

PUBLIC LANDS

STATEMENT OF BASIC PHILOSOPHY

Public lands are a defining feature of the United States, particularly in the West. NACo, its Western Interstate Region, state associations of counties, and individual county governments have a critical role in policy development, planning, and management of federal land through the coordination process mandated by federal law (16 U.S.C. 1604 (a) and 43 U.S.C. 1712 (b)). Counties serve as conveners and can offer a local, detailed level of expertise on resource management issues that is beneficial to all levels of government and helps to achieve mutual goals.

The federal government has long recognized and accepted that federal land holdings are a burden on local governments, and that funding is necessary for local governments to provide the types of services needed to access and use those lands. NACo believes that fair, equitable payments to counties, including revenue sharing from all forms of economic production, are necessary for federal agencies to meet their obligations as land managers.

NACo believes that environmental and socioeconomic values must be balanced through a philosophy of multiple use management that allows diverse activities on public lands to support local economies. Federal agencies must coordinate their management of public lands to ensure they are consistent with local land use or natural resource management plans to the fullest extent required by law. Federal agencies must also treat counties as governing partners and co-regulators.

FEDERAL LANDS PAYMENTS

- A. Payments to Federal Lands Counties:** All federal lands are tax-exempt, but still require local government services. NACo supports program(s), including full-funding of the Payments In-Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, that compensate counties for these tax-exempt lands on a basis that is equitable to both the federal and local taxpayer that are non-discriminatory in nature. NACo supports the creation of a similar program to compensate counties with tax-exempt military lands. All payments to public lands counties should not be sequestered by the federal government, nor should they be delayed, reduced or otherwise negatively affected by any federal shutdown activity.
- B. Resource Revenue Sharing Payments:** NACo recognizes that natural resource extraction can impact local infrastructure and increase demand for services in surrounding counties. Therefore, NACo supports additional payments over and above other payments to local governments based on the revenue generated from the natural resource use and extraction within those counties' jurisdiction. Such payments shall not be subject to sequestration and the federal government should release any previously sequestered natural resource revenue sharing payments.

NACo supports amending the Federal Mineral Leasing Act so that an additional five percent from the federal portion (50 percent) of mineral lease revenue is returned to the county in which the mineral was extracted, and the historic balance of the 50/50 split is restored.

NACo supports the sharing of federal leasing and rights-of-way revenues from renewable energy development, forest stewardship contracts on federal lands and Good Neighbor Agreements (GNAs) with county governments where those developments and contracts occur. Any revenue sharing program should not negatively impact the PILT program. Receipts sharing for forest stewardship contracts and

GNAs should be based on the total merchantable value of the products, rather than merely the net in excess of the contract amount.

- C. Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act:** NACo supports federal stopgap payments to counties facing lower federal resource revenue sharing payments due to substantially decreased activity in natural resource use, harvest, and extraction as a result of federal regulations that have restricted or prohibited the use, harvest, and extraction of the resource. NACo supports the reauthorization and enhancement of the Secure Rural Schools program (PL 110-343). Reauthorization should maintain coupling between payments to counties and active natural resource management, and the connection between sustainable natural resource management and the stability and well-being of forest counties and communities.

NACo urges Congress and federal agencies to restore responsible, multiple use and sustained-yield industries on public land. These industries are necessary to provide economic, social, educational, and cultural stability for resource communities. NACo supports robust bridge funding to arrest catastrophic declines in resource production and county revenue sharing and a restoration of active public land management.

- D. Compensation to Counties by Businesses Operating on Federal Lands:** NACo supports additional payments to counties for any fees generated from any businesses—such as concessionaires or enhanced-use lessees—who operate on federally owned land to compensate local taxing jurisdictions equal to the property taxes that are otherwise paid by any other commercial business in the county.

FEDERAL LAND USE PLANNING

- A. Current and Future Federal Land Management Agency Land Management Plan Revisions:** Federal land management agencies shall coordinate with local government officials and maintain maximum consistency with local plans and policies when conducting current and future revisions of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and Forest Management Plans. Counties should utilize the coordination process and/or serve as cooperating agencies in the NEPA process as counties see fit and be provided meaningful opportunities for involvement in the revision process from start to finish. Once land management agency plans become approved management practices or policies, new agency actions should not contradict those plans. Plans should provide for economic and social sustainability, emphasize multiple use management and commodity production and require that federal decisions be made at the most local level of the federal agency.
- B. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Improvement:** NACo supports the revision of NEPA to strengthen the involvement of local governments in the federal decision-making process, expedite project analysis and make final decisions in a timely but effective manner. NACo supports requiring federal agencies to coordinate with local governments, offer cooperating agency status and negotiate mutually agreeable memoranda of understanding (MOU). NACo encourages increased opportunities for involvement of the public during the legally mandated public comment process, including opportunities for verbal input during town halls, hearings and listening sessions within or in close proximity to the impacted communities and, when possible, increased time to provide written input and testimony.

