93%)
Alamosa	462,618	93,412 (20%)	56,006 (7%)	0 (N/A)	336,489 (73%)
Arapahoe	514,311	4,255 (1%)	43,539 (8%)	9,534 (2%)	457,066 (89%)
Archuleta	867,263	552,411 (64%)	7,701 (N/A)	11 (N/A)	311,905 (36%)
Baca	1,637,115	205,582 (13%)	40,875 (2%)	3 (N/A)	1,396,666 (85%)
Bent	986,286	26,704 (3%)	143,644 (13%)	0 (N/A)	827,073 (84%)
Boulder	473,876	168,150 (35%)	3,279 (1%)	98,488 (21%)	204,711 (43%)
Broomfield	21,452	11 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	2,712 (13%)	18,723 (87%)
Chaffee	649,098	500,696 (77%)	18,333 (3%)	246 (N/A)	130,834 (20%)
Cheyenne	1,140,485	0 (N/A)	50,835 (4%)	0 (N/A)	1,092,462 (96%)
Clear Creek	253,805	170,196 (67%)	5,513 (2%)	8,249 (3%)	69,430 (27%)
Conejos	825,613	489,145 (59%)	62,336 (8%)	0 (N/A)	270,262 (33%)
Costilla	786,762	963 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	1,309 (N/A)	784,481 (100%)
Crowley	512,082	3,318 (1%)	63,077 (12%)	80 (N/A)	445,552 (87%)
Custer	473,237	175,963 (37%)	11,409 (2%)	0 (N/A)	288,373 (61%)
Delta	735,634	406,809 (55%)	6,470 (1%)	391 (N/A)	323,327 (44%)
Denver	99,556	2,515 (3%)	346 (N/A)	59 (N/A)	96,812 (97%)
Dolores	683,833	417,776 (61%)	10,754 (3%)	0 (N/A)	245,154 (36%)
Douglas	538,930	140,621 (26%)	10,980 (2%)	16,480 (3%)	370,144 (69%)
Eagle	1,078,201	844,634 (78%)	12,591 (1%)	1,239 (N/A)	224,823 (21%)
El Paso	1,362,111	205,187 (15%)	155,872 (13%)	16,619 (1%)	958,097 (70%)
Elbert	1,183,871	0 (N/A)	79,558 (6%)	80 (N/A)	1,109,479 (94%)
Fremont	981,168	457,457 (47%)	72,748 (7%)	0 (N/A)	456,953 (47%)
Garfield	1,893,263	1,190,719 (63%)	15,828 (N/A)	54 (N/A)	699,125 (37%)
Gilpin	96,000	42,656 (44%)	5,685 (10%)	0 (N/A)	43,919 (46%)
Grand	1,195,607	807,928 (68%)	62,520 (4%)	93 (N/A)	338,254 (28%)
Gunnison	2,085,834	1,654,075 (79%)	22,237 (1%)	557 (N/A)	415,939 (20%)
Hinsdale	719,514	685,058 (95%)	2,985 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	32,006 (4%)
Huerfano	1,018,990	217,252 (21%)	42,831 (4%)	157 (N/A)	760,581 (75%)
Jackson	1,036,922	547,191 (53%)	124,765 (12%)	0 (N/A)	364,523 (35%)
Jefferson	494,633	111,095 (22%)	12,041 (3%)	65,729 (13%)	302,590 (61%)
Kiowa	1,143,059	18,281 (2%)	76,898 (6%)	0 (N/A)	1,053,790 (92%)
Kit Carson	1,383,868	0 (N/A)	53,065 (4%)	0 (N/A)	1,334,367 (96%)
La Plata	1,088,541	616,118 (57%)	27,248 (2%)	389 (N/A)	445,047 (41%)
Lake	245,642	178,796 (73%)	1,429 (1%)	0 (N/A)	64,679 (26%)

Counties	Total Land Acreage	Total Acres of Federal Land (%)	Total Acres of State Land (%)	Total Acres of Local Land (%)	Total Acres of Other Land (%)
Larimer	1,684,169	818,757 (49%)	84,807 (5%)	94,045 (6%)	686,559 (41%)
Las Animas	3,054,898	327,844 (11%)	224,411 (7%)	0 (N/A)	2,502,643 (82%)
Lincoln	1,654,197	1,954 (N/A)	133,269 (8%)	0 (N/A)	1,518,975 (92%)
Logan	1,180,648	313 (N/A)	154,364 (13%)	34 (N/A)	1,025,937 (87%)
Mesa	2,141,368	1,561,160 (73%)	2,798 (N/A)	960 (N/A)	576,450 (27%)
Mineral	560,653	523,957 (93%)	18 (N/A)	0 (N/A)	36,678 (7%)
Moffat	3,043,689	1,729,275 (57%)	204,945 (7%)	0 (N/A)	1,109,469 (36%)
Montezuma	1,307,673	935,605 (72%)	8,988 (1%)	0 (N/A)	363,080 (28%)
Montrose	1,437,776	978,899 (68%)	3,368 (N/A)	630 (N/A)	454,879 (32%)
Morgan	827,566	713 (N/A)	54,389 (7%)	160 (N/A)	772,304 (93%)
Otero	811,732	173,118 (21%)	125,222 (15%)	58 (N/A)	513,334 (63%)
Ouray	346,952	153,668 (44%)	7,122 (2%)	222 (N/A)	185,940 (54%)
Park	1,413,666	723,047 (51%)	86,334 (6%)	32 (N/A)	604,254 (43%)
Phillips	440,585	0 (N/A)	16,461 (4%)	0 (N/A)	424,124 (96%)
Pitkin	626,825	520,327 (83%)	811 (N/A)	3,274 (1%)	102,413 (16%)
Prowers	1,052,761	746 (N/A)	40,860 (4%)	0 (N/A)	1,011,154 (96%)
Pueblo	1,533,724	120,206 (8%)	230,332 (15%)	7,064 (N/A)	1,176,122 (77%)
Rio Blanco	2,064,881	1,516,637 (73%)	42,022 (2%)	0 (N/A)	506,222 (25%)
Rio Grande	584,400	344,776 (59%)	10,790 (2%)	0 (N/A)	228,834 (39%)
Routt	1,515,909	683,113 (45%)	65,959 (4%)	651 (N/A)	766,185 (51%)
Saguache	2,027,451	1,432,837 (71%)	83,443 (4%)	0 (N/A)	511,170 (25%)
San Juan	248,772	220,048 (88%)	1,254 (1%)	0 (N/A)	27,470 (11%)
San Miguel	826,688	491,305 (59%)	32,736 (4%)	406 (N/A)	302,240 (37%)
Sedgwick	351,737	113 (N/A)	26,775 (8%)	0 (N/A)	324,849 (92%)
Summit	396,084	311,202 (79%)	117 (N/A)	4,181 (1%)	80,584 (20%)
Teller	357,380	155,846 (44%)	17,037 (5%)	2,749 (1%)	181,748 (51%)
Washington	1,614,945	271 (N/A)	105,423 (7%)	0 (N/A)	1,509,251 (93%)
Weld	2,569,122	207,893 (8%)	154,781 (6%)	4,261 (N/A)	2,202,187 (86%)
Yuma	1,516,517	314 (N/A)	55,728 (4%)	0 (N/A)	1,460,475 (96%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>66,619,463</b>	<b>24,886,303 (37%)</b>	<b>3,237,575 (5%)</b>	<b>349,867 (1%)</b>	<b>38,145,718 (57%)</b>

Source: Wilcox, G., D. M. Theobald, J. Whisman, and N. Peterson. 2006. Colorado Ownership, Management, and Protection V5. <http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/comap/contact.html>

*Overview of  
Federal Lands  
in Colorado*





## Land Ownership in Colorado

<b>Federal</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Land</b>
<i>Bureau of Land Management</i>	8,382,959	13%
<i>Bureau of Reclamation</i>	2,666	0%
<i>US Fish &amp; Wildlife Service</i>	145,834	0%
<i>National Park Service</i>	693,681	1%
<i>US Forest Service</i>	14,418,949	22%
<i>Federal (BIA, DOD, DOC)</i>	1,242,215	2%
<b>State</b>		
<i>Division of Wildlife</i>	296,698	0%
<i>State Parks</i>	32,581	0%
<i>State Land Board</i>	2,829,661	4%
<i>State (DOT, Unknown Agency)</i>	12,894	0%
<i>Joint State/Other</i>	65,741	0%
<b>Local</b>		
<i>City</i>	177,223	0%
<i>County</i>	152,607	0%
<i>Joint City/County</i>	8,359	0%
<i>Metro District</i>	3,771	0%
<i>School District</i>	4,328	0%
<i>Special District</i>	3,579	0%
<b>Land Trust/NGO</b>		
<i>Land Trust</i>	84,493	0%
<i>NGO</i>	61,737	0%
<b>Private</b>		
<i>Private Protected</i>	1,284,759	2%
<i>Private</i>	36,714,730	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,619,463</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Wilcox, G., D. M. Theobald, J. Whisman, and N. Peterson. 2006. Colorado Ownership, Management, and Protection V5.  
<http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/comap/contact.html>

## National Forests and Grasslands

<b><u>National Forest or Grassland</u></b>	<b><u>Acreage</u></b>	<b><u>Counties Encompassed</u></b>	<b><u>Contact</u></b>
<b>Arapaho National Forest</b>	770,604	Clear Creek, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Park & Routt	2150 Centre Avenue, Building E Fort Collins, CO 80526-8119 970-295-6600
<b>Roosevelt National Forest</b>	1,088,376	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson & Larimer	
<b>Pawnee National Grassland</b>	214,328	Weld	
<b>Grand Mesa National Forest</b>	351,715	Delta, Garfield & Mesa	2250 Highway50 Delta, CO 81416 (970) 874-6600
<b>Uncompahgre National Forest</b>	1,044,475	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan & San Miguel	2840 Kachina Drive Pueblo, CO 81008 719-553-1400
<b>Gunnison National Forest</b>	1,766,941	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose & Saguache	
<b>Pike National Forest</b>	1,288,379	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park & Teller	
<b>San Isabel National Forest</b>	1,245,517	Chaffee, Costilla, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Lake, Las Animas, Park, Pueblo, Saguache & Summit	
<b>Comanche National Grassland</b>	467,373	Baca, Las Animas & Otero	1803 W. Highway 160 Monte Vista, CO 81144 719-852-5941
<b>Rio Grande National Forest</b>	1,922,767	Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Custer, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache & San Juan	
<b>Routt National Forest</b>	1,247,366	Garfield, Grand, Jackson, Moffat, Rio Blanco & Routt	
<b>San Juan National Forest</b>	2,108,314	Archuleta, Conejos, Dolores, Hinsdale, La Plata, San Juan, Montezuma, Rio Grande & San Juan	15 Burnett Court Durango, CO 81301 970-247-4874
<b>White River National Forest</b>	2,477,652	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt & Summit	900 Grand Ave. P.O. Box 948 Glenwood Springs CO 81602 970-945-2521
<b>State Totals</b>	16,020,952		

Sources: U.S.D.A. Forest Service, [http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2007/TABLE\\_4.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/2007/TABLE_4.htm)  
[http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/map/state\\_list.shtml#Colorado](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/map/state_list.shtml#Colorado)

## Wilderness Areas

Wilderness Area	Acres	National Forest(s)
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	15,599	Gunnison
Buffalo Peaks	43,410	Pike, San Isabel
Byers Peak	8,913	Arapaho, Routt
Cache La Poudre	9,238	Roosevelt
Collegiate Peaks	166,938	White River, San Isabel, Gunnison
Comanche Peak	66,791	Roosevelt
Dinosaur National Park	210,000	Nat'l Park Svc
Eagles Nest	132,906	Arapaho, White River
Flat Tops	235,035	Routt, White River
Fossil Ridge	31,534	Gunnison
Great Sand Dunes	33,450	San Isabel
Greenhorn Mountain	22,040	San Isabel
Gunnison Gorge	17,700	Gunnison
Holy Cross	122,797	San Isabel, White River
Hunter - Fryingpan	81,866	White River
Indian Peaks	73,291	Arapaho, Roosevelt
La Garita	128,858	Gunnison, Rio Grande
Lizard Head	41,193	San Juan, Uncompahgre
Lost Creek	119,790	Pike
Maroon Bells - Snowmass	181,117	Gunnison, White River
Mesa Verde	8,100	San Juan
Mount Evans	74,401	Arapaho, Pike
Mount Massive	30,540	San Isabel
Mount Sneffels	16,565	Uncompahgre
Mount Zirkel	159,935	Routt
Neota	9,924	Roosevelt, Routt
Never Summer	20,747	Arapaho, Routt
Platte River	23,492	Routt
Powderhorn	61,510	Gunnison
Ptarmigan Peak	12,594	Routt, White River
Raggeds	64,992	Gunnison, White River
Rawah	73,068	Roosevelt, Routt
Rocky Mountain National Park	210,000	Roosevelt
Sangre De Cristo	226,420	Rio Grande, San Isabel
Sarvis Creek	47,190	Routt
South San Juan	158,790	Rio Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre (Big Blue)	102,721	Uncompahgre
Vasquez	12,986	Arapaho
Weminuche	492,418	San Juan, Rio Grande
West Elk	176,172	Gunnison
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,389,935</b>	

Managing Agencies: BLM, FWS, FS, NPS

Sources: Colorado Wilderness, <http://www.coloradowilderness.com/index.htm>

# National Parks

## **Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park**

Montrose, CO

Established: 1999

Acreage: 30,385

Average Yearly Visitors: 200,000

## **Great Sand Dunes National Park**

Mosca, CO

Established: 2004

Acreage: 84,670

Average Yearly Visitors: 260,000

## **Rocky Mountain National Park**

Estes Park, CO

Established: 1915

Acreage: 265,765

Average Yearly Visitors: 3,000,000

## **Mesa Verde National Park**

Mesa Verde, CO

Established: 1906

Acreage: 52,122

Average Yearly Visitors: 500,000

Source: National Park Service, <http://www.nps.gov/>

# Rare, Threatened and Endangered Animals

In Colorado, twenty-three fish, seven amphibians, ten reptiles, two mollusks, nineteen birds and thirteen mammals have been listed as endangered or threatened animal species. In total, this amounts to 74 listed animal species.

