

The economic impact of Federal occupation of Nevada lands.

The Federal government continues to occupy 90+% of Nevada. They claim to hold the land for "all Americans." No similar land holdings exist in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania or other states east of Colorado. Does this occupation of 90% of Nevada's territory have an economic impact on Nevada? Does it mean that Nevada taxpayers have to pay additional taxes so that the Federal government can continue to claim it holds Nevada land "for all Americans?"

U.T.A.A.
The ~~Nevada~~ Legislature has studied this issue and answered the above question. The answer is yes, it costs Nevada taxpayers \$355 million a year for the "privilege" of having the Federal government occupy 90% of Nevada "for all Americans." Please refer to the attachment "Summary of Estimated Impacts." This is the loss of tax revenue and mineral royalties, it does not include, because there is no way of estimating it, the loss from the denial of the private sector to create wealth. In addition to raising livestock, much of Nevada could be put to use as tourist destinations beyond the plain vanilla gambling destinations. There are ranges of mountains where lodges could be built and hiking and hunting could be developed. No, the BLM and the USFS won't permit that. Not only that, but the Feds are now thinking of charging for the "privilege" of setting foot on "their" public lands.

In addition to income foregone, we must consider the income destroyed by the Feds. In May of 2001 the Nevada Department of Agriculture released a study which detailed the losses to Nevada agriculture due to reductions in livestock ordered by the Federal agencies. The total hit from all of the Federal agencies is \$24.8 million lost to Nevada farmers and ranchers by Federal fiat. I spoke to Don Henderson about this and he was not clear why this was a one time hit. He claims some economist at UNR told him not to make the number cumulative. I don't know who the economist is, but the logic is screwy. If a ranch is raising a hundred head of cattle and the Feds order a cutback to 90, that loss of 10 should be considered cumulative. Ten the first year and every year thereafter until the land becomes a desert or a housing tract.

Again, the Federal government is NOT messing with economies of Eastern states this way. If they tried, they would be thrown out forthwith. Nevada's economy is suffering because the Federal agencies are totally in thrall to the various eco-freak outfits like *SHEPRA CCUBS* Nature Conservancy, Friends of the Earth and the ~~Nature Conservancy~~. I have attached a few news items showing similar behavior in other states and how lack of states' assertion of their own rights throws the burden on individual taxpayers to take on the Federal Frankenstein's monster.

In California, the federal government agreed to pay the Wetsel-Oviatt lumber mill \$9.5 million dollars after Federal Claims Court Judge Lawrence Margolis ruled that the USFS action in stopping lumber sales to the mill was "arbitrary, capricious and without a rational basis." In laymen's terms, that means the policy was insane. The USFS had halted sales to protect the spotted owl. The fact that they used data they knew was faulty was par for the course for the feds. They did the same thing when they planted rare lynx hairs in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and the Wenatchee National Forest both in Washington state. They were simply trying to expand the protected habitat of the Canadian lynx. This again is land that the agencies are occupying "for all Americans." Except the original reason for setting up National Forests was to make them multiuse areas including lumbering. In Idaho, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

EXHIBIT Q	Lands	Document consists of <u>14</u> pages
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Entire document provided.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to size limitations, pages _____ through _____ provided.	
A copy of the complete document is available through the Research Library (775-684-6827 or e-mail library@icb.state.nv.us).		
Meeting Date		<u>12/17/03</u>

service, in an attempt to persuade Grizzly bears to walk from Alaska to Mexico, baited the bears by planting dead horse carcasses. They promised not to do it again when a man produced photos. This stuff is insane grizzly bears can kill adult males in the prime of life, let alone women and children, yet these federal employees were encouraging them to go where humans already were present. The feds were so adamant about this that the county of Custer, Idaho passed an "Unacceptable species ordinance." A copy is attached to this testimony. Simply put, they authorized the citizens of their county to undertake "Grizzly bear eradication or removal by any means possible."

Ladies and gentlemen, this same sort of arbitrary, capricious and irrational action is being taken by federal agencies against the citizens of Nevada. It is time for the Legislature of Nevada to assert itself. If the Board of County Commissioners of Custer County, Oregon can order a "Grizzly bear eradication" program in the face of Federal efforts to endanger their citizens, the Legislature of Nevada certainly can order the state brand inspector and other state employees to stop collaborating with federal agencies which are endangering the welfare of Nevadans.

The Legislature can begin reasserting itself by again requiring the Federal Government to follow the law as written in Art. 1 Sect. 8 Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution. The sophistry of the Attorney General Bob List's "decision" in 1975 that the U.S. no longer had to seek the Legislature's approval is only exceeded by the laziness of the Legislature in those days which turned over the task of giving such approval to the Tax

Commission. Bob List violated the separation of powers doctrine and the nonsense about requiring permission if the feds wish "exclusive jurisdiction" is simply that, nonsense.

