

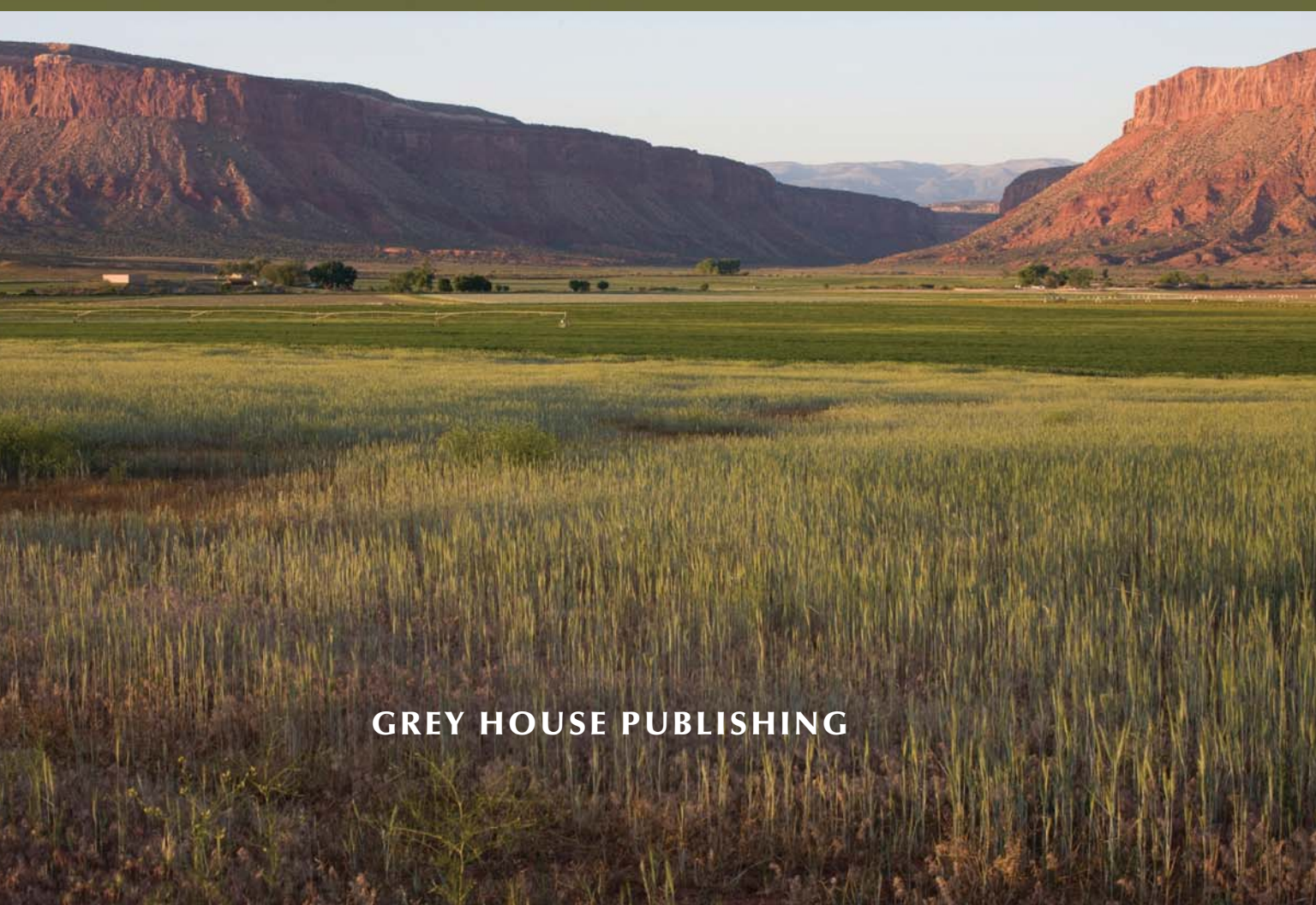


U.S. Land and Natural Resources Policy

Second Edition

History | Debates | State Data | Maps | Primary Documents

Mark Grossman and Gary C. Bryner



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Preface

This work, the product of many hands and many hours of work, was originally written by the late Gary C. Bryner. Before his death in 2010, he had hoped to update the work, but his illness prevented it. In taking over this task, I made substantive changes to the original volume, but its intended audience, those interested in the history and application of land resource law, remains the same.

While this work is not a complete history of natural resource law, it nevertheless covers areas not found in the first edition, or in works of a similar nature. Whereas the first edition covered the years up until 1998, this second edition brings this specific field of study into the 21st century, examining the records of the Clinton and George W. Bush administrations, and the early years of the administration of President Barack Obama, as current law and policy was changed or accepted. Further, a backward look examines what else may have shaped natural resource law in this country.

I found a wealth of government reports that examine land, water, energy, and other areas of policy that are barely referred to in other works dealing with these issues. Graphs and other information from these reports are included in this edition, intended to give the reader a more comprehensive and detailed examination of the subject.

This second edition covers decisions on both sides of the issues, from increasing energy mining and drilling in the wake of high oil prices, and the BP oil spill, in 2010, to global warming and the controversy that became ClimateGate. This work is designed to help

Introduction

The first edition of *U.S. Land and Natural Resources Policy* was published in 1998 by Greenwood Press. Much has happened in the land policy arena in the 14 years since, including the untimely death of Professor Gary C. Bryner, former Director of the Public Policy Program at Brigham Young University and of the Natural Resource Law Center at the University of Colorado, and also author of the first edition.

