



Idaho Public Lands

Facts and Figures

Idaho Association of Counties

P.O. Box 1623

Boise, Idaho 83701

www.idcounties.org

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Introduction

The Idaho Association of Counties (IAC) is pleased to release its 2010 edition of *Idaho Public Lands Facts and Figures*.

The vast majority (63.1%) of Idaho’s land is owned or managed by the federal government, but counties provide the infrastructure so the federal lands are accessible. This publication provides land ownership information by county as well as information regarding the federal receipt programs created by Congress to address the inequities associated with government ownership of land that is exempt from property tax. Payment information from the federal programs and from the state Fish & Game programs are also included since these payments are an integral and important part of local school district, highway district and county budgets.

Management of the federal lands continues to be problematic for counties. Laws such as the Endangered Species Act contribute to restricted activities that hurt local economies and communities, yet the demand for services from counties continues to increase. Increased visitors place a burden on the services already being provided to county residents: law enforcement, court services, roads and bridges, landfills, emergency rescue, indigent assistance and other services. Local communities and their taxpayers are being impacted by federal laws and management practices. *Idaho Public Lands* is intended to provide a snapshot of counties to aid in the understanding of the constraints local government and local communities are trying to function within.

For further information regarding public lands issues, contact individual counties or the IAC office at (208) 345-9126.

Federal Agencies

USDA Forest Service Northern Regional Office P.O. Box 7669 Missoula, MT 59807 (406) 329-3511 www.fs.fed.us/r1/	USDA Forest Service Intermountain Regional Office 324 25th Street Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 625-5306 www.fs.fed.us/r4/
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Idaho State Office 1387 South Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 378-5243 http://www.fws.gov/idahoes/	Bureau of Land Management Idaho State Office 1387 South Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000 http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en.html

Federal Congressional Offices

Senator Mike Crapo 239 Dirksen Senate Building Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-6142 www.crapo.senate.gov	Senator Jim Risch SR-483 Russell Senate Building Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-2752 www.risch.senate.gov
Representative Mike Simpson 1339 Longworth House Bldg. Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-5531 www.house.gov/simpson/	Representative Walt Minnick 1517 Longworth House Bldg. Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-6611 www.house.gov/minnick/

WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION

Associations

Idaho Association of Counties 700 West Washington Boise, ID 83701 (208) 345-9126 www.idcounties.org	National Association of Counties 25 Massachusetts Avenue NW Washington, DC 20001 (202) 393-6226 www.naco.org
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State Offices

Secretary of State, Ben Ysursa P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720 (208) 334-2300 www.idsos.idaho.gov	Treasurer, Ron Crane P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720 (208) 334-3200 www.sto.idaho.gov
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State Agencies

Idaho Department of Commerce 700 West State Street Boise, ID 83720-0093 (208) 334-2470 www.cl.idaho.gov	Idaho Department of Fish & Game 600 S. Walnut Boise, ID 83712 (208) 334-3700 www.fishandgame.idaho.gov/
Idaho Department of Lands 954 West Jefferson Boise, ID 83720 (208) 334-0200 www.idl.idaho.gov	Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation 5657 Warm Springs Ave. Boise, ID 83712 (208) 334-4199 www.idahoparks.org



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Public Lands Committee

Jurisdiction

The Idaho Association of Counties (IAC) Public Lands Committee is responsible for all matters relating to federal and state owned public lands, including tax immunity problems, federal and state land management programs, natural resources, endangered species and all matters relating to the Native Americans residing within the state of Idaho.

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Mike Paradis, Adams	Skip Brandt, Idaho
Cleone Jolley, Bingham	Mary Childers, Jerome
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Paul Romrell, Fremont	Terry Kramer, Twin Falls
Ronald "Skip" Hurt, Fremont	Gordon Cruickshank, Valley
Sharon Church-Pratt, Gem	Rick Michael, Washington

REFERENCES FOR FEDERAL LAWS

- Clark, Wilson F. 1990. *Fiscal Year 1989 Payments to Counties and States*. Billings, Montana: Custer National Forest Supervisor's Office.
- Coggins, George H., Wilkinson, Charles F., and Leshy, John D. 1993. *Federal Public Land and Resources Law*, 3rd edition. Westbury, New York: The Foundation Press, Inc.
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- United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1993. *The Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities*. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
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- Wilkinson, Charles F. and Anderson, H. Michael. 1987. *Land and Resource Planning in the National Forests*. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Secretaries to plan and conduct fuel reduction projects on specified types of federal lands, including on certain lands that contain threatened and endangered species habitat. HFRA promotes quick implementation of such projects in order to protect communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire.

The Act authorizes the Secretary concerned to give fuel projects priority in wildland-urban interface lands, bypassing the analysis of alternative actions in order to expedite the review process. Fuel project proposals, besides those proposed in the wildland-urban interface, must be planned in accordance with NEPA and involve collaboration among state and local governments, and other interested parties during the planning of each project. In order to further expedite the planning process, the Act provides for the development of a new pre-decisional protest process for projects authorized under this bill. In addition, HFRA directs the Secretaries to create monitoring processes to assess ecological and social effects of fuel projects, track acres burned by large wildfires, and monitor the need for maintenance of treated areas.



The Act addresses a number of other forest health concerns. 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. On certain federal forest lands, HFRA develops an accelerated program to combat harmful insect infestations. Also, to promote the advancement of biomass energy production, the Act provides grants and assistance to local communities for using otherwise valueless forest material to produce energy.

Along with the HFRA components, the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture implemented 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 wildfire. Projects that obtain exclusions do not require the preparation of an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. The US Forest Service and the 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.

Philosophy

Idaho's county governments have a critical role in the planning and management of the millions of acres of federally and state owned lands within the state of Idaho. Idaho's counties responsible for land use planning and zoning decisions in unincorporated areas surrounding public lands and should expect acknowledgement of local policy by public land agencies. In counties with a high percentage of public land, federal and state decisions can influence social and economic stability. In some cases, consideration of these impacts has not been satisfactory in legislation, regulation, or implementation by federal and state government. Idaho's county officials are elected to represent and express the economic, social, and environmental concerns of local citizens directly affected by public land management decisions. Policies and plans of federal and state agencies should be formed collaboratively and take into account the land use plans and policies of Idaho's counties whenever possible.

County Involvement

The Idaho Association of Counties believes that in all potential actions by state and federal agencies, by Congress and the Idaho Legislature, consultation with Idaho's county elected officials is a most fundamental principle. Federal and state agencies with public lands management responsibilities should actively seek county official participation in the planning process and that involvement shall not reasonably be withheld. Historically, the socioeconomic impacts have been underestimated or ignored and has had the effect of destabilizing local economies. Community stability is of primary importance, not only morally, but also to enable the success of culturally appropriate multiple-use management practices on public lands.

Environment

Protection of the environment has increased in importance in the decision-making process at all levels of government. Idaho's county officials, representing the concerns of their constituents, are keenly aware of the rich heritage, the beauty, and the natural resources of their local environment. However, the environmental and socioeconomic issues must be considered to achieve a solution, which balances a high degree of environmental protection with the preservation and enhancement of local communities.. Therefore, environmental impact statements required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) should carefully consider local economic values and concerns.

Federal and state real property holdings should be maintained at a minimum level. Acquisition of new land by a federal or state agency should be offset with a similar relinquishment by trade or sale of public land to private ownership within the same county. If additional federal or state land acquisitions are necessary without offset, financial impact to local governmental agencies reflecting the loss of tax base must be disclosed. Since these issues are critical, the IAC supports the establishment and maintenance of the National Association of Counties (NACo) Public Lands Trust Fund for the purpose of promoting and defending the interests of counties as they relate to federal lands.

Native American Land

IAC recognizes the status of Native Americans and their authority to govern their own people and lands. At times counties and Native Americans come into conflict because of this sovereignty and the fact that there is private ownership of lands within the confines of a reservation. IAC further recognizes that Congress has created through its inconsistent policies, uncertainty and conflict between Native Americans and state and local governments. Therefore, IAC supports the creation of a relationship with Idaho's Native American Tribes based upon

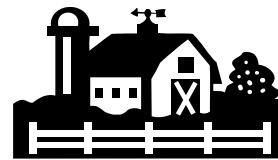
National Trails System Improvement Act (Rails to Trails)

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

Congress finds 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 to be used for trail purposes in favor of the state or local government or nonprofit entity.

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." Assistance is provided under the Act by diversifying the communities' economic base. Congress provides technical expertise, training, and education if the community requests such assistance.

Healthy Forests Restoration Act

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

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act attempts to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to implement hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System and Bureau of Land Management lands. The Act directs the

management plan for each unit of the National Forest System. Congress deemed the Act necessary after several debates over the legality of clear-cutting forests.

In response to harmful clear-cutting practices, NFMA attempts to limit the areas in which timber can be harvested. In accordance with the objectives of multiple-use and sustained yield, the Act requires the Forest Service to consider the physical stability of timber producing lands. For this reason, the Forest Service prevents timber harvesting on lands where harvesting would irreversibly damage soil or watershed conditions, timber cannot be adequately replenished within five years, or all bodies of water cannot be protected. The Act allows clear cutting as long as it is the optimum method, an assessment has taken place, the cuts blend with terrain, maximum size limits are established, and the physical stability of the land is protected.

NFMA authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell trees, portions of trees, or other forest products for no less than its appraised value. Advertised timber sales must be designated on a map. The prospectus must be available to the public and interested potential bidders. The Act requires the Secretary to “consider the economic stability of communities whose economies are dependent on such national forest materials” when selecting the bidding system for a sale.

To cover the cost of road construction, the Act allows timber purchasers to deposit money or receive credit. NFMA also provides that counties receive 25 percent of gross revenues from timber sales instead of net revenues.

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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act proposes that the Fish and Wildlife Service 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 provides a reimbursement method for state costs in the development and implementation of conservation plans.

The Act encourages federal agencies to “conserve and to promote conservation of non-game fish and wildlife and their habitats.”

respect for each party’s position and an understanding of issues of mutual concern. The IAC supports the use of NACo as a forum to resolve issues and relationships between Native American Tribes and counties on a national level.

Land and Resource Management Practice

Historically, the primary goal of public lands management in the United States has been to encourage development of the natural resources. This is not only true of activities which are usually considered traditional, such as timber harvesting, mining, and grazing, but also for such activities as wildlife management, fish hatcheries, tourism and recreation. Local economies based on these principles and practices have evolved naturally over time and form a mutually beneficial relationship.

Multiple-use management, tailored to individual communities, is the primary concept by which federal and state land use decisions should continue to be made. IAC strongly supports this philosophy as the best manner to provide a wide diversity of compatible activities on both federal and state lands. Where appropriate to the local culture, this should include increased maintenance of roads to maximize utilization of public lands under the multiple-use concept and construction of new access when determined to be necessary for the multiple-use concept.

Long Range Planning

IAC supports a collaborative approach to the formulation of long-range land use plans on federally and state owned lands in Idaho. Inclusion and consultation of the local populous has been proven to improve the acceptance and implementation of the final planning product.

IAC supports the sale or transfer, at fair market value, of federal and state lands for commercial, industrial and other uses, where the sale is not in conflict with federal or state agency plans

and where it is in the public interest IAC supports the transfer of federal and state lands for the expansion of existing communities, public infrastructure, and for the development of new communities and towns.