The Legislature can assert itself by raising the cost of the Federal occupation to unacceptable levels. Currently the State of Nevada receives \$13.1 million in PILT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, that is less than 10 cents on the dollar of what it costs Nevada to bear Federal occupation. Next session the Legislature should ask for \$355 million in PILT and increase it by the rate of inflation each session asking for the rate of inflation since 2003 times \$355 million the next session and each session thereafter.

ESMERALDA COUNTY
The Legislature must assert itself by ordering state employees to cease collaborating with Federal agencies when they seek to injure Nevada citizens. ~~Nevada County~~ will shortly impanel a Grand Jury to investigate whether or not Jim Connelly, the State Brand Inspector violated the law when he assisted the feds in their theft of Ben Colvin's cattle. The Nevada Legislature can simply stop funding such crimes. All money appropriated to the agencies should bear the limitation "no funds appropriated hereby shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of anyone collaborating with Federal agencies in seizing the property of Nevada citizens, unless there has first been a court order approving such seizure."

Finally, please review the attached map of Federal occupation and ask yourselves if you really want to be second class legislators in a second class state.

DAVID SCHUMANN

Subject: The APPLE Initiative -slide 56

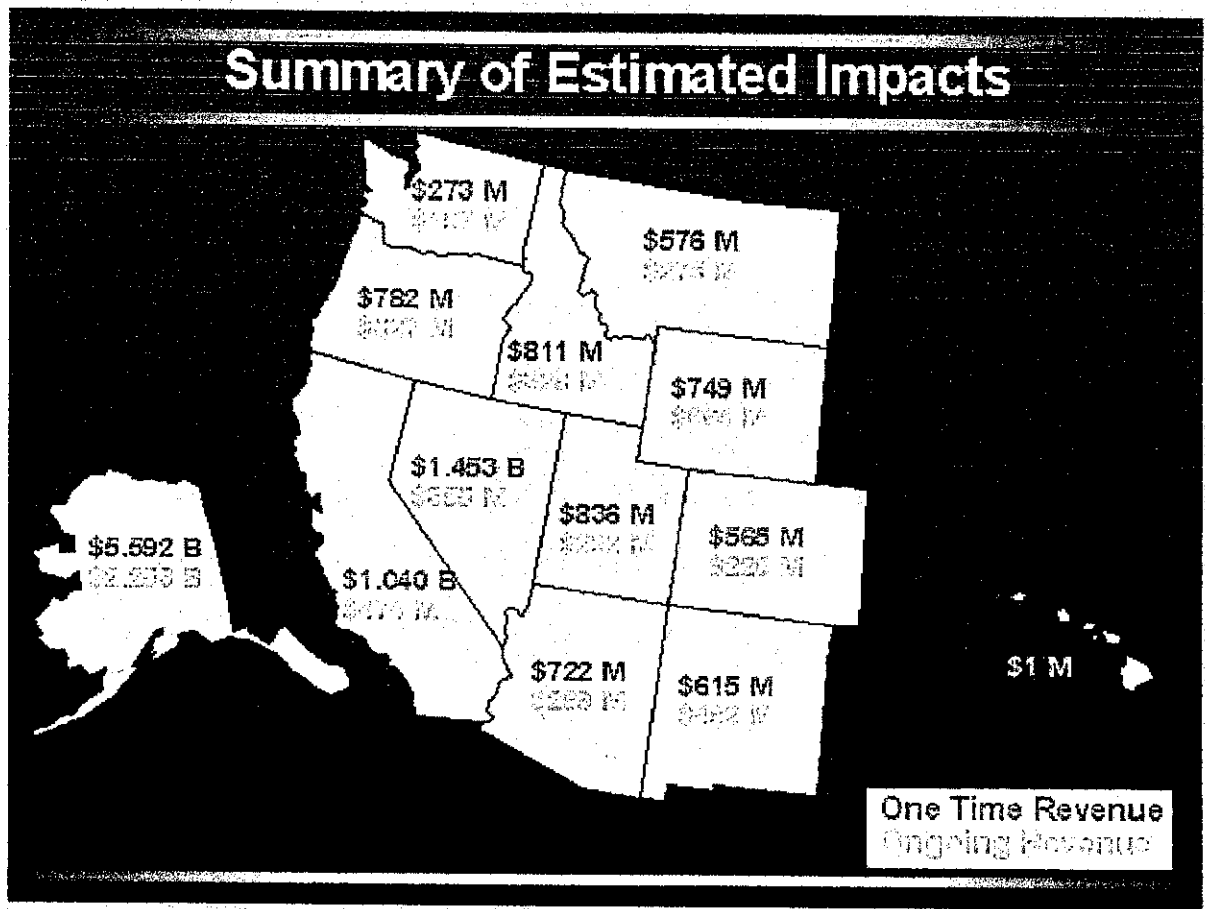
Date: Sat, 13 Dec 2003 10:57:18 -0800

From: David Schumann <David.Schuman@verizon.net>

To: David.Schuman@verizon.net

http://www.le.state.ut.us/interim/2002/committeelinks/federal_lands/sld056.html

Summary of Estimated Impacts



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1: The APPLE Initiative



Notes:

How much is each state impacted overall ? (exclusive of the school trust lands consolidation problem)

Contact Information

Contact Information

■ APPLE Steering Committee

- ▶ Chair - Speaker Marty Stephens, Utah House of Representatives
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61: Contact Information



Notes:

To obtain more information or to join the effort to move APPLE forward, please contact the APPLE Initiative Steering Committee or other contacts listed on this page:

This presentation may be viewed and downloaded at www.le.state.ut.us Select The APPLE Initiative

NEVADA PUBLIC LAND GRAZING TREND REPORT & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Don Henderson
Rangeland Resource Specialist
Deputy Director
Nevada Dept. of Agriculture

1

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC LAND GRAZING IN NEVADA

- > In 2000, cattle & sheep production in Nevada approached \$172 million, or 44% of total cash receipts for ag.commodities (\$387 million)
- > 88% of total ag. receipts are generated in 14^s rural counties (excluding Carson, Clark & Washoe)
- > Since most ag. products from Nevada are sold for export, these sales represent a critical source of external \$ to rural communities

2

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC LAND GRAZING IN NEVADA

- > With 87% of NV federally managed, most ranches are highly dependent on public lands (i.e., lack of private land)
- > Torell estimated that nearly 100% of beef cattle & sheep raised in NV came from ranches w/ some dependency on public lands

3

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC LAND GRAZING IN NEVADA

Conclusions:

- > NV livestock industry is highly dependent on public land forages
- > There is little opportunity to switch from a public land operation to a private
- > Export revenues generated by livestock sales represent an important contribution of outside monies to rural economies in Nevada

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PROJECT INTRODUCTION

\$80,000 funded by the 1999 Legislature to complete a statewide analysis of public land grazing trends & their economic effect

- > All federal agencies (BLM, USFS, BOR, FWS, NPS)
- > Grazing records from adjudication to 1999
- > All compiled records verified by agency
- > Grazing records compiled by allotment & linked to a GIS database
- > NACO Contractor for State

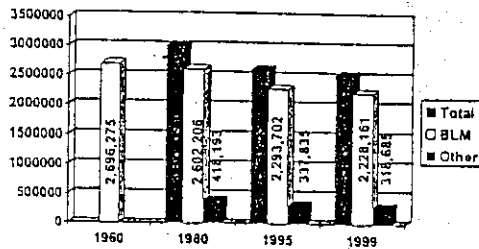
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PROJECT BACKGROUND

- > Project completed May, 2001
- > 200 reports distributed to: Governor, Legislature, state/federal agencies, industry, state grazing boards, etc.
- > On-line at <http://agri.state.nv.us>
- > Federal agencies very cooperative in compilation & verification of grazing records

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PROJECT RESULTS



7

PROJECT RESULTS: 1980-99

Agency	Change in Permitted Use (AUMs)	Change (%)
BLM	-374,045	-14
USFS	-86,289	-23
USFWS	-25,176	-79
BOR	10,218	162
NPS	-313	-15
TOTALS	-473,533	-16

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PROJECT RESULTS: 1980-99 AUM Increases or Least Decline

Agency	District	Change (%)
USFS	Bridgeport RD	113
BOR	Pershing County	33
USFS	White Mountain RD	0
BLM	Eagle Lake Res. Area	0
BLM	Eiko Resource Area	-3

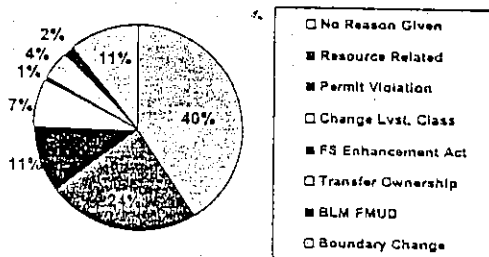
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PROJECT RESULTS: 1980-99 Largest AUM Declines

Agency	District	Change (%)
USFS	Carson Ranger District	-73
BLM	Stateline Res. Area	-76
USFWS	Ruby Lake Refuge	-86
USFWS	Sheldon Refuge	-100
USFWS	Pahranagat Refuge	-100

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REASONS FOR BLM & USFS REDUCTIONS



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PROJECT RESULTS: 1980-99

Agency	Change in Permitted Use (AUMs)	Millions \$'s	
		Livestock Sector	All Sectors
BLM	-374,045	-9.1	-19.6
USFS	-86,289	-2.1	-4.5
USFWS	-25,176	-0.6	-1.3
BOR	10,218	0.25	0.5
NPS	-313	-0.008	-0.016
TOTALS	-473,533	-11.6	-24.8

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The Washington Times

March 18-24, 2002

NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION

\$2.50 (U.S.)