## Fish

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Bonytail Profile	<i>Gila elegans</i>	FE, SE
Razorback Sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE, SE
Humpback Chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>	FE, ST
Colorado Pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	FE, ST
Greenback Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>	FT, ST
Rio Grande Sucker	<i>Catostomus plebeius</i>	SE
Lake Chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	SE
Plains minnow	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	SE
Suckermouth Minnow	<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>	SE
Northern Redbelly Dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>	SE
Southern Redbelly Dace	<i>Phoxinus erythrogaster</i>	SE
Brassy Minnow	<i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i>	ST
Common shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>	ST
Arkansas Darter	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	ST
Mountain Sucker	<i>Catostomus playtrhynchus</i>	SC
Plains Orangethroat Darter	<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	SC
Iowa Darter	<i>Etheostoma exile</i>	SC
Rio Grande Chub	<i>Gila pandora</i>	SC
Colorado Roundtail Chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	SC
Stonecat	<i>Noturus flavus</i>	SC
Colorado River Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus</i>	SC
Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki virginalis</i>	SC
Flathead Chub	<i>Platygobio gracilus</i>	SC

## Amphibians

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Boreal Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	SE
Northern Cricket Frog	<i>Acris crepitans</i>	SC
Great Plains narrowmouth toad	<i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>	SC
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	SC
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	SC
Plains Leopard Frog	<i>Rana blairi</i>	SC
Couch's spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>	SC

## Reptiles

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Triploid checkered whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus neotesselatus</i>	SC
Midget faded rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis concolor</i>	SC
Longnose leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	SC
Yellow mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	SC
Common kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	SC
Texas blind snake	<i>Leptotyphlops dulcis</i>	SC
Texas horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	SC
Roundtail horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>	SC
Massasauga	<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	SC
Common garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	SC

## Mollusks

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Rocky Mountain Capshell	<i>Acroloxus coloradensis</i>	SC
Cylindrical papershell	<i>Anodontoides ferussacianus</i>	SC

## Birds

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FE, SE
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	FE, SE
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE, SE
Plains Sharp-Tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesii</i>	SE
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus circumcinctus</i>	FT, ST
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT, ST
Mexican Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	FT, ST
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ST
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	ST
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	SC
Greater Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis tabida</i>	SC
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	SC
Gunnison Sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	SC
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	SC
Greater Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	SC
Western Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	SC
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	SC
Long-Billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	SC

Columbian sharp-tailed Grouse	Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus	SC
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## Mammals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Gray Wolf	Canis lupus	FE, SE
Black-Footed Ferret	Mustela nigripes	FE, SE
Grizzly Bear	Ursus arctos	FT, SE
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse	Zapus hudsonius preblei	FT, ST
Lynx	Lynx canadensis	FT, SE
Wolverine	Gulo	SE
River otter	Lontra canadensis	ST
Kit Fox	Vulpes macrotis	SE
Townsend's big-eared bat (pale ssp)	Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	SC
Black-tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus	SC
Botta's Pocket Gopher (rubidus ssp)	Thomomy bottae rubidus	SC
Northern pocket gopher (macrotis ssp)	Thomomys talpoides macrotis	SC
Swift fox	Vulpes velox	SC

Status Codes:

FE = Federally Endangered

*Species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range*

FT = Federally Threatened

*Species likely to be classified as endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range*

SE = State Endangered

*Species whose prospects for survival or recruitment within Colorado are in jeopardy as determined by the Colorado Wildlife Commission CRS§33-1-101*

ST = State Threatened

*Species, as determined by the Wildlife Commission, that are not in immediate jeopardy of extinction but are vulnerable because the species exists in such small numbers or is so extremely restricted throughout all of a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered. CRS§33-1-101*

SC = State Special Concern

*This is not a statutory category*

Source: Colorado Division of Wildlife, [http://wildlife.state.co.us/species\\_cons/list.asp](http://wildlife.state.co.us/species_cons/list.asp)



# *State Compensation for Tax Exempt Lands*





## State Land Impact Assistance Grants

Colorado statute CRS 30-25-301 provides that: "The general assembly hereby recognizes that withdrawal of lands from county tax rolls for the purpose of wildlife conservation and public recreation (*emphasis added*) may create financial impacts on counties in which such lands are located. The general assembly further recognizes that such withdrawal may necessitate financial support and assistance by the state. It is the intent of the general assembly...to provide the means by which the state may provide such necessary assistance through impact assistance grants."

In counties where the Division of Wildlife and/or the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation own land, the board of county commissioners shall annually calculate the negative financial impact such ownership has on the county's finances and any political subdivision within its jurisdiction. Calculations must take into consideration:

- 1) The estimated assessment of ad valorem taxes the land would generate if it was privately owned and zoned for agriculture.
- 2) The costs of services provided for the land
- 3) The costs of services provided by other political subdivisions.

Calculations must be submitted to the wildlife commission and/or to the board of parks and outdoor recreation for their review and subsequent certification to the General Assembly. Payments from the Division of Wildlife come from a cash fund supported by hunting and fishing license revenue. Payments from the Division of Parks and Recreation are reliant on Colorado's Joint Budget Committee and the Legislature. Impact assistance payments will usually be sent to the counties in June or July of each year.

State lands acquired through the Great Outdoor Colorado Trust Fund receive annual "payments in lieu of taxes" from the fund. These payments shall not exceed the amount of taxes that would be due if the land was taxable. CRS 33-60-104.5 (2)

**DIVISION OF WILDLIFE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES  
IMPACT ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS**

<b>County</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Adams	\$380	\$275	\$303	\$220	\$790	\$865
Alamosa	\$2,409	\$2,284	NO APP	\$2,159	\$1,116	\$2,167
Arapahoe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Archuleta	\$921	\$818	\$803	\$793	\$820	\$813
Baca	\$868	\$890	\$876	\$834	\$944	\$1,059
Bent	\$646	\$567	\$551	\$610	\$619	\$612
Boulder	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Broomfield					\$0	\$0
Chaffee	\$2,155	\$3,261	\$3,245	\$2,481	\$2,497	\$2,432
Cheyenne	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clear Creek	\$1,329	\$1,481	\$1,533	\$1,601	\$1,791	\$1,659
Conejos	\$2,779	\$2,471	\$2,583	\$2,480	\$2,462	\$2,364
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crowley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Custer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$1,098	\$1,005	\$1,035	\$740	\$790	\$811
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dolores	\$1,502	\$1,487	\$1,574	\$1,572	\$1,596	\$1,811
Douglas	\$718	\$801	\$777	\$797	\$797	\$829
Eagle	\$1,035	\$1,479	\$1,494	\$593	\$838	\$879
El Paso	NO APP					
Elbert	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fremont	NO APP	NO APP	\$6,695	\$1,765	\$3,412	\$2,545
Garfield	\$7,985	\$8,830	\$8,912	\$9,629	\$9,667	\$9,689
Gilpin	NO APP	\$4,493				
Grand	\$4,664	\$4,733	\$4,532	\$4,472	\$4,672	\$4,557
Gunnison	\$8,658	\$8,354	\$7,771	\$7,521	\$8,165	\$7,872
Hinsdale	\$3,889	\$3,664	\$3,681	NO APP	\$3,713	\$3,610
Huerfano	\$464	\$447	\$416	\$371	GOCO	\$471
Jackson	\$2,847	\$2,774	\$2,802	\$2,764	\$2,980	\$2,799
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kiowa	\$1,466	\$1,466	\$1,466	\$1,415	\$1,416	\$1,383

<b>County</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Kit Carson	\$193	\$181	\$206	\$209	\$210	\$207
La Plata	\$2,630	\$2,669	\$2,749	\$2,163	\$3,251	\$4,197
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Larimer	\$27,046	\$30,760	\$33,280	\$40,292	\$39,189	\$30,267
LasAnimas	\$15,252	\$14,702	\$12,116	\$12,187	\$11,297	\$10,698
Lincoln	\$765	\$748	\$717	\$726	\$728	\$703
Logan	\$12,352	\$11,821	\$9,793	\$9,873	\$9,682	\$9,261
Mesa	NO APP					
Mineral	\$281	\$284	\$370	\$333	\$338	\$350
Moffat	\$1,951	\$1,934	\$1,947	\$1,941	\$1,934	\$3,738
Montezuma	\$1,132	\$1,202	\$1,129	\$1,298	\$1,334	\$1,416
Montrose	NO APP	NO APP	NO APP	\$2,402	\$2,337	\$2,307
Morgan	\$2,778	\$3,058	\$3,464	\$2,940	\$3,232	\$3,224
Otero	\$3,330	\$3,585	\$3,509	\$3,349	\$3,487	\$3,372
Ouray	\$7,907	\$8,721	\$8,268	\$9,448	\$8,558	\$10,431
Park	\$4,034	\$3,362	NO APP	NO APP	NO APP	\$6,688
Phillips	\$212	\$206	\$223	\$211	\$213	\$207
Pitkin	\$0	\$0	\$0	NO APP	NO APP	NO APP
Prowers	\$30,489	\$31,393	\$35,915	\$32,150	\$33,267	\$35,421
Pueblo	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
RioBlanco	\$9,893	\$10,920	\$10,152	\$7,960	\$7,937	\$8,248
RioGrande	\$2,389	\$2,249	\$1,640	\$2,508	\$2,669	\$2,713
Routt	\$4,929	\$4,378	\$4,302	\$4,846	\$3,962	\$3,862
Saguache	\$560	\$548	NO APP	\$534	\$499	\$878
SanJuan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SanMiguel	\$3,298	\$9,382	\$7,449	\$7,577	\$6,698	\$5,163
Sedgwick	\$3,109	\$2,903	\$2,982	\$3,097	\$3,015	\$2,961
Summit	NO APP	NO APP	NO APP	NO APP	\$25	\$24
Teller	\$1,450	\$1,347	\$2,414	\$8,857	\$8,782	\$2,612
Washington	\$123	\$118	NO APP	\$128	\$136	\$370
Weld	\$1,246	\$1,510	\$3,564	\$4,999	\$8,916	\$8,795
Yuma	\$5,184	\$6,532	\$5,365	\$3,949	\$3,954	\$3,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$188,346</b>	<b>\$201,599</b>	<b>\$202,604</b>	<b>\$206,790</b>	<b>\$214,736</b>	<b>\$215,626</b>

Source: Division of Local Government, <http://www.dola.state.co.us/LGS/FA/EMIA/miner/PILT.pdf>



# *Federal Compensation for Tax Exempt Lands*





## **The 1908 Forest Service Law (the 25% fund)**

*Act of May 23, 1908. 35 Stat. 259, 260, 267, and subsequent amendments via the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of Oct 22, 1976, 90 Stat. 2949, and fee and payment changes from the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976, PL 94-579, 90 Stat. 2949.*

This law and the amendments cover all national forests. Revenues are derived from timber sales, grazing permits and leases, recreation fees, power line rights-of-way, special use permits, and other programs. Exceptions to the revenue source are (1) mineral receipts, (2) O&C revested lands, (3) salvage sales, and (4) National Grasslands.

