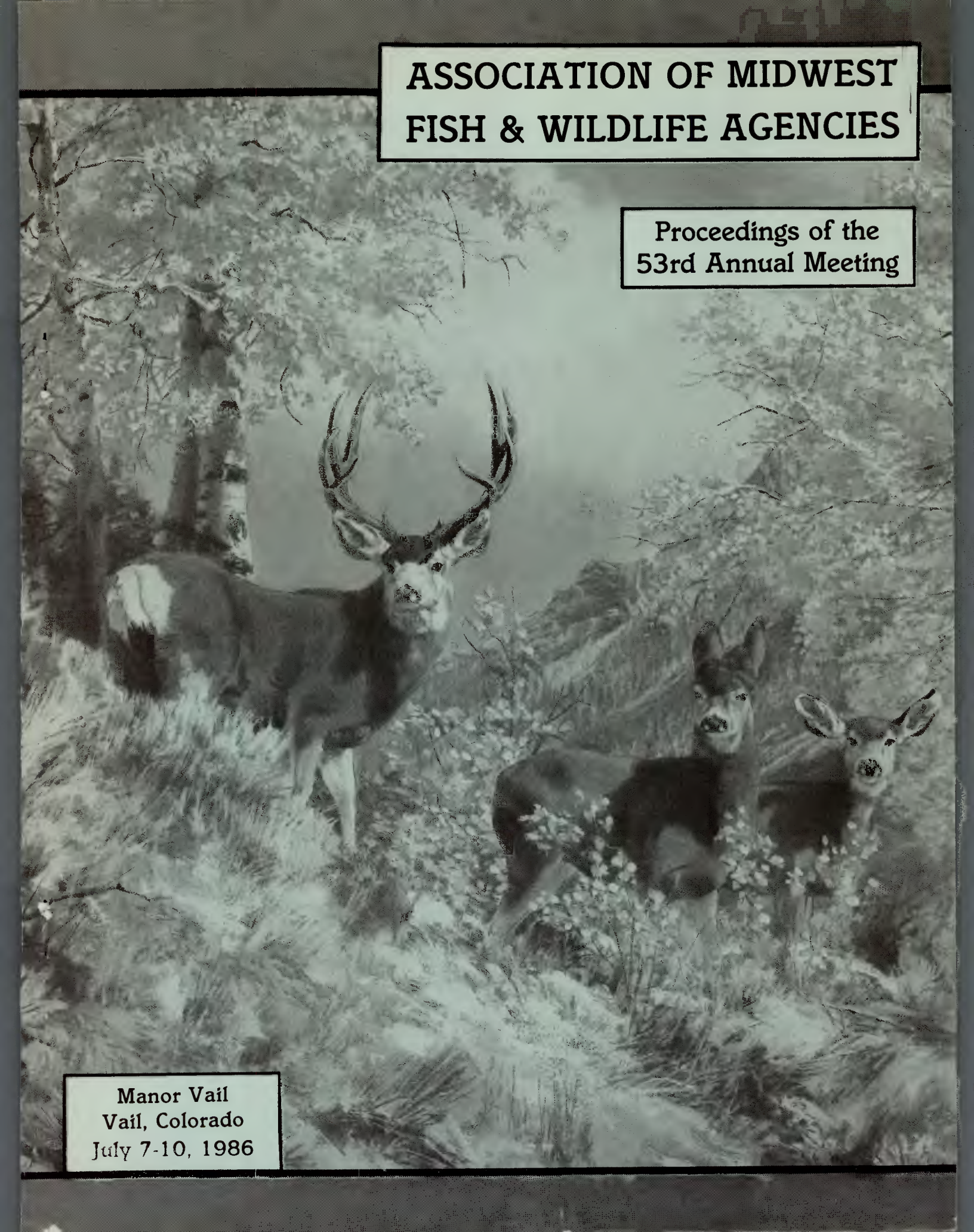




ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCIES

Proceedings of the
53rd Annual Meeting

Manor Vail
Vail, Colorado
July 7-10, 1986

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53rd Annual Meeting

Association of Midwest
Fish & Wildlife Agencies

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Vail, Colorado

ASSOCIATION MEETING PLACES AND DATES

1.	Des Moines, Iowa	1934
2.	St. Paul, Minnesota	1935
3.	Madison, Wisconsin	1936
4.	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	1937
5.	Omaha, Nebraska	1938
6.	Madison, Wisconsin	1939
7.	Mason City, Iowa	1940
8.	St. Louis, Missouri	1941
9.	Duluth, Minnesota	1942
10.	Fox Lake, Illinois	1943
11.	Bismarck, North Dakota	1944
12.	Indianapolis, Indiana	1945
13.	Rapid City, South Dakota	1946
14.	Roscommon, Michigan	1947
15.	Put-in-Bay, Ohio	1948
16.	Lincoln, Nebraska	1949
17.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1950
18.	Wichita, Kansas	1951
19.	Des Moines, Iowa	1952
20.	Dorset, Ontario	1953
21.	St. Louis, Missouri	1954
22.	Estes Park, Colorado	1955
23.	Springfield, Illinois	1956
24.	Park Rapids, Minnesota	1957
25.	Bismarck, North Dakota	1958
26.	West Lafayette, Indiana	1959
27.	Rapid City, South Dakota	1960
28.	Higgins Lake, Michigan	1961
29.	Omaha, Nebraska	1962
30.	Columbus, Ohio	1963
31.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1964
32.	Toronto, Ontario	1965
33.	Wichita, Kansas	1966
34.	Des Moines, Iowa	1967
35.	Chicago, Illinois	1968
36.	St. Louis, Missouri	1969
37.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1970
38.	Aspen, Colorado	1971
39.	Wichita, Kansas	1972
40.	Bismarck, North Dakota	1973
41.	Duluth, Minnesota	1974
42.	Traverse City, Michigan	1975
43.	Rapid City, South Dakota	1976
44.	Lincoln, Nebraska	1977
45.	Madison, Wisconsin	1978
46.	Nashville, Indiana	1979
47.	Columbus, Ohio	1980
48.	Des Moines, Iowa	1981
49.	Springfield, Illinois	1982
50.	Lexington, Kentucky	1983
51.	Hannibal, Missouri	1984
52.	Wichita, Kansas	1985
53.	Vail, Colorado	1986

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Graul, Walt

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Lashnits, Dale