Forest Service knew owl data was faulty, halted logging anyway

By Audrey Hudson
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Forest Service officials knowingly used faulty data of spotted owl habitat to block logging in a California forest, according to

court documents obtained by The Washington Times.

The Forest Service did not have a "rational basis" for halting the timber sale to Wetsel-Oviatt Lumber Company, said the previously undisclosed ruling by Federal

Claims Court Judge Lawrence S. Margolis.

The timber company's lawyer, Gary Stevens, called the Forest Service data "junk science."

The revelation of bad science comes on the heels of other ques-

tionable actions taken by federal officials in the name of protecting endangered species.

False samples were submitted into a national lynx survey, and in other cases faulty information was used to cut off water to farmers

and to establish habitat in several states for endangered fish species.

Compensating lumber companies for this and 30 other California timber sales canceled in the

see OWLS, page 23

Owls

From page 1

1990s because of the spotted owl already has cost the government \$15 million, according to a Forest Service document.

In addition, the federal government agreed two weeks ago to pay Wetsel-Oviatt \$9.5 million for four canceled timber sales. So far the Bald Mountain timber bid is the only case taken to trial.

Judge Margolis ruled the Forest Service action was "arbitrary, capricious and without rational basis." He also found that the officials knew their findings were faulty when they ordered the sale canceled.

"The Forest Service therefore breached its contractual obligation to fairly and honestly consider Wetsel-

sel's bid on the sale," he said after the four-day trial in 1998.

Two Forest Service scientists used aerial and satellite photographs to identify old-growth trees. That indicated a "disturbance index" for spotted owl habitat — meaning logging in 5 percent of the proposed sale area would affect the owl's habitat. But the scientists did not verify their findings with a ground inspection.

Two reviews of the findings — one by a private contractor and another by the government — said the analysis was unreliable, but the timber sales were canceled nonetheless.

Ecologist Jo Ann Fies-Kaufman was asked during the trial if she believed her assessment was valid. "I believe that I attempted to conduct a valid accuracy assessment, but my understanding since the time that I did that is it probably wasn't an

appropriate method to use," Mrs. Fies-Kaufman responded.

Previously, a government witness and leading expert on the California spotted owl, Gerry Verner, testified the study was sound. "I came away with the strong impression that it was, in fact, within my gestalt notion of what suitable nesting habitat is after having walked through dozens of places like this throughout the Sierra Nevada and in other parts of the owl's distribution throughout the West," Mr. Verner said.

As he drove through the forest, Mr. Verner said, "I had the feeling I was never outside a stone's throw of suitable foraging habitat at least."

"I said to a couple of fellows there, 'If there's not a pair of spotted owls occupying this site, I'll spring for a Chateaubriand for two.' I was that convinced that there's a pair of owls in there that has not, at this point, been detected yet," Mr. Verner said.

Mr. Stevens, who represented Wetsel-Oviatt in the case, said the Forest Service bowed to pressure from environmental groups and used the same erroneous data to cancel the company's other four timber sales.

Other questionable actions have been taken by federal officials in the name of protecting endangered species.

Two federal investigations harshly criticized scientists for submitting false samples into a national lynx survey, although the federal government has declined to prosecute or fire the biologists.

Last week, the National Marine Fisheries Service agreed to rescind critical-habitat designations for 19 West Coast salmon and steelhead populations in a court case brought by home builders who said the decision was based on bad science.

The National Association of Home

Builders (NAHB) brought the suit in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and produced a "smoking gun" memo that said no analysis of habitat was ever performed "because we lack information."

"When we make critical habitat designations, we just designate everything as critical, without an analysis of how much habitat" is needed for salmon population, said the 1998 memo written by a high-level government official.

The designation challenged by NAHB was for a geographic region encompassing 150 watersheds, river segments, bays and estuaries throughout Washington state, Oregon, California and Idaho.

The House Resources Committee is holding a series of hearings on the misuse of science in enforcing the Endangered Species Act (ESA). On March 20, the committee will review legislation to amend the act.

NATIONAL

Rare lynx hairs found in forests are exposed as a hoax

By Audrey Hudson
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Federal and state wildlife biologists planted false evidence of a rare cat species in two national forests, officials told The Washington Times.

Had the deception not been discovered, the government likely would have banned many forms of recreation and use of natural resources in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and Wenatchee National Forest in Washington state.

The previously unreported Forest Service investigation found that the science of the habitat study had been skewed by seven government officials: three Forest Service employees, two U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials and two employees of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The officials planted three separate samples of Canadian lynx hair on rubbing posts used to identify existence of the creatures in the two national forests.