Twenty-five (25) percent of receipts go to counties via the states' treasurers. In 1976, the base calculation was shifted from 25 percent of net revenues to 25 percent of gross revenues. This means that counties receive their share prior to credits that timber purchasers receive for constructing roads and prior to the costs incurred for future reforestation activities. The payments are made to states from each national forest. Then it is apportioned to counties according to the proportion of the acreage of each national forest in each county.

An additional ten percent of the revenues are available to the Forest Service for construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the states from which the revenues are derived.

The law mandates that funds must be used "for public roads and public schools". Each state legislature determines the division between those uses at the county level.

In Colorado, counties receiving forest receipts are required by state statute to divert at least five percent of these payments to local public schools (compensating for lost property taxes on public lands) and place the remainder in the county road and bridge fund. CRS § 30-29-101

*For years 2001 through 2008 counties will receive timber receipts payments through the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act.*

## Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act

*HR2389 Act of October 30, 2000 (PL 106-393)*

The purpose of the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act is to stabilize the traditional 25% timber payments to the counties under the 1908 Forest Service Law. This act seeks to stabilize revenues to counties for six years because of declining timber harvests and payment levels that support local schools and roads. Historically, the substantial revenues for timber-dependent county schools and roads have originated from timber sales, but those sales have been declining.

The new law offers counties a choice between the traditional 25% of forest income payment method that has been in place for almost 100 years, and a new "Full Payment Amount" (FPA) calculated on the basis of the average of federal forest payments made to Colorado counties between 1986 and 1999.

On the basis of cost and projection risk factors considered by each county, the commissioners select whether to stay with the traditional "25%" formula or make a five year commitment to the "Full Payment Amount" (FPA) option. If a county elects the FPA option, it is bound to that method of payment calculation through the FFY2006 payment. If a county stays with the traditional 25% of income method it is bound to that method for two years and can then elect to take the FPA method. As of November 2005, thirty-nine counties have chosen the FPA option and four counties have elected to continue receiving the traditional 25% payments.

For both methods of calculation, counties are required to distribute at least five percent to school districts in the county. If the FPA calculation is greater than \$100,000, at least 15% of the county receipts under the FPA option must be set aside for forest related projects. These can be either Title II federal forest projects where the funds remain with the federal government and are appropriated by Resource Advisory Committees (RACs), or Title III county expenditure projects, which qualify as forest related. (Title II projects do not count against BLM PILT but require close coordination with federal forest managers.)

In Colorado, counties have elected not to spend their funding on Title II projects. Instead, counties receiving forest payments above \$100,000 spend their funding on Title III projects like search, rescue and emergency services, community service work camps, easement purchases, forest related schools programs, fire prevention education and planning and non-federal cost share on Cooperative Forestry Assistance.

This Act was reauthorized for one year in 2007. CCI is working closely with the National Association of Counties (NACo), the National Forest Counties and School Coalition (NFCSC) and Colorado's congressional delegation for reauthorization.

## Federal Forest Payments to Counties

	FFY2000	FFY2001	FFY2002	FFY2003	FFY2004	FFY2005	FFY2006	FFY2007
Alamosa	\$4,662	<b>\$7,818</b>	<b>\$7,863</b>	<b>\$7,957</b>	<b>\$8,060</b>	<b>\$8,246</b>	<b>\$8,328</b>	<b>\$8,311</b>
Archuleta	\$53,929	<b>\$109,995</b>	<b>\$110,892</b>	<b>\$112,223</b>	<b>\$113,681</b>	<b>\$116,296</b>	<b>\$117,459</b>	<b>\$117,218</b>
Boulder	\$26,482	\$13,685	\$19,809	\$15,687	\$14,270	\$28,164	\$28,445	\$28,387
Chaffee	\$29,867	<b>\$77,345</b>	<b>\$78,012</b>	<b>\$78,948</b>	<b>\$79,975</b>	<b>\$81,814</b>	<b>\$82,632</b>	<b>\$82,463</b>
Clear Creek	\$184,926	\$218,391	\$178,465	<b>\$219,898</b>	<b>\$222,757</b>	<b>\$227,881</b>	<b>\$230,159</b>	<b>\$229,687</b>
Conejos	\$51,350	<b>\$86,430</b>	<b>\$87,100</b>	<b>\$88,145</b>	<b>\$89,291</b>	<b>\$91,345</b>	<b>\$92,258</b>	<b>\$92,069</b>
Costilla	\$37	\$53	\$56	\$54	\$54	\$107	\$108	\$108
Custer	\$10,613	<b>\$27,673</b>	<b>\$27,876</b>	<b>\$28,211</b>	<b>\$28,577</b>	<b>\$29,235</b>	<b>\$29,527</b>	<b>\$29,466</b>
Delta	\$47,054	<b>\$58,328</b>	<b>\$58,816</b>	<b>\$59,521</b>	<b>\$60,295</b>	<b>\$61,682</b>	<b>\$62,299</b>	<b>\$62,171</b>
Dolores	\$41,100	<b>\$85,244</b>	<b>\$85,977</b>	<b>\$87,009</b>	<b>\$88,140</b>	<b>\$90,167</b>	<b>\$91,069</b>	<b>\$90,882</b>
Douglas	\$12,042	\$15,723	\$17,908	\$15,111	\$15,503	\$15,503	\$12,870	\$16,496
Eagle	\$415,316	<b>\$516,906</b>	<b>\$521,069</b>	<b>\$527,322</b>	<b>\$534,177</b>	<b>\$546,463</b>	<b>\$551,928</b>	<b>\$550,795</b>
El Paso	\$8,532	\$11,130	\$12,677	\$10,697	\$10,974	<b>\$15,528</b>	<b>\$15,683</b>	<b>\$15,651</b>
Fremont	\$6,540	\$9,460	\$9,958	\$9,565	\$9,549	<b>\$17,991</b>	<b>\$18,170</b>	<b>\$18,133</b>
Garfield	\$351,835	\$331,723	\$324,031	<b>\$446,204</b>	<b>\$452,004</b>	<b>\$462,400</b>	<b>\$467,024</b>	<b>\$466,066</b>
Gilpin	\$20,540	\$20,740	\$18,627	\$19,005	\$20,812	\$20,812	\$33,379	\$25,297
Grand	\$643,526	\$752,495	\$619,597	\$662,438	\$745,918	<b>\$801,223</b>	<b>\$809,235</b>	<b>\$807,574</b>
Gunnison	\$236,928	<b>\$304,336</b>	<b>\$306,842</b>	<b>\$310,524</b>	<b>\$314,561</b>	<b>\$321,796</b>	<b>\$325,014</b>	<b>\$324,346</b>
Hinsdale	\$83,733	<b>\$142,056</b>	<b>\$143,261</b>	<b>\$144,980</b>	<b>\$146,865</b>	<b>\$150,243</b>	<b>\$151,745</b>	<b>\$151,434</b>
Huerfano	\$9,189	<b>\$23,804</b>	<b>\$23,996</b>	<b>\$24,284</b>	<b>\$24,600</b>	<b>\$25,165</b>	<b>\$25,417</b>	<b>\$25,365</b>
Jackson	\$167,384	<b>\$208,173</b>	<b>\$209,837</b>	<b>\$212,355</b>	<b>\$215,115</b>	<b>\$220,063</b>	<b>\$222,264</b>	<b>\$221,808</b>
Jefferson	\$11,139	\$14,210	\$15,288	\$13,458	\$14,072	\$14,072	\$14,331	\$15,607
La Plata	\$49,629	<b>\$102,755</b>	<b>\$103,642</b>	<b>\$104,886</b>	<b>\$106,249</b>	<b>\$108,693</b>	<b>\$109,780</b>	<b>\$109,555</b>
Lake	\$10,580	<b>\$27,504</b>	<b>\$27,774</b>	<b>\$28,107</b>	<b>\$28,473</b>	<b>\$29,128</b>	<b>\$29,419</b>	<b>\$29,358</b>
Larimer	\$124,577	\$64,378	\$93,173	\$73,885	\$67,141	<b>\$130,110</b>	<b>\$131,411</b>	<b>\$131,142</b>
Las Animas	\$1,431	<b>\$3,710</b>	<b>\$3,778</b>	<b>\$3,823</b>	<b>\$3,873</b>	<b>\$3,962</b>	<b>\$4,002</b>	<b>\$3,994</b>
Mesa	\$172,637	\$163,551	\$193,047	\$135,975	\$149,408	<b>\$234,092</b>	<b>\$236,432</b>	<b>\$235,947</b>
Mineral	\$83,089	<b>\$147,032</b>	<b>\$148,264</b>	<b>\$150,043</b>	<b>\$151,994</b>	<b>\$155,490</b>	<b>\$157,045</b>	<b>\$156,722</b>
Moffat	\$21,328	\$18,004	\$21,038	<b>\$27,074</b>	<b>\$27,426</b>	<b>\$28,057</b>	<b>\$28,337</b>	<b>\$28,279</b>
Montezuma	\$31,577	\$37,110	\$41,842	\$22,443	\$28,986	\$69,285	\$69,978	\$69,834
Montrose	\$45,805	<b>\$70,494</b>	<b>\$71,069</b>	<b>\$71,922</b>	<b>\$72,857</b>	<b>\$74,532</b>	<b>\$75,278</b>	<b>\$75,123</b>
Ouray	\$17,662	\$19,064	\$19,912	<b>\$28,934</b>	<b>\$29,310</b>	<b>\$29,984</b>	<b>\$30,284</b>	<b>\$30,222</b>
Park	\$61,596	\$79,680	\$87,832	\$75,978	\$78,712	<b>\$108,693</b>	<b>\$109,780</b>	<b>\$109,555</b>
Pitkin	\$343,115	\$325,544	\$314,415	<b>\$432,977</b>	<b>\$438,605</b>	<b>\$448,693</b>	<b>\$453,180</b>	<b>\$452,250</b>
Pueblo	\$2,143	\$3,100	\$3,263	\$3,131	\$3,129	<b>\$5,890</b>	<b>\$5,949</b>	<b>\$5,936</b>
Rio Blanco	\$227,241	<b>\$282,716</b>	<b>\$284,990</b>	<b>\$288,410</b>	<b>\$292,159</b>	<b>\$298,879</b>	<b>\$301,868</b>	<b>\$301,248</b>
Rio Grande	\$47,532	<b>\$80,557</b>	<b>\$81,178</b>	<b>\$82,152</b>	<b>\$83,220</b>	<b>\$85,134</b>	<b>\$85,985</b>	<b>\$85,809</b>
Routt	\$292,437	<b>\$363,781</b>	<b>\$366,781</b>	<b>\$371,182</b>	<b>\$376,007</b>	<b>\$384,655</b>	<b>\$388,502</b>	<b>\$387,705</b>
Saguache	\$159,847	<b>\$250,605</b>	<b>\$252,621</b>	<b>\$255,653</b>	<b>\$258,976</b>	<b>\$264,933</b>	<b>\$267,582</b>	<b>\$267,033</b>
San Juan	\$22,481	<b>\$44,935</b>	<b>\$45,337</b>	<b>\$45,881</b>	<b>\$46,477</b>	<b>\$47,546</b>	<b>\$48,022</b>	<b>\$47,923</b>
San Miguel	\$23,921	\$25,802	\$26,408	\$19,742	\$36,401	\$36,401	\$32,243	\$47,997
Summit	\$363,979	\$430,517	\$350,842	<b>\$437,213</b>	<b>\$442,897</b>	<b>\$453,084</b>	<b>\$457,615</b>	<b>\$456,676</b>
Teller	\$10,614	<b>\$18,219</b>	<b>\$18,380</b>	<b>\$18,600</b>	<b>\$18,842</b>	<b>\$19,276</b>	<b>\$19,468</b>	<b>\$19,428</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,529,947</b>	<b>\$5,594,780</b>	<b>\$5,433,543</b>	<b>\$5,771,607</b>	<b>\$5,950,395</b>	<b>\$6,362,711</b>	<b>\$6,431,505</b>	<b>\$6,431,072</b>

Source: Division of Local Government, <http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/fa/eiaf/docs/pilt.pdf>



## Payment-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes

*Act of October 20, 1976, PL 94-565, 90 Stat. 2662, 31 USC 1601-1607; as amended October 22, 1994, PL 103-397.*

Natural resource payments have not adequately replaced state and local taxes on federally owned tax-exempt lands. Recognizing this fact, the Payment-in-Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make payments to local governmental units on the basis of the number of qualifying federally owned acres situated in the unit's jurisdiction.