Administrative Protection of Public Lands

After extensive debate and studies, Congress has enacted comprehensive laws to govern the management and protection of the nation's public lands. These acts include the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 that amended RPA. These Acts provide for the administrative protection of public lands with unique resources, which are eligible for special use designation. These Acts require public involvement and an intergovernmental approach for the affected county governments. IAC supports this approach to the designation of all special use areas. Before designation of any special area, public hearings must be held in the counties affected by the designation.

The IAC supports congressional or legislative designation of special use areas only when endorsed by the affected Idaho county government once studies indicate no adverse local economic impact. IAC will oppose any federal or state special use proposals when they are in conflict with officially adopted land use plans, or when a county (or counties) does not endorse the proposal.

Grazing Fees

For many counties with economies that are dependent on public lands, grazing is traditional activity that ensures local community stability. Without a secure tax revenue base, many of the essential local government functions such as county road maintenance and school funding would be threatened. Charging fees for grazing private livestock on federal lands is a long-

management plans. Development and revision of such plans requires (1) the observance of multiple-use and sustained-yield objectives, (2) interdisciplinary consideration, (3) priority given 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 in long-term benefits against short-term needs, and (7) compliance with pollution control laws.

FLPMA stipulates how land use planning by federal agencies interacts with states and local planning. The Act requires that the BLM, "to the extent consistent with the laws governing the administration of 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 agencies and of the state and local governments within which the lands are located." Implementing this directive requires meaningful public involvement of state and local government officials in the development of land use plans. The law requires the Secretary of the Interior to assist in resolving inconsistencies between federal and non-federal Government land use plans.

Title IV of the Act makes range management procedures applicable to grazing on the national forests. In addition, the Act directs that 50 percent or 10 million annually, whichever is greater, of all grazing fees under the Taylor Grazing Act shall be used for range rehabilitation, protections, and improvements. This includes seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement. Title IV also established the 10 year life-span for grazing leases and permits and put forth the option of having allotment management plans.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

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).

The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) expands, reorganizes, and amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. The National Forest Management Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to assess forest lands, develop a multiple-use and sustained-yield management program, and implement a resource

Also, the Act requires the BLM to provide food and habitat for fish, wildlife, and domestic animals. Furthermore, federal public lands must provide outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use.

FLPMA reinforced the practice of federal payments to local governments in lieu of property taxes. The Act requires 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 property tax revenue generated from federally owned public lands.

The multiple use definition basically mirrors the language of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act. FLPMA provides for public involvement in the management of public lands. The Act defines public involvement as “the opportunity for participation of affected citizens in rulemaking, decision-making, and planning with respect to public lands.” To elicit public comment, the Act authorizes actions such as public meetings and hearings and advisory groups.

With the passage of FLPMA, Congress repealed the statute in the Mining Act of 1866 that provided the right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands. The Act grandfathers in right-of-way claims that predated the passage of the Act. FLPMA establishes rules by which the BLM can grant right-of-ways. It allows the Secretary of Interior to finance roads through appropriations, cooperative financing, requiring purchasers of timber and other products to provide financing, or combining any of these approaches. In addition, the Act requires the Secretary of Interior to review road areas with wilderness characteristics, as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Act directs the Secretary to give the President recommendations on potential wilderness areas within 15 years. The President forwards these recommendations to Congress. By the end of 1990, Congress formally designated approximately 1.5 million acres as wilderness.

Designations in California and Utah continue to be controversial because of previously established right-of-way claims in those states. Title III of FLPMA authorizes the federal government to issue “disclaimers of interest” of federal lands. By issuing these “disclaimers,” the BLM releases control over the lands to states or counties. In 2003, the Department of Interior adopted a new regulation that made “disclaimers of interest” possible under previously established right-of-way claims. In Utah, starting in 2003, the DOI began to issue these disclaimers in bulk. The federal regulations no longer protect the large portion of trails and wilderness areas released by the BLM.

Title II of the Act requires the Secretary of Interior to inventory public lands and to develop, maintain, and revise public land

standing but contentious practice. Generally, livestock producers who use federal lands want to keep fees low, while conservation groups and others believe fees should be raised to approximate “fair market value.” Congressional action attempting to increase grazing fees and other restrictive public lands policies has the effect of changing traditional grazing plans, and in some cases can push a marginal operation out of business. Therefore, IAC supports imposition of a grazing fee on public lands based on the formula mandated in the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA) of 1978 as fair and equitable to both the federal government and public land permittees. IAC also supports federal legislation, which would make permanent the PRIA formula for determining fees for the grazing of livestock on public rangelands.

Community Stability

The maintenance of community stability in natural resource dependent counties is a high priority to IAC. These counties are at the mercy of Congress, the Idaho Legislature and federal and state agencies whose policy and management decisions have a direct impact on counties.

For elected county officials, community stability encompasses a broad range of concerns for county residents whose economic, social, and environmental well being is associated to policy decisions made regarding the disposition of the nation’s natural resources. The Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 221.3) states that the Forest Service must “provide, so far as feasible, an even flow of national forest timber in order to facilitate the stabilization of communities and of opportunities for employment.” In addition, the Multiple Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 requires that all forest resources be managed on a sustained basis.

Global changes are occurring and are having a dramatic impact on the welfare of rural Idaho. The lack of economic diversity in resource dependent areas results in a serious weakness that is often beyond the capacity of counties to solve

locally. The US Forest Service, other federal agencies and state government should be enlisted to provide direct economic aid, technical assistance, and expertise in helping communities diversify their economies. Shifts in federal and state policies which impact Idaho's counties should be accompanied by corresponding grants, loans, and technical assistance to help counties adapt to these changing economic realities.

The IAC supports regular updates to county officials by local public land managers to keep the community apprised of short and long term goals of the agency.

2) Every five years, a Renewable Resource Program must be developed for a 45-year time frame that focuses on Forest Service objectives and the costs associated with fulfilling those objectives.

3) Every year an annual report must be produced that evaluates the 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 plans must provide for multiple-use, determine harvesting levels, be integrated with maps and other descriptive materials, be prepared by an interdisciplinary team, and adhere to NEPA. If the plans are significantly amended, they require more public involvement. The Act authorizes the Secretary to establish advisory boards "as he deems necessary."

Federal Noxious Weed Act

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

The Federal Noxious Weed Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other federal agencies and levels of government or associations in the eradication, suppression, control, prevention, and retardation of the spread of any noxious weeds. The Act authorizes the appropriation of funds for these purposes when deemed necessary by Congress.

Federal Land Policy And Management Act (FLPMA)

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).

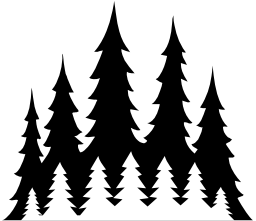
The passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to manage its lands for multiple use and sustained yield. The Act requires that the BLM administer public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values. Under the Act, the BLM will preserve and protect appropriate public lands in their natural condition.

In general, the Act promotes the cooperation of the federal government and the states in the management of species. The Act mandates “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.”

Further, every federal agency is required to consult with the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce to ensure that the actions taken or funded by the agency do not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or the habitat of such species.

Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act

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



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

1) An assessment 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 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 provide opportunities for public involvement and must consult with other interested governmental departments and agencies.

Natural Resource Policy and Litigation Fund

The Natural Resource Policy and Litigation Fund was established by the Idaho Association of Counties to assist counties in natural resource policy and litigation costs that are frequently detrimental to those counties. This fund is not designed to supplant county funds. Any county not paying into the fund will not be eligible to apply for assistance.

A six-member committee, composed of three commissioners and three clerks, representing each district of the state, will constitute the membership of this oversight committee. The IAC Natural Resource Policy and Litigation Oversight Committee will process and evaluate applications and then make a recommendation to the IAC Board of Directors. The applications will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

- The nature of the issue and potential impacts of either taking or not taking a position.
- The amount of a county’s resources committed to the litigation.
- Whether the results of the case will impact other counties facing the same or similar issues.
- Whether expert witnesses will be required to testify.
- The amount of IAC Natural Resource Policy and Litigation funding available and the estimated amount required.
- Whether the issues in the case under consideration will be settled by pending litigation in another county’s case.
- The probability of a successful outcome.
- The possibility of statewide or federal precedent (positive or negative) being set.
- The possibility of a joint effort with other interested parties and their willingness to provide financial assistance to the effort.
- Whether the issue will substantially impact natural resource policy in Idaho.
- The timeframe and likelihood for conclusion of such policy issues.
- Whether the issue is in compliance with existing IAC policy and/or resolutions as accepted by the IAC membership.

The IAC Board of Directors makes the final determination of distribution of funds based on the merits of the case or policy issue and availability of funds. These monies can only be used for litigation costs, not settlement costs.

Western Interstate Region

Affiliate of the National Association of Counties



2009 WIR President: Tim Josi, Tillamook Co., OR Commissioner

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 has established these goals to advance Western issues:

- ✓ Actively promote responsible land management and environmental policies for the 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 IAC or NACo (202) 393-6226 www.naco.org

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)

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. Then Senator Dirk Kempthorne added a provision in his Unfunded Mandates legislation that amended FACA 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).



The Endangered Species Act provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they reside. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Interior maintain the list of endangered and threatened species. The law prohibits any action that results in a "taking" of a listed species, or adversely affects critical habitat.

The act defines take as to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in such conduct.” Critical habitat is defined as the specific areas that are essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management. A critical habitat may be established for endangered or threatened species. Generally, critical habitats do not include all of the geographical area inhabited by such a species.

The secretaries designate critical habitats as well as list endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service must base designations on the best scientific information available after considering the environmental impacts. Notice must be given to the state agency in the state and county where the species inhabits prior to the effective date of a designation. One public hearing must be held on the proposed regulation if any person requests one within 45 days of the publication of the general notice.

considered, along with economic and technical considerations. Implementing regulations require that the EIS include cumulative impacts defined as follows:

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 non-federal) or person undertakes such 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 of preparing EISs:

- 1) Notice of Intent. The EIS process starts with a publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register. 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 the 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 identifies the agencies' preferred alternative.
- 6) Record of Decision (ROD). A ROD gives notification to the public of the chosen alternative and the reason for the choice in the EIS. An ROD cannot be issued until 30 days after the EIS is published.

The EPA is responsible for reviewing and commenting on EISs prepared by other federal agencies, maintaining a national filing system for all EISs, and assuring that its own actions comply with NEPA.

Idaho's Counties

At a Glance

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 the national forests needed an adequate system of roads and trails to increase timber production, recreational capabilities, and other uses that promote multiple use and sustained yield. The Act provides the Secretary of Agriculture with two primary financing methods to construct the roads and trails. Funds come from annual appropriations and requirements on timber purchasers with amortization in contracts.

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 Wilderness and Scenic Rivers Act declares that certain rivers and their immediate environments “possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values.” The Act attempts to protect the free-flow of these rivers.

While Congress previously designated wild and scenic river segments, the Act authorizes the Secretary of Interior to include rivers in the federal system if a state’s governor requests the action. The state must first designate 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 environment. The EIS will be completed in cooperation with state and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations. It requires that unquantifiable environmental values are



Wilderness Act

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

Although Congress did not pass the Wilderness Act until 1964, 700,000 acres of Gila National Forest in New Mexico were set aside in 1924 as the first wilderness (primitive) area. The basis of the 1964 Act was formed in 1939 when the Forest Service reclassified primitive areas into three categories. The Service defines “wilderness” and “wild” areas as lands in which roads, logging, and motorized vehicles are prohibited.