DNA testing of two of the samples matched that of a lynx living inside an animal preserve. The third DNA sample matched that of an escaped pet lynx being held in a federal office until its owner retrieved it, federal officials said.

After the falsified samples were exposed by a Forest Service colleague, the employees said they were not trying to manipulate or expand the lynx habitat, but instead were testing the lab's ability to identify the cat species through DNA analysis, said Joel Holtrop, a Forest Service official.

"Even if that is the case, it was inappropriate," Mr. Holtrop said. Forest officials, conservationists and retired federal officials said they were outraged that the data were tampered with and said they are skeptical it was an attempt to test the lab.

"I would find the evil-twin argument more plausible," said Rob Gordon, executive director of the National Wilderness Institute.

"That would be like bank robbers

taking money from a bank and saying they were just testing the security of a bank, they weren't really stealing the money. That's beautiful, but I don't think it will fly," Mr. Gordon said.

Retired Fish and Wildlife Service biologist James M. Beers called the false sampling amazing but not surprising.

"I'm convinced that there is a lot of that going on for so-called higher purposes," Mr. Beers said.

The employees have been counseled for their actions and banned from participating in the three-year survey of the lynx, listed as a threatened animal under the Endangered Species Act. Federal officials would not name the offending employees, citing privacy concerns.

The lynx listing and habitat study began in 1999 during the Clinton administration and concludes this year. It was criticized by Westerners as a political move to impose restrictions on public lands.

Radical environmental groups felt the restrictions didn't go far

enough.

To protect the habitat of the felines, roads would have to be closed to vehicles and off-road vehicles, snowmobiles, skis and snowshoes would have been banned. Livestock grazing and tree thinning also would have been banned.

"It was rigged from the word go; it was full of bad biology and bad politics," Mr. Beers said. "It gave them [the federal government] carte blanche to go after ski resorts, stop road building and go after ranchers and tree cutters."

When the Vail Ski Resort announced an expansion of trails into possible lynx habitat, the radical animal-rights group Earth Liberation Front (ELF) torched five buildings and four ski lifts in protest.

The Oct. 18, 1998, fire caused \$12 million in damage and was the largest act of eco-terrorism in the United States. No arrests were made, and the statute of limitations expired in October.

This past summer, ELF planted spikes in hundreds of trees to sabo-

Interior seeks probe of lynx hair hoax

ed on Dec. 17 that government officials planted three separate false hair samples of Canadian lynx, a species protected by the Endangered Species Act, on rubbing posts being used to identify lynx habitats in Washington state.

Left unchecked, the falsified evidence could have forced the closure of roads to vehicle traffic in national

al forests. Also banned in lynx habitat are off-road vehicles, snowmobiles, skis, snowshoes, livestock grazing and tree thinning.

Two of the officials worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Interior Department, three officials worked for the Forest Service and two employees worked for a Washington state agency.

tage a timber sale and protect the lynx and spotted owls in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest — one of the forests where the false samples were planted.

This isn't the first time forestry officials have encountered questionable studies to identify the presence of lynx in the Northwest.

In 1999, a scientist hired by the federal government submitted lynx hair samples supposedly found in the Oregon Cascades, farther south than where the animals were thought to exist, said Chris West, spokesman for the American Forest Resource Council.

Federal officials spent thousands of hours and tens of thousands of dollars trying to duplicate the finding but found no evidence of the creatures.

The hairs were never validated, the samples were thrown out, and the contractor was never paid, Mr. West said.

"These are cases of rogue biologists trying to influence natural-resources policy," Mr. West said.

After a colleague exposed the falsified samples, the employees said they were not trying to manipulate or expand the lynx habitat but were attempting to verify the accuracy of the lab DNA analysis.

DNA testing of two planted samples matched that of a lynx living inside an animal preserve. The third DNA sample matched that of an escaped pet lynx held in a federal office until its owner retrieved it, federal officials said.

By Audrey Hudson
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Interior Secretary Gale A. Norton on Dec. 19 called for an inspector general to investigate why federal biologists planted false evidence of a rare wildcat in two national forests.

"I am deeply troubled by allegations that Fish and Wildlife Service employees, along with employees from other federal and state agencies, deliberately sub-

'Biofraud' angers West, taints federal stewards

By Valerie Richardson
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DENVER — The news that federal and state employees were caught planting Canadian lynx hairs during a three-year study of the wildcat's habitat in Washington state came as no surprise to Donna Thornton.

A third-generation logger who runs a small family timber operation in Kalispell, Mont., Mrs. Thornton said the governments' pro-environmental bias has been obvious for years.

"People here aren't shocked in the least," said Mrs. Thornton. "People in the West have known for a long time that the Forest Service isn't a scientifically ethical organization anymore."

