1	CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON SCHOOL AND
2	INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS EXCHANGE ACT
3	2014 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Michael E. Noel
6	Senate Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers
7 8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This concurrent resolution of the Legislature and the Governor urges the United States
11	Congress to enact legislation affirming the federal land grant process and eliminating
12	barriers to federal-state land exchanges.
13	Highlighted Provisions:
14	This resolution:
15	urges the United States Congress to enact legislation that:
16	<ul> <li>affirms and clarifies that Congress and federal land management agencies</li> </ul>
17	recognize their historic role of establishing land grants to the states for the
18	support of educational and other public institutions;
19	<ul> <li>establishes that the United States has a continuing affirmative obligation to</li> </ul>
20	assist the states in fulfilling the purposes of the various grants;
21	<ul> <li>establishes that rationalizing the land ownership pattern to reposition lands more</li> </ul>
22	suited to the management mandates of each owner is an important public
23	purpose equivalent in character to all of the other management mandates
24	required of federal land management and federal resource regulatory agencies;
25	<ul> <li>establishes that land exchanges between the United States and the respective</li> </ul>
26	states are transactions between coequal sovereign governments and require
27	standards of prioritization, evaluation, and processing that may differ from those



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28	involving private parties; and
29	<ul> <li>eliminates unnecessary obstacles to federal-state land exchanges contained in</li> </ul>
30	the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 by:
31	<ul> <li>creating the presumption in federal environmental and land use planning</li> </ul>
32	that state-federal land exchanges are in the public interest;
33	<ul> <li>requiring federal land management agencies to give priority to land</li> </ul>
34	exchanges that remove state land grant properties from areas of federal
35	land or resource management provisions that restrict the state's ability to
36	generate revenue; and
37	<ul> <li>setting a goal for federal land management agencies and managers of</li> </ul>
38	state land exchange proposals to work from the feasibility study through
39	the transaction-closing phases of state-federal land exchanges in two
40	years or less.
41	Special Clauses:
42	None
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43 44	Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:
	Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein: WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United
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44 45	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United
44 45 46	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public
44 45 46 47	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;
44 45 46 47 48	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist
44 45 46 47 48 49	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;
44 45 46 47 48 49 50	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;  WHEREAS, federal courts have interpreted the grant of lands by Congress, and the
44 45 46 47 48 49 50	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;  WHEREAS, federal courts have interpreted the grant of lands by Congress, and the acceptance of the lands in the Utah Constitution as the creation of a "trust" between the United
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;  WHEREAS, federal courts have interpreted the grant of lands by Congress, and the acceptance of the lands in the Utah Constitution as the creation of a "trust" between the United States as "settlor" and the state of Utah as "trustee";
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;  WHEREAS, federal courts have interpreted the grant of lands by Congress, and the acceptance of the lands in the Utah Constitution as the creation of a "trust" between the United States as "settlor" and the state of Utah as "trustee";  WHEREAS, the scattered nature of the congressional land grants established an
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;  WHEREAS, federal courts have interpreted the grant of lands by Congress, and the acceptance of the lands in the Utah Constitution as the creation of a "trust" between the United States as "settlor" and the state of Utah as "trustee";  WHEREAS, the scattered nature of the congressional land grants established an ownership pattern that results in trust land being included within the areas of federal
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54	WHEREAS, pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act of 1894, the Congress of the United States granted four sections in every township in the state of Utah for the benefit of public schools and school children;  WHEREAS, Congress intended that these lands provide the state with revenue to assist in funding the state's education system;  WHEREAS, federal courts have interpreted the grant of lands by Congress, and the acceptance of the lands in the Utah Constitution as the creation of a "trust" between the United States as "settlor" and the state of Utah as "trustee";  WHEREAS, the scattered nature of the congressional land grants established an ownership pattern that results in trust land being included within the areas of federal management for noneconomic purposes;

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WHEREAS, processing land exchange proposals through the administrative process has become time-consuming, expensive, ineffectual, and burdensome for both state and federal land management agencies:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, urges the United States Congress to enact legislation that:

- 1. affirms and clarifies that Congress and federal land management agencies recognize their historic role in establishing land grants to the states for the support of educational and other public institutions;
- 2. establishes that the United States, through Congress and federal land management agencies, as settlor of the land grant trusts, has a continuing affirmative obligation to assist the states in fulfilling the purposes of the various grants;
- 3. establishes that rationalizing the land ownership pattern to reposition lands more suited to the management mandates of each owner is, in and of itself, an important public purpose equivalent in character to all of the other management mandates required of federal land management and federal resource regulatory agencies pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976;
- 4. establishes that land exchanges between the United States and the respective states are transactions between coequal sovereign governments and require standards of prioritization, evaluation, and processing that may differ from those involving private parties;
- 5. eliminates unnecessary obstacles to federal-state land exchanges contained in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 by:
- a. creating the presumption in federal environmental and land use planning that state-federal land exchanges are in the public interest;
- b. requiring federal land management agencies to give priority to land exchanges that remove state land grant properties from areas of federal land or resource management provisions that restrict the state's ability to generate revenue; and
- c. setting a goal for federal land management agencies and managers of state land exchange proposals to work from the feasibility study through the transaction-closing phases of state-federal land exchanges in two years or less.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United

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- 90 States House of Representatives, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the Principal
- 91 Deputy Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and the members of Utah's congressional

92 delegation.

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

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