They set aside thirteen million acres of such areas. The Service classifies the third category as “Recreation” areas.

The Act of 1964 restricts the harvest of timber and bars motorized vehicles in wilderness areas. It also gave wilderness status to the 9.1 million acres that had already been classified. The Act required the Secretary of Interior to review all roadless areas of 5,000 or more acres within the National Refuge and National Park Systems to determine suitable wilderness areas in the 10 years following the passage of the Act. The Act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to do the same for the National Forest System.

In 1967, the Forest Service embarked on RARE I (roadless area review and evaluation) and inventoried 56 million acres. The Forest Service chose 12.3 million acres for intensive wilderness study, but legal questions prevented action. To resolve the issue, the Service implemented RARE II and inventoried 62 million acres. Once again, the program became embroiled in legal questions.

COUNTY PROFILES

County	Formed	County Seat	IAC Dist.	2009 Pop. Est. *	2008 Per Capita Income**
Ada	1864	Boise	III	384,656	\$42,273
Adams	1911	Council	III	3,520	\$30,835
Bannock	1893	Pocatello	V	82,539	\$28,902
Bear Lake	1875	Paris	V	5,774	\$28,114
Benewah	1915	St. Maries	I	9,258	\$30,697
Bingham	1885	Blackfoot	V	44,668	\$26,178
Blaine	1895	Hailey	IV	22,328	\$64,875
Boise	1864	Idaho City	III	7,445	\$32,549
Bonner	1913	Sandpoint	I	41,403	\$31,127
Bonneville	1911	Idaho Falls	VI	101,329	\$35,346
Boundary	1915	Bonnors Ferry	I	10,951	\$24,382
Butte	1917	Arco	VI	2,764	\$34,474
Camas	1917	Fairfield	IV	1,109	\$36,060
Canyon	1891	Caldwell	III	186,615	\$23,173
Caribou	1919	Soda Springs	V	6,914	\$31,697
Cassia	1879	Burley	IV	21,698	\$33,794
Clark	1919	Dubois	VI	952	\$43,579
Clearwater	1911	Orofino	II	8,043	\$30,873
Custer	1881	Challis	VI	4,240	\$32,203
Elmore	1889	Mountain Home	III	28,820	\$30,180
Franklin	1913	Preston	V	12,676	\$26,634
Fremont	1893	St. Anthony	VI	12,691	\$24,105
Gem	1915	Emmett	III	16,437	\$27,288
Gooding	1913	Gooding	IV	14,430	\$38,448
Idaho	1864	Grangeville	II	15,461	\$27,692
Jefferson	1913	Rigby	VI	24,802	\$26,542
Jerome	1919	Jerome	IV	21,262	\$32,343
Kootenai	1864	Coeur d'Alene	I	139,390	\$32,279
Latah	1888	Moscow	II	38,046	\$30,156
Lemhi	1869	Salmon	VI	7,908	\$28,889
Lewis	1911	Nez Perce	II	3,735	\$38,190
Lincoln	1895	Shoshone	IV	4,645	\$30,603
Madison	1913	Rexburg	VI	38,440	\$17,010
Minidoka	1913	Rupert	IV	19,226	\$28,671
Nez Perce	1864	Lewiston	II	39,211	\$34,472
Oneida	1864	Malad	V	4,221	\$24,818
Owyhee	1863	Murphy	III	11,223	\$28,962
Payette	1917	Payette	III	23,099	\$27,533
Power	1913	American Falls	V	7,734	\$26,597
Shoshone	1864	Wallace	I	12,660	\$30,806
Teton	1915	Driggs	VI	9,337	\$29,627
Twin Falls	1907	Twin Falls	IV	75,296	\$31,995
Valley	1917	Cascade	III	8,726	\$39,294
Washington	1879	Weiser	III	10,119	\$27,446
Statewide				1,545,801	\$32,994

* Source: United States Census Bureau www.census.gov

**Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov

POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY

County	2000 Pop.	2009 Pop. Est.	Number Change	Percent Change
Ada	300,904	384,656	83,752	28%
Adams	3,476	3,520	44	1%
Bannock	75,565	82,539	6,974	9%
Bear Lake	6,411	5,774	-637	-10%
Benewah	9,171	9,258	87	1%
Bingham	41,735	44,668	2,933	7%
Blaine	18,991	22,328	3,337	18%
Boise	6,670	7,445	775	12%
Bonner	36,835	41,403	4,568	12%
Bonneville	82,522	101,329	18,807	23%
Boundary	9,871	10,951	1,080	11%
Butte	2,899	2,764	-135	-5%
Camas	991	1,109	118	12%
Canyon	131,411	186,615	55,204	42%
Caribou	7,304	6,914	-390	-5%
Cassia	21,416	21,698	282	1%
Clark	1022	952	-70	-7%
Clearwater	8,930	8,043	-887	-10%
Custer	4,342	4,240	-102	-2%
Elmore	29,130	28,820	-310	-1%
Franklin	11,329	12,676	1,347	12%
Fremont	11,819	12,691	872	7%
Gem	15,181	16,437	1,256	8%
Gooding	14,155	14,430	275	2%
Idaho	15,511	15,461	-50	0%
Jefferson	19,155	24,802	5,647	29%
Jerome	18,342	21,262	2,920	16%
Kootenai	108,686	139,390	30,704	28%
Latah	34,935	38,046	3,111	9%
Lemhi	7,806	7,908	102	1%
Lewis	3,747	3,735	-12	0%
Lincoln	4,044	4,645	601	15%
Madison	27,467	38,440	10,973	40%
Minidoka	20,174	19,226	-948	-5%
Nez Perce	37,410	39,211	1,801	5%
Oneida	4,125	4,221	96	2%
Owyhee	10,644	11,223	579	5%
Payette	20,578	23,099	2,521	12%
Power	7,538	7,734	196	3%
Shoshone	13,771	12,660	-1,111	-8%
Teton	5,999	9,337	3,338	56%
Twin Falls	64,284	75,296	11,012	17%
Valley	7,651	8,726	1,075	14%
Washington	9,977	10,119	142	1%
Statewide	1,293,924	1,545,801	251,877	19%

Source: United States Census Bureau www.census.gov

forests to meet the public's needs. Sustained yield of services is defined as the "achievement and maintenance of a high-level annual or regular output of the renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land."

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 Sikes Act authorizes the Departments of Interior and Defense to cooperate with state agencies in planning, developing, and maintaining fish and wildlife resources on military reservations and to establish outdoor recreation programs. A later amendment to the Act provides for the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to develop cooperative plans for conservation and rehabilitation programs on public lands under their jurisdictions. Appropriations, in addition to those available under other laws, were given to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior until 1993 to carry out the provisions in the Act.

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 allocates funds through September 30, 2015 to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources. Appropriations may be delivered as matching grants to states for outdoor recreation projects and for land acquisitions by federal agencies.

A 1976 amendment gives authorization and funding to acquire habitat for endangered and threatened species. In addition, the Act authorizes the federal government to acquire lands under the Refuge Recreation Act and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1976 and any areas specifically designated by Congress.

The Clean Air Act of 1963 and subsequent amendments attempt to reduce air pollution by continuing research, and enforcing national emissions standards on stationary and mobile polluters. The Air Quality Control Act of 1967 establishes Air Quality Control Regions (AQCR) to monitor ambient air quality and to enforce set standards.

All departments and agencies of the federal government must adhere to air pollution control standards when managing federal public lands and activities that 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 goal, international parks, national wilderness areas and national memorial parks that exceeded 5,000 acres, and national parks that exceeded 6,000 acres were designated as class I areas if they existed in 1977. Restrictions on emissions of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide are most severe in class I areas. The Act authorizes states to redesignate areas as class I if the areas meet certain criteria. Major emitting facilities are prohibited if they pose an adverse impact on the air quality or visibility in class I areas; however, the governor of the state may grant a variance. If the governor and land manager disagree, the President makes the determination.

Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act

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

The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act states that the national forests shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish. The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to manage the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield. The act defines multiple-use as the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national

LAND OWNERSHIP BY COUNTY

County	Total Acres	Total Private*	%	Total State	%	Total Federal	%
Ada	675,200	423,537	62.7%	47,267	7.0%	196,633	29.1%
Adams	873,408	268,573	30.8%	37,529	4.3%	565,066	64.7%
Bannock	712,448	431,560	60.6%	47,586	6.7%	221,402	31.1%
Bear Lake	621,696	314,515	50.6%	19,064	3.1%	287,994	46.3%
Benewah	496,640	385,250	77.6%	60,614	12.2%	48,887	9.8%
Bingham	1,340,672	786,156	58.6%	156,198	11.7%	392,484	29.3%
Blaine	1,692,736	312,501	18.5%	60,429	3.6%	1,314,806	77.7%
Boise	1,217,600	227,322	18.7%	88,771	7.3%	900,540	74.0%
Bonner	1,112,064	440,780	39.6%	170,053	15.3%	492,593	44.3%
Bonneville	1,195,904	513,118	42.9%	53,694	4.5%	623,145	52.1%
Boundary	812,032	208,056	25.6%	107,267	13.2%	495,219	61.0%
Butte	1,429,056	183,511	12.8%	13,252	0.9%	1,229,906	86.1%
Camas	688,000	214,981	31.2%	24,816	3.6%	445,876	64.8%
Canyon	377,472	353,236	93.6%	2,900	0.8%	20,486	5.4%
Caribou	1,130,304	567,127	50.2%	112,578	10.0%	447,779	39.6%
Cassia	1,642,624	663,408	40.4%	51,670	3.1%	925,150	56.3%
Clark	1,129,408	300,813	26.6%	79,301	7.0%	747,690	66.2%
Clearwater	1,575,424	496,662	31.5%	234,768	14.9%	841,755	53.4%
Custer	3,152,384	158,503	5.0%	53,901	1.7%	2,937,675	93.2%
Elmore	1,969,792	522,354	26.5%	120,355	6.1%	1,327,041	67.4%
Franklin	425,920	273,366	64.2%	13,259	3.1%	139,255	32.7%
Fremont	1,194,752	370,316	31.0%	115,827	9.7%	708,023	59.3%
Gem	360,064	202,825	56.3%	20,325	5.6%	135,009	37.5%
Gooding	467,712	209,238	44.7%	20,124	4.3%	237,503	50.8%
Idaho	5,430,528	826,261	15.2%	75,648	1.4%	4,523,385	83.3%
Jefferson	700,864	343,168	49.0%	29,029	4.1%	328,226	46.8%
Jerome	383,936	276,955	72.1%	7,951	2.1%	96,510	25.1%
Kootenai	796,928	494,957	62.1%	43,768	5.5%	254,276	31.9%
Latah	689,088	532,695	77.3%	39,883	5.8%	112,791	16.4%
Lemhi	2,921,152	233,189	8.0%	37,829	1.3%	2,648,258	90.7%
Lewis	306,624	291,922	95.2%	6,588	2.1%	8,104	2.6%
Lincoln	771,584	164,100	21.3%	22,851	3.0%	584,486	75.8%
Madison	301,824	214,093	70.9%	22,240	7.4%	63,519	21.0%
Minidoka	486,208	300,441	61.8%	7,720	1.6%	174,649	35.9%
Nez Perce	543,424	420,752	77.4%	84,065	15.5%	33,771	6.2%
Oneida	768,256	345,903	45.0%	13,007	1.7%	409,305	53.3%
Owyhee	4,914,176	857,838	17.5%	327,472	6.7%	3,727,155	75.8%
Payette	260,800	183,860	70.5%	8,624	3.3%	66,136	25.4%
Power	899,648	569,484	63.3%	26,690	3.0%	300,239	33.4%
Shoshone	1,685,760	370,066	22.0%	56,886	3.4%	1,255,653	74.5%
Teton	288,256	191,275	66.4%	1,644	0.6%	95,131	33.0%
Twin Falls	1,232,064	558,124	45.3%	30,309	2.5%	640,399	52.0%
Valley	2,354,048	221,151	9.4%	67,545	2.9%	2,063,164	87.6%
Washington	932,096	511,815	54.9%	71,962	7.7%	345,204	37.0%
Statewide	52,960,576	16,735,756	31.6%	2,693,259	5.1%	33,412,278	63.1%

* Includes tribal land, public road and highway rights-of-way, county and municipal.