- C. Endangered Species Act:** NACo recognizes the importance of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as an essential safeguard for America's fish, wildlife and plants, and therefore supports updating and improving it to better achieve its goals. NACo supports the delisting of species when recovery goals are met.

NACo supports reforming the ESA to mandate that the federal government treat state and county governments as equals through government-to-government coordination to decide jointly with appropriate federal agencies when and how to list species, designate habitat and plan and manage for species recovery and delisting.

NACo supports reforms that would require federal agencies to perform cumulative and quantitative economic analyses before the designation of critical habitat that would measure the effects of such a designation on all affected local governments and local stakeholders, including the effects on possible uses of land, property values, employment and revenues available for state and local governments. This information shall be considered as a part of their decision-making process.

- D. Gateway Communities:** NACo recognizes counties as gateway communities to our nation's federal lands and that the economies and ecologies of county, state, and federal governments in gateway regions are interwoven. NACo believes that diverse recreation and tourism opportunities are critical to counties and their communities. Furthermore, NACo recognizes that federal policies frequently drive significant impacts to gateway communities and the services they provide to visitors to ensure their pleasure, safety and comfort.

Federal government shutdowns have an enormously negative impact on counties and gateway communities. NACo urges land management agencies to partner with state and local government to keep these facilities open and adequately staffed during federal government shutdowns. Local and state governments that temporarily open and staff these facilities should also have the opportunity for reimbursement by federal lands agencies.

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT

- A. Transfer of Public Lands:** NACo believes all fifty states are equal and that every state should receive everything that was promised to them in their enabling acts, including land transfers, if requested by an individual state and in consultation with the affected counties.
- B. Public Land Acquisition and Ownership:** Acquisition or disposal of new land, conservation easements and water rights by any federal agency should be subject to coordination with the county in which the land is located, and consistent with local land use or natural resource plans. Counties should be given the opportunity to participate in the development of terms and conditions of any such proposal before it is carried out. Criteria for the transfer, sale or acquisition of public lands and conservation easements shall include consideration of fair market value, loss of tax base, coordination with appropriate counties and other governing jurisdictions, preparation of appropriate environmental analyses and public values. Lands acquired by the federal government shall be considered entitlement lands and subject to Payments In-Lieu of Taxes compensation to the impacted local government. Additionally, NACo requests that federal land management agencies adopt policies that provide real and substantial consideration of historic uses in project plans and environmental documentation and commit project developers to providing mitigation for their loss.

C. Special Use Designations: Special federal land use designations impact the long-term use and status of public lands, which in turn has significant impacts on neighboring counties. The federal government shall coordinate with affected state and local government as early as possible when considering special land use designations. NACo supports those special use designations of federal lands that are approved by county governments and supported by stakeholders in the area in which the designations are proposed and are consistent with existing resource management plans. There must be compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), including open public comment sessions in the impacted counties. Adding private lands to wilderness and other special designation areas shall require congressional approval.

NACo supports amending the Antiquities Act to require state and local government approval to provide transparency and accountability in the designation of national monuments. In cases where such state and local government approvals have been obtained, continued federal coordination and consultation with state, county, and tribal governments and consistency with their natural resource management plans should be required to the maximum extent allowed by law.

NACo opposes efforts to require inventoried roadless areas to be managed in accordance with the US Forest Service Roadless Area Rule issued in January of 2001. NACo supports petitions of individual states to amend the Roadless Area Rule to allow state-specific management guidelines for inventoried roadless areas in that given state.

NACo opposes policy and management decisions (such as Wilderness Study Area creation) that allow federal agencies to manage public lands for long, undefined periods of time as wilderness without congressional designations and with restrictions on the use of private lands in the proximity to a Wilderness Study Area.