These "entitlement" lands consist of lands in the National Forest System, the National Park System, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and lands dedicated to the use of federal water resource development projects. Also included are dredge disposal areas under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers, National Wildlife Reserve Areas withdrawn from the public domain, inactive and semi-active Army installations used for non-industrial purposes, and certain lands donated to the US by state and local governments.

PILT payments are calculated and distributed by the Department of the Interior's BLM to the states for automatic and unimpeded distribution to counties where federally owned lands are located. PILT does not provide the full tax equivalence of privately owned land and the payments are quite low. The initial PILT authorization in 1977 of 75 cents per acre (Option A) or 10 cents per acre (Option B) was not increased until 1994, even though the consumer price index had increased by 120%, eroding the value of PILT to less than half of what it was when originally enacted.

In 1994, Congress passed a bill (to be phased in over five years) that increased the formula amount under method 1 from 75 cents to \$1.65 and under method 2 from 10 to 22 cents. After the five-year phase in, the formula amount will be indexed. Using the new formula amounts, the following methods indicate how PILT payments are calculated. Whichever method provides the largest revenue to the county is the method that is chosen. (The dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation each year.)

Option A: \$2.09 for each qualifying federally owned acre within the unit's boundary, reduced by the amount of certain federal land payments that were received by the unit in the preceding fiscal year; OR

Option B: 29 cents per federally owned qualifying acre within the unit of local government's boundary.

It is important to note that both options are subject to a ceiling based on the population within the county. Payment ceilings are based on a sliding scale, starting at \$135.07 per capita for population under 5,000 and increases to a maximum of \$ 2,701,000 for FY03. The caps are indexed for inflation yearly.

## EXAMPLE BLM PILT CALCULATION FOR FFY06

First of all, the reported entitlement acres in the county are multiplied by each rate and then subject to a population class payment ceiling. The higher of the two calculations is selected. If it is the Option A rate, the deduction for prior federal land payments is made. These prior year federal lands payments to counties are composed primarily of federal mineral lease payments and forest payments to counties, which pass through the State Treasurer. Following this, the calculated county payment is reduced by a proration percent to reflect the fact that Congress does not appropriate sufficient funds to make the entire amount of payment calculated. The resulting payment amount is then adjusted for prior year PILT over/under payments to give the net check amount.

Using Moffat County's FFY06 PILT calculation as an example:

Reported entitlement acres 1,671,738

**Option A** acreage payment rate: \$2.15 \$3,594,237

Population Ceiling Class for Moffat County is 14,000

The Population ceiling factor for this class is \$89.10

Therefore the population ceiling payment ceiling is \$1,247,400

From the lesser of the Acreage calculation and the Population calculation

Deduct Prior Federal Lands payments to the county\* \$570,944

Yielding Net Option A calculation of \$676,456

**Option B** acreage payment Rate: \$0.30 times the reported acres equals \$501,521

Again calculate the Population Ceiling \$1,247,400

Take the lesser of the Acreage calculation and the Population calculation \$501,521

As the larger of the two calculations for Moffat County, Option A selected, noting that it was limited by the Population Ceiling

Add adjustments for federal land sales and adjustments \$ 0

Yields a calculated "authorized payment" of \$676,456

Since Congress did not provide funding for the full calculated amounts for counties across the nation, the resulting calculation is reduced by a proration discounting rate for Congressional Appropriation, which was 67.45% for the FFY06 payments in May, 2006. Therefore the prorated payment for Moffat County for FFY06 = \$456,296

\* Due to the timing of various federal payments, their distribution by the State Treasurer, and the Auditor's report, the actual prior federal payments reported by the Auditor are those for a 12 month period which begins in July, 27 months prior to the federal PILT calculation in September.

Source: Division of Local Government, <http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/fa/eiaf/docs/pilt.pdf>

**FY 2007 PILT ACRES BY AGENCY**

<b>County</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>BOR</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>COE</b>	<b>ARMY</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>Total</b>
ALAMOSA	33,139	22,920	335	13,091	0	0	86	69,571
ARAPAHOE	0	0	0	0	4,613	0	0	4,613
ARCHULETA	5,632	427,905	5,260	0	0	0	0	438,797
BACA	519	205,000	0	0	0	0	0	205,519
BENT	1,470	0	0	0	19,916	0	0	21,386
BOULDER	3,023	133,926	578	27,253	0	0	0	164,780
CHAFFEE	53,161	457,122	1,708	0	0	0	0	511,991
CLEAR CREEK	0	170,812	0	0	0	0	0	170,812
CONEJOS	193,326	299,374	6,308	0	0	0	0	499,008
COSTILLA	322	565	0	0	0	0	0	887
CROWLEY	3,329	0	726	0	0	0	0	4,055
CUSTER	12,605	161,550	0	0	0	0	0	174,155
DELTA	197,103	191,673	16,320	0	0	0	10	405,106
DOLORES	87,695	333,940	647	0	0	0	0	422,282
DOUGLAS	0	142,278	0	0	3,560	0	0	145,838
EAGLE	234,178	595,956	18,604	0	0	0	0	848,738
EL PASO	4,662	100,353	5	0	0	0	0	105,020
FREMONT	349,160	99,812	5,686	0	0	0	0	454,658
GARFIELD	669,862	515,918	2,193	0	0	0	0	1,187,973
GILPIN	1,640	40,355	0	0	0	0	0	41,995
GRAND	137,343	568,353	1,266	93,538	0	0	1,115	801,615
GUNNISON	333,627	1,270,624	34,876	1,081	0	0	0	1,640,208
HINSDALE	117,797	558,702	0	0	0	0	0	676,499
HUERFANO	67,868	139,819	0	0	0	0	0	207,687
JACKSON	178,458	332,506	0	0	0	0	4,793	515,757
JEFFERSON	320	99,768	0	0	4,762	0	0	104,850
KIOWA	8,167	0	0	920	0	0	0	9,087
LA PLATA	21,551	399,279	15,543	0	0	0	0	436,373
LAKE	17,718	162,047	5,645	0	0	0	2,966	188,376
LARIMER	27,224	633,372	5,307	143,289	0	0	0	809,192
LAS ANIMAS	8,136	82,305	0	0	3,106	216,675	0	310,222
LINCOLN	2,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,066
LOGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MESA	959,994	547,850	26,672	19,977	0	0	38	1,554,531
MINERAL	0	524,228	0	0	0	0	0	524,228
MOFFAT	1,481,399	41,763	0	141,782	0	0	6,794	1,671,738
MONTEZUMA	180,737	237,923	1,397	52,419	0	0	0	472,476

<b>County</b>	<b>BLM</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>BOR</b>	<b>NPS</b>	<b>COE</b>	<b>ARMY</b>	<b>FWS</b>	<b>Total</b>
MONTROSE	596,919	327,055	32,916	19,861	0	0	0	976,751
MORGAN	894	0	2,327	0	0	0	0	3,221
OTERO	3,185	169,575	0	731	0	7,951	0	181,442
OURAY	23,999	131,926	3,375	0	0	0	0	159,300
PARK	71,993	640,839	0	0	0	0	0	712,832
PITKIN	27,318	495,294	43,874	0	0	0	0	566,486
PROWERS	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	430
PUEBLO	15,673	32,761	15,102	0	0	0	0	63,536
RIO BLANCO	1,139,731	358,558	0	0	0	0	0	1,498,289
RIO GRANDE	54,603	280,123	0	0	0	0	800	335,526
ROUTT	84,730	580,929	0	0	0	0	0	665,659
SAGUACHE	343,294	929,853	3,075	62,917	0	0	1,179	1,340,318
SAN JUAN	39,852	172,465	2,440	0	0	0	0	214,757
SAN MIGUEL	314,383	175,655	43	0	0	0	0	490,081
SEDGWICK	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	273
SUMMIT	2,240	312,225	560	0	0	0	0	315,025
TELLER	31,752	124,241	86	5,992	0	0	0	162,071
WASHINGTON	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	795
WELD	4,380	193,060	0	0	0	0	0	197,440
YUMA	243	0	7,227	0	0	0	0	7,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,149,918</b>	<b>14,422,557</b>	<b>260,101</b>	<b>582,851</b>	<b>35,957</b>	<b>224,626</b>	<b>17,781</b>	<b>23,693,791</b>

Source: U.S Department of the Interior, <http://www.nbc.gov/pilt/pilt/search.cfm#search>

## FEDERAL PAYMENT-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES (PILT)

	FFY00	FFY01	FFY02	FFY03	FFY04	FFY05	FFY06	FFY07
<b>Option A rate</b>	\$1.87	\$1.92	\$1.99	\$2.02	\$2.06	\$2.09	\$2.15	\$2.23
<b>Option B rate</b>	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.27	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.31
<b>Congress Approp %</b>	42%	59%	60%	67%	68%	68%	67%	65%
<b>County</b>								
Adams	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alamosa	\$65,812	\$95,672	\$87,945	\$99,094	\$103,015	\$107,594	\$108,044	\$95,373
Arapahoe	\$3,646	\$5,166	\$5,447	\$6,285	\$6,426	\$6,538	\$6,581	\$6,543
Archuleta	\$323,357	\$452,158	\$471,303	\$407,278	\$522,307	\$532,544	\$543,012	\$529,492
Baca	\$145,648	\$212,792	\$219,044	\$252,973	\$267,958	\$272,453	\$276,008	\$269,725
Bent	\$14,967	\$22,707	\$23,492	\$28,763	\$27,050	\$27,187	\$27,590	\$26,935
Boulder	\$125,501	\$177,432	\$182,482	\$217,139	\$217,108	\$224,078	\$231,060	\$220,450
Broomfield				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chaffee	\$377,915	\$557,288	\$591,261	\$688,053	\$705,440	\$721,247	\$733,995	\$730,803
Cheyenne	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clear Creek	\$45,491	\$80,095	\$97,469	\$92,000	\$123,031	\$105,292	\$110,095	\$106,392
Conejos	\$337,430	\$478,538	\$489,732	\$540,111	\$556,046	\$567,871	\$579,215	\$609,120
Costilla	\$430	\$625	\$660	\$954	\$1,219	\$1,247	\$1,268	\$1,245
Crowley	\$3,492	\$5,000	\$5,260	\$6,023	\$5,914	\$6,045	\$6,148	\$5,851
Custer	\$137,432	\$189,274	\$200,781	\$219,172	\$224,555	\$229,952	\$234,056	\$233,125
Delta	\$293,391	\$432,229	\$195,940	\$184,360	\$166,250	\$80,267	\$207,837	\$231,636
Denver	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dolores	\$45,092	\$65,332	\$68,827	\$77,640	\$80,946	\$83,558	\$85,422	\$84,704
Douglas	\$105,692	\$156,481	\$164,677	\$186,228	\$191,345	\$194,078	\$201,495	\$202,279
Eagle	\$473,058	\$776,912	\$770,751	\$823,812	\$841,926	\$868,094	\$891,320	\$891,765
El Paso	\$76,630	\$113,271	\$118,502	\$135,329	\$137,933	\$139,587	\$145,129	\$141,992
Elbert	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fremont	\$349,081	\$504,641	\$528,145	\$607,968	\$622,883	\$637,062	\$652,572	\$642,699
Garfield	\$768,526	\$1,097,302	\$810,487	\$1,187,797	\$1,170,205	\$808,348	\$1,065,158	\$1,078,087
Gilpin	\$24,642	\$35,931	\$38,090	\$43,820	\$46,458	\$47,548	\$47,509	\$47,938
Grand	\$175,188	\$351,384	\$400,424	\$448,877	\$518,619	\$518,100	\$502,276	\$458,557
Gunnison	\$173,306	\$274,887	\$265,397	\$342,195	\$311,753	\$324,597	\$339,420	\$329,003
Hinsdale	\$38,795	\$59,660	\$62,630	\$70,770	\$72,758	\$72,468	\$76,805	\$74,056
Huerfano	\$136,738	\$185,343	\$106,445	\$219,352	\$180,690	\$161,435	\$232,655	\$217,527
Jackson	\$54,733	\$79,319	\$83,605	\$94,310	\$97,816	\$102,056	\$104,369	\$103,454
Jefferson	\$75,927	\$112,396	\$118,419	\$133,768	\$136,685	\$140,799	\$143,042	\$143,579
Kiowa	\$5,431	\$7,131	\$5,721	\$10,371	\$9,144	\$7,807	\$7,951	\$6,485