Source: *County Profiles of Idaho*, 2001, Idaho Department of Commerce <http://commerce.idaho.gov/>

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).

The Granger-Thye Act marked a shift in certain aspects of the Forest Service's policy. The Act permits grazing fee receipts to be used for rangeland improvement projects, and the Forest Service is authorized to participate in funding these cooperative forestry and rangeland resource improvements. As authorized in the act, the Forest Service extended the longest term for grazing permits to 10 years. In addition, the Act establishes grazing advisory boards, and authorizes the Forest Service to assist with work on private forestlands.

Fish and Wildlife Act

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

The Fish and Wildlife Act confirms the position of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of Interior. The Act created a Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries within the Service. The Fish and Wildlife Service policy established in the Act emphasizes the commercial fishing industry. However, the Act also recognizes the importance of and right to 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) Amendments in 1960, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1977, and 1990.

The Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 acknowledged that air pollution needs to be addressed on the national level. Congress recognized the danger air pollution causes to public health, welfare, agriculture, livestock and the deterioration of property. The act initially provided funds to research air pollution.

Clean Water 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 Clean Water Act and its subsequent amendments provide the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the basic structure for the regulation of pollutant discharges into surface and ground water. The Act authorizes the EPA to implement pollution control programs to address both point and nonpoint pollution.

As required under the Act, the EPA sets water quality standards for industry and all contaminants in surface waters. The discharge of a pollutant from a point source into navigable water is illegal without a permit. Point sources include pipes, ditches, channels, tunnels, and conduits. Current regulations exclude most grazing and logging activities. The Act requires all federal agencies to comply with the water pollution control laws in their management of public lands, regardless of funding.

To address non-point source pollution, a federal construction grant funded the construction of sewage treatment plants. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund replaced the construction grant program in 1987 after the federal grants were phased out by later amendments. This new Fund focuses on strengthening the cooperation between the EPA and the states to abate water pollution.

Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Joint Resolution

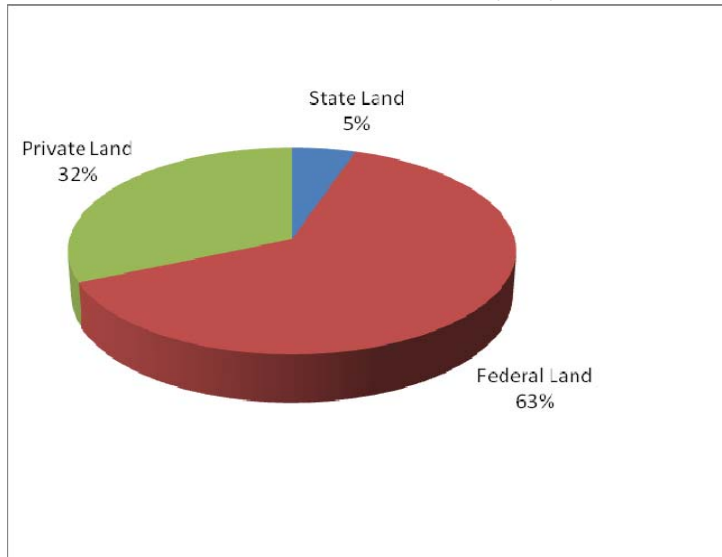
Act of October 11, 1949 (PL 81-348, Ch. 674, 63 Stat. 762; 16 USC 581j(note), 581j, 581k).

The Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Joint Resolution recognized the importance of forest and other vegetative cover on national forest lands in the protection of watersheds and local economic stability. The Resolution noted that timber was under-stocked in millions of acres of national forest lands. The Act provides increased appropriation to accelerate and provide a continual basis for the reforestation of the national forests.

Overview of Federal Lands In Idaho

LAND OWNERSHIP IN IDAHO

Land Ownership	Acres	Percent
Federal	33,412,277	63.09
BLM	11,836,481	22.35
National Forest	20,458,276	38.63
Department of Energy	569,134	1.07
Bureau of Reclamation	199,405	0.38
Air Force	121,420	0.23
National Park Service	98,777	0.19
Corps of Engineers	42,024	0.08
Agricultural Research Service	33,110	0.06
Bureau of Indian Affairs	32,632	0.06
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	21,018	0.04
State	2,693,260	5.09
Endowment	2,458,405	4.64
Fish & Game	187,769	0.35
Parks & Recreation	38,407	0.07
University	8,679	0.02
Private	16,735,756	31.60
County	96,311	0.18
Municipal	22,972	0.04
TOTAL	52,960,576	



Source: *County Profiles of Idaho, 2001*, Idaho Department of Commerce <http://commerce.idaho.gov/>

Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) Act

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

The Knutson-Vandenberg Act of 1930 establishes the Knutson-Vandenberg Trust Fund that collects a portion of revenues from timber sales. The money from the Trust Fund is used to pay for the reforestation of areas where the timber was produced. In 1976, the Act was amended so that the Forest Service could use the money to fund other related projects besides reforestation. The limitation of the Act is that no more of the Fund can be spent in a certain area than the amount of revenue produced in that area. This hinders the ability to restore forests depleted by natural disasters.

Sustained Yield Forest Management

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

The Sustained Yield Forest Management Act of 1944 attempts to “promote the stability of forest industries, of employment, of communities, and of taxable forest wealth.” Lawmakers assumed that stability could not be maintained by the standard practice of unrestricted competitive bidding in selling federal timber. The Sustained Yield Act gives preference to local bidders in order to sustain community stability. The Act authorizes the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to form sustained yield units (SYU). In each SYU, timber bidding is reserved only for lumber manufacturers located within a designated manufacturing zone. In addition, the Act allows the Secretaries to enter into cooperative agreements with private forest landowners to provide coordinated management. The private owners in such an agreement may purchase timber without competitive bidding. The agreements must be recorded in the county or counties where the land is located.

Weeks Law

Act of March 1, 1911 (PL 61-435, Ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961, as amended by the Clarke McNary Act of 1924; 16 USC 480, 500, 515, 516, 517, 517a, 518, 519, 521, 552, 563).

Originally, the law authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands for stream-flow protection and maintain the lands as national forests. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 amended Weeks Law by allowing forest land to be acquired for the purpose of timber production. This amendment expanded the reach of the National Forest System into the western states.

Wildlife Game Refuges

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

The Wildlife Game Refuges Act authorizes the President to designate federal lands for the protection of game animals, birds or fish. On these lands, it became unlawful for individuals to disturb or kill fish, birds, or game animals or take the eggs from birds.

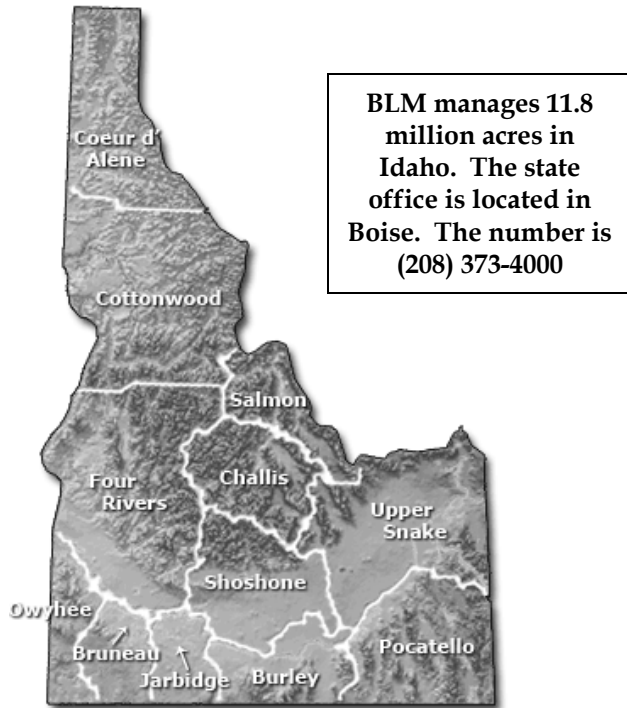
Migratory Bird Conservation Act

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 Migratory Bird Conservation Commission to authorize the acquisition of lands or waters as reservations for migratory birds. The Commission receives recommendations for reservation areas from the Secretary of the Interior. The state and local government must be consulted before the acquisition takes place. Counties receive revenue for the lands under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act.

IDAHO BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

<http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en.html>



FIELD OFFICES	
Coeur d'Alene (208) 769-5000 96,800 acres	Salmon (208) 756-5400 494,500 acres
Cottonwood (208) 962-3245 143,000 acres	Challis (208) 879-6200 793,400 acres
Four Rivers (208) 384-3300 1.3 million acres	Shoshone (208) 732-7200 1.7 million acres
Owyhee (208) 896-5912 1.3 million acres	Burley (208) 677-6641 833,800 acres
Bruneau (208) 384-3300 1.4 million acres	Upper Snake (208) 524-7500 1.8 million acres
Jarbidge (208) 735-2060 1.4 million acres	Pocatello (208) 478-6340 552,600 acres

FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND LAWS

Courtesy of the Western Interstate Region Public Lands Directory

Introduction

Over the past two centuries, the federal government oversaw the development of statutory and common law to govern the management of its public lands. Historically, public land law existed to facilitate and make more profitable transfers of federal lands and resources. More recent laws relate to the management, conservation, and use of forest, range, mineral, water, wildlife, recreation, and wilderness resources of the public lands. 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 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act.

The Mining Act of 1866 established the manner in which the federal government would relinquish its control over vast western mineral estates. The Act provided for the disposal of these mineral estates separate from the surface estates and allowed for the development of mineral resources. In addition, the law established a right-of-way, claiming that the public has a right to cross and settle these areas of the United States. The right-of way provided for the construction of highways and roads, along with ditches, flumes and pipelines. The Act's provision for highways has long been a point of contention. Revised Statute 2477 stated that "the right-of-way for the construction of roads and highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted." This statute provided states with a means to build roads without adhering to environmental controls. The Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 repealed RS 2477, but right-of-ways established prior to the repeal remain valid.

Federal Public Land Laws

NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

The National Forest system administers over 20 million acres of Idaho's forested land.