Praise for the first edition:

“. . . Bryner’s handbook . . . is an important contribution to understanding and debating these crucial issues including environmental conditions, problems, trends, major laws and regulations, policy-making structures and political context. The strengths and weaknesses of alternative positions are informative to readers and focus their opinions . . . the purpose is to bring together the relevant data and to outline the major issues that are at the heart of the debate over public lands . . . Anyone concerned with the future, especially policy makers and environmental studies students, will find this book a valuable resource and reference.”

American Reference Books Annual

New to this Edition

We are grateful to reference book author Mark Grossman (*The Encyclopedia of Political Corruption; Encyclopedia of the U.S. Cabinet; Speakers of the House of Representatives* and others) for authoring this second edition. This new edition not only brings the topic into the 21st century, but also includes a number of significant new elements, including 33

Natural Resources and Public Lands Policies

From the 1970s on, the focus on federal public lands and natural resources policy has been on all of the United States, each one with a separate culture of land (public and private), animals, wildlife, natural resources, and other areas under the care and responsibility of the U.S. Department of the Interior and other government agencies. While many of the western states have been increasingly under the microscope regarding the ability of the U.S. government to seize or put aside lands for the public good, or, as some see it, to invade the sacred trust of landowners with the land they themselves own and take care of, all of the states of the union have been, in one way or another, under the policy of the government about how the lands and their natural resources are managed. As the first decade of the twenty-first century ends, this debate has not only not gone away, but it has intensified, what with the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Kelo v. City of New London* (545 U.S. 469 {2005}), which gave states and other localities the right to seize land from private owners to the public for whatever reason. This work, updated from a first edition done in 1998, aims to fill in the gaps of the policies of federal, state, and local governments concerning the fair use of public lands and natural resource policies as we head into the second decade of the twenty-first century.

The Evolution of Public Lands Policy

Since the first people headed to certain western parts of the Americas to find treasure, be it gold or other precious metal or item, the land has been seen as a place to take, capture, and control. Gold miners saw it for the bounty of precious metal that could be extracted from it; oil producers saw it for the substance that could be taken from its depths to power the American economic engine; farmers and others saw it as a place to grow their crops, and harvest the natural bounty of the earth; homesteaders saw it as a place to place a stake in the American dream and own something of their very own if they stayed and worked the land for a period of years. And although each one of these groups saw the land for its intrinsic value, they also saw it for its value as a renewable resource: the farmer who lets his fields lay fallow so he won't overwork the land; the homesteader who wants to build a home or a business on land so that it will work in harmony for years to come; gold miners and others looking for treasure wanting to make sure that lands were preserved for future generations. And while many of these people wished to use the land in a wise and educated way, others desired to utilize the land as a place for quick profits and then throw the land away, polluting or destroying the resource that earned them their keep. Yet some believe that it has only been in the last few decades that a movement arose to preserve the land; instead, such a movement has been around since America was first declared as a nation.

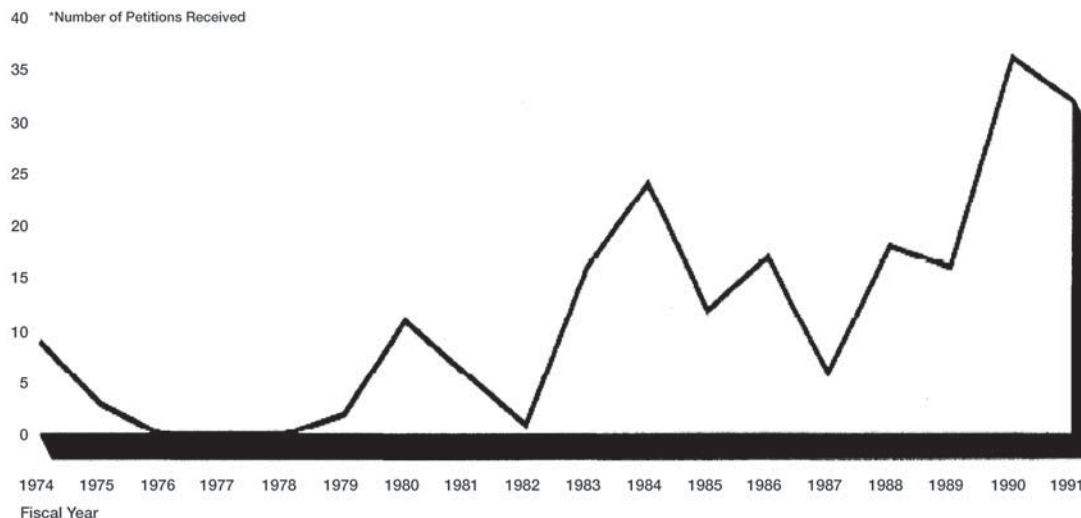
Overview of Land Set Asides Withdrawals and Policies