D. Access: For public lands counties and gateway communities, access is a central issue. NACo supports retaining and enhancing public access to public lands for public safety, forest and ecosystem health, recreation and tourism, resource extraction, research and education, and private property rights. Roads are the primary infrastructure for access to public lands, and public lands road systems must be retained and maintained. NACo opposes road closures, road decommissioning, moratoria against road building and other limiting policies and practices without coordination and consistency with county natural resource plans or management policies.

NACo recognizes the importance of the system of historic roads, trails and other rights-of-way across federal lands established under R.S. 2477. NACo supports legislative efforts to create a clear, consistent administrative process coordinated with local government plans for confirming historic rights-of-way on federal lands for qualifying roads, including but not limited to a waiver of the statute of limitations regarding timely filing of such applications where qualifying roads cross "reserved" land. The Administration should work cooperatively with local officials to obtain administrative, judicial, and legislative recognition of county R.S. 2477 rights-of-way claims on federal land. NACo opposes any federal action designed to change or diminish the scope of these rights and supports shifting the burden of proof for R.S. 2477 rights-of-way closures to the federal government to justify such action.

E. Water: NACo believes in state primacy in water resources administration, management and allocation. Before any decision is made to continue drawdowns, removal or breaching of dams, a full review of all the relevant scientific and socioeconomic implications of such actions should be made and coordinated with affected counties. Water supplies for millions of individual Americans and agricultural producers begin on federal lands, and land management policy should prioritize, protect and uphold watershed health and water yield. Water rights holders must be given access for maintenance and control of water structures located on public lands.

NACo supports changes in current federal policy to allow the use of mechanized equipment for maintenance of dams within designated Wilderness areas and Wilderness Study Areas.

NACo urges the U.S. government to acknowledge the importance of adopting definitive Arctic policies in order to protect national security and to further U.S. commerce.

F. Domestic Livestock Grazing: Domestic livestock grazing on public lands is essential to local economies and is often an activity of cultural and historic significance. Livestock grazing is also an important method for the management of the landscape for public safety. NACo supports the enhancement of a viable rangeland livestock industry. Grazing is an excellent tool for the reduction of fire fuels, control of some noxious weeds, and other, less noticeable benefits such as hoof action allowing for better native seed to soil contact.

NACo supports the development and implementation of alternative grazing allotment management procedures, including categorical exclusions for “no change of use permit” renewals on transfers, to streamline the process and reduce costs to the taxpayer associated with rangeland management decisions.

NACo expresses disapproval of civil actions to diminish public lands livestock grazing rights brought against industry and federal land management agencies when final decisions are made by the appropriate federal agencies after cooperative efforts to determine best land-use practices.

NACo opposes legislative efforts to allow for the permanent retirement of grazing permits through the buyout of grazing permits by non-ranching third parties. If a permit is vacated, NACo supports reissuing the permit to an active grazer only.

G. Wild Horse and Burro Management: Wild horse and burro management on public lands is an increasingly urgent environmental crisis resulting in inhumane conditions for wild horses and burros that must be addressed through balanced, science-based decision-making and reproductive management practices.

NACo urges support for federal land agencies in the management of wild horse and burro populations to achieve appropriate management levels (AML) as authorized by federal law. Further, NACo supports the sale, adoption or humane slaughter of excess animals and the funding and utilization of sterilization technology and methods proven to be effective in controlling herd sizes.

NACo supports legislation to give individual states exclusive authority to manage wild horses and burros on federal lands, including exclusive authority to determine appropriate AMLs and authority to dispose of animals that exceed AMLs.

H. Energy and Mineral Resource Development: Like any other permitted activity on public land, energy and mineral resource development and production should be conducted in coordination with impacted counties and consistent with local natural resource plans to the maximum extent allowed by law. NACo supports the development and implementation of comprehensive and consistent national policies and regulations for energy and mineral production on public lands. This includes conservation efficiency, exploration, and research that provide for the siting, permitting, production, utilization, transmission, and delivery of traditional and alternative/renewable energy and mineral resources. Every effort should be made by land management agencies to reduce obstructions that cause significant project delays and costs, including conducting oil, gas and mineral lease sales on all federal lands categorized in their land use plans for such leasing.

NACo recognizes that U.S. energy independence requires expanded alternative and renewable resources that are available on federal public lands. NACo supports the expanded use of solar, wind, water, and other traditional and renewable energy resources to provide secure, clean, affordable energy by utilizing the best methods available. Infrastructure for renewable energy on public lands should be developed in coordination with impacted county governments and after thorough analyses showing that the local economy will not be negatively impacted.