Bitterroot National Forest*

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/bitterroot>
 (406) 363-7100
 464,108 acres

Boise National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/boise>
 (208) 373-4100
 2.7 million acres

Caribou-Targhee National Forest*

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/caribou-targhee>
 (208) 524-7500
 2.3 million acres

Clearwater National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/clearwater>
 (208) 476-4541
 1.7 million acres

Curlew National Grasslands

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/caribou-targhee/about/curlew>
 (208) 766-4743
 47,790 acres

Idaho Panhandle National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf>
 (208) 765-7223
 2.5 million acres

Kootenai National Forest*

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/kootenai>
 (406) 293-6211
 46,480 acres

Nez Perce National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/nezperce>
 (208) 983-1950
 2.2 million acres

Payette National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/payette>
 (208) 634-0700
 2.3 million acres

Salmon-Challis National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sc>
 (208) 756-5100
 4.2 million acres

Sawtooth National Forest*

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sawtooth>
 (208) 737-3200
 1.7 million acres

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest*

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/w-w>
 (541) 523-6391
 3,962 acres

Wasatch-Cache National Forest*

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf>
 (801) 466-6411
 263,941 acres



*National Forest is located in two or more states. Only Idaho acreage is shown.
 Source: USFS Land Areas Report as of September 30, 2006 <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/LAR06/>

WILDERNESS AREAS

Frank Church River of No Return

Established: 1980

The second largest wilderness area in the lower 48 states; It contains the Middle Fork of the Salmon and is known for its rugged canyons and towering mountains. Senator Church's name was added in 1984 for his role in the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

USFS Acres in Idaho: 2,365,955 acres
National Forests: Bitterroot, Boise, Challis, Nez Perce, Payette, Salmon
Counties: Custer, Idaho, Lemhi and Valley

Selway-Bitterroot

Established: 1964

Selway-Bitterroot was established under the 1964 Wilderness Act and is the third largest wilderness area in the lower 48 states. It was the first area in Idaho seen by white men (traveled by Lewis and Clark) and still remains in original condition. A portion of it extends into Montana.

USFS Acres in Idaho: 1,089,059 acres
National Forests: Bitterroot, Clearwater, Nez Perce
Counties: Idaho

Sawtooth

Established: 1972

As a part of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, it includes over 200 alpine lakes and rugged peaks. A very popular wilderness area that is close to Idaho's major population center.

USFS Acres in Idaho: 217,088 acres
National Forests: Sawtooth, Boise, Challis
Counties: Blaine, Boise, Custer and Elmore

Gospel Hump

Established: 1978

Gospel Hump is bordered on the south by the Salmon River. Its establishment was hailed as a compromise among conservationists, industry and the U.S. Forest Service.

USFS Acres in Idaho: 205,796 acres
National Forests: Nez Perce
Counties: Idaho

Hells Canyon

Established: 1976

It is part of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. This tract overlooks the deepest gorge in North America and includes the legendary Seven Devils Mountains. A large portion is in Oregon.

USFS Acres in Idaho: 83,811 acres
National Forests: Nez Perce, Payette
Counties: Adams and Idaho

Source: USFS Land Areas Report as of September 30, 2006 <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar/LAR06/>

FEDERAL COMPENSATION TO COUNTIES

(Includes: Grazing, Minerals, Forest Payments, and PILT)

County	Total FY04	Total FY05	Total FY06	Total FY07	Total FY08	Total FY09
Ada	\$285,037	\$292,665	\$434,446	\$427,634	\$677,061	\$696,025
Adams	\$875,875	\$898,217	\$908,357	\$906,221	\$1,215,116	\$1,126,637
Bannock	\$321,287	\$327,521	\$334,567	\$328,894	\$638,008	\$673,484
Bear Lake	\$458,167	\$468,707	\$475,809	\$476,335	\$1,135,599	\$1,077,396
Benewah	\$138,983	\$142,275	\$144,853	\$150,698	\$163,367	\$140,004
Bingham	\$443,953	\$453,451	\$461,238	\$436,581	\$650,461	\$667,146
Blaine	\$1,097,356	\$1,156,140	\$1,174,219	\$1,168,721	\$1,895,297	\$1,923,106
Boise	\$1,586,466	\$1,676,018	\$1,595,140	\$1,640,521	\$2,255,622	\$1,946,997
Bonner	\$1,522,874	\$1,608,035	\$1,600,586	\$1,603,900	\$1,621,497	\$1,464,552
Bonneville	\$950,494	\$972,187	\$992,455	\$982,884	\$1,791,620	\$1,787,300
Boundary	\$1,525,227	\$1,562,143	\$1,578,957	\$1,579,015	\$2,790,990	\$2,551,105
Butte	\$295,391	\$301,949	\$301,726	\$298,652	\$913,578	\$833,049
Camas	\$152,300	\$157,407	\$160,876	\$162,357	\$602,479	\$584,706
Canyon	\$27,072	\$27,793	\$28,337	\$28,125	\$44,452	\$45,651
Caribou	\$692,113	\$674,823	\$688,744	\$699,485	\$1,474,513	\$1,444,298
Cassia	\$1,155,695	\$1,217,768	\$1,205,276	\$1,198,189	\$2,423,639	\$2,350,386
Clark	\$241,011	\$238,085	\$243,756	\$244,549	\$867,660	\$645,173
Clearwater	\$1,532,899	\$1,569,979	\$1,593,709	\$1,593,965	\$2,264,401	\$2,158,351
Custer	\$585,482	\$589,859	\$601,375	\$593,911	\$4,005,622	\$3,619,965
Elmore	\$2,386,201	\$2,439,041	\$2,496,975	\$2,450,013	\$3,821,441	\$3,760,926
Franklin	\$227,932	\$233,366	\$237,310	\$236,128	\$564,922	\$507,685
Fremont	\$863,053	\$882,349	\$896,128	\$896,254	\$2,406,804	\$2,381,001
Gem	\$240,259	\$246,990	\$251,551	\$257,910	\$422,305	\$412,989
Gooding	\$334,509	\$341,572	\$348,443	\$522,486	\$579,495	\$592,200
Idaho	\$5,937,530	\$6,071,718	\$6,178,772	\$6,160,089	\$13,279,579	\$12,187,831
Jefferson	\$264,211	\$271,067	\$277,435	\$289,838	\$438,201	\$450,525
Jerome	\$137,935	\$140,987	\$144,502	\$142,739	\$223,311	\$229,745
Kootenai	\$1,380,061	\$1,411,481	\$1,427,812	\$1,433,420	\$1,329,251	\$1,097,715
Latah	\$474,988	\$494,884	\$499,722	\$493,148	\$547,747	\$503,411
Lemhi	\$1,111,945	\$1,148,886	\$1,167,630	\$1,161,124	\$4,878,930	\$4,415,696
Lewis	\$11,572	\$11,837	\$12,063	\$11,930	\$7,032	\$7,311
Lincoln	\$401,725	\$422,589	\$430,845	\$449,134	\$701,790	\$715,923
Madison	\$97,598	\$99,840	\$101,421	\$101,450	\$352,619	\$326,991
Minidoka	\$244,746	\$250,924	\$255,636	\$312,058	\$412,009	\$422,134
Nez Perce	\$49,785	\$50,930	\$51,958	\$54,123	\$74,842	\$76,476
Oneida	\$403,664	\$414,506	\$421,783	\$424,239	\$886,574	\$846,886
Owyhee	\$756,477	\$780,995	\$788,086	\$786,742	\$1,203,106	\$1,238,122
Payette	\$92,745	\$94,844	\$96,234	\$95,563	\$150,727	\$154,991
Power	\$415,280	\$424,700	\$431,266	\$482,924	\$763,965	\$756,232
Shoshone	\$4,447,990	\$4,555,016	\$4,603,675	\$4,592,623	\$4,382,467	\$3,832,994
Teton	\$151,903	\$155,961	\$158,491	\$174,892	\$359,826	\$328,185
Twin Falls	\$924,737	\$945,999	\$964,556	\$975,407	\$1,616,705	\$1,636,441
Valley	\$3,497,144	\$3,585,605	\$3,626,655	\$3,615,879	\$3,081,748	\$2,973,976
Washington	\$594,910	\$599,193	\$608,809	\$604,786	\$1,024,770	\$985,856
Total	\$39,336,582	\$40,410,302	\$41,002,182	\$41,245,535	\$70,986,148	\$66,577,570

Sources: BLM; Idaho State Treasurer; US Forest Service

NOTE: Numbers are rounded.

RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Because the vast share (63.1%) of Idaho's land is federally owned, the counties face an enormous share of repercussions from the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Federal agencies must manage the land so as not to affect endangered or threatened species and recently have started to manage the federal lands in order to preclude the listing of more species.

Substantial changes must be made to the ESA so that the social and economic impacts to humans are considered. This type of change would alleviate the constant uncertainty many people feel about their future in a rural Idaho community.

IAC strongly supports amendments to the federal Endangered Species Act, requiring, among other things, any potential endangered species designation to consider the economic impact on counties and communities prior to any such designation. IAC also strongly supports the use of good science in the declaration of threatened or endangered status and in the designation of critical habitat. The IAC is hopeful that current attempts to make minor positive changes to the act will be successful.

ENDANGERED SPECIES -in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

- Caribou, Woodland
- Limpet, Banbury Springs
- Salmon, Sockeye
- Snail, Snake River physa
- Snail, Desert Valvata
- Springsnail, Bruneau Hot
- Springsnail, Idaho
- Sturgeon, White (Kootenai River population)
- Wolf, Gray (Delisted May 2009)

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

- Bear, Grizzly
- Eagle, Bald
- Lynx, Canada
- Plants: MacFarlane’s Four-o’clock
Slickspot Peppergrass
Spalding’s Catchfly
Ute Ladies’ Tresses
Water Howelia
- Salmon, Chinook (spring/summer Snake River)
- Snail, Bliss Rapids
- Squirrel, Northern Idaho Ground
- Trout, Bull
- Trout, Steelhead

CANDIDATE SPECIES - *information indicates that proposing to list is possibly appropriate.*

- Cuckoo, Yellow-billed
- Frog, Columbia Spotted
- Plants: Christ’s Indian Paintbrush
Linear Leaf Moonwort
- Squirrel, Southern Idaho Ground

*Beyond this list, there are a total of 63 plants and animals that are considered species of concern in the state of Idaho.

Source: Office of Species Conservation http://species.idaho.gov/thr_endgr.html

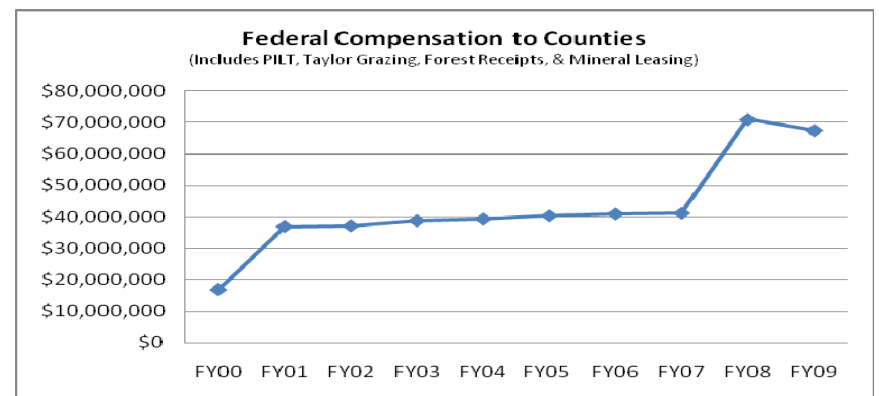
FEDERAL LAND PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES

In summary, the two major sources of receipts to counties from public lands are natural resource payments and payments-in-lieu-of-taxes. The federal government has long recognized and accepted that federal landholdings are a burden on local governments, and that funding is necessary to provide the types of services needed to access and use federal lands.