The U.S. government's policies dealing with lands, both public and private, as well as resources on these lands, are diffuse and fragmented, owing to decades of competing interests forming legislation and differing administrations adding their policy measures to the mix. This mélange of laws has led to battles within and without the government, sometimes with differing agencies, over which policies take precedent. The early government calls to go forth and develop the lands, harvest its resources, and establish population centers in areas with few inhabitants have competed in the last 70 years with pushes to regulate the development, to manage the resources, and to set aside public and private lands by the government. The changes to federal law, particularly in the last four decades since the 1960s, have forced a shift in the way the federal government deals with land policy. With changes in administrations, the amount of government intervention ranges from hands-off and little regulation to deep involvement in the way lands are managed. This policy shift has posed a difficult challenge to federal and state agencies as they attempt to balance the competing interests of conserving and preserving the environment and the rights of those who wish to utilize the lands, both public and private. Although this is not strictly an issue for the western states, it impacts these areas more than any other in the United States.

foreign commerce of listed species are all generally prohibited.” [9] The law gives any “interested person” the right to petition the Secretary of the Interior to list a species they believe is either endangered or threatened; the Secretary then has 90 days to determine whether or not the petition has sufficient scientific and other evidence to merit such a listing. If such action is merited, the determination is passed to the other agencies involved, such as the Fish & Wildlife Service, for additional hearings and follow-up; further, there is an investigation if the animal or animals or wildlife area deserves partial or full protection. This process can be lengthy; however, once completed, that animal or wildlife or habitat is then listed as an endangered or threatened species, with five separate criteria for their listing:

1. The animal or wildlife is threatened by destruction of their habitat;
2. The animal or wildlife or habitat is threatened by commercial, recreational, scientific, or other purposes;
3. The animal or wildlife is threatened due to illness or predation;
4. The animal or wildlife does not have existing law protecting it adequately;
5. Other natural or man-made factors affect the animal’s or wildlife’s existence.

Figure 1: Listing of Petitions for Inclusion on the Endangered Species Act List, 1974-91



Total number of petitions, 209.

Figure 2: Facts About the Endangered Species Act (following page)

Definition of “Species”

According to the act, a “species” includes species, subspecies, and, for vertebrates only, “distinct population segments (DPSs).” Pacific salmon are listed as “evolutionarily significant units (ESUs),” which are essentially equivalent to DPSs for the purpose of the ESA. [11]

Table 3: U.S. Timberlands by Landowner and Region, 1992

	National Forests	Other Public	Wood Industry	Nonind. Private	Total
North	9.545	20.761	16 198	111.294	157.799
South	11.544	8.948	39.025	139.782	199.309
Rocky Mtns.	36.402	5.987	2.918	17.322	62.628
Pacific Coast	27.160	11.137	12.314	19.209	69.819
Total	84.661	46.833	70.455	287.606	489.555

Source: Gorte, Ross, "Federal Timber Harvests: Implications for U.S. Timber Supply" (Congressional Research Service report 98-233 {1998}), 2.

The clash between those who wish to protect all facets of timber and the land surrounding it, and those who want to utilize, to some extent, these valuable assets of nature, has been long and it has been bitter, fought in the political realm as well as the courts. For decades, since the 1930s, the debate over a potential balance between some resource protection and sales of either timber, or minerals, or other parts of federally-owned lands, has continued to dog both presidential administrations and congresses led by both political parties. And when a plan is settled on — be it limited sales of natural resources, or complete protection of these resources — a subsequent administration or Congress undoes the plan and changes it to their liking. And, with control over some 53 million acres of forest land, the Bureau of Land Management, an agency inside the U.S. Department of the Interior, has been in the center of the controversy. At odds with environmentalists, the BLM continues to allow timber to be sold from these lands. In 2003, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found, after being asked by Congress to investigate BLM timber sales, that "the volume of timber offered for sale has declined substantially since fiscal year 1990." The investigators found that "[f]rom 1990 to 2002, the volume of timber offered for sale by BLM declined about 74 percent. Declines were experienced for each of the timber's components — sawtimber (trees or logs suitable for conversion into lumber) and other wood products (small logs used to make firewood, posts, and poles). Consequently, in 2002, the proportion of sawtimber in the total volume offered for sale was less than it was in 1990." [25]

6

Grazing and Public Lands

THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

According to a 1991 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) “administers livestock grazing on about 170 million acres of federal rangeland in 16 western states. To administer the grazing activity, the land is divided into about 22,000 separate grazing areas known as *allotments*. Annually, 3.6 million head of domestic livestock graze on BLM’S allotments. Much of the rangeland on which livestock grazing is permitted is fragile and can be seriously damaged by misuse. When more livestock than the land can support are continually allowed to graze on the public rangeland, the result can be damage to, and even permanent loss of, range resources.” [1]

From the start of the nation’s history, the U.S. government, through various means, encouraged settlers to head westward and to settle the areas that soon became the states of first the Midwest and then the entire western United States. The push to develop the resources of these areas, tame wilderness, and make the lands work for the new settlers in building up the wealth of the nation was one of the key reasons for the ability of the nation to grow. Perhaps the most important piece of federal legislation that came about to drive forward this policy was the Homestead Act of 1862. Through this legislation, people were able to lay claim to 160 acres of land, although many received parcels of up to 320 and

Table 11: U.S. Offshore Crude Oil Production, 2004-2009

U.S. Offshore Crude Oil Production, 2004-2009
(millions of barrels per day)

	Federal Offshore	State Offshore
2004	1.528	0.356
2005	1.355	0.358
2006	1.371	0.331
2007	1.344	0.312
2008	1.218	0.280
2009	1.584	0.269

Source: The Energy Information Administration, available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

Recent moves to end the moratorium on drilling off the U.S. coast have ended with opposition in Congress or from the federal administration. In 2005, Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which granted the Department of the Interior “the jurisdiction over renewable energy projects and over projects proposing alternate uses of existing OCS platforms.”