The admission that employees of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service and Washington state falsified data confirmed what many rural Westerners believe: Agencies are doctoring species and habitat studies to stop logging, ranching and mining on the federal government's vast land holdings.

"It's 'suspicions confirmed' that a lot of this data is manhandled and cooked up," said William Perry Pendley, president of the Mountain States Legal Foundation in Denver. "It's also one more arrow in the quiver for people in the West who are against the use of endangered species to shut down economic activity."

The lynx revelations, reported in December in The Washington Times, have also stoked the long-simmering feud between rural Westerners and the Eastern establishment, known as the "War on the West."

"This has spread like wildfire," said Bruce Vincent, president of Communities for a Great Northwest in Libby, Mont. "It inflames an already inflamed issue."

At stake is access to federally managed property, which accounts for more than 85 percent of the land in some Western counties. Rural Westerners say the government, prodded by environmental groups, is strangling their economies by cutting off access to the land.

Environmentalists argue that the restrictions are needed to protect endangered and threatened species such as the lynx.

The lynx survey, which is being investigated by several federal agencies, would have been used to establish land-use rules in 16 states and 57 national forests.

Endangered-species arguments have often resulted in cooperation from rural Westerners, who have been willing in the past to take an economic hit to save an animal on the brink of extinction. But evidence of "biofraud" in the lynx case is likely to end that spirit of good will, Mr. Vincent said.

"We've worked in good faith with the Forest Service, and to find this out puts the entire process in question," Mr. Vincent said. "It's going to do unbelievable damage to processes all over the West, where the local people are told to sit down and participate in the recovery of an endangered species."

Westerners already view the Endangered Species Act as a "bludgeoning device" designed to "move people from the landscape we love," he said.

"We're asked to participate in the process and we have. We're asked to go to meetings and we do," Mr. Vincent said. "And each time, a decision comes down that scuttles our local work. Each time, they couch their actions in terms of, 'We've got to take action because this is what the best available science indicates.'"

"We know our sawmills have closed, our forests have been closed, our mines have been closed. There's rampant unemployment," he said. "And now we hear the science may be in question? If they're misusing the science, if they're falsifying data, then the house of trust we're all living in is burning."

The Forest Service declined to comment on its damaged reputation due to the ongoing Inspector General's investigation, but the agency is taking the matter "very seriously," said spokeswoman Heidi Valetkevitch.

Officials from the Forest Service and Washington Fish and Wildlife Department testified last week before a state legislative committee in Olympia, Wash. The Democratic committee chairman said he was satisfied that the scientists meant no wrong, although two Republican members called for a continuing investigation, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"The perception is that something dishonest was afoot is hard to counter even if that perception is wrong," said the Post-Intelligencer in a Dec. 20 editorial. "[A] full public airing may be the only way to restore confidence in the validity of the agencies' scientific data collection."

The ongoing investigation of the lynx survey has also resurrected long-standing suspicion of data falsification on other species issues. Tammy Jensen, vice president of Rural Voters of America in Whitehall, Mont., said she was reminded of reports of cheating in the spotted-owl studies in Oregon and Washington.

The owl counts, she said, were taken by listening to their calls, not by sight. "There were long-standing rumors that the conflict-industry advocates [environmentalists] had learned to make the calls and positioned themselves in the woods when the counts were being done," Miss Jensen said.

"It's a story that's been told so many times that, well, you wonder, especially when you see more evidence here with the lynx," she said.

Mr. Vincent recalled an incident in which the locals caught the Fish and Wildlife Service in a similar setup. During a grizzly bear count, the locals accused the agency of using horse carcasses to attract bears, which can give bears a taste for horse meat and endanger the ranchers' stables.

At first, the agency denied it. "Then, at the next meeting, a man from Idaho showed them pictures of horses carcasses where they were baiting bears," he said. "So Fish and Wildlife said they wouldn't do it again. But that hurt trust."

January 28-February 3, 2002

NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION

\$2.50 (U.S.)

The Washington Times
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

CUSTER COUNTY
RESOLUTION 98- 1

WHEREAS, it is a well documented and scientific fact that the grizzly is an uncontrollable and deadly threat to man; and

WHEREAS, certain agencies of the Federal Government may attempt to establish a population of Grizzly Bear in Custer County; and

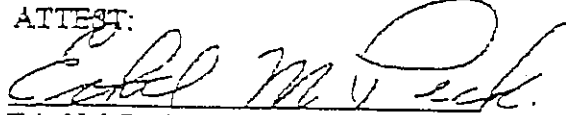
WHEREAS, the citizens of Custer County have petitioned the Commissioners of Custer County, State of Idaho, asking for protection; and

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

That the Fish and Wildlife Service or any other group or entity is in violation of Ordinance No. 29 (The Unacceptable Species Ordinance) in their attempt to introduce or reintroduce the Grizzly Bear into Custer County. Therefore, in order to perform our duty as Commissioners and protect our Citizens we are left with the unenviable and sad task of having to take drastic action, that of Grizzly Bear eradication or removal by any means possible should any Grizzly enter Custer County.