Counties have historically and traditionally shared in the benefits of economic activity on public lands. Federal statutory formulas guarantee the return of a percentage of all gross receipts to the counties where an economic activity has occurred. Natural resource payments to counties from economic activities such as timber sales, mineral leasing, grazing, and other activities are absolutely vital to county road budgets.

In return for their shared receipts, counties provide vital services, as a result of long standing intergovernmental agreements with the federal government. Reliable and effective local road systems, emergency services, and law enforcement, as provided by counties, enable the public to utilize and enjoy the federal lands. IAC strongly opposes any attempts to change or alter the formulas for distribution of natural resource payments to counties that would lessen revenues necessary to provide basic governmental support.

Since 2000, the total federal compensation to counties has increased due to payments from the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act. If the Act is not reauthorized, Idaho’s counties would experience a sharp decline in federal land payments.



FEDERAL LAND PAYMENTS

FY 2009 (10/01/08 – 09/30/09)

County	Taylor Grazing	Mineral Leasing	Forest Receipts	PILT Actual	Total FY09
Ada	\$1,297	\$2,179	\$3,456	\$689,093	\$696,025
Adams	\$944	\$0	\$948,861	\$176,832	\$1,126,637
Bannock	\$1,659	\$897	\$186,230	\$484,698	\$673,484
Bear Lake	\$4,177	\$842	\$456,897	\$615,480	\$1,077,396
Benewah	\$0	\$2	\$98,713	\$41,289	\$140,004
Bingham	\$4,059	\$401	\$0	\$662,686	\$667,146
Blaine	\$6,448	\$143	\$135,126	\$1,781,389	\$1,923,106
Boise	\$521	\$15	\$1,657,610	\$288,851	\$1,946,997
Bonner	\$0	\$0	\$1,174,639	\$289,913	\$1,464,552
Bonneville	\$1,462	\$312	\$507,553	\$1,277,973	\$1,787,300
Boundary	\$0	\$0	\$2,340,554	\$210,551	\$2,551,105
Butte	\$6,848	\$0	\$411,259	\$414,942	\$833,049
Camas	\$1,630	\$0	\$437,737	\$145,339	\$584,706
Canyon	\$249	\$152	\$0	\$45,249	\$45,651
Caribou	\$5,044	\$139,137	\$511,336	\$788,781	\$1,444,298
Cassia	\$7,803	\$5,413	\$537,358	\$1,799,812	\$2,350,386
Clark	\$5,951	\$112	\$496,463	\$142,647	\$645,173
Clearwater	\$27	\$38	\$1,645,006	\$513,280	\$2,158,351
Custer	\$7,848	\$0	\$2,956,194	\$655,924	\$3,619,965
Elmore	\$11,010	\$4,289	\$1,626,882	\$2,118,744	\$3,760,926
Franklin	\$1,179	\$0	\$223,036	\$283,470	\$507,685
Fremont	\$3,925	\$0	\$1,218,327	\$1,158,748	\$2,381,001
Gem	\$1,589	\$268	\$158,215	\$252,917	\$412,989
Gooding	\$2,761	\$38	\$0	\$589,401	\$592,200
Idaho	\$3,033	\$41	\$10,762,414	\$1,422,343	\$12,187,831
Jefferson	\$2,981	\$3,021	\$0	\$444,524	\$450,525
Jerome	\$3,315	\$11	\$0	\$226,419	\$229,745
Kootenai	\$0	\$0	\$693,704	\$404,011	\$1,097,715
Latah	\$18	\$7	\$295,118	\$208,268	\$503,411
Lemhi	\$8,428	\$0	\$3,542,410	\$864,858	\$4,415,696
Lewis	\$85	\$0	\$2	\$7,224	\$7,311
Lincoln	\$7,913	\$60	\$0	\$707,950	\$715,923
Madison	\$259	\$0	\$190,206	\$136,526	\$326,991
Minidoka	\$1,736	\$0	\$0	\$420,398	\$422,134
Nez Perce	\$31	\$0	\$3,725	\$72,721	\$76,476
Oneida	\$7,090	\$104	\$213,058	\$626,634	\$846,886
Owyhee	\$49,956	\$7,117	\$0	\$1,181,049	\$1,238,122
Payette	\$1,624	\$429	\$0	\$152,938	\$154,991
Power	\$3,255	\$68	\$64,739	\$688,170	\$756,232
Shoshone	\$0	\$125	\$3,432,533	\$400,335	\$3,832,994
Teton	\$460	\$0	\$125,571	\$202,154	\$328,185
Twin Falls	\$11,251	\$1,125	\$128,117	\$1,495,948	\$1,636,441
Valley	\$9	\$14	\$2,305,428	\$668,525	\$2,973,976
Washington	\$4,241	\$111	\$306,051	\$675,453	\$985,856
Total	\$182,112	\$166,471	\$39,794,530	\$26,434,457	\$66,577,570

Sources: BLM; Idaho State Treasurer; US Forest Service NOTE: Numbers are rounded.
 Note: Forest Receipts received in February 2009 and PILT supplemental in Nov 2008.

NATIONAL PARKS

Nez Perce National Historical Park

<http://www.nps.gov/nepe/>

(208) 843-7001

Established: 1965

2,219 acres

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

<http://www.nps.gov/hafo/>

(208) 837-4793

Established: 1988

4,335 acres

City of Rocks National Reserve

<http://www.nps.gov/ciro/>

(208) 824-5519

Established: 1988

9,520 acres

Craters of the Moon National Monument

<http://www.nps.gov/crmo/>

(208) 527-3257

Established: 1924

304,727 acres*

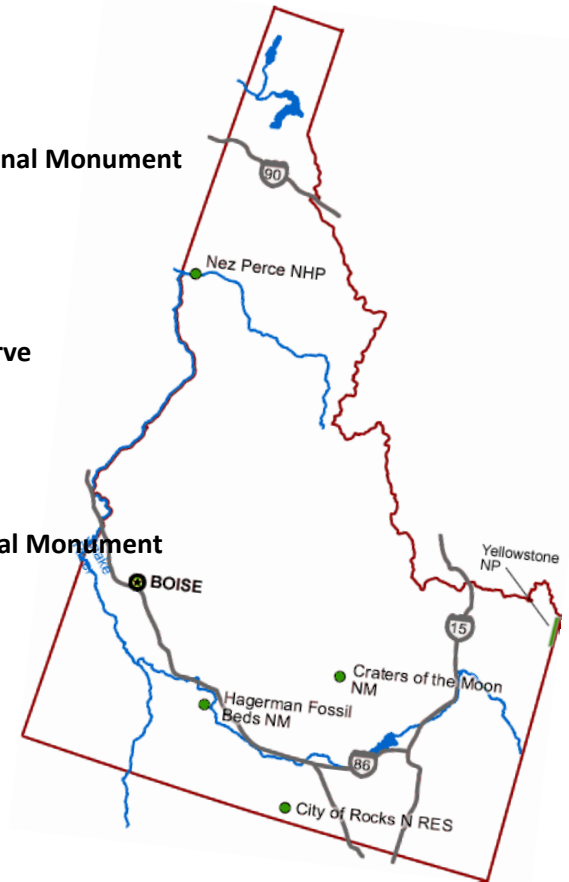
Yellowstone National Park

<http://www.nps.gov/yell/>

(307) 344-7381

Established: 1872

31,488 acres (Idaho portion)



NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

Hells Canyon NRA

<http://www.fs.fed.us/hellscanyon>

(208) 628-3916

136,785 acres

Sawtooth NRA

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r4/sawtooth/recreation/>

(208) 727-5013

729,428 acres

*Contains 43,243 acres of wilderness

Sources: Land Areas Report as of September 30, 2006, US Forest Service, National Park Service

State Compensation for Tax Exempt Lands

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. In Idaho, all funds are distributed to the county treasurer in which grazing districts or lands producing such moneys are located. If the county is not in a grazing district, the funds are to be used for range improvements and maintenance, animal control, noxious weed control or for any similar purpose. If the county is in a grazing district, the money goes to the grazing district.

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 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, 37.5% went to roads and schools, 52.5% 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.

Under the Act, states determine how the payments will be expended. The Idaho Legislature has determined that 90% of mineral receipts go to the Public School Income Fund. The other 10% are transferred to the counties where the minerals were extracted. The moneys are to be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools.

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

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

This Act was the first federal effort to regulate grazing on federal public lands. It allows for the establishment of grazing districts and uses a permitting system to manage livestock grazing in the districts. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish grazing districts of vacant, unappropriated and unreserved land from any parts of the public domain.

Section 3 Lands

The BLM developed grazing districts by which scattered federal lands were integrated under a lease and permit system into operation of local ranches.

Section 15 Lands

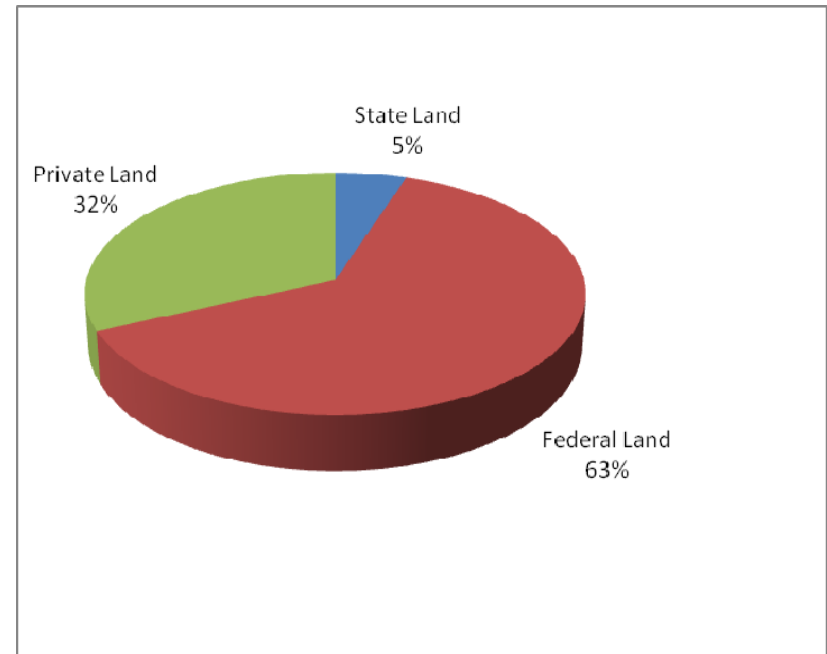
Lands are not organized in grazing districts and grazing permits are arranged with local ranchers.

Fifty (50) 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 percent is distributed as follows:

1. Section 3 – 12.5% 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. - 37.5% to US Treasury.
2. Section 15 - 50% to state treasurers who then send to the county of origin.