	FFY00	FFY01	FFY02	FFY03	FFY04	FFY05	FFY06	FFY07
<b>Option A rate</b>	\$1.87	\$1.92	\$1.99	\$2.02	\$2.06	\$2.09	\$2.15	\$2.23
<b>Option B rate</b>	\$0.25	\$0.26	\$0.27	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.31
<b>Congress Approp %</b>	42%	59%	60%	67%	68%	68%	67%	65%
<b>County</b>								
Kit Carson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Plata	\$323,587	\$449,250	\$479,683	\$510,549	\$536,066	\$551,526	\$556,139	\$552,890
Lake	\$138,588	\$203,403	\$215,679	\$236,300	\$242,535	\$247,860	\$254,587	\$253,797
Larimer	\$609,817	\$863,418	\$889,730	\$1,059,564	\$1,069,408	\$1,108,178	\$1,131,314	\$1,088,378
Las Animas	\$234,988	\$341,225	\$334,121	\$398,909	\$409,384	\$320,722	\$188,952	\$234,170
Lincoln	\$1,271	\$1,941	\$2,066	\$2,366	\$2,426	\$2,480	\$2,522	\$2,981
Logan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mesa	\$949,938	\$1,347,658	\$1,305,746	\$1,540,730	\$1,606,962	\$1,561,507	\$1,567,390	\$1,255,414
Mineral	\$36,531	\$62,756	\$65,880	\$78,230	\$80,427	\$84,116	\$90,513	\$90,223
Moffat	\$197,939	\$292,404	\$269,475	\$635,390	\$317,051	\$330,794	\$456,296	\$431,032
Montezuma	\$136,136	\$266,407	\$114,543	\$368,338	\$413,306	\$157,667	\$204,015	\$287,295
Montrose	\$680,201	\$1,023,309	\$1,051,116	\$1,250,560	\$1,248,681	\$1,283,889	\$1,186,990	\$1,277,559
Morgan	\$2,218	\$492	\$2,962	\$4,184	\$3,698	\$3,945	\$2,588	\$3,169
Otero	\$131,007	\$191,060	\$198,724	\$227,544	\$240,480	\$244,021	\$248,775	\$242,200
Ouray	\$113,407	\$164,913	\$173,667	\$201,996	\$206,790	\$205,654	\$210,112	\$209,016
Park	\$397,831	\$654,685	\$688,211	\$830,479	\$852,574	\$875,622	\$896,924	\$853,783
Phillips	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pitkin	\$272,407	\$480,534	\$470,107	\$555,514	\$581,980	\$473,887	\$526,639	\$536,195
Prowers	\$0	\$194	\$115	\$103	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pueblo	\$47,793	\$69,451	\$73,412	\$82,711	\$86,047	\$88,061	\$90,138	\$88,057
Rio Blanco	\$158,041	\$229,171	\$241,554	\$272,412	\$284,122	\$296,438	\$303,197	\$300,537
Rio Grande	\$254,058	\$360,666	\$368,237	\$402,395	\$410,184	\$422,437	\$430,010	\$428,651
Routt	\$418,170	\$488,699	\$260,084	\$427,895	\$462,772	\$571,089	\$512,367	\$587,881
Saguache	\$251,375	\$369,996	\$354,762	\$350,490	\$362,613	\$456,617	\$466,634	\$465,483
San Juan	\$22,594	\$32,783	\$34,553	\$38,977	\$40,653	\$42,436	\$43,399	\$43,078
San Miguel	\$243,948	\$401,187	\$329,624	\$486,014	\$297,888	\$96,447	\$112,235	\$191,178
Sedgwick	\$107	\$159	\$162	\$303	\$251	\$321	\$368	\$0
Summit	\$72,840	\$133,062	\$166,632	\$151,810	\$212,456	\$164,471	\$174,476	\$176,047
Teller	\$121,502	\$177,532	\$186,962	\$210,019	\$216,191	\$221,017	\$220,599	\$223,878
Washington	\$0	\$122	\$128	\$145	\$151	\$158	\$161	\$159
Weld	\$101,640	\$104,197	\$137,976	\$196,558	\$68,940	\$39,069	\$39,954	\$39,604
Yuma	\$788	\$1,142	\$1,204	\$1,358	\$1,417	\$1,478	\$1,512	\$1,499
<b>Total \$M</b>	<b>\$10.30</b>	<b>\$15.20</b>	<b>\$14.50</b>	<b>\$17.60</b>	<b>\$17.60</b>	<b>\$16.80</b>	<b>\$17,478,838</b>	<b>\$17,352,969</b>

Source: U.S Department of the Interior, <http://www.nbc.gov/pilt/pilt/search.cfm#search>; Division of Local Government, <http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/fa/eiaf/docs/pilt.pdf>

# Taylor Grazing Act

*Act of June 28, 1934, 48 Stat. 1269, 43 USC 315i, and many amendments. Also referred to as PL 482.*

The lands that fall under the Taylor Grazing Act are basically the residual public domain lands that nobody wanted or no agency had bothered to acquire up to the time of the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. In 1946, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was formed and inherited a fractionated acreage, often in tiny pieces dispersed among private land.

## **Section 3 Lands**

The BLM developed grazing districts by which these scattered federal lands were integrated under a lease and permit system into operation of local ranches. These lands are often referred to as “permits” and appear as blocked allotments of land.

## **Section 15 Lands**

These lands are not organized in grazing districts and grazing permits are arranged with local ranchers. These lands are often referred to as “leases” and appear intermixed among private land.

Fifty percent of the revenues from the Taylor Grazing Act are retained by the BLM that are earmarked to improve the general condition, management and productivity of the rangelands. The remaining 50% is distributed as follows:

1. Section 3 – 12½% to state treasurers, which is to be paid to counties based on each grazing district’s acreage in each county as a percent of the total Section 3 acreage in the whole grazing district. - 37½% to US Treasury.
2. Section 15 - 50% to state treasurers who then send to county of origin.

The Act provides that state treasurers shall forward the payments to counties to be used as specified by the state legislatures for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing districts are situated and distribution is proportional to each county’s area in the district.

In Colorado, receipts from the Taylor Grazing Act are funneled to the county treasurer and deposited in a special fund known as the Range Improvement Fund. Boards of Grazing Advisors then determine the actual distribution of receipts. Receipts may be expended for range improvements and maintenance, predatory animal control, rodent control, poisonous or noxious weed exterminations, the purchase or rental of land and water rights, the general welfare of livestock grazing within the district or any other similar purpose. CRS § 35-45-108 and 109

## **Mineral Leasing Act**

*Act of February 25, 1920, PL66-146, 41 Stat. 437, 450, 30 USC 181, 191, as amended by the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976, PL 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743, and as affected by the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, August 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913, 30 USC 351-359.*

The Mineral Leasing Act applies to all sub-surface resources of the public domain lands no matter what agency is charged with administering the lands. It applies to public domain lands that have never left the federal system and does not apply to acquired lands (those lands that were once public domain, went out of federal ownership and were then acquired).

Revenues come from oil, natural gas, coal and other minerals, and involve leases, royalties, and various other categories of receipts. Prior to the passage of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976, 37½% went to roads and schools, 52½% to the Bureau of Reclamation and 10% to the US Treasury. After the passage of FLPMA, 50% goes to state treasurers, 40% to reclamation and 10% to the Treasury. In 2008, Congress passed the FY 2008 Appropriation Law which reduced the portion of mineral revenue states receive to 48% and increased the portion received by the federal government to 52%.

Under the Act, states determine how the payments will be expended. In Colorado, local governments, including counties, receive a share of federal mineral revenues. The Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) distributes this funding via grants through the Local Government Energy and Mineral Impact Program and direct distribution payments. In addition, the General Assembly maintains discretion over portions of federal mineral leasing revenues.

The following section details how these revenues are distributed in accordance with Colorado's State Statutes.

### **FEDERAL MINERAL LEASING FUNDS**

Revenues collected by the federal government from leases of oil, gas, coal and other minerals are returned to the State Treasurer to be distributed under a formula set in state statute (C.R.S. 34-63-102). The statute requires the funding to be used by state agencies, public schools, political subdivisions of the state and higher education.

Prior to SFY 2009, the state relied on a complex "cascade formula" to distribute federal mineral lease revenues to eligible beneficiaries. The old "cascade formula" grouped FML rents, royalties, earnings and bonus payments together and then distributed the total through a series of tiers. The current formula distributes FML rents, royalties and

earnings differently than it does bonus payments. An explanation of both distribution formulas follows.

### *FML Rents, Royalties and Earnings*

In general, rents, royalties and earnings are split 60/40 with K-12, the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Higher Education Capital Fund receiving the 60% share and DOLA receiving the 40% share. More specifically, the 60% share is distributed as follows:

- 1.) K-12 receives no more than \$65 million/year until SFY 2011. Then, beginning in SFY 2012, the K-12 allocation grows by 4% each year above the amount granted to K-12 in SFY 2011.
- 2.) CWCB receives no more than \$14 million in SFY 2009. Then, beginning in SFY 2010, the CWCB allocation grows by 4% each year above the amount granted to CWCB in SFY 2009.
- 3.) Higher Education receives the balance of what remains after K-12 and CWCB receive their share.

The 40% share is distributed as follows:

- 1.) The DOLA grant program receives 50% of this share. Grants are distributed giving "priority to those communities most directly and substantially impacted by production of energy resources on federal mineral lands and to grant applications that: a) are submitted jointly by multiple local governments or b) seek funding for a project that is a multi-jurisdictional project or that requires a substantial amount of funding." (CRS 34-63-102 (5.4) (b))
- 2.) DOLA direct distribution receives 50% of this share. This funding is distributed statewide and then a sub-county distribution occurs.
  - a. The statewide distribution is based on two factors i.) FML revenues derived from the county and ii.) employee residence. DOLA establishes the weights for these two factors.
  - b. The sub-county distribution is based on three factors i.) employee residence; ii.) population and iii.) road miles. DOLA, in consultation with the Energy Impact Assistance Advisory Committee, establishes the weights for each of these three factors. Alternatively, a county and all municipalities residing in that county can offer an alternative distribution which weighs each of these factors differently than that which is offered by DOLA and the Energy Impact Assistance Advisory Committee.

For the sake of simplicity, the above 60/40 split description uses rounded numbers. There is also a small percentage of FML rents, royalties and earnings which goes to

school districts in counties that receive direct distribution payments. For SFY 2009, these school districts receive no more than \$3.3 million. Then, beginning in SFY 2010, this allocation grows by 4% each year above the amount granted to school districts in SFY 2009.

### ***Bonus Payments***

FML bonus payments are split 50/50 between Higher Education and the Local Government Permanent Fund. Specifically, the 50% share that goes to higher education is parceled out as follows:

- 1.) Higher Education Revenue Fund receives up to \$50 million/year. The primary purpose of this fund is to finance higher education capital construction projects, especially those located in communities that are substantially impacted by energy production or conversion.
- 2.) Higher Education Maintenance and Reserve Fund receives the balance of the bonus payments above \$50 million. Interest and income generated by this fund can be used for controlled maintenance projects.

The 50% share that is channeled to the Local Government Permanent Fund may, at the discretion of the General Assembly, be distributed to DOLA for direct distribution payments when total FML receipts (rents, royalties, earnings and bonus payments) are projected to be 10% lower than the preceding fiscal year.

It should be noted that some of the FML revenue received by county governments is included as a deduction in the federal Payment-in-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) payment calculation each spring.

### **STATE SEVERANCE TAX**

The state imposes a tax on oil, gas, coal and some metal production within Colorado. Half of these funds go to support the operating budgets of the State Department of Natural Resources. The other half is deposited in the Local Government Severance Tax Fund and is distributed annually by the Executive Director of the Department of Local Affairs via grants and direct distribution payments.