Table 12: U.S. Natural Gas Consumption, 2004-2009

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption, 2004-2009
(trillion cubic feet)

	Delivered to Consumers	Total Consumption
2004	20.725	22.388
2005	20.315	22.010
2006	19.958	21.685
2007	21.249	23.097
2008	21.354	23.266
2009	20.935	22.844

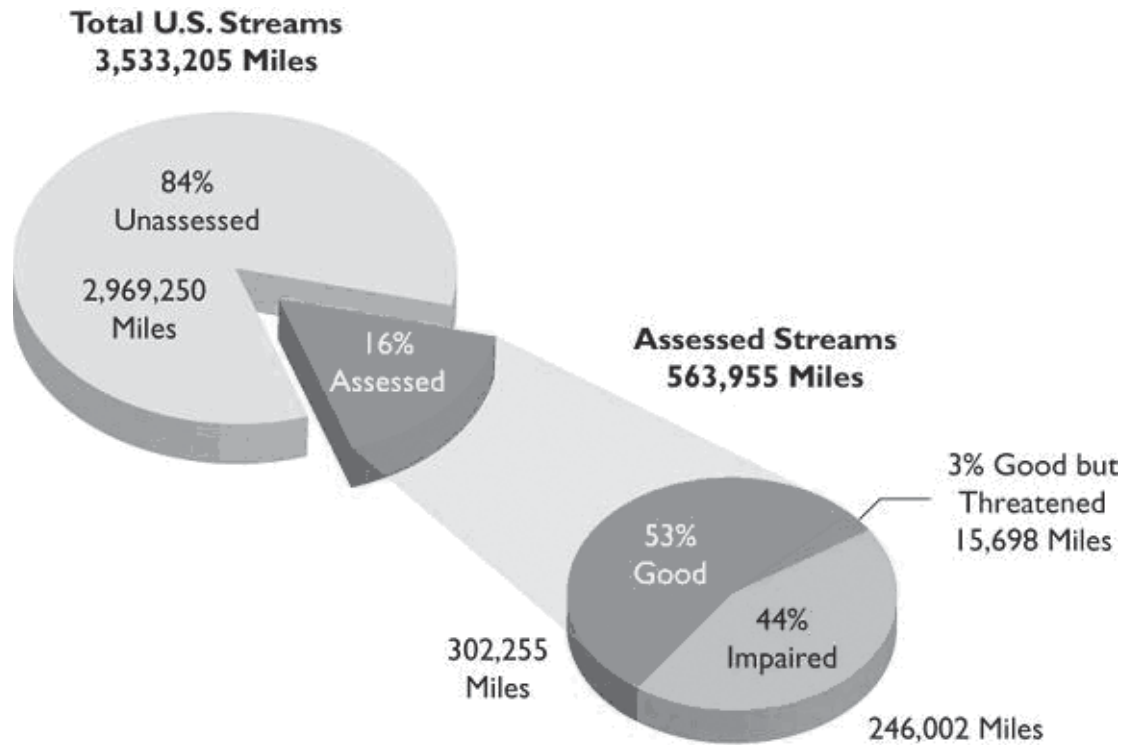
Source: Energy Information Administration, available at http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/info_glance/natural_gas.html.

In February 2010, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners released a report showing that the United States had more oil and natural gas reserves on federal land than previously thought: It found that federal acreage onshore and offshore holds more than 2,000 trillion cubic feet of natural gas (about 75 years worth of current domestic consumption) and 229 billion barrels of oil (about 50 years worth). [22] As oil prices rose to record levels in 2008, and now again as of this writing in 2011 with instability in the Middle East the main cause, questions again rise why the United States is not utilizing its

wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, and all impoundments of the foregoing, to the fullest extent that these waters, or activities affecting these waters.” [29]

Despite growing support for their cause, and the ability of having majorities in both houses of Congress and the White House in Democrat hands, the bill failed to get out of committee in either house and eventually died.

Figure 14: The Clean Water Act: Water Quality in Assessed U.S. Rivers and Streams



Source: “EPA — Water Quality in Assessed U.S. Rivers and Streams,” courtesy of Environmental Protection Agency, online at <http://www.intellectualtakeout.org/library/water/clean-water-act/chart-graph/epa-water-quality-assessed-us-rivers-and-streams>.

