



Fiscal Note H.B. 407 3rd Sub. (Cherry)

2017 General Session Utah Public Land Management Act Amendments by Noel, M. (Dayton, Margaret.)



General, Education, and Uniform School Funds

JR4-5-101

	Ongoing	One-time	Total
Net GF/EF/USF (revexp.)	\$0	\$0	\$0

State Government UCA 36-12-13(2)(b)

Should the State receive title to at least 250,000 acres of public land, enactment of this legislation could reduce revenues to the state from a change in livestock grazing fees. Assuming a fee of \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month, which is the fee floor provided in the bill, the state would lose \$1,330,7000. Assuming a fee of \$6.01 per Animal Unit Month, which is the average fee from SITLA, the state would lose \$436,600.

Revenues	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Total Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0

Should the State receive title to at least 250,000 acres of public land, enactment of this bill could increase state expenditures for land appraisals and compensation. Estimates for appraisals range from \$2,500 for land under one square mile to up to \$300,000 for large tracts. A classification change from Division Director to Department Director could result in an increase cost of \$10,500 for compensation. Additionally, the Department of Public Safety could incur additional costs associated with the Governor utilizing it to assist the county sheriff departments in enforcing the Utah law on lands managed by the Department of Land Management.

Expenditures	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Total Expenditures	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net All Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
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Local Government UCA 36-12-13(2)(c)

Enactment of this legislation likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments.

Individuals & Businesses

UCA 36-12-13(2)(d)

Should the State receive title to at least 250,000 acres of public land, enactment of this legislation could save livestock owners \$436,600 to \$1,330,700 due to a change in livestock grazing fees.

Performance Note JR4-2-404

No performance note required for this bill

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Notes on Notes

Fiscal notes estimate the direct costs or revenues of enacting a bill. The Legislature uses them to balance the budget. They do not measure a bill's benefits or non-fiscal impacts like opportunity costs, wait times, or inconvenience. A fiscal note is not an appropriation. The Legislature decides appropriations separately.