According to statute, 30% of the severance tax revenue credited to the Local Fund is required to be distributed directly to counties and municipalities. Direct distributions to localities are determined using a statewide distribution formula followed by a sub-county distribution formula. The statewide direct distribution formula takes into account employee residence, well permits, and overall mineral production. For SFY 2009, employees' residence is weighted at 50% while well permits and mineral production will each be weighted at 25%. Then, beginning in SFY 2010, employee residence, well permits and mineral production will each be weighted at 30%. DOLA, in consultation with the Energy Impact Assistance Advisory Committee, can determine

how to apportion the remaining 10% among these three factors or some other factor. After the statewide allocation is determined, sub-county distributions are made using the following three factors: 1.)employee residence; 2.) population and 3.) total road miles. The Energy Impact Advisory Committee is charged with assigning weights to each of these three factors. However, a county and all municipalities residing in that county can offer an alternative distribution which weighs each of these factors differently than that which is offered by DOLA and the Energy Impact Assistance Advisory Committee.

The remaining 70% of the funds in the Local Government Severance Tax Fund are distributed as project grants and loans "to those political subdivisions socially or economically impacted by the development, processing, or energy conversion of minerals and mineral fuels" subject to severance taxation. This funding must be "used for the planning, construction, and maintenance of public facilities and for the provision of public services." Provision is also made in statute for loans for sewer and water projects. C.R.S 39-29-110.

#### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENERGY AND MINERAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND LOANS PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS**

The revenues from both the federal mineral lease and state severance tax that go into the Department of Local Affairs are deposited and administered together as the Energy and Mineral Impact Assistance program. Applications from local governments for these project grants and loans are reviewed by the department. Field staff in the department provides application assistance. Applications are reviewed by a twelve-member advisory committee who meet to consider applications. The executive director of DoLA makes final funding decisions. Grants can be used to fund a large variety of projects, including water and sewer improvements, road improvements, construction/improvements to recreation centers, senior centers and other public facilities, fire protection buildings and equipment, and local government planning. Loans are available only for sewer and water projects.

## NATURAL RESOURCE PAYMENTS

County	Taylor Grazing Act FY2007 Receipts*	Federal Mineral Lease Funds - 2007 Direct Distribution**	Severance Tax - 2007 Direct Distribution***	National Forest Receipts - FY 2007	PILT Payment - FY 2007	Total FY 2007
Adams	\$0	\$5,597	\$21,400	\$0	\$0	\$26,997
Alamosa	\$208	\$0	\$0	\$8,311	\$95,373	\$103,892
Arapahoe	\$0	\$0	\$7,777	\$0	\$6,543	\$14,320
Archuleta	\$103	\$700	\$3,111	\$117,218	\$529,492	\$650,624
Baca	\$0	\$0	\$3,111	\$0	\$269,725	\$272,836
Bent	\$157	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,935	\$27,092
Boulder	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,387	\$220,450	\$248,837
Broomfield	\$0	\$700	\$1,949	\$0	\$0	\$2,649
Chaffee	\$174	\$0	\$0	\$82,463	\$730,803	\$813,440
Cheyenne	\$0	\$0	\$9,333	\$0	\$0	\$9,333
Clear Creek	\$0	\$6,996	\$3,932	\$229,687	\$106,392	\$347,007
Conejos	\$685	\$0	\$0	\$92,069	\$609,120	\$701,874
Costilla	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108	\$1,245	\$1,353
Crowley	\$356	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,851	\$6,207
Custer	\$209	\$0	\$0	\$29,466	\$233,125	\$262,800
Delta	\$1,995	\$156,720	\$208,191	\$62,171	\$231,636	\$660,713
Denver	\$0	\$15,392	\$40,870	\$0	\$0	\$56,262
Dolores	\$729	\$7,696	\$17,110	\$90,882	\$84,704	\$201,121
Douglas	\$0	\$4,198	\$12,444	\$16,496	\$202,279	\$235,417
Eagle	\$2,025	\$700	\$1,555	\$550,795	\$891,765	\$1,446,840
El Paso	\$27	\$2,099	\$9,442	\$15,651	\$141,992	\$169,211
Elbert	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fremont	\$1,263	\$0	\$13,316	\$18,133	\$642,699	\$675,411
Garfield	\$8,457	\$619,185	\$1,431,518	\$466,066	\$1,078,087	\$3,603,313
Gilpin	\$149	\$0	\$0	\$25,297	\$47,938	\$73,384
Grand	\$2,966	\$700	\$393	\$807,574	\$458,557	\$1,270,190
Gunnison	\$2,270	\$6,297	\$5,615	\$324,346	\$329,003	\$667,531
Hinsdale	\$185	\$0	\$0	\$151,434	\$74,056	\$225,675
Huerfano	\$1,809	\$0	\$18,666	\$25,365	\$217,527	\$263,367
Jackson	\$4,435	\$1,399	\$3,579	\$221,808	\$103,454	\$334,675
Jefferson	\$0	\$20,989	\$25,777	\$15,607	\$143,579	\$205,952
Kiowa	\$207	\$0	\$1,555	\$0	\$6,485	\$8,247
Kit Carson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
La Plata	\$17	\$0	\$393	\$29,358	\$552,890	\$582,658
Lake	\$104	\$14,693	\$82,138	\$109,555	\$253,797	\$460,287
Larimer	\$2,200	\$4,198	\$17,110	\$131,142	\$1,088,378	\$1,243,028

County	Taylor Grazing Act FY2007 Receipts*	Federal Mineral Lease Funds - 2007 Direct Distribution**	Severance Tax - 2007 Direct Distribution***	National Forest Receipts - FY 2007	PILT Payment - FY 2007	Total FY 2007
Las Animas	\$223	\$1,399	\$166,437	\$3,994	\$234,170	\$406,223
Lincoln	\$310	\$0	\$1,555	\$0	\$2,981	\$4,846
Logan	\$0	\$1,399	\$20,221	\$0	\$0	\$21,620
Mesa	\$6,595	\$863,362	\$1,914,799	\$235,947	\$1,255,414	\$4,276,117
Mineral	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$156,722	\$90,223	\$246,945
Moffat	\$35,190	\$79,060	\$59,409	\$28,279	\$431,032	\$632,970
Montezuma	\$877	\$21,689	\$47,449	\$69,834	\$287,295	\$427,144
Montrose	\$3,767	\$6,297	\$22,602	\$75,123	\$1,277,559	\$1,385,348
Morgan	\$62	\$9,095	\$63,775	\$0	\$3,169	\$76,101
Otero	\$412	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$242,200	\$242,612
Ouray	\$225	\$700	\$393	\$30,222	\$209,016	\$240,556
Park	\$2,336	\$0	\$8,239	\$109,555	\$853,783	\$973,913
Phillips	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pitkin	\$417	\$0	\$0	\$452,250	\$536,195	\$988,862
Prowers	\$0	\$0	\$1,555	\$0	\$0	\$1,555
Pueblo	\$1,238	\$700	\$7,777	\$5,936	\$88,057	\$103,708
Rio Blanco	\$18,141	\$142,727	\$302,108	\$301,248	\$300,537	\$1,064,761
Rio Grande	\$303	\$0	\$0	\$85,809	\$428,651	\$514,763
Routt	\$11,044	\$21,689	\$21,817	\$387,705	\$587,881	\$1,030,136
Saguache	\$2,551	\$0	\$0	\$267,033	\$465,483	\$735,067
San Juan	\$357	\$0	\$0	\$47,923	\$43,078	\$91,358
San Miguel	\$2,644	\$11,194	\$30,022	\$47,997	\$191,178	\$283,035
Sedgwick	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Summit	\$0	\$700	\$393	\$456,676	\$176,047	\$633,816
Teller	\$277	\$0	\$29,094	\$19,428	\$223,878	\$272,677
Washington	\$37	\$1,399	\$4,666	\$0	\$159	\$6,261
Weld	\$16	\$43,378	\$219,323	\$0	\$39,604	\$302,321
Yuma	\$0	\$11,894	\$82,441	\$0	\$1,499	\$95,834
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$117,753</b>	<b>\$2,084,941</b>	<b>\$4,944,360</b>	<b>\$6,431,070</b>	<b>\$17,352,969</b>	<b>\$30,931,093</b>

Sources: \*Colorado State Treasury

\*\*Department of Local Affairs. Under the old (pre SFY 2009) "cascade formula" counties received direct distribution payments based on employee residence reports. This column reflects those payments received by counties only. Direct distributions received by cities are not included in the amounts shown.

\*\*\* Department of Local Affairs. These numbers reflect the severance tax direct distribution payments required under statute prior to SFY 2008. Before that time, CRS §39-29-110(1)(c) directed the Department of Local Affairs to distribute 15% of the revenue collected in the Local Government Severance Tax Fund to counties or municipalities on the basis of the residence of severance taxpayer employees. In 2007, the General Assembly increased, from 15% to 30%, the amount of funding from the Local Government Severance Tax Fund that was to be distributed via direct distribution payments. And in 2008, the General Assembly added factors - other than employee residence - that must be considered when determining a localities' direct distribution. The numbers in this column do not reflect either of these legislative changes.



*Federal  
Public Land  
Laws*





# Federal Public Land Laws

## Introduction

Following is a short description of some of the laws that have an impact on public land management.

## Mining Act 1866

*Act of July 26, 1866. The law relating to rights-of-way was first codified in Section 2477 of the Revised Statutes (RS) and was recodified in 43 USC section 932. Section 932 was repealed by PL 94-579, title VII, section 706(a), October 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2793.*

Revised Statute 2477 provided that “the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.” The reservation of the national forests removed them from the public domain, thus the right of way had to be established prior to the forest reservation date. Rights of way in existence prior to the Federal Land Management Policy Act repealing RS 2477 were preserved.

## Weeks Law

*Act of March 1, 1911 (PL 61-435, Ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961, as amended; 16 USC 480, 500, 515, 516, 517, 517a, 518, 519, 521, 552, 563).*

Under this law, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed “to examine, locate, and purchase such forested, cutover, or denuded lands within the watersheds of navigable streams as in his judgment may be necessary to the regulation of the flow of navigable streams or for the production of timber.”

## Wildlife Game Refuges

*Act of August 11, 1916 (PL 64-190, Ch. 313, 30 Stat. 476, as amended; 16 USC 683).*

Authorizes the President to designate federal lands for the protection of game animals, birds or fish and makes it unlawful for individuals to disturb or kill game animals, game or non-game birds, or fish, or take the eggs of birds.

## Migratory Bird Conservation Act

*Act of February 18, 1929 (PL 70-770, Ch. 257, 45 Stat. 1222, 16 USC 715(note), 715a-k, 715K1, 715-K3-K5, 715n-p, 715r-s).*

The Act establishes a Commission that is authorized to purchase or rent land or water for migratory birds. Before recommending the purchase or rental, the Secretary of Interior must first determine that the area is necessary for conservation and must consult with the county or other unit of local government where the area is located. The

Secretary must also consult with the governor of the state or the appropriate state agency. The Secretary cannot accept a deed or other instrument of conveyance unless the state has consented to the acquisition.

Counties receive revenue for the land under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act.

## **Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) ACT**

*Act of June 9, 1930 (PL 71-319, Ch.416, 46 Stat. 527, as amended; 16 USC 576, 576a-576b).*

Authorizes \$400,000 each year (after 1934) to establish and operate nurseries, to collect or purchase tree seed or young trees, to plant trees and do every thing necessary for reforestation. When it is in the interest of the public, the Secretary of Agriculture may require a purchaser of National Forest timber to deposit money to cover the cost of reforestation.

## **Taylor Grazing Act**

*Act of June 28, 1934, 48 Stat. 1269, 43 USC 315i, and many amendments. Also referred to as PL 482.*

The Taylor Grazing Act basically extended the grazing practices of the national forests to the rest of the public domain and ended the purchase of public lands.

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, a permit is required to graze livestock. The permit is based on historic use, specifies grazing length and time, and describes the allotment. To gain a permit, the rancher has to have a base property in the area and pay a grazing fee.

## **Sustained Yield Forest Management**

*Act of March 29, 1944 (PL 78-273, Ch. 146, 58 Stat. 132; 16 USC 583, 583a-583i).*

This Act allows the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to form sustained yield units to “promote the stability of forest industries, of employment, of communities, and of taxable forest wealth”. It also allows the Secretaries to enter into cooperative agreements with private forest landowners to provide coordinated management. If a private owner is part of an agreement, the private owner may purchase timber without competitive bidding. Each of the cooperative agreements is required to be recorded in the county or counties where the land is located.

## **Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act)**

Act of June 30, 1948 (PL 80-845; 62 Stat. 1155, as amended; 33 USC 1251, 1254, 1323, 1324, 1329, 1342, 1344). Major amendments were made in 1961, 1966, 1970, 1972, 1977, and 1987.