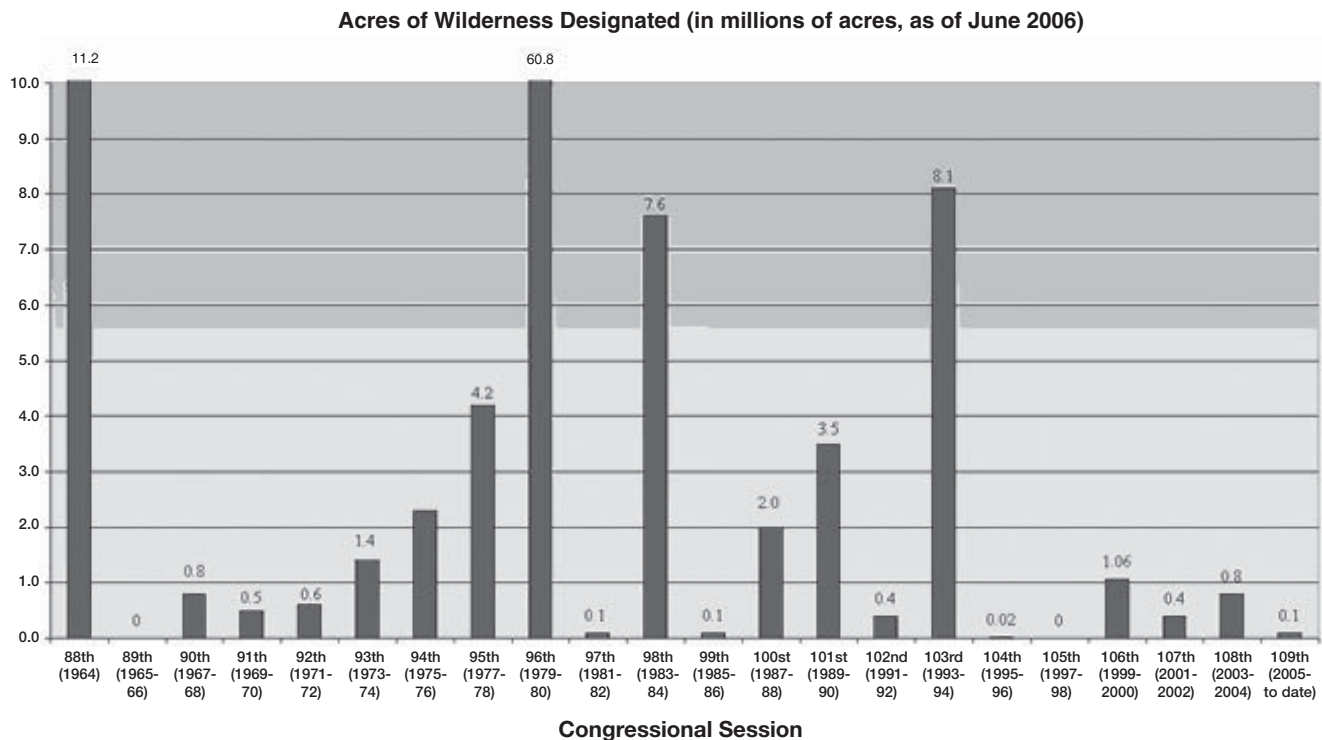
THE POLICY DEBATE

Consistent threats of drought or the ruination of water tables have caused unending worry about the future of safe and easy-to-find water supplies in the United States and around the world. Currently, usage in the United States are rapidly stripping all available supplies of fresh drinking water in the country. According to the U.S. Geological Survey from 2005 (the last year that complete figures could be found as of this writing):

Estimates of water use in the United States indicate that about 410 billion gallons per day (Bgal/d) were withdrawn in 2005...[t]his total is slightly less than the estimate for 2000, and about 5 percent less than total withdrawals in the peak year of 1980. Freshwater withdrawals in 2005 were 349 Bgal/d, or 85 percent of the total freshwater and saline-water withdrawals. Fresh groundwater withdrawals of 79.6 Bgal/day in 2005 were about 5 percent less than in 2000, and fresh surface-water withdrawals of 270 Bgal/day were about the same

This opposition, especially in western states, came to a head in 1980 when Congress considered setting aside record amounts of land in Alaska for preservation and protection. Usually, when such designations are made, they are with unanimous or near unanimous support from the national legislators from that specific state; however, in this case, Alaska, represented in the House by a single member of Congress, Rep. Don Young, Republican, and in the Senate by Senators Ted Stevens (Republican) and Mike Gravel (Democrat), saw unanimity in *opposition* to the passage of what would become the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Signed into law by Jimmy Carter in 1980, this act established 13 new national parks, 16 new national wildlife refuges, and two new national forests, setting aside an additional 56.7 million acres of land in Alaska with a wilderness designation, tripling the size of the National Wilderness System in the United States. The largest wilderness area in the entire system, the Wrangell-St. Elias Wilderness Area in Alaska, was established by ANILCA. And although Congress had been pushed to try to open some of the land covered by ANILCA, most notably in the 1.5 million acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) to limited oil and gas exploration, Democrats and some Republicans in Congress stymied all attempts to do this.

Figure 21: Wilderness Legislation in Congress since the Passage of the Wilderness Act, 1964, by Congress



Source: Courtesy of Wilderness.org, online at <http://wilderness.org/content/timeline-wilderness-history-and-conservation>.