When mitigation is required as a condition of mineral or energy development, NACo encourages federal agencies to adopt consistent procedures that provide for mitigation other than through land transfer from private to public ownership, unless supported by affected counties. When such transfers are deemed the only appropriate mitigation and offsetting Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) will not be received, agencies must ensure that project developers will continue to pay the property tax on the transferred land, or fees in lieu of taxes, in perpetuity, until the land is restored to private ownership.

I. Forest and Rangeland Health: NACo supports forest health initiatives that include fuels reduction, fuel breaks, and managing for diseases and pests, while maintaining the multiple use mandates and utilizing the best available, peer-reviewed science. NACo also supports broader use of categorical exclusions under NEPA, especially in cases of imminent threats to community watersheds, to timely and effectively address the threat of catastrophic events to our public forest and rangeland resources, and to allow for harvest of resources while they have economic value. Federal land management agencies shall utilize an appropriate mix of management practices including categorical exclusions and increased private, local and state contract and partnerships for pre-fire management, effective fire suppression, and restoration of federal forest and rangelands.

As a goal, NACo supports legislation directing federal forest management agencies to reduce Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC 3) to a standard of FRCC 1 in all federal forests, excepts designated Wilderness Areas, by the year 2050, through means of active landscape management, fuels reduction and immediate post-fire restoration. Due to the increased frequency and severity of wildfires caused by excessive fuel loads on federally managed public lands, NACo urges Congress and the Administration to use whatever tools available to reduce FRCC in a more expedited manner where possible.

J. Cooperatively Combating the Growing Threat of Wildfire to Public Lands Counties: Wildfire season is a year-round issue for public lands counties. Wildfires destroy public lands, endanger access to vital resources, decrease biodiversity, hinder economic opportunity, decimate municipal watersheds,

and negatively impact public health and safety. County officials believe federal, state and local governments must work together to combat this growing threat to communities, livelihoods and the environment. This effort must include accelerated harvest and fuels reduction to levels that can be managed into the future, active forest management in areas that have recent fuels treatments, post-fire recovery and restoration efforts, addressing regulatory burdens, stopping frivolous lawsuits, engaging in scientifically-endorsed grazing practices and reinstating closed grazing allotments, reforestation, and appropriating sufficient funds to effectively combat wildfire on public lands without jeopardizing other accounts.

With the severe damage and threat to municipal water systems caused by increasingly frequent and destructive wildfires, NACo calls on the federal land management agencies to pursue at the earliest seasonal opportunity, a region-wide emergency project to thin-cut forest vegetation and clear deadfall and understory in all U.S. Forest Service lands where mapped city and town watersheds exist until the threat of catastrophic wildfire to those watersheds is eliminated.

K. Noxious Weeds & Invasive Species: NACo calls for a well-funded, coordinated and integrated management approach to noxious weed control on public lands. NACo supports an early detection and rapid response approach by all agencies and an accelerated completion of all environmental documentation to allow the use of all the tools needed to accomplish integrated pest management. NACo calls on all federal land management agencies to coordinate with counties to better protect environmental resources from the threats and devastating impacts of invasive species.

NACo supports regulations to reduce importation of plants, exotic animals and insect species into the U.S. to help in the prevention of pest invasion. NACo supports state and federal prohibitions on the transportation of any state or federally listed invasive species, as well as efficient and effective agency action that stops other pathways of spread.

L. Military Installations: Recognizing the value counties and military installations bring to each other and their complex and sometimes competing needs, NACo supports establishment of open, consistent and long-term joint planning processes to help both communities co-exist and continue to thrive together. Early engagement, close cooperation, and joint coordination of community and military development plans are essential to minimize potential impacts. Affected counties shall be entitled to cooperating agency status for military initiatives under NEPA, while counties shall seek similar input from military installations.

M. Recreation and Tourism: Our public lands and historic sites draw millions of visitors each year. NACo acknowledges the value of the outdoor recreation economy as a \$700 billion contributor to the nation's Gross Domestic Product, and that most of this recreation takes place on federal public lands.

NACo supports the Federal Lands Recreational Enhancement Act to allow federal land agencies to retain revenues from specific fee areas to pay for upgrades, management and maintenance of Forest Service recreational areas. NACo further requests FLREA be amended to allow a portion of revenues from ski area leases be retained by the U.S. Forest Service to help pay for increased workload of managing ski area leases generated by recently passed 'Summer Use' legislation.