Ted R. Strickler, Chairman

ATTEST:


Ethel M. Peck, Clerk

PILT funding, which is authorized by Congress, recognizes that counties and other local government entities with substantial acreage of federal land cannot collect sufficient taxes to provide needed services. The BLM administers the PILT program because it is the largest single federal land management agency, with responsibility for over 264 million acres of public land, nationwide. Payments are made for BLM administered lands, national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, as well as land used for federal water projects and some military installations.

The total amount of federal dollars disbursed for FY 2001 under the PILT program is approximately \$218 million. The list of counties and the amount of PILT funding they received last year and the amount they will receive this year is provided below:

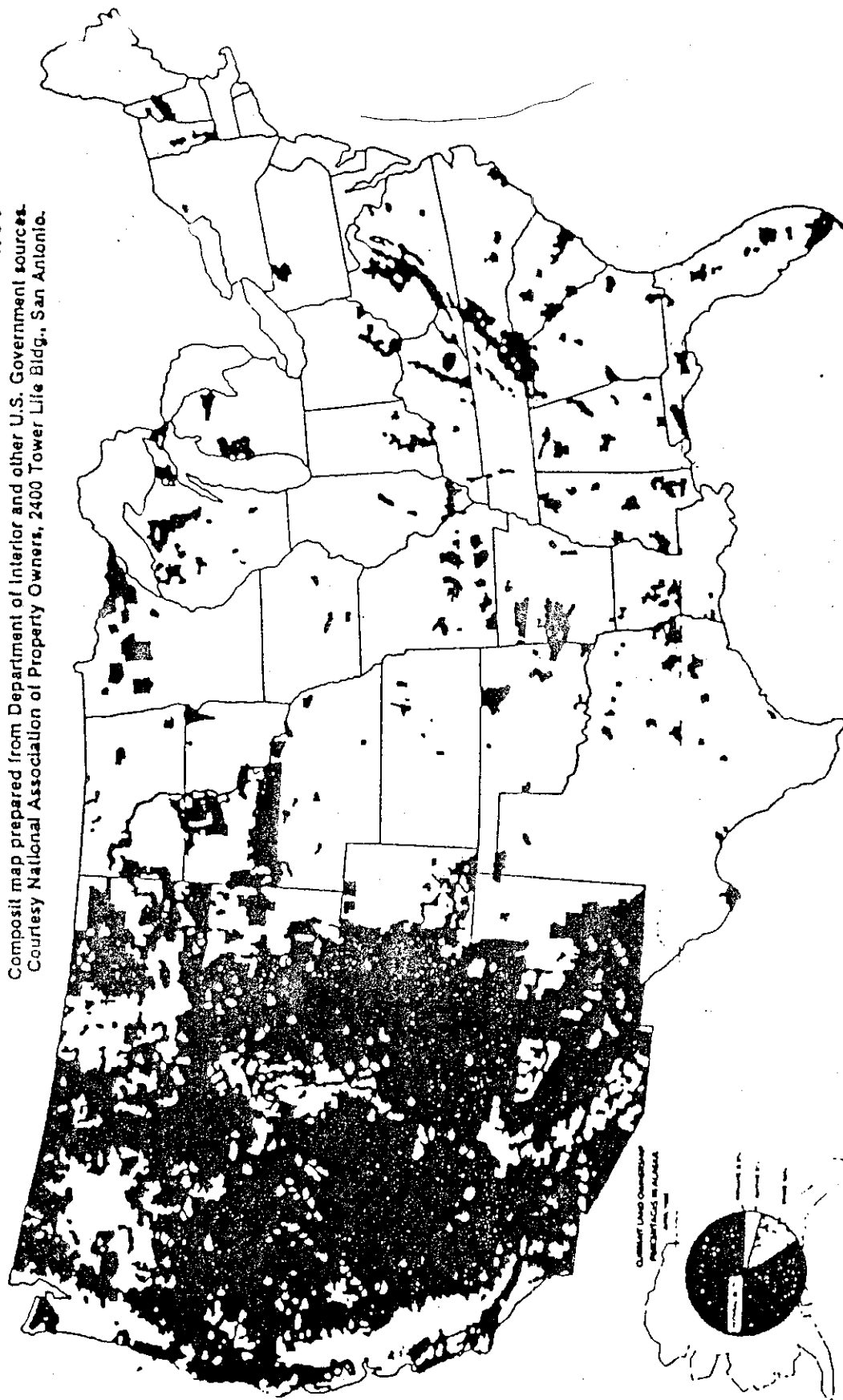
<u>Nevada County</u>	<u>FY 2002 Payment</u>	<u>FY 2003 Payment</u>
Carson City	\$ 55,656	\$ 63,625
Churchill County	1,003,277	1,151,139
Clark County	1,579,548	1,811,804
Douglas County	324,771	371,187
Elko County	1,516,539	1,738,954
Esmeralda County	76,979	80,413
Eureka County	130,888	144,179
Humboldt County	749,568	818,663
Lander County	445,399	454,824
Lincoln County	330,193	385,964
Lyon County	1,026,294	1,173,056
Mineral County	386,895	424,988
Nye County	1,245,237	1,490,188
Pershing County	489,334	561,467
Storey County	16,921	19,375
Washoe County	1,584,062	1,817,966
White Pine County	544,839	625,150
TOTAL	11,506,400	13,132,942