The Debate about Public Lands and Natural Resources

The debate over public lands, how they should be protected (or not protected), and natural resource policy, is infused with any unknown number of paradoxes. Perhaps the most important is that mainstream media, politicians, and environmental groups all argue that in the last 40+ years, environmental legislation has made the air cleaner, the water cleaner, the environment as a whole far better than it was just a few decades ago. On the other hand, these same groups and politicians and media outlets claim that additional legislation is needed because the air is not clean, the water is not clean, and the environment will become spoiled if this legislation is not enacted sooner rather than later. Scare tactics of “children will drink dirty water” or “people will breathe dirty air” are used time and time again, even as these same groups congratulate themselves and their movement for pushing for clean water and air for nearly half a century. It is impossible to argue that there has not been major progress towards undoing damage to the environment, while claiming that additional progress would mean that things would return to how they once were. Criticisms of these tactics and the groups and politicians who make them are becoming louder and louder, especially as the alleged threat of “global warming” and “climate change” has proven to be little more than wishful thinking at best. Science and predictions

U. S. Land and Natural Resources Policy

Primary Documents

The following documents are arranged by chapter they are most relevant to.

Chapter 1: Natural Resources and Public Lands Policies

- “Yellowstone National Park,” *The Kansas City Star*, 1890 211
- Hetch-Hetchy Valley excerpt from *The Yosemite*, 1912 214
- “Public Gets Say on Drilling,” *Western Citizen*, 2010 219
- “Washington Land Grab Unwelcome in West,” Senator John Barrasso, 2010 220

Chapter 2: The Evolution of Public Lands Policy

- “Repeal Timber Land Law,” *Morning Oregonian*, 1908 223
- “Present Land Laws are not Adapted to Present Needs,” *Morning Oregonian*, 1910 224
- “Groups Sue to Prevent Roadless Areas in National Forests,”
San Francisco Chronicle, 2005 228

Chapter 3: Overview of Land Set Asides, Withdrawals and Policies

- US Fish & Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System, *The Encyclopedia of Earth, The Early Years, 1864-1920* 231
- BLM’s Management of Livestock Grazing, *U.S. Department of the Interior*, 2010 237

Chapter 4: Biodiversity and the Preservation of Endangered Species

- The Lacey Act by John F. Lacey, *The Congressional Record*, 1900 241
- “Roosevelt’s Land Policy,” *The Kansas City Star*, 1907 244
- Tennessee Valley Authority v. Hiram G. Hill, Jr.*, 1978 247
- Lacey Act/Gibson Guitar Controversy, 2011 264

Chapter 5: National Forests and Timber Policy

- Address delivered before Agricultural Society of Rutland County, 1847 267
- “Reshaping National Forest Policy,” *Issues in Science and Technology*, 1999 269
- “Court Strikes Down 2005 Change to Forest Roadless Rule,” 2009 278
- “The Forest Service,” *The Cato Institute*, 2009 280

Chapter 6: Grazing and Public Lands

- “Bush Supporters Unhappy with Environmental Policy,”
Environment News Service, 2003 285
- United Nations Report on Efforts to Mitigate Desertification in the
Western United States, 2006. 288
- “Obama Administration Denies Petition to Raise Grazing Fees on Public Lands,”
The New York Times, 2011 292

Chapter 7: Mining and Energy

- “Study: Fed Lands Hold Oil and Gas Bonanza,” *Forbes Magazine Blogs*, 2010 295
- “US Support for Nuclear Power Climbs to New High of 62%,” *Gallup poll*, 2010 297
- “Americans Support Offshore Drilling, but Washington Wavers,”
The New York Times, 2011 298

State Data and Maps

Each state profile in this section begins with a chart of information that is significant to the state's land and natural resources. It provides 31 pieces of data, including the total acres of land and water, and how much of that is federal land, either owned, leased, national forest or wilderness. This chart also gives the state's number of national landmarks and parks, acres in conservation programs, plus quantities of energy resources—oil, gas and coal. The Glossary on page 883 gives helpful definitions for many terms used throughout this book. Additional definitions, specifically relevant to the state profiles, include:

- National Forest – land managed by the National Forest Service.
- National Wilderness – area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation.
- National Natural Landmark – area that offers a best known example of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features, including land or water communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.
- Archeological Sites in National Parks – a site that contains objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrant special protection.
- Conservation Reserve Program – a cost-share and rental payment program that encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland to vegetative cover.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants – provides funds for the acquisition of land and water for recreation and the protection of national natural treasures in the form of parks and protected forest and wildlife areas.

Following the chart are three 4-color maps for each state that provide a visual understanding of the state's populated areas, federal and Indian lands, and the natural landscape as viewed from a satellite's camera.

National Data, Maps and Rankings

This section begins with a chart of information that is significant to the nation's land and natural resources. Like the state charts in the previous section, it provides 31 pieces of data, including the total acres of land and water, and how much of that is federal land, either owned, leased, national forest or wilderness. This chart also gives the nation's total number of national landmarks and parks, acres in conservation programs, plus quantities of energy resources—oil, gas and coal. The Glossary on page 883 gives helpful definitions for many terms used throughout this book. Additional definitions, specifically relevant to this section, include:

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- Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants – provides funds for the acquisition of land and water for recreation and the protection of national natural treasures in the form of parks and protected forest and wildlife areas.

Following the chart, are ten full-color maps that provide a visual understanding of the nation's federal land, under the management of various federal agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and Indian lands and reservations.

The Ranking Tables that follow the maps rank all 31 data points, by state, from top to bottom. You will see, for example, that while Texas has the most land of all the states, it falls 17th in federal land. New York has the most National Historic Landmarks and the most places on the National Register of Historic Places, and Pennsylvania has the most Historic Places Documented by the National Park Service, while South Dakota has the least. Further, Montana has the most coal reserves, with Texas at the top and Wisconsin at the bottom of the list for petroleum, crude oil and gas reserves.