IMPACT OF STATE LANDS

IAC strongly supports the policy that the state of Idaho and its agencies be required to develop impact statements outlining the cost to local government from state lands, including the acquisition, sale or use of those lands. All impact statements must be developed with the input and participation of counties affected by those lands.



STATE LANDS

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) all manage substantial amounts of land in Idaho. Each of the three agencies acquires and manages land for different purposes. The IDL manages 2,458,405 acres (4.6%) of Idaho's land to provide revenue for schools and other public institutions. The IDPR manages 38,407 acres for recreation and has the majority of its land near water. The IDFG manages 187,769 acres for fish and wildlife purposes.

Source: *County Profiles of Idaho, 2001*, Idaho Department of Commerce <http://commerce.idaho.gov/>

FISH & GAME FEE-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES (FILT)

The voters approved a Constitutional amendment in 1990 that allows Fish and Game to pay fees for the lands it manages in Idaho counties. One of the arguments used in favor of the Constitutional amendment was that the loss of Fish and Game property taxes to local governments created a financial burden that other taxpayers had to shoulder. Fish and Game acquires several thousand acres every year through donations, purchases and exchanges. If this were to occur in one sparsely populated county, the tax burden of those left on the tax rolls would be especially great. In addition, the IDF&G and its land users utilize the services provided by local governments so some form of compensation needs to be provided.

FILT Payments to Counties

County	Total Acres Owned*	2007 Payment	County	Total Acres Owned*	2007 Payment
Ada	10,779	\$ 3,747	Gem	323	\$ 590
Adams	27	\$ 2	Gooding	2,191	\$ 3,056
Bannock	3,305	\$ 1,393	Idaho	1,153	\$ 1,764
Bear Lake	2,368	\$ 1,004	Jefferson	11,035	\$ 4,143
Benewah	2,151	\$ 6,198	Jerome	206	\$ 42
Bingham	1,966	\$ 5,769	Kootenai	6,735	\$ 6,411
Blaine	1,064	\$ 526	Latah	328	\$ 1,303
Boise	2,953	\$ 947	Lemhi	651	\$ 670
Bonner	2,948	\$ 5,510	Lewis	4,516	\$ 5,908
Bonneville	10,059	\$ 3,425	Lincoln	120	\$ 25
Boundary	3,129	\$ 9,979	Madison	145	\$ 99
Butte	4	\$ 0	Minidoka	13	\$ 4
Camas	6,119	\$ 4,732	Nez Perce	72,551	\$ 48,380
Canyon	2,725	\$ 4,171	Oneida	0	0
Caribou	1,788	\$ 1,126	Owyhee	1,080	\$ 1,584
Cassia	897	\$ 1,882	Payette	733	\$ 3,173
Clark	173	\$ 53	Power	120	\$ 41
Clearwater	528	\$ 2,332	Shoshone	12,077	\$ 15,381
Custer	1,350	\$ 1,270	Teton	476	\$ 582
Elmore	6,142	\$ 1,890	Twin Falls	95	\$ 198
Franklin	5	\$ 0	Valley	1,272	\$ 152
Fremont	18,828	\$ 8,122	Washington	10,110	\$ 3,533
Total			Total	205,239	\$ 161,116

NOTE: Numbers are rounded. Acres based on 2006 data.
Source: Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

PILT PAYMENTS, 2005-2009

County	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual
Ada	\$284,581	\$425,620	\$418,995	\$671,434	\$689,093
Adams	\$107,276	\$109,709	\$108,669	\$173,361	\$176,832
Bannock	\$291,913	\$298,675	\$293,271	\$472,848	\$484,698
Bear Lake	\$363,688	\$370,748	\$370,865	\$597,638	\$615,480
Benewah	\$20,303	\$21,661	\$27,759	\$45,046	\$41,289
Bingham	\$447,984	\$455,823	\$431,465	\$646,005	\$662,686
Blaine	\$1,046,134	\$1,062,996	\$1,059,191	\$1,733,711	\$1,781,389
Boise	\$224,625	\$129,287	\$177,785	\$283,015	\$288,851
Bonner	\$138,377	\$116,328	\$122,690	\$255,316	\$289,913
Bonneville	\$813,085	\$832,148	\$819,014	\$1,241,355	\$1,277,973
Boundary	\$94,091	\$96,225	\$99,326	\$172,962	\$210,551
Butte	\$257,724	\$258,139	\$255,533	\$401,445	\$414,942
Camas	\$87,847	\$89,840	\$90,743	\$142,486	\$145,339
Canyon	\$27,478	\$27,969	\$27,838	\$44,178	\$45,249
Caribou	\$381,341	\$438,041	\$468,803	\$763,766	\$788,781
Cassia	\$1,125,062	\$1,112,393	\$1,106,507	\$1,753,813	\$1,799,812
Clark	\$86,312	\$91,097	\$91,288	\$141,220	\$142,647
Clearwater	\$286,632	\$297,539	\$300,443	\$485,248	\$513,280
Custer	\$390,504	\$400,357	\$394,676	\$641,630	\$655,924
Elmore	\$1,330,049	\$1,373,305	\$1,332,183	\$2,021,236	\$2,118,744
Franklin	\$170,206	\$173,535	\$173,046	\$275,361	\$283,470
Fremont	\$665,425	\$679,200	\$677,688	\$1,076,863	\$1,158,748
Gem	\$143,699	\$146,872	\$153,667	\$244,896	\$252,917
Gooding	\$338,679	\$344,426	\$518,857	\$576,450	\$589,401
Idaho	\$859,218	\$914,847	\$907,143	\$1,446,247	\$1,422,343
Jefferson	\$266,470	\$273,362	\$285,660	\$434,728	\$444,524
Jerome	\$137,341	\$139,675	\$138,864	\$220,384	\$226,419
Kootenai	\$342,006	\$347,642	\$355,467	\$550,905	\$404,011
Latah	\$129,372	\$130,556	\$124,746	\$198,442	\$208,268
Lemhi	\$524,099	\$536,194	\$531,490	\$847,898	\$864,858
Lewis	\$11,557	\$11,753	\$11,694	\$7,058	\$7,224
Lincoln	\$412,560	\$419,763	\$439,960	\$694,092	\$707,950
Madison	\$82,747	\$84,242	\$84,268	\$132,954	\$136,526
Minidoka	\$249,027	\$254,123	\$310,493	\$410,679	\$420,398
Nez Perce	\$48,625	\$49,646	\$51,785	\$70,618	\$72,721
Oneida	\$380,806	\$389,161	\$393,193	\$619,309	\$626,634
Owyhee	\$716,258	\$729,305	\$726,207	\$1,151,480	\$1,181,049
Payette	\$93,035	\$94,613	\$94,133	\$149,385	\$152,938
Power	\$412,653	\$419,136	\$471,474	\$672,253	\$688,170
Shoshone	\$242,202	\$247,711	\$245,594	\$392,477	\$400,335
Teton	\$119,724	\$122,009	\$138,584	\$196,585	\$202,154
Twin Falls	\$913,213	\$928,459	\$939,767	\$1,461,356	\$1,495,948
Valley	\$405,118	\$414,364	\$410,179	\$655,284	\$668,525
Washington	\$402,098	\$410,058	\$407,067	\$658,395	\$675,453
Statewide	\$15,871,144	\$16,268,552	\$16,588,070	\$25,831,812	25,831,812

Source: Payments in Lieu of Taxes National Summary, Dept of Interior

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

FY 2008 (10/1/08- 9/30/09)

County	Entitlement Acres	Unit Pop.	Ceiling	Method A	Method B	Authorized Payment	2,009 Actual
Ada	294,016	50,000	3,184,000	696,678	\$97,025	696,678	\$689,093
Adams	541,754	3,485	564,452	98,714	\$178,779	178,779	\$176,832
Bannock	213,778	50,000	3,184,000	490,033	\$70,547	490,033	\$484,698
Bear Lake	288,114	6,000	894,360	622,255	\$95,078	622,255	\$615,480
Benewah	42,536	9,000	1,093,950	41,744	\$14,037	41,744	\$41,289
Bingham	300,354	44,000	2,987,210	711,433	\$99,117	711,433	\$662,686
Blaine	1,323,746	22,000	1,878,580	1,800,998	\$436,836	1,800,998	\$1,781,389
Boise	884,943	8,000	1,042,000	171,981	\$292,031	292,031	\$288,851
Bonner	454,853	41,000	2,907,310	293,104	\$150,101	293,104	\$289,913
Bonneville	587,100	50,000	3,184,000	1,292,041	\$193,743	1,292,041	\$1,277,973
Boundary	475,349	11,000	1,194,050	212,869	\$156,865	212,869	\$210,551
Butte	894,108	2,771	441,088	419,510	\$295,056	419,510	\$414,942
Camas	445,270	1,102	175,416	127,287	\$146,939	146,939	\$145,339
Canyon	19,314	50,000	3,184,000	45,747	\$6,374	45,747	\$45,249
Caribou	445,779	7,000	982,520	797,464	\$147,107	797,464	\$788,781
Cassia	915,107	21,000	1,823,430	1,819,032	\$301,985	1,819,032	\$1,799,812
Clark	703,831	906	144,217	53,490	\$232,264	232,264	\$142,647
Clearwater	835,771	8,000	1,042,000	518,930	\$275,804	518,930	\$513,280
Custer	2,935,636	4,166	663,144	605,677	\$968,760	968,760	\$655,924
Elmore	1,355,467	29,000	2,308,690	2,142,067	\$447,304	2,142,067	\$2,118,744
Franklin	139,255	12,000	1,267,800	286,590	\$45,954	286,590	\$283,470
Fremont	703,971	12,000	1,316,900	1,171,503	\$232,310	1,171,503	\$1,158,748
Gem	133,608	16,000	1,505,120	255,701	\$44,091	255,701	\$252,917
Gooding	251,430	14,000	1,377,600	595,889	\$82,972	595,889	\$589,401
Idaho	4,519,662	15,000	1,432,500	204,833	\$1,491,488	1,491,488	\$1,422,343
Jefferson	189,638	23,000	1,963,970	449,417	\$62,581	449,417	\$444,524
Jerome	96,594	20,000	1,766,200	228,911	\$31,876	228,911	\$226,419
Kootenai	240,570	50,000	3,184,000	408,458	\$79,388	408,458	\$404,011
Latah	95,852	36,000	2,708,280	210,561	\$31,631	210,561	\$208,268
Lemhi	2,649,630	8,000	1,042,000	669,557	\$874,378	874,378	\$864,858
Lewis	3,082	3,581	570,024	7,304	\$1,017	7,304	\$7,224
Lincoln	585,312	4,497	715,832	715,743	\$193,153	715,743	\$707,950
Madison	63,216	37,000	2,730,600	138,029	\$20,861	138,029	\$136,526
Minidoka	179,336	19,000	1,705,060	425,026	\$59,181	425,026	\$420,398
Nez Perce	31,524	39,000	2,822,040	73,201	\$10,403	73,201	\$72,721
Oneida	408,545	4,106	653,593	633,532	\$134,820	633,532	\$626,634
Owyhee	3,634,218	11,000	1,194,050	1,193,723	\$1,199,292	1,199,292	\$1,181,049
Payette	65,264	23,000	1,963,970	154,622	\$21,537	154,622	\$152,938
Power	293,568	8,000	1,042,000	695,745	\$96,877	695,745	\$688,170
Shoshone	1,226,491	13,000	1,316,900	0	\$404,742	404,742	\$400,335
Teton	96,788	8,000	1,042,000	204,379	\$31,940	204,379	\$202,154
Twin Falls	638,166	50,000	3,184,000	1,512,415	\$210,595	1,512,415	\$1,495,948
Valley	2,048,133	9,000	1,093,950	0	\$675,884	675,884	\$668,525
Washington	339,089	10,000	1,114,000	682,888	\$111,899	682,888	\$675,453
Statewide	32,589,768			23,879,081	\$10,754,623	27,218,376	26,434,457

Federal Compensation

For Tax Exempt Lands

Source: Bureau of Land Management

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

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

Under the 1908 Forest Service Law, counties and schools receive 25% of the gross revenues generated on national forest land. Declining timber harvests on national forests has led to decreased revenues to schools and counties. The purpose of the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act (SRSCA) is to stabilize the traditional 25% timber payments to the counties and schools. SRSCA guarantees the counties a payment of which 80-85% will be distributed to the roads and schools as required under existing law. The remaining 15-20% will be used within the affected counties to finance local projects.