January 1993

NEVADA SENTINEL

STATE LANDS ILLEGALLY CLAIMED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

Composit map prepared from Department of Interior and other U.S. Government sources.
Courtesy National Association of Property Owners, 2400 Tower Life Bldg., San Antonio.



NEVADA LEGISLATURE CONVENES

	search	Title 43	▼	HELP
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• TITLE 43 - PUBLIC LANDS(Notes)

◦ CHAPTER 35 - FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT(Notes)

■ SUBCHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS(Notes)

U.S. Code as
of: 01/05/99

Property
Law Guide

(a) Regulations for implementation of management, use, and protection requirements; violations; criminal penalties

The Secretary shall issue regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this Act with respect to the management, use, and protection of the public lands, including the property located thereon. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any such regulation which is lawfully issued pursuant to this Act shall be fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned no more than twelve months, or both. Any person charged with a violation of such regulation may be tried and sentenced by any United States magistrate judge designated for that purpose by the court by which he was appointed, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as provided for in section 3401 of title 18.

Property
Law
Articles
and
Documents

(b) Civil actions by Attorney General for violations of regulations; nature of relief; jurisdiction

At the request of the Secretary, the Attorney General may institute a civil action in any United States district court for an injunction or other appropriate order to prevent any person from utilizing public lands in violation of regulations issued by the Secretary under this Act.

Property
Law
Discussion

(c) Contracts for enforcement of Federal laws and regulations by local law enforcement officials; procedure applicable; contract requirements and implementation

(1) When the Secretary determines that assistance is necessary in enforcing Federal laws and regulations relating to the public lands or their resources he shall offer a contract to appropriate local officials having law enforcement authority within their respective jurisdictions with the view of achieving maximum feasible reliance upon local law enforcement officials in enforcing such laws and regulations. The Secretary shall negotiate on reasonable terms with such officials who have authority to enter into such contracts to enforce such Federal laws and regulations. In the performance of their duties under such contracts such officials and their agents are authorized to carry firearms; execute and serve any warrant or other process issued by a court or officer of competent jurisdiction; make arrests without warrant or process for a misdemeanor he has reasonable grounds to believe is being committed in his presence or view, or for a felony if he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony; search without warrant or process any person, place, or conveyance according to any Federal law or rule of law; and seize without warrant or process any evidentiary item as provided by Federal law. The Secretary shall provide such law enforcement training as he deems necessary in order to carry out the contracted for responsibilities. While exercising the powers and authorities provided by such contract pursuant to this section, such law enforcement officials and their agents shall have all the immunities of Federal law enforcement officials.

(2) The Secretary may authorize Federal personnel or appropriate local officials to carry out his law enforcement responsibilities with respect to the public lands and their resources. Such designated personnel shall receive the training and have the responsibilities and authority provided for in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(d) Cooperation with regulatory and law enforcement officials of any State or political subdivision in enforcement of laws or ordinances

In connection with the administration and regulation of the use and occupancy of the public lands, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the regulatory and law enforcement officials of any State or political subdivision thereof in the enforcement of the laws or ordinances of such State or subdivision. Such cooperation may include reimbursement to a State or its subdivision for expenditures incurred by it in connection with activities which assist in the administration and regulation of use and occupancy of the public lands.

(e) Uniformed desert ranger force in California Desert Conservation Area; establishment; enforcement of Federal laws and regulations

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Secretary from promptly establishing a uniformed desert ranger force in the California Desert Conservation Area established pursuant to section 1781 of this title for the purpose of enforcing Federal laws and regulations relating to the public lands and resources managed by him in such area. The officers and members of such ranger force shall have the same responsibilities and authority as provided for in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this section.

(f) Applicability of other Federal enforcement provisions

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as reducing or limiting the enforcement authority vested in the Secretary by any other statute.

(g) Unlawful activities

The use, occupancy, or development of any portion of the public lands contrary to any regulation of the Secretary or other responsible authority, or contrary to any order issued pursuant to any such regulation, is unlawful and prohibited.