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Secretary of the Interior: Ken Salazar

Deputy Secretary: David J. Hayes

The U.S. Department of the Interior protects America’s natural resources and heritage, and honors its cultures and tribal communities. The DOI is managed by Ken Salazar, the Deputy Secretary, five Assistant Secretaries, and eight Bureau Directors. All of its Presidential appointees are confirmed by the Senate and have experience managing federal and state agencies, and/or non-profit associations; several appointees also have significant private sector experience.

In order to forge solutions to the nation’s natural resource challenges, the DOI works closely with state, local, tribal and insular governments.

Promoting coordinated, mutual efforts among many levels help the government pool resources, share expertise, and eliminate duplication.

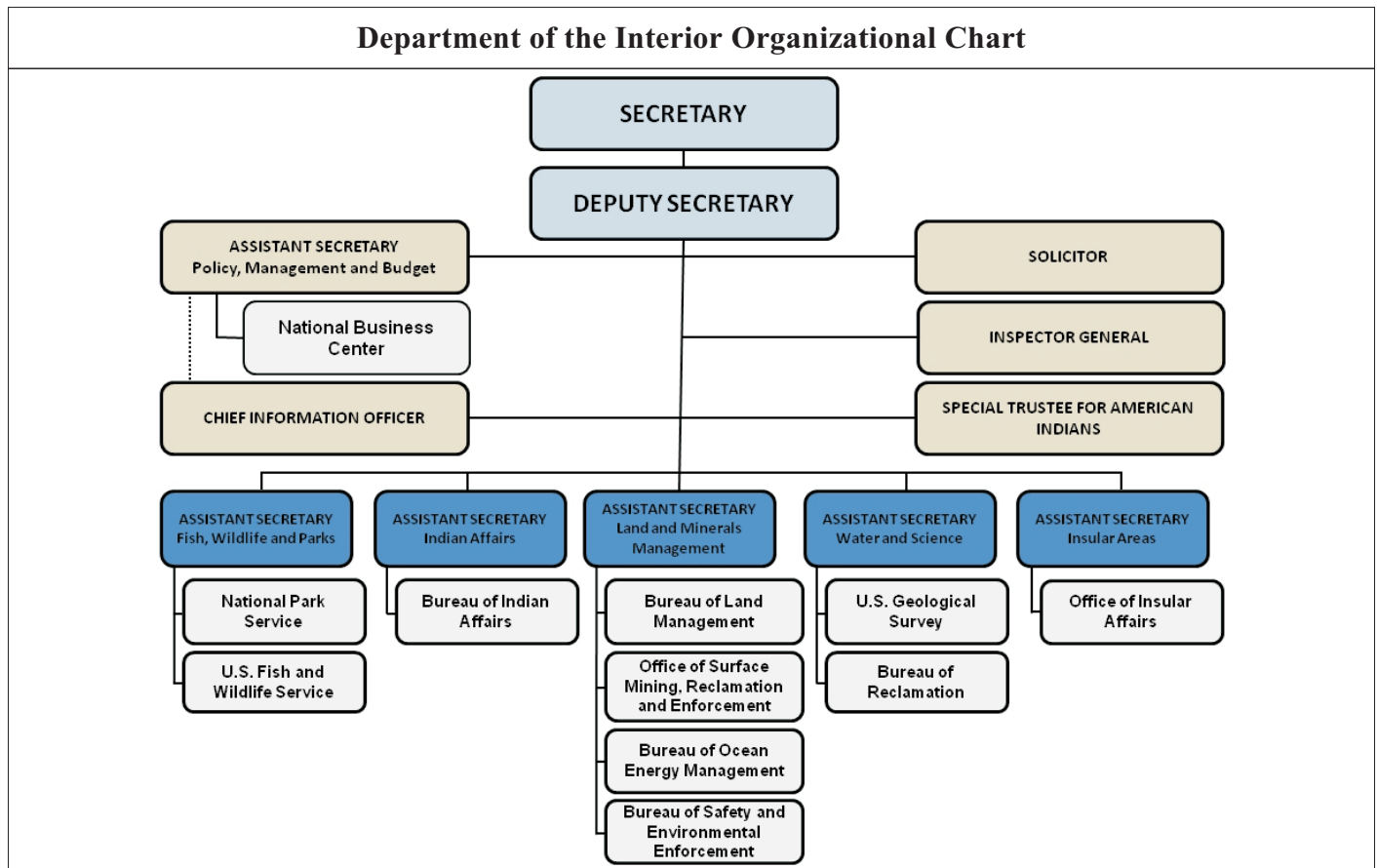
The Department of the Interior manages the following agencies, which are fully described below: National Park Service; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Geological Survey; and the Office of Insular Affairs.