The 15-20% is split into two titles within the law: Title II and Title III. Title II monies fund projects geared toward the national forest lands within that Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) area. A fifteen (15) member RAC decides which projects should be funded and the Secretary of Agriculture makes the final approval of such projects. Title III projects are county-specific endeavors funded by individual counties. The programs that may be funded by Title III monies are limited to definitions specifically written within the act.

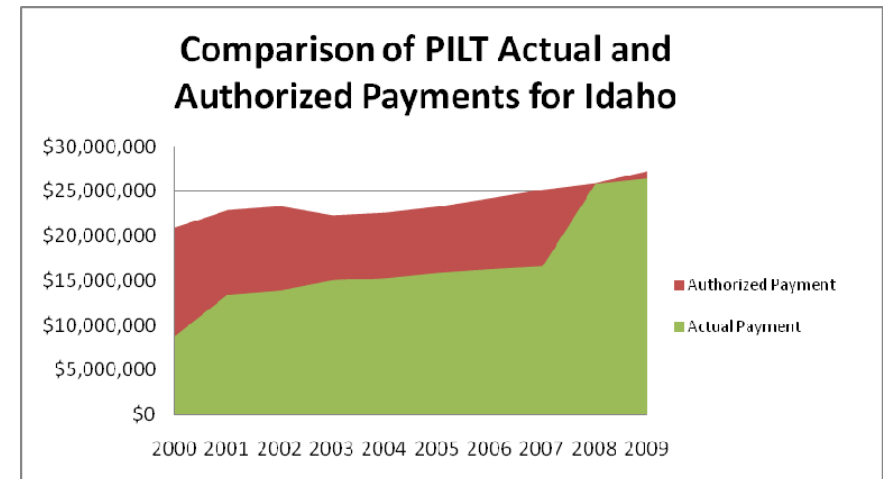
The Act purposefully allows county commissioners to determine the direction of the 15-20% to Title II and/or Title III. Counties receiving less than \$100,000 under this Act may disperse the entire amount to roads and schools. Any county may elect to continue to receive the traditional 25% payment.

On October 3, 2008, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 was reauthorized as part of Public Law 110-343. The new Secure Rural Schools Act has some significant changes. As with the 2000 authorization, counties were required to elect the kind of payment they will receive. P.L. 110-343 establishes a new formula for calculation of State payments based on several factors, including acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. Each year's State payments are calculated based upon a "full funding amount" that will ramp down each succeeding year through 2011. The full funding amount is used to calculate the State payments.

Both methods are subject to a ceiling based on the population within the county. Payment ceilings are based on a sliding scale, ranging from \$63.68 (for populations of 50,000 and over) to \$159.18 per capita (for populations of 5,000 and under). The caps are indexed for inflation yearly. The population ceiling has an inequitable impact on sparsely populated counties that must provide services for out-of-county and out-of-state visitors to public lands within their counties.

The PILT program has never been an entitlement but is appropriated each year, which means that if the full authorized amount is not appropriated, the PILT payments are deducted according to the amount actually appropriated. This causes extreme hardship for counties attempting to plan and budget; therefore, IAC supports making PILT an entitlement program not subject to annual appropriations. IAC also has lobbied for full funding of the program. In October 2008 this effort was met with success.

Full funding of the PILT program was authorized by the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343) passed in October 2008. The law authorizes local jurisdictions to receive their full entitlement level payment from 2008 through 2012.



Source: *Payments in Lieu of Taxes National Summary*, Dept of Interior

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 U.S. by state and local governments.

PILT payments are calculated and distributed by the Department of the Interior 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 (method 1) or 10 cents per acre (method 2) 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 \$0.75 to \$1.65 and under method 2 from \$0.10 to \$0.22. After the five-year phase in, the formula amounts are adjusted for inflation each year. The following methods indicate how PILT payments were calculated in fiscal year 2008. Whichever method provides the largest revenue to the county is the method that is chosen.

Method 1: \$2.37 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

Method 2: \$0.33 per federally owned qualifying acre within the unit of local government's boundary.

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

FY 2009 (10/01/08 - 09/30/09)

County	Total County Payment	Title I Roads/Schools	Title II	Title III
Ada	\$3,456	\$3,456	\$0	\$0
Adams	\$948,861	\$759,089	\$156,562	\$33,210
Bannock	\$186,230	\$148,984	\$37,246	\$0
Bear Lake	\$456,897	\$388,362	\$68,535	\$0
Benewah	\$98,713	\$83,906	\$0	\$14,807
Blaine	\$135,126	\$108,101	\$20,269	\$6,756
Boise	\$1,657,610	\$1,408,969	\$165,761	\$82,881
Bonner	\$1,174,639	\$998,443	\$176,196	\$0
Bonneville	\$507,553	\$431,420	\$60,906	\$15,227
Boundary	\$2,340,554	\$1,989,470	\$351,083	\$0
Butte	\$411,259	\$349,570	\$61,689	\$0
Camas	\$437,737	\$372,076	\$35,019	\$30,642
Caribou	\$511,336	\$434,636	\$76,700	\$0
Cassia	\$537,358	\$456,754	\$80,604	\$0
Clark	\$496,463	\$421,994	\$64,540	\$9,929
Clearwater	\$1,645,006	\$1,398,255	\$230,301	\$16,450
Custer	\$2,956,194	\$2,512,765	\$443,429	\$0
Elmore	\$1,626,882	\$1,382,850	\$244,032	\$0
Franklin	\$223,036	\$189,581	\$33,455	\$0
Fremont	\$1,218,327	\$1,035,578	\$182,749	\$0
Gem	\$158,215	\$126,572	\$31,643	\$0
Idaho	\$10,762,414	\$9,148,052	\$860,993	\$753,369
Kootenai	\$693,704	\$589,648	\$78,042	\$26,014
Latah	\$295,118	\$250,850	\$44,268	\$0
Lemhi	\$3,542,410	\$2,833,928	\$566,786	\$141,696
Madison	\$190,206	\$161,675	\$28,531	\$0
Nez Perce	\$3,725	\$3,725	\$0	\$0
Oneida	\$213,058	\$181,099	\$31,959	\$0
Power	\$64,739	\$64,739	\$0	\$0
Shoshone	\$3,432,533	\$2,917,653	\$429,067	\$85,813
Teton	\$125,571	\$106,735	\$18,836	\$0
Twin Falls	\$128,117	\$108,900	\$19,218	\$0
Valley	\$2,305,428	\$1,959,614	\$253,597	\$92,217
Washington	\$306,051	\$260,143	\$42,847	\$3,061
Total	\$39,794,528	\$33,587,595	\$4,894,862	\$1,312,072

Source: United States Forest Service

NOTE: Numbers are rounded.

Note: Forest Receipts actually received in February 2010 due to delay in reauthorization.

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.

The 1908 Forest Service 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. 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 and then it is apportioned to counties according to the proportion of national forest acreage in each county.

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 Idaho, 70 percent is distributed to the county general road fund and to the treasurer of the highway districts and good road districts in the county in proportion to the mileage of each to be expended for the construction and repair of roads and bridges. Thirty (30) percent is distributed to various school districts and joint county school districts in the county in proportion to the number of pupils in average daily attendance in each district.

Starting in 2001, counties received payments through the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act (SRSCA), instead of the 25% fund. The table shows the difference in payments: the amount the counties would have received under the old law and the amount they received from SRSCA. SRSCA will expire in 2011. If SRSCA is not reauthorized, counties and schools will experience a huge decrease in revenues, which will lead to substantial budget cuts.

COMPARISON OF THE 25% FUND TO THE SRSCA PAYMENTS

FY 2009 (10/01/08 - 09/30/09)

County	25% Payment	SRSCA Payment	Difference
Ada	\$373	\$3,456	(\$3,083)
Adams	\$58,720	\$948,861	(\$890,141)
Bannock	\$16,417	\$186,230	(\$169,814)
Bear Lake	\$72,935	\$456,897	(\$383,962)
Benewah	\$3,368	\$98,713	(\$95,345)
Blaine	\$75,400	\$135,126	(\$59,726)
Boise	\$84,359	\$1,657,610	(\$1,573,252)
Bonner	\$239,159	\$1,174,639	(\$935,480)
Bonneville	\$57,125	\$507,553	(\$450,428)
Boundary	\$259,887	\$2,340,554	(\$2,080,666)
Butte	\$6,668	\$411,259	(\$404,592)
Camas	\$49,896	\$437,737	(\$387,840)
Caribou	\$58,645	\$511,336	(\$452,692)
Cassia	\$59,690	\$537,358	(\$477,668)
Clark	\$29,881	\$496,463	(\$466,583)
Clearwater	\$43,878	\$1,645,006	(\$1,601,128)
Custer	\$60,514	\$2,956,194	(\$2,895,680)
Elmore	\$85,233	\$1,626,882	(\$1,541,649)
Franklin	\$48,693	\$223,036	(\$174,344)
Fremont	\$44,051	\$1,218,327	(\$1,174,276)
Gem	\$5,926	\$158,215	(\$152,289)
Idaho	\$259,501	\$10,762,414	(\$10,502,914)
Kootenai	\$32,224	\$693,704	(\$661,480)
Latah	\$11,707	\$295,118	(\$283,410)
Lemhi	\$33,248	\$3,542,410	(\$3,509,162)
Lewis	\$1	\$2	(\$1)
Madison	\$3,473	\$190,206	(\$186,733)
Nez Perce	\$85	\$3,725	(\$3,640)
Oneida	\$12,884	\$213,058	(\$200,174)
Power	\$5,435	\$64,739	(\$59,305)
Shoshone	\$134,628	\$3,432,533	(\$3,297,905)
Teton	\$7,397	\$125,571	(\$118,174)
Twin Falls	\$14,289	\$128,117	(\$113,828)
Valley	\$208,662	\$2,305,428	(\$2,096,766)
Washington	\$14,215	\$306,051	(\$291,836)
Total	\$2,098,566	\$39,794,530	(\$37,695,963)

Source: United States Forest Service

NOTE: Numbers are rounded.

Note: Forest Receipts actually received in February 2009 due to delay in reauthorization.