The original Act provided for the preparation of comprehensive programs for the elimination or reduction of pollution of water and to improve the condition of surface and ground water. It also provided that during the development of the programs, improvements for public water supplies, fish, recreation, agriculture and industry would be considered.

The Act specifies that the national policy is to control both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. It goes on to state that "Federal agencies shall cooperate with state and local agencies to develop comprehensive solutions to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution in concert with programs for managing water resources".

All federal agencies and departments are required to comply with laws and requirements regarding the control and abatement of water pollution when they have jurisdiction over a facility or property or when they are involved in an activity that may result in discharge or the run off of pollution. The agencies are not exempt even if their failure to comply is due to a lack of appropriations.

Section 314 established a biennial procedure for each state to identify the condition of all publicly owned lakes and describe the procedures needed to restore the quality of the lakes. Section 319 requires the governor of each state to prepare and submit a report regarding nonpoint source management programs for navigable waters.

Section 402 requires a permit for the discharge of a pollutant from a point source, which includes pipes, ditches, channels, tunnels and conduits; however, current regulations exclude most grazing and logging activities.

Section 404 established the permitting process for dredged or fill materials into navigable waters by the Corps of Engineers. The Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to prohibit the disposal of materials if it would have an unacceptable adverse effect on municipal water, fisheries, wildlife or recreation. The 1977 amendments exempted normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities.

## **Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Joint Resolution**

*Act of October 11, 1949 (PL 81-348, Ch. 674, 63 Stat. 762; 16 USC 581j(note), 581j, 581k).*

The Resolution noted that vegetative cover is essential to watershed protection and noted that 8 million acres were in serious trouble. It authorized the acquisition of nurseries; \$10 million per year until 1955 for reforestation, \$3 million per year until 1965 and thereafter amounts needed for range revegetation.

## Granger-Thye Act

*Act of April 24, 1950 (PL 81-478, Ch. 97, 64 Stat. 82; 16 USC 490, 504a, 555, 557, 571c 572, 579a, 580c-l, 581i-l).*

This Act allows the US Secretary of Agriculture to sell forest-tree seed and nursery stock to states and political subdivisions. It also allows the deposit of funds for disposing of brush and other debris resulting from cutting operations. It contains a provision that the US Forest Service may pay all or part of the cost of leasing, seeding, and protective fencing of public rangeland. It further specifies that moneys from grazing fees from the National Forests be used for artificial revegetation, construction and maintenance of drift or diversion fences, stock-watering places or other necessary range improvements, control of range-destroying rodents and the eradication of noxious weeds.

## Fish and Wildlife Act Of 1956

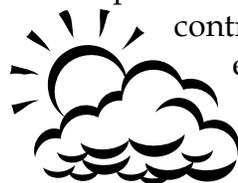
*Act of August 8, 1956 (PL 84-1024, Ch. 1036, 70 Stat. 1119, 16 USC 742a, 742d, 742e, 742i, 742j).*

The Act confirmed the position of the US Fish & Wildlife Service in the Department of Interior. The Act has an emphasis on the commercial fishing industry but directs the increase of public opportunities for recreational use of fish and wildlife resources.

## Clean Air Act

*Act of July 14, 1955 (PL 84-159, 69 Stat. 322, as amended; 42 USC 7401, 7403, 7410, 7416, 7418, 7470, 7472, 7474, 7475, 7491, 7506, 7602)*

Congress found that the increased amount of air pollution was not only harming public health and welfare, but was also injuring agricultural crops and livestock and was damaging and deteriorating property. Congress also found that air pollution controls “at its sources is the primary responsibility of states and local governments”.

 All departments and agencies of the federal government must adhere to air pollution control standards whether they have jurisdiction over a property or are engaged in any activity “resulting, or which may result, in the discharge of air pollutants.” The Act further states that federal departments and agencies must comply with all “federal, state, interstate, and local requirements, administrative authority, and process and sanctions respecting the control and abatement of air pollution in the same manner, and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity”.

One of the purposes of the Act is “to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value”. To implement this purpose, international parks, national wilderness areas that exceeded 5,000 acres, national memorial parks that exceeded 5,000 acres and national

parks that exceeded 6,000 acres were designated as class I areas if they were in existence as of August 7, 1977. The Act also authorized states to redesignate areas as class I if the areas meet certain criteria. Major emitting facilities are prohibited if they will have an adverse impact on the air quality or visibility of class I areas; however the governor of a state may grant a variance. If the governor and federal land manager disagree, the President makes the determination.

## **Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960**

*Act of June 12, 1960 (PL 86-517, 74 Stat. 215; 16 USC 528(note)).*

Section 1 states “It is the policy of the Congress that the National Forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes.” The Act notes that establishing wilderness areas is consistent with the Act.

Multiple Use is defined as “the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people.” The definition goes on to say that the management must not impair the productivity of the land and that consideration be given to “values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output”.

Sustained yield of the several products and services is defined as a “high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forests without impairment of the productivity of the land ‘for perpetuity’.

## **Sikes Act (Fish and Wildlife Conservation)**

*Act of September 15, 1960 (PL 86-797, 74 Stat. 1052, as amended; 16 USC 670g-670l, 670o).*

The Act provides that the Departments of Interior and Defense will cooperate with state agencies in planning, development, and maintenance of fish and wildlife resources on military reservations throughout the US. Outdoor recreation programs were authorized in 1968.

In 1974, conservation and restoration programs were brought to the lands managed by the Department of Energy, NASA, Forest Service and BLM, and also provided appropriations. The appropriations were reauthorized through 1993.

## **Land and Water Conservation Fund**

*Act of September 3, 1964 (PL 88-578, 78 Stat. 897 as amended; 16 USC 460l-4(note); 460l-4 thru 6a, 460l-7 thru 460l-10, 460l-10a-d, 460l-11).*

The Act provides funds through September 30, 2015 to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources; resources designed to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the US. Appropriations may be made as matching grants to states for outdoor recreation projects and for land acquisitions by federal agencies.

In 1976, authorization and funding were given to acquire habitat for endangered and threatened species, acquire area under the Refuge Recreation Act, acquire area authorized under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1976, and any areas specifically designated by Congress.

## **Wilderness Act**

*Act of September 3, 1964 (PL 88-577, 78 Stat. 890 as amended; 16 USC 1131(note), 1131-1136).*

Although the Act was not passed until 1964, the first wilderness (primitive area) was set-aside in 1924 with 700,000 acres of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico. The basis of the Act was formed in 1939 when the Forest Service reclassified primitive areas into three categories. The categories of “wilderness” and “wild” were defined as areas where roads, logging and motorized vehicles were prohibited and 13 million acres were set aside. “Recreation” was the third category.

The 1964 Act restricted the harvest of timber and barred motorized vehicles in wilderness areas. It also gave wilderness status to the 9.1 million acres that had already been categorized. The Act also required the Secretary of Interior to review all roadless areas of 5,000 or more acres within the National Wildlife Refuge and National Park Systems and the Secretary of Agriculture to determine suitable areas in the National Forest System in 10 years. In 1967, the Forest Service (FS) embarked on RARE I (roadless area review and evaluation) and inventoried 56 million acres. The FS chose 12.3 million acres for intensive wilderness study but could not act because of legal questions. To resolve the issues, the FS started over with RARE II and inventoried 62 million acres, but once again became embroiled in legal questions.

The Act expressly states that federal lands cannot be designated as wilderness except as provided for in the 1964 Wilderness Act or by a subsequent Act of Congress. In 1984, Congress took action and passed 19 separate wilderness bills designating 6.8 million acres as wilderness and releasing the forests, in the states covered by the statutes, from further wilderness review through the first round of NFMA planning. Congress could not reach agreement on bills for Colorado, Idaho, and Montana and wilderness issues on RARE II lands in these states continue to be controversial.

*(see FLPMA for wilderness designations on BLM land.)*

## National Forest Roads and Trails Act

*Act of October 13, 1964 (PL 88-657, 78 Stat. 1089, as amended; 16 USC 532-538).*

Congress declared that an adequate system increase demands for timber, recreation and enable the US Secretary to manage the lands multiple use and sustained yield.



of roads and trails would other uses and would using principles of

The Act allows the Secretary to construct roads using appropriated funds, the amortization of road costs in contracts, cooperative financing or a combination of methods. It also allows the Secretary to provide credits for road construction.

## Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

*Act of October 2, 1968 (PL 90-542, 82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 USC 1271(note), 1271-1287).*

The Act declares certain rivers and their immediate environments “possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values” so are kept as free-flowing rivers.

Congress usually designates wild and scenic river segments; however, the Act provides that the Secretary of Interior can include rivers in the federal system if a state’s governor requests the action and the state has designated the river as “wild”, “scenic” or “recreational.” Under this scenario, the state or its political subdivision manages the river.

## National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

*Act of January 1, 1970 (PL 91-190, 83 Stat. 852; 42 USC 4321(note), 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4346, 4346a-b, 4347).*

NEPA requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for major federal actions that may significantly affect the human environment. It also requires that unquantified environmental values be considered, along with economic and technical considerations. Implementing regulations require that the EIS include cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts are defined in 40 CFR 1508.7 as:

The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or on-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

There are several major steps in the process:

- 1) Notice of Intent. The EIS process starts with a publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register that a document will be prepared. The Notice of Intent describes the proposed action and gives information on issues and potential impacts.
- 2) Scoping. This is the period of time when the public provides comments on the scope of the EIS and in the process helps determine alternatives, issues, and environmental impacts to be analyzed.
- 3) Draft EIS. The draft presents, analyzes, and compares the environmental impacts of the potential alternatives. It also provides information on methodologies and assumptions used. No preferred alternative is identified in the Draft EIS.
- 4) Public Comment on Draft EIS. The document is made available for public review and comments are considered in the preparation of the Final.
- 5) Final EIS. The Final reflects consideration of all comments on the draft and contains responses to the comments. The Final identifies the agencies' preferred alternative.
- 6) Record of Decision (ROD). There is a period of at least 30-days after the EIS is published before the ROD can be issued. A ROD gives notification to the public of the chosen alternative and the reason for the choice.

## **Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) OF 1972**

*Act of October 6, 1972 (PL 92-463, 86 Stat. 770; 5 USC Appendix 2)*

Passed as a way to keep special interests from unduly influencing agency decisions, it had the unintended impact of limiting the access of state, tribal and county elected officials to the process. FACA was later amended to allow access for elected officials.

## **Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

*Act of December 28, 1973 (PL 93-205, 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 USC 1531-1536, 1538-1540).*

Section 7 is the heart of the Act. Every federal agency is required to consult with the Secretary of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) or the Secretary of Commerce (National Marine Fisheries Service) to ensure that actions taken or funded by an agency do not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or results in an adverse modification of habitat of such species. After consultation begins, the federal agency and the permit or license applicant cannot make any irreversible or irretrievable resource commitments.

Section 3 has two important definitions, "critical habitat" and "take." Critical habitat is defined as specific areas in a geographical area that are essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management. Critical habitat may be established for endangered or threatened species. Generally, critical habitat does not include all of the geographical area inhabited by an endangered or threatened species.

Take means to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.”

Section 4 requires the Secretaries to not only list species but to also designate critical habitat. A critical habitat designation is to be based on the best scientific information and after considering the economic impacts of the designation. This section also requires that notice be given to the state agency in each state and in each county or equivalent jurisdiction where the species might occur prior to the effective date of a regulation and to invite comment. One public hearing must be held on the proposed regulation if any person requests it within 45 days of the publication of the general notice.

Section 6 provides for cooperation of the federal government with the states in the management of species. It also includes “consultation with the states concerned before acquiring any land or water, or interest therein, for the purpose of conserving any endangered species or threatened species.”

Section 10 allows nonfederal agencies to incidentally “take” a listed species if the Secretary approves the elements of a conservation plan. The mandatory elements of the plan are:

(i) the impact which will likely result from such taking; (ii) what steps the applicant will take to minimize and mitigate such impacts, and the funding that will be available to implement such steps; (iii) what alternative actions to such taking the applicant considered and the reasons why such alternatives are not being utilized; and (iv) such other measures that the Secretary may require as being necessary or appropriate for purposes of the plan.

The Act also authorizes criminal and civil penalties to “any person” who violates the provisions of the act.

## **Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act Of 1974**

*Act of August 17, 1974 (PL 93-378, 88 Stat. 476, as amended; 16 USC 1600(note), 1600-1614).*



The Congress found that the public interest would be served by an assessment of the nation’s renewable resources and the development and preparation of a national program that would be periodically reviewed and updated. The Act requires the US Forest Service to prepare three planning documents.