National Park Service

1849 C Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20240
 202-208-3818
 www.nps.gov
 Director: Jon Jarvis

Since 1916, the National Park Service (NPS), through its seven regional offices listed below, has been entrusted with the care of the nation’s national parks. With the help of volunteers, archeologists, architects, curators, historians, and

Department of the Interior Organizational Chart



Agriculture

Associations

Agribusiness Council

PO Box 5565
 Washington, DC 20016
 202-296-4563
 FAX 202-887-9178
 E-Mail: info@agribusinesscouncil.org
 Home Page: www.agribusinesscouncil.org
 Nicholas E Hollis, President
 Private, nonprofit/tax-exempt, membership organization dedicated to strengthening U.S. agro-industrial competitiveness through programs which highlight international trade and development potentials.
Founded in 1967

Agricultural Communicators of Tomorrow

1008 McCarty Hall
 P.O. Box 110180
 Gainesville, FL 32611-0180
 352-392-1971
 FAX 352-392-9589
 Home Page: www.ifas.ufl.edu
 Dr Jimmy G Cheek, VP
 A national organization of college students professionally interested in communications related to agriculture, food, natural resources and allied fields.
Founded in 1970

Agricultural Education National

6060 FFA Drive
 PO Box 68960
 Indianapolis, IN 46268
 317-802-6060
 E-Mail: membership@ffa.org
 Home Page: www.ffa.org
 Dr Larry Case, CEO
 Dr Steve Brown, Executive Secretary
 The organization's mission is to prepare students for successful careers and a lifetime of informed choices in the global agriculture, food, fiber and natural resources systems.
507M Members
Founded in 1928

Agricultural Research Institute

40 W Gude Drive
 Suite 101
 Rockville, MD 20814-3998
 301-294-5303
 FAX 301-294-9006
 Home Page: www.amwa.org
 Michelle Hogan, Executive Director
 Laurie Glimcher, President
 Susan Swian, VP
 One hundred and twenty-five member institutions concerned with environmental issues, pest control, agricultural meteorology, biotechnology, food irradiation, agricultural policy, research and development, food safety, technology transfer and remote sensing.

Agriculture Council of America

11020 King St
 Suite 205
 Overland Park, KS 66210-1201
 913-491-1895
 FAX 913-491-6502
 E-Mail: info@agday.org
 Home Page: www.agday.org
 Social Media: *Facebook*
 Jennifer Pickett, President
 Dr John Bonner, Secretary/Treasurer
 The ACA is an organization uniquely composed of leaders in the agriculture, food and fiber communities dedicated to increasing the public awareness of agriculture's vital role in our society.
75 Members
Founded in 1973

American Agricultural Economics Association

555 E Wells Street
 Suite 1100
 Milwaukee, WI 53202-6600
 414-918-3190
 FAX 414-276-3349
 E-Mail: info@aaea.org
 Home Page: www.aaea.org
 Social Media: *Facebook*
 Otto C Doering III, President
 Yvonne C Bennett, Executive Director
 The professional association for agricultural economists and related fields.
3000 Members
Founded in 1910
Mailing list available for rent

American Agricultural Law Association

127 Young Rd
 Kelso, WA 98626
 360-200-5699
 FAX 360-423-2287
 E-Mail: roberta@aglaw-assn.org
 Home Page: www.aglaw-assn.org
 Robert Achenbach, Executive Director
 Roger A McEowen, President
 Association devoted to education about agricultural law.
600 Members
Founded in 1980

American Agriculture Movement

AAM National Secretary
 Rural Route 1
 Box 135J
 Memphis, MO 63555-9766
 660-465-2200
 E-Mail: lynnkirk@nemr.net
 Home Page: www.aaminc.org
 Larry Matlack, President
 Arthur Chaney, Executive Vice President
 John Willis, Vice President
 Anna Kirkpatrick, Secretary
 Wayne Allen, Vice President of Political Action
 This farmer-created organization has farmers themselves as leaders, speakers and organizers, empowering farmers to be self advocate for themselves and and agriculture industry.
Founded in 1977

American Angus Association

3201 Frederick Ave
 St Joseph, MO 64506-2997
 816-383-5100
 FAX 816-233-9703
 E-Mail: angus@angus.org
 Home Page: www.angus.org
 Bryce Schumann, CEO
 Bill Davis, VP
 Dedicated to serve the beef industry and provide the best beef quality.
36000 Members
Founded in 1873

American Beekeeping Federation

3525 Piedmont Rd NE
 Bldg 5 Suite 300
 Atlanta, GA 30305-1509
 404-760-2875
 FAX 404-240-0998

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Appendix 1

Chronology of U.S. Land and National Resource Policy

1787 – Congress enacts the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, authorizing the US government to sell up to 640 acres of land to the highest bidder, at a minimum price of \$1 dollar per acre.

1799 – Congress enacts the Federal Timber Purchases Act, under which the U.S. government appropriates \$200,000 to purchase timber reserves for the use of the navy.

1827 – Congress enacts the Timber Reservation Act, which authorizes the President to conserve live oaks on federal lands and restrict such lands from sale.

1834 – Congress appropriates \$5,000 “to be applied to geological and mineralogical survey and researches,” creating the first geological survey.

1849 – Congress creates the Department of the Interior as a Cabinet agency with responsibility over federal and public lands.

1862 – Congress enacts the Homestead Act, which allows pioneers to settle on 160 acres of land, and ultimately own it after working it for five years.

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U.S. Land Acts and Laws

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Appendix 3

Glossary

ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern): Areas where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas, or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Acquired lands: Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See Public lands.)

Administrative site: A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative State: Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. See inside back cover for a complete list of State Offices and the respective areas of responsibility for each office.

Allocation of receipts: Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

ANCSA: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

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