



Land Protection and Management

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1. Why Protecting Public Land Matters

Public Land Affects and Benefits Us All

Everyone chips in. Everyone cashes out.

Beauty

U.S. National Parks and landmarks are some of the most breathtaking in the world.

Habitat

Protected and regulated land conserve the habitats and ecosystems of billions.

Human Health

Hiking, outdoor sport, and mental health retreat opportunities for better health.

Economy

In 2016, all spending on fishing and hunting added 81 billion dollars to the economy.

Public -Private Relations

Using public land for private, regulated corporate use can benefit the economy.

Preserve History

The U.S. founded the world's first national park, aiming to showcase history and culture for centuries to come.



02

Land and Water Conservation Fund

(LWCF)

What's It About?

- Founded by Congress in 1964
- Bipartisan commitment to safeguard natural areas
- Take revenue from resource depletion and use it to safeguard land and water in U.S.
- August 4th, 2020, it was permanently funded with 900 million each year.

Fees associated with hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation contribute 788 billion to the economy annually.





Why's it Significant?

- Preservation of natural history and culture is a major tenet of United States doctrine. The LWCF aims to repurpose the exploitation of the earth into conservation of it as well.
- LWCF related actions and groups support over 5 million U.S. jobs
- Protected areas serve to benefit both natural inhabitants as well as human recreation

Legacy and Future



Nationwide

LWCF programs support initiatives in all 50 states



Education

The LWCF aims to educate future generations on the importance of continued conservation.



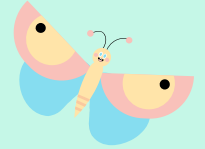
Initiative

Mobilize the citizens of the U.S. just as the LWCF has in the past to enjoy the natural world.

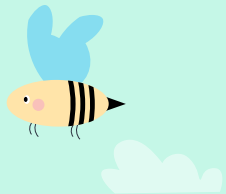




Background

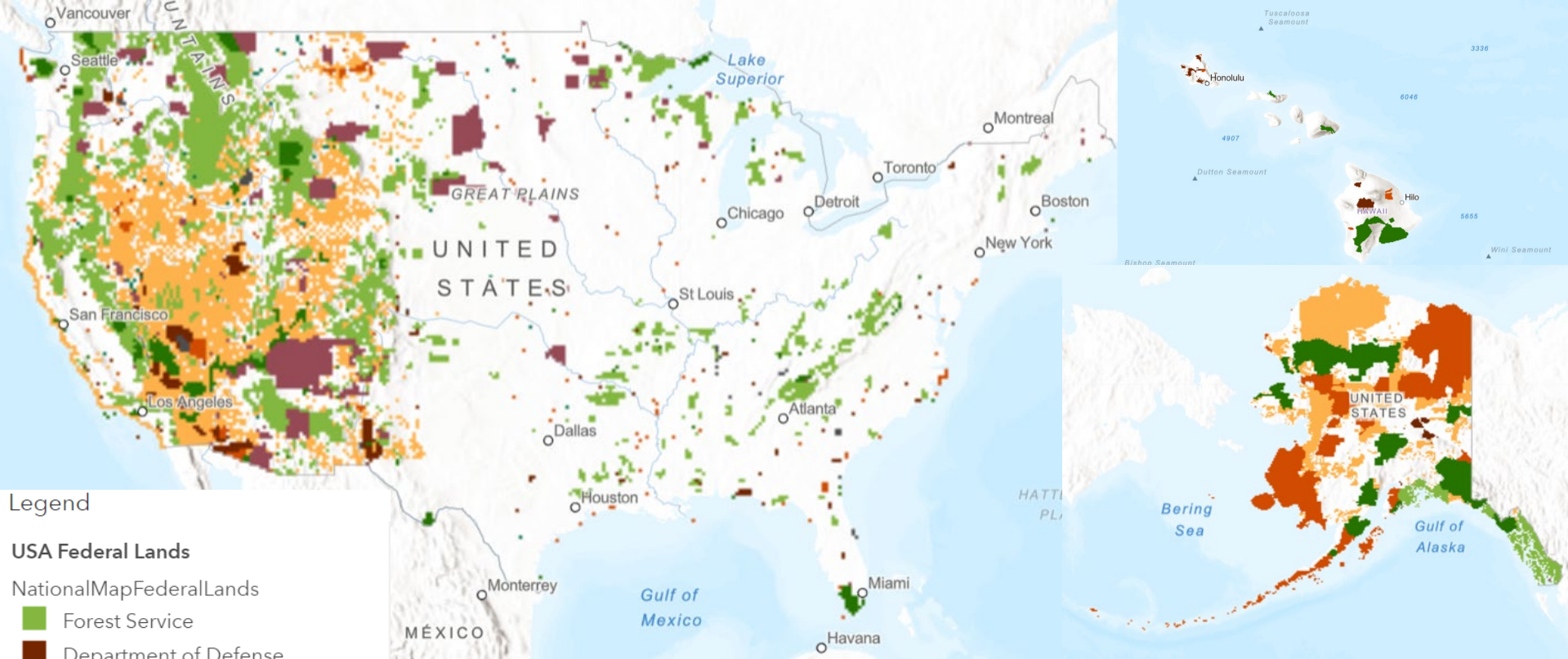


- In 1964, the Public Land Law Review Commission reported that many land management policies needed to be repealed, created, clarified, or updated
 - Policies were especially lacking in regards to littering, overuse, and neglect on federal land
- Supported by the increase in environmentalism movements in the 1970's and a Democratic controlled Congress, President Ford signed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act on October 21, 1976



Overview

- The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) vastly increases the power of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
 - The BLM is the department responsible for managing federal land
- Under this act federal lands can be bought, sold, planed, taxed, and administered much more efficiently than before
- FLPMA introduces the idea of **Multiple-Use Management**
 - Lands can be used for multiple purposes (science, recreation, preservation, etc.). Both maximizing the current utility of land while preserving the ecological integrity for future generations.
- Public use lands are required to undergo an environmental review
 - Lands had to “protect the integrity of” cultural artifacts, natural resources, and any place “deemed to be in danger or vital”
 - It also established areas that were “environmentally significant”



Legend

USA Federal Lands

- NationalMapFederalLands
- Forest Service
- Department of Defense
- Bureau of Land Management
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Other Agencies

A Map of Federally Owned Lands