1. An assessment is required every 10 years which includes (a) an analysis of present and future uses, demands and supplies; (b) an inventory of present and potential resources and an evaluation of how to improve tangible and intangible goods and services; (c) a description of US Forest Service programs and the relationship to public and private activities; (d) a discussion of laws, policies, etc. that impact use,

ownership and management of lands; (e) an analysis of global climate change on forests and rangelands; and (f) mitigation of pollution through urban and rural forestry programs. The Secretary of Agriculture must also provide opportunities for public involvement and must consult with other interested governmental departments and agencies.

2. Every five years, a Renewable Resource Program must be developed for a 45-year time frame that focuses on US Forest Service objectives and the costs associated with fulfilling those objectives.
3. Every year an annual report must be produced that evaluates the US Forest Service's activities in the context of the Renewable Resource Program document.

The Act requires the development, maintenance and revision of land and resource management plans for the National Forests "coordinated with the land and resource management planning processes of State and local governments and other Federal agencies." The Secretary is to "provide for public participation in the development, review, and revision of land management plans." The plans must provide for multiple-use, determine harvesting levels, be integrated, have maps and other descriptive materials, be prepared by an interdisciplinary team, and requires adherence to NEPA. If the plans are significantly amended, they require more public involvement.

The Secretary is also allowed to establish advisory boards "as he deems necessary."

## **Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974**

*Act of January 3, 1975, (PL 93-629, as amended, 81 Stat. 2148; 7 USC 2801(note), 2801-2814)*

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other federal agencies and other levels of government or associations in the eradication, suppression, control, prevention or retardation of the spread of any noxious weeds. Sums for these purposes are appropriated when deemed necessary by the Congress.

## **Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976**

*Act of October 21, 1976 (PL 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743 as amended; 43 USC 1701(note), 1701-1702, 1711-1723, 1732-1737, 1740-1742, 1744, 1746-1748, 1751-1752, 1761-1771, 1781-1782).*

The passage of this Act gave the Bureau of Land Management the authority to manage for multiple use and sustained yield. The Act requires that the public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource and archeological values; that where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals; and that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use.

It also states that the federal government “on a basis equitable to both the federal and local taxpayer, provide for payments to compensate states and local governments for burdens created” from the lack of federal property taxes.

The multiple-use definition basically mirrors the language of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act. Public involvement is also defined as “the opportunity for participation by affected citizens in rulemaking, decision-making, and planning with respect to public lands.” This includes public meetings and hearings, advisory groups, or other procedures to elicit public comment.

Section 603(b) of the Act required the Secretary of Interior to review road areas with wilderness characteristics (as defined in the Wilderness Act) and to give his recommendations to the President within 15 years. The President was then to forward the recommendations to Congress for consideration. By 1990, approximately 500,000 acres were formally designated as wilderness and later that year one million acres was designated in Arizona. Designations in California and Utah continue to be controversial.

Title II of the Act provides for land use planning. It requires the Secretary to inventory public lands and to develop, maintain, and revise plans. Development and revision of plans require (1) observance of multiple use and sustained yield, (2) interdisciplinary consideration, (3) priority to designation and protection of areas of critical environmental concern, (4) reliance on the inventory, (5) consideration of present and possible uses of the land, (6) weighing long-term benefits against short-term needs, and (7) compliance with pollution control laws.

Perhaps the most important aspect is how land use planning by federal agencies interacts with state and local planning. Title II requires:

To the extent consistent with the laws governing the administration of the public lands, coordinate the land use inventory, planning, and management activities of or for such lands with the land use planning and management programs of other federal departments and agencies and of the states and local governments within which the lands are located . . . In implementing this directive, the Secretary shall, to the extent he finds practical, keep apprised of state, local, and tribal land use plans; assure that consideration is given to those state, local and tribal plans that are germane in the development of land use plans for public lands; assist in resolving, to the extent practical, inconsistencies between federal and non-federal Government plans, and shall provide for meaningful public involvement of State and local government officials, both elected and appointed, in the development of land use programs, land use regulations, and land use decisions for public lands . . . Land use plans of the Secretary under this section shall be consistent with state and local plans to the maximum extent he finds consistent with federal law and the purposes of this Act.

Title IV of the Act makes range management procedures applicable to grazing on the national forests. In addition, Title IV directs that 50% a year or \$10 million, whichever is greater, shall be used for on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protections and improvements. This includes seeding and reseeded, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Title IV also established the ten-year time frame for leases and permits and puts forth the option of having allotment management plans.

Title V deals with rights-of-way and allows the Secretary of the Interior to finance roads through appropriations, by cooperative financing, by requiring purchasers of timber and other products to provide them, or through a combination of approaches.

## **National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976**

*Act of October 22, 1976 (PL 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949 as amended; 16 USC 472a, 476, 476(note), 500, 513-516, 518, 521b, 528(note), 576b, 594-2(note), 1600(note), 1600-1602, 1604, 1606, 1608-1614).*

NFMA was a product of congressional hearings on improper timber harvesting and clearcutting, which was especially bad in Montana and West Virginia.

Under NFMA, the Secretary of Agriculture may sell trees, portions of trees or other forest products as long as it is not less than the appraised value. Advertised timber sales must be designated on a map and the prospectus must be available to the public and interested potential bidders. When the Secretary selects the bidding system for a sale, he must “consider the economic stability of communities whose economies are dependent on such National Forest materials.”



This Act allows timber purchasers to deposit money to cover the cost of roads or gives the purchaser a credit for constructing the road. This Act also made the provision that counties would receive 25 percent of gross revenues rather than of net revenues.

The Forest Service must use the following information when establishing timber planning under NFMA provisions:

1. “Physical Suitability. Because of the events leading up to the NFMA, Congress gave special attention to the kinds of lands on which timber may be harvested. Impacts on watersheds were considered critical. The ‘physical suitability’ provision, 16 USCA 1604(g)(3)(E), requires that the regulations and the forest plans shall:

Insure that timber will be harvested from National Forest System lands only where—

- (i) Soil, slope, or other watershed conditions will not be irreversibly damaged;
  - (ii) There is assurance that such lands can be adequately restocked within five years of harvest;
  - (iii) Protection is provided for streams, stream banks, shorelines, lakes, wetlands, and other bodies of water from detrimental changes in water temperatures, blockages of water courses, and deposits of sediment, where harvests are likely to seriously and adversely affect water conditions or fish habitat."
2. "Economic Suitability. The 'economic suitability,' or 'marginal lands,' provision, 16 USCA 1604(k), requires that planners 'shall identify lands within the management area which are not suited for timber production, considering physical, economic, and other pertinent factors to the extent feasible, as determined by the Secretary." (p. 663).
  3. "Diversity. The timber inventory is also limited by section 1604(g)(3)(B), which requires that US Forest Service land management plans shall provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives, and within the multiple-use objectives of a land management plan adopted pursuant to this section, provided, where appropriate, to the degree practicable, for steps to be taken to preserve the diversity of tree species similar to that existing in the region controlled by the plan." (p. 663).
  4. "Rotation Age and Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI). Section 1604 (m) prohibits cutting unless 'stands of trees . . . generally have reached the culmination of mean annual increment of growth,' with narrow exceptions." (p. 664).
  5. "Nondeclining Even Flow (NDEF). NDEF is the most conservative variant of sustained-yield management. As adopted by the US Forest Service in 1973, the policy requires that the same level of harvest be maintained annually in perpetuity (with only slight deviations)." (p. 665).
  6. Clearcutting. Clearcutting is allowed as long as it is "determined to be the optimum method"; a review and assessment has taken place; the cuts blend with the terrain; maximum size limits are established; and "such cuts are carried out in a manner consistent with the protection of soil, watershed, fish, wildlife, recreation, and esthetic resources, and the regeneration of the timber resource. " (Pgs. 666-667).
  7. Below-Cost Sales. Marginal lands are eliminated from the timber inventory and "section 1604(l) directs the Forest Service to establish a process for comparing costs and receipts for timber sales and to report annually to Congress on below-cost sales – but sets no substantive standards." (pgs. 667-668).

## **Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act Of 1980**

*Act of September 29, 1980 (PL 96-366, 96 Stat. 1322, 16 USC 2901(note), 2901-2904; 16 USC 2905-2911).*

The purpose of the Act is for Fish and Wildlife Service to encourage each state “to develop, revise, and implement, in consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local and regional agencies, a plan for the conservation of fish and wildlife, particularly those species which are indigenous to the state.” The Act also provided a reimbursement method for state costs in the development and implementation of plans.

Another purpose is to encourage federal agencies to “conserve and to promote conservation of nongame fish and wildlife and their habitats.”

## **Rails to Trails (National Trails System Improvement Act Of 1988)**

*Act of October 4, 1988 (PL 100-470, 102 Stat. 2281; 16 USC 1241(note); 12 USC 1248(note))*

Congress found that “state and local government have a special role to play under the National Trails System Act in acquiring and developing trails for recreation and conservation purposes.” The federal government may relinquish its interest in the lands in favor of the state or local government or nonprofit entities if the land is used for trail purposes.

## **1990 Farm Bill (Agricultural Development And Trade Act Of 1990; National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act Of 1990)**

*Act of November 28, 1990 (PL 101-624, Title XV, Chapter 5 104 Stat. 3632; 7 USC 936b, 946(note), 950aaa-4, 1691(note), 1927(a)(3), 1932(f), 6601, 6601(note), 6611-6617, 2001a, 2001a(note), 2007(note), 2240d, 2661(note), 2662, 2662(note), 3125b, 6702-10; 13 USC 141(note), 142(note).*



The purpose of the Rural Communities Economic Diversification Act is “to provide assistance to rural communities that are located in or near national forests and that are economically dependent upon forest resources or are likely to be economically disadvantaged by federal or private sector land management practices,” by diversifying the communities’ economic base. This is to be done by providing technical expertise, training, and education if the community requests such assistance.

## Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003

*Act of December 18, 2003 (PL 108-148)*

Congress authorized and the President signed the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, which accomplishes the following:

- It will result in a more public, expedited process for moving hazardous fuels projects through the NEPA process;
- It prioritizes treatment of up to 20 million acres in the Wildland Urban Interfaces, as well as outside the Wildland Urban Interface in the highest risk areas;
- It provides for the development of a new and improved pre-decisional protest process for projects authorized under this bill. The new process will replace the highly contentious, time-consuming appeals process that currently delays many forest health projects;
- It calls for court cases on hazardous fuel projects to be heard within the District they are located and encourages the courts to deal with these cases in a timely fashion;
- It directs that all preliminary injunction be reviewed every 60 days, with the opportunity for the parties to update the judges on changes in conditions so the court may respond to those changes if needed;
- It authorizes the Healthy Forests Reserve Program to protect, restore and enhance degraded forest ecosystems on private lands to promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species;
- It encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities creating market incentives for removal of otherwise valueless forest material;
- It develops an accelerated program on certain federal lands to combat insect infestations; and
- Finally, it reminds the courts that when weighing the equities that they should balance the impacts to the ecosystem of the short and long-term effects of undertaking the project, against the short and long-term effects of not undertaking the project.

Along with the HFRA components, the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture implemented administrative rule changes allowing for the further use of categorical exclusions to expedite priority forest health projects through hazardous fuels reduction and rehabilitation and stabilization of resources and infrastructure in the aftermath of a fire, all without preparation of an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. The US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have approved the use of stewardship contracts. These contracts are a tool to restore landscapes, reduce hazardous fuel loads, and restore water quality and wildlife habitat.



## Where to Get More Information

### Associations

Colorado Counties, Inc. 800 Grant Street Suite 500 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 861-4076	National Association of Counties 25 Massachusetts Ave, N.W. Washington, DC 20001 (202) 393-6226
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### State Agencies

Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Local Government 1313 Sherman St Room 521 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-2156	Colorado Division of Wildlife 6060 Broadway Denver, CO, 80216 (303) 297-1192
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### Federal Agencies

US Fish and Wildlife Service Mountain-Prairie Region 134 Union Blvd. Lakewood, CO 80228 (303) 236-7920	USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region P.O. Box 25127 Lakewood, CO 80225-0127 (303) 275-5350
Bureau of Land Management Colorado State Office 2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3600	National Park Service Intermountain Region PO Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225-0287 (303) 969.2500

### Educational Resources

National Resource Ecology Laboratory at Colorado State University 1499 Campus Delivery Fort Collins, CO 80523-1499 (970) 491 5571
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# Colorado Counties