O. Funding for Our Public Lands Infrastructure: NACo calls on Congress to adequately fund infrastructure in its national parks, national forests, and other public lands. This includes funding to support roads, bridges, trails, campgrounds, visitor centers, interpretive projects, and related facilities. NACo supports increased funding for overdue capital and deferred maintenance projects for public lands management agencies. NACo reminds Congress these public lands management agencies provide multiple use activities including mineral extraction, forest products, subsistence resources, recreation, and tourism opportunities for millions of visitors and national resource users that make substantial economic impacts on our counties and gateway communities. The significant federal investment in public lands infrastructure over the years is at risk due to the lack of funding for needed repair and replacement projects and must be recognized as a critical element in public lands management.

PUBLIC LANDS RESOLUTIONS

Resolution on Amending the Recreation and Public Purposes Act

Issue: Support congressional action to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to require the Department of the Interior to establish a Pilot Program that authorizes commercial recreation concessions on land patented or leased under the act.

Policy: Support legislation which would allow counties which have federal lands within their park system the opportunity to offer concessions operated by third-party vendors. This would increase public recreational opportunities and enjoyment of these lands operated by counties.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on the Removal of Salt Cedar

Issue: Support congressional action to address the permitting process and funding for the removal of invasive species from many of the rivers throughout the southwest.

Policy: Support federal legislation and/or regulatory policies that would allow county governments to comprehensively remove the salt cedar from rivers within their jurisdictions.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting Robust Remediation of Abandoned Uranium Mines as a Critical Priority for the United States

Issue: Throughout numerous counties across the nation, including the Navajo Nation and northern Arizona, abandoned uranium mines continue to jeopardize public safety and the environment. Uranium mining has resulted in elevated uranium and radon radiation levels at over 400 locations on the Navajo Nation.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to enact legislation for the aggressive treatment of abandoned uranium mines across the United States to protect public health and the environment.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting the Use of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Funding to Engage in Forest Thinning and Restoration Activities on Public and Private Lands

Issue: The need for adequate, robust, and timely forest restoration to mitigate the threat of future catastrophic crown fires and reduce the risk associated with post-wildfire flooding and debris flow events is critical to reducing the threat to public safety that many western forested counties confront.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) calls on Congress to pass legislation increasing appropriations for and allowing the use of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) pre-disaster mitigation grant funding for forest thinning and restoration activities, including using FEMA flood mitigation assistance for forest restoration to reduce the threat of catastrophic fire, post-wildfire flooding, and debris flows.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting Federal Funding to Promote and Expedite Building Private Forest Industry in Regions with Low to No-Value Trees

Issue: The wood products industry is a valued partner in restoring our forests and reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire. Without a viable wood products industry that can consume the forest products that are removed from the forest through various restoration activities, communities will continue to face an elevated threat of catastrophic wildfire.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports federal funding, financial incentives, and the removal of administrative roadblocks to attract, promote and expedite the private wood products industry in regions with low to no-value trees to allow consumption of forest products, including biomass as a pathway to forest restoration and reduction of the risk of catastrophic wildfire.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting Additional Law Enforcement on Public Lands

Issue: Public lands are being used now more than ever. Due to the shortage of federal law enforcement on public lands, including the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Forest Service, the onus to respond to law enforcement issues and emergencies falls on counties, which are unable to keep up with the calls for services on public lands.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to provide necessary funding and resources to federal agencies and county governments to hire/rehire law enforcement, so they routinely patrol and respond to law enforcement issues and health and safety concerns on federal land. Further, since the County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in the county, it is important to have a cooperative and collaborative working relationship and develop a written cooperative agreement.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting a Coordinated Effort Between Federal, State and County Officials to Eradicate the Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*), an Invasive Species Plaguing the Mid-Atlantic States

Issue: The spotted lanternfly was accidentally introduced to Berks County, Pennsylvania in September 2014 through an international shipment from Asia. Since then, the invasive species has caused significant agricultural, environmental and economic damage, especially harming the grape industry and other businesses in the Mid-Atlantic United States. Because the spotted lanternfly is attracted to and

takes nourishment from the “Tree of Heaven” (*Ailanthus*) in order to procreate – an invasive plant found in nearly 90 percent of the United States—most of the nation is threatened by this invasive insect.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports a coordinated effort between the federal, state and local governments to eradicate the spotted lanternfly, an invasive species that targets important agricultural and forest commodities as well as quality of life issues. NACo also calls on the federal government to provide significant financial resources to assist the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and county governments in combating the spread of this invasive species.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on Opposing any Bill in the 117th Congress That Tries Again to Designate “Red Rock Wilderness” in the State of Utah

