

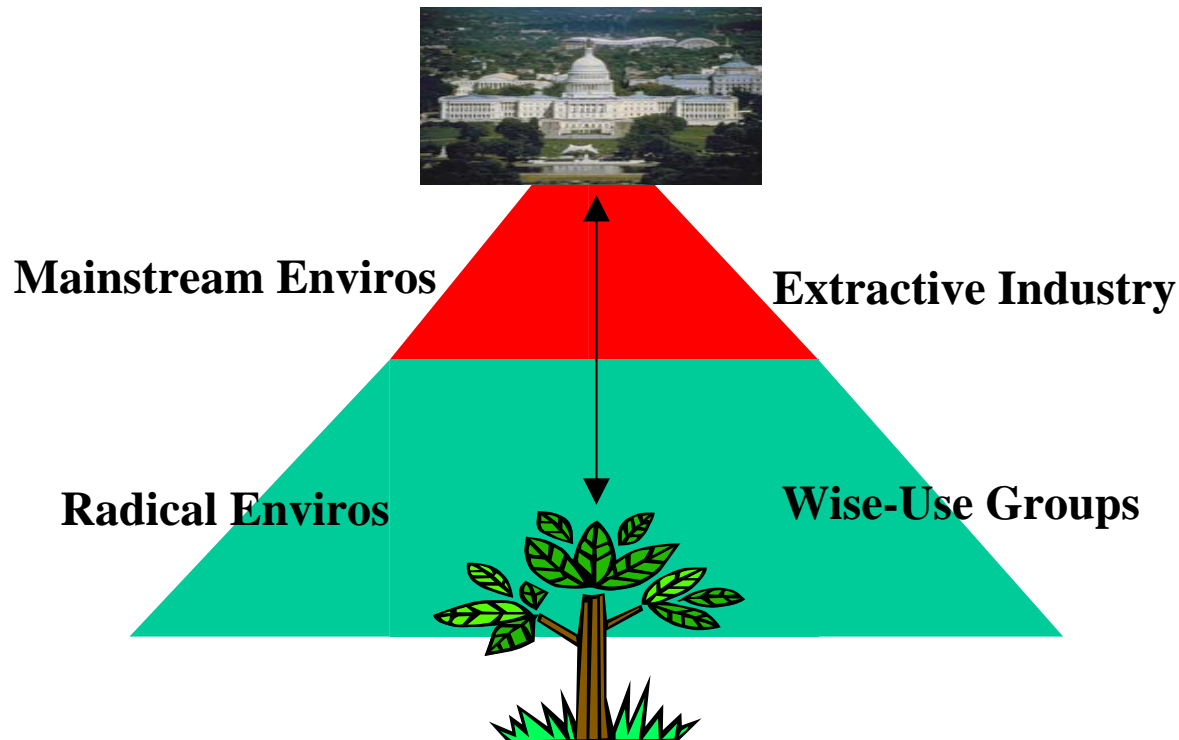
Interest Groups and Public Land

Models of Interest Group Influence

- Pluralism
 1. Every interest has an interest group
 2. Public policy=interest group competition
- Collective action
 1. Interest representation is a public good; free riders
 2. Power=Solving collective dilemma
 3. IG offer selective benefits to overcome free rider problem:
 - Purposive
 - Solidary
 - Material
- Population Ecology: Survival of the fittest
 1. Organizations as organisms
 2. What do IG feed on: Political support, donors, members, money, expertise

Dimensions of Public Lands Groups

- Ideology: Deep ecology/Anthropocentric conservation/Multiple-use
- Issue: Ecologically broad or narrow
- Constituency: Broad or narrow
- Funding: Membership (corporate vs. citizen) or foundations
- Tactics: Inside or outside strategies
- Scope: National or local



Environmental Interests

Mainstream Environmentalists

- Anthropocentric conservation, broad issues, broad constituency, membership/foundations, inside strategies, national
- Examples: Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Natural Resources Defense Council

Radical Environmentalists

- Deep ecology, narrow issues, narrow constituency, members, outside strategies, local
- Examples: Center for Biodiversity, Earth First!, John Muir Project, Earth Liberation Front
- Appropriate strategies? “Legal train wrecks” and “ecoterrorism”
- The FBI (2004) estimates that the ALF/ELF and related groups have committed more than 1,100 criminal acts since 1976, resulting in approximately \$110 million in damages
- A fragmented movement? Radicals accuse mainstream of being out of touch. Anecdotal evidence suggests mainstream is trying to reach back into grassroots

Economic Interests

Industry Associations

- Multiple-use, broad issue, broad constituency, membership, inside strategies, national
- Examples: Weyerhaeuser, Pacific Lumber, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, American Mining Congress

Wise-use Groups

- Multiple-use, narrow issue, narrow constituency, membership (industry?), outside strategies, local
- Flavors: State supremacy (Sagebrush Rebels), wise-use, county supremacy, property rights
 - 1) Wise-use agenda
 - 2) County supremacy: Equal footing argument; States should control public land. Catron County, NM: All federal land decisions must be consistent with county plan
 - 3) Property rights: Public land decisions that reduce economic value are a taking under Fifth Amendment
 - 4) Courts have dismissed both legal strategies
- Examples: Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise; American Land Rights Association

The League of Private Property Voters
Recognises
Representative

Richard Pombo

as a

Champion
of Private Property Rights

In recognition of achieving 100% on the 2006
Private Property Congressional Vote Index



Charles S. Cushman, Chairman



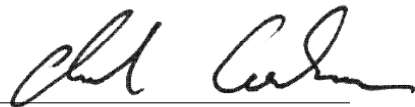
The League of Private Property Voters
declares
SENATOR

MARIA CANTWELL

as an

**ENEMY
OF PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS**

In recognition of achieving 11%
on the 2006 Private Property
Congressional Vote Index



Chuck Cushman, Chairman



“Earlier this year, Kane County, UT posted 268 signs on BLM lands, including more than 100 inside the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, indicating that the posted routes are open to ORV use. At least 63 signs purport to open routes that are closed under the monument's management plan, the lawsuit says.”

Greenwire, 2005.

BLM sign: ORV
forbidden

County sign: ORV
allowed based on
RS 2477 claim



Violence and Wise-Use Extremists (Incidents listed by PEER)

- In March, 1998, a National Park Service ranger at Organ Pipe Cactus Monument in Arizona was run over by a moving vehicle driven by a anti-government land owner who had claimed ownership of federal land.
- In 1997, National Parks Service employees in Vermont reported several incidents in which they and citizens were attacked, even shot and their property vandalized.
- In 1997, ranchers in Reserve, New Mexico, threatened to kill U.S. Forest Service employees for trying to enforce grazing restrictions intended to protect endangered species.
- On March 15, 1996, a Forest Service ranger in Arizona was harassed, threatened, forcibly thrown out of a public meeting, and then beaten by several attendees. The meeting was sponsored by the local cattle association and featured a prominent "wise use" attorney who spoke about "state's rights."

Do Interest Groups Influence Policy Outcomes?

- In Paul Culhane's 1981 study, land managers all claimed to respond to public interests
- Influence depends on preferences, power, and access
- Outputs of concern: Board-feet of timber, animal unit months, number of energy permits, administrative designation of wilderness
- Interest groups appear to most influence on timber, followed by admin. Wilderness, grazing, and permits
- Groups most affected by and interested in a policy output have largest influence; e.g timber groups on board-feet
- Patterns of "contacts" echo the finding, with ranching and forest products having largest number
- Has this pattern changed over time?