Issue: On May 10, 2021, S. 1535, the *America's Red Rock Wilderness Act*, was introduced again in the 117th Congress. This legislation would lock up approximately 8.4 million acres of federal land within Utah as wilderness. Past versions of S. 1535 failed to pass Congress numerous times due to opposition from Utah’s congressional delegation, governor and county officials.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) calls on Congress to oppose S. 1535 because wilderness legislation should be driven by elected local leaders and residents.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on Supporting the Legal Validity of the Presidential Proclamation of 2017 that Downsized the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument, Applauding the Benefits that Have Resulted from that 2017 Downsizing, and Opposing Any Efforts to Reverse that 2017 Downsizing

Issue: The validity of the 2017 Presidential Proclamation that downsized the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, the benefits that resulted from that 2017 downsizing, and the poorly guided threats to reverse that 2017 downsizing.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports the President’s December 4, 2017 valid legal exercise of authority to downsize the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) from approximately 1.9 million acres to just over one million acres and to order a new management plan for the reduced monument, because (a) the governments of the State and affected counties requested and supported the 2017 downsizing, (b) the 2017 downsizing conformed to the Antiquities Act standard that the land comprising the national monument be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects of historic or scientific interest to be protected, and (c) the new management plan for the reduced monument has produced substantial land management benefits and benefits for the local communities.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Prohibiting New Wilderness Designations Without the Approval of the Governing Bodies of the Counties of Jurisdiction

Issue: Oftentimes, wilderness designations are made without the support of the elected officials within the impacted counties.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports the prohibition of new wilderness designations without the approval of the governing bodies of the counties of jurisdiction.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting Increasing Timber Harvests and Forest Restoration from National Forest System Lands to Maximum Sustainable Levels

Issue: Reduced timber harvests and other management activities have left 80 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) land at risk of wildfire, insect or disease infestation. This negatively affects community security, public health and economic opportunity.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) calls on federal land agencies to use all available tools—including stewardship contracting, Good Neighbor Agreements and other collaborative efforts to increase timber harvest levels to the maximum sustainable levels to reduce the threat of wildfire and insect and disease infestation while spurring economic opportunities for public lands counties.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting No Net Increase in Public Land or Water Ownership Without the Approval of the Governing Bodies of the Counties of Jurisdiction

Issue: County governments have limited opportunities to influence proposed federal land and water acquisitions, which decrease tax revenues and can reduce economic opportunities for counties.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges federal land management agencies to coordinate with and receive the written approval of the governing bodies of the counties of jurisdiction before a federal land or water acquisition resulting in a net decrease in privately owned acreage within or a net loss in tax revenue to the counties can move forward.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on the Council of Environmental Quality's National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations

Issue: The Council of Environmental Quality ("CEQ") published its final rule regarding the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") implementing regulations on July 16, 2020.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports the revised NEPA implementing regulations to require federal agencies to regularly provide meaningful opportunities for states and

counties to be involved in the NEPA process for planning and projects on federal lands that may affect the economy, society and culture of constituents. NACo encourages the Administration and its agencies to work closely with state and local governments to retain components as possible of the final rule that bolster local government's ability to effectively participate in the federal decision-making process.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on U.S. Forest Service Workforce Capacity and Infrastructure

Issue: The U.S. Forest Service lacks the personnel and infrastructure capacity necessary to properly manage, conserve and restore the National Forest System.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports the findings and conclusions set forth in the National Association of Forest Service Retirees' report, entitled "Increasing Workforce Capacity to Increase the Pace and Scale of Restoration on National Forest System Lands" and will work with the administration and Congress toward implementing the report's recommendations and toward policies that add, repair and maintain needed infrastructure with the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and other appropriate entities.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on Inclusion of Full Payments In-Lieu of Taxes and Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act Funding in the President's Annual Budget

Issue: The annual appropriations cycle leaves funding for Payments In-Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination (SRS) subject to potential cuts or elimination on an annual basis.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) calls on the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to include proposals for full, permanent funding of Payments In-Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and full funding of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination (SRS) until a long-term sustainable funding solution for national forest counties is agreed to.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution to Repair and Maintain the Public Land Survey System

Issue: The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is in a varying degree of deterioration nationwide due to the lack of resources provided to counties.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to provide additional funding to counties to support the existing Public Land Survey System (PLSS). NACo further urges the federal government to enforce existing guidelines and rules for the PLSS.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Urging Congress to Amend and Update the Endangered Species Act of 1973

Issue: The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 has not been significantly modified in 40 years.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges the Congress of the United States to amend the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to reflect its intended purpose "to protect endangered species and the ecosystems on which they depend" and to ensure that the rights of people are also protected.

The ESA needs to be amended in the following manner:

1. Favor decisions to list plant or animal species as threatened or endangered (T&E listing decisions) that are made through best available science with increased transparency and timelines for decisions.
2. In states where the proposed Federal land use plan amendment and the state species management plan are inconsistent, postpone T&E listing decisions for a period of at least six years or until the plans become consistent.
3. Encourage or direct the Secretary of Interior (Secretary) to share critical data, research and scientific information to assist such states and counties in their conservation efforts,
4. Direct federal land management agencies to amend their land use plans to comply with state and county-based conservation efforts.
5. Strengthen the influence of local participation so that local coordination processes and recommended species management policies are not overridden.
6. Authorize the ESA to recognize and allow consideration of the predation of threatened or endangered species by natural events (such as predator impacts, weather-related events and physical health threats) as well as human activities.
7. Revise "taking" definition to protect private property rights in conformance with the United States Constitution.
8. Provide full compensation to individuals for current and long-term takings. Require mandatory costs-benefits analysis for all adverse socio-economic and cultural impacts on the affected human population.
9. Require that the science used to make any determination be subject to independent and objective third-party review.
10. Mandate that a listing of endangered species be reviewed every seven years to determine if a listing is still warranted.
11. Require all parties pay their own attorney's fees involving any legal action associated with the ESA.
12. Transfer critical habitat designations and recovery planning to the states.
13. Require Congress to approve a listing within one year, and if such approval is not timely given, the species shall be removed from the list.
14. Empower and support local management solutions at the state and county level for interstate species.
15. Prohibit ESA listings of candidate species found residing exclusively within a single state.

Postpone the listing and/or federal protection of a species that has recently been determined by USFWS to be threatened or endangered and which are located in states or counties that have developed and/or implemented a good faith conservation management plan for said species.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Regarding Wildland Fire Regulations and Policies

Issue: Federal agencies, including the United States Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), have regulations, policies, and guidelines that allow lightning-caused fires to burn on Federal lands at all times and that permit the use of prescribed fires, regardless of ignition source, on Federal lands at all times. (See, e.g., Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy & Program Review, December 18, 1995 and Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, February 13, 2009).

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports greater coordination between federal land management agencies and local governments in implementing wildland fire suppression policies and strategies, with the understanding that a blanket, one-size-fits-all policy is untenable on diverse landscapes. Federal agencies must work with local governments to accomplish their (Federal agencies) landmanagement goals, including wildfire suppression and risk reduction, and ensure such efforts do not jeopardize the health, safety, and welfare of local residents.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on the Use of Targeted Grazing for Wildland Fire Management

Issue: Targeted grazing can offer an alternative method of fuel load management on our nation's public lands to reduce the growing threat of wildland fire.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) calls on the federal government to establish a program to target livestock grazing in and adjacent to areas at high risk of wildland fire. Such a program should compensate livestock owners for the cost of establishing these efforts to reduce wildfire fuel loads on public lands.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution on Amendments to PILT Side B Funding - Establishing a Minimum

Issue: Counties, Boroughs, Townships, and Parishes with large Federal entitlement acreage and small populations have monetary caps within the PILT formula that place them in an unfavorable position in relation to the majority of all other Counties.

Policy: NACo supports amending the PILT formula to establish a base funding to all counties by setting the per-acre variable on the Alternative B to a minimum funding level adjusted by the CPI every year. The maximum payment to counties would not be adjusted. The current population threshold would remain at 50,000.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Supporting Increased Federal Public Lands Agency Funding

Issue: Federal public land agency operating budgets have a substantial impact on county economies. Proposed increases in these budgets will help counties dependent on recreation for jobs and revenue.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to fully fund federal public lands agency budgets to ensure the greatest amount of recreational access to federal public lands and to support gateway communities economically reliant on tourism and recreation.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution Urging the Biden Administration to Further Engage with Impacted Counties When Developing the Implementation Strategy to Conserve Thirty Percent of the Lands and Waters in the United States by 2030 (“30 by 30”)

Issue: Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, directs federal agencies to develop a strategy to conserve thirty percent of the lands and waters in the United States by 2030, known as “30 by 30.”

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges the Biden Administration to further engage with impacted counties, especially those with large tracts of federal lands within their jurisdiction, in developing an implementation strategy for 30 by 30. Conservation efforts under 30 by 30 must be focused on voluntary and locally-led programs with federal agencies primarily providing support through funding and technical assistance to state, local and tribal governments, as well as private land and forest owners. Federal agencies should coordinate resource and forest management plans with elected officials from natural resource reliant counties, especially those with large tracts of federal public lands within their jurisdiction, and agricultural communities and other private landowners on the implementation timeline and economic impacts of this proposal. Conservation must be treated as a broad, collaborative set of principles and ideas designed to ensure the wisest use of our natural resources. Conservation includes the preservation of pristine wilderness areas, active forest management projects to reduce the threat of wildfire and create timber jobs, voluntary species conservation agreements and programs to keep private working lands productive in ways that meet specific, local environmental needs. Federal agencies must also ensure federal lands under a multiple-use mandate remain productive to generate revenues to support voluntary conservation programs and ensure 30 by 30 does not lead to large increases in federal land acquisitions.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Resolution in Support of Resuming Onshore Petroleum Leasing on Federal Lands

Issue: Onshore oil and gas leasing on federal lands supports local economies and provides important revenue streams to all levels of government for resource conservation, recreation, restoration and protection programs.

Policy: NACo supports the resumption of onshore leasing on federally owned lands where appropriate to

maximize the royalty revenue streams for natural resource conservation, recreation, restoration and protection programs.

Approved | July 11, 2021

Interim Resolution Supporting Long-Term Federal Funding for Shared Stewardship to Collaboratively Manage Unwanted Wildfire

Issue: For decades across the United States, the practice of wildfire suppression has led to an excess of large unwanted wildfires. These large fires have deleterious effects on the entire ecosystem by jeopardizing communities, watersheds, and sensitive habitats.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports long-term federal funding of Shared Stewardship agreements and work because of the imminent need to address the issue of unwanted fires threatening critical watersheds and vulnerable communities.

Approved | February 14, 2022

Interim Resolution Supporting the Reconciliation in Place Names Act and Secretarial Orders 3404 and 3405

Issue: On federal public lands, there are geographic features and/or units of land named with derogatory terms that include racial and sexual slurs and stereotypes targeting Native Americans, African Americans, and others. The extent of inappropriate or offensive place names in the United States requires a systematic, public process in which offensive and inappropriate place names are reviewed and revised.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports the *Reconciliation in Place Names Act*, which would streamline the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (USBGN) process of flagging, reviewing, and revising offensive names. NACo also supports Secretarial Orders 3404 and 3405, issued by U.S. Department of the Interior Secretary Haaland in November 2021.

Approved | February 14, 2022

Interim Resolution Supporting Wildfire Mitigation Efforts on U.S. Forest Service Land Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Issue: On January 18, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and U.S. Forest Service Chief announced a new strategy, *Confronting the Wildfire Crisis*, to treat an additional 20 million acres of national forest lands and 30 million state, private, tribal, and other forest lands over the next ten years as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The IIJA provides nearly \$3 billion to reduce hazardous fuels and restore America's forests and grasslands, along with investments in fire-adapted communities and post fire reforestation. These funds are critical for wildfire mitigation efforts and need to be made available to impacted communities as soon as possible.

Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to partner with counties to implement the *Confronting the Wildfire Crisis* ten-year strategy by ensuring funding is

available for forest health projects most impacting community health and safety. Due to the high risk that exists for communities located in the wildland-urban interface (WUI), NACo asks that at least 10% of the funds allocated in the IIJA be used in direct coordination with counties that border or have USFS land in their jurisdiction.

The USFS should more effectively implement this strategy by speeding up timelines for restoration treatments to the following dates:

- High density/high risk communities by September 30, 2023
- Low density/high risk communities by September 30, 2024
- High density/low risk communities by September 30, 2025
- Low density/low risk communities by September 30, 2026

NACo further urges the U.S. Congress to fully appropriate the funding for wildfire mitigation goals outlined in the IIJA and the new strategy in FY 2022 and to make forest health funding directly available to national forest counties.

Approved | February 14, 2022