McCloskey, Bruce
Olson, Perry
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Ruch, Jim (Director)
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Slocum, Kay
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TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1986

JIM RUCH: I'd like to call the meeting of the Midwestern Association to order. I'm Jim Ruch, Director of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. I would like to introduce two very important people who are going to be responsible for most of the program and the festivities this week -- Walter Gaul, who is the Northeast Regional Manager of the Colorado Division of Wildlife and who is also the Secretary of the Midwestern and General Chairman of the entire event this week and Len Carpenter, research leader from Fort Collins of the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the program chairman for this meeting. As a first order of business, I would like Secretary Gaul to call the meeting to order and call roll.

WALTER GAUL: Thank you. When I call the roll, I would like the official delegate from each state or province to respond with your name and your room number, if you will. (States and provinces in attendance on separate page).

I will now make a few announcements. I want to start by just giving you an idea of some of the key people that are responsible for the meeting and available to help you if you have any questions. I will introduce some of them in the room that are on the committee. Bill Andree is the local District Wildlife Manager, if you have any questions of a local nature. Perry Olson is the Northwest Regional Manager; John Seidel is an Area Manager; Mike Creamer, District Wildlife Manager; Dick Hopper is in charge of all registration and Dale Lashnits is in charge of our information aspect. Jeff Butler is in charge of recording and taking care of all the meetings. Gordon East is in charge of all drawings and door prizes.

LEN CARPENTER: Thank you, Walt. You covered several of the things that I wanted to bring to your attention this morning. I would like to do a quick overview of the program so we can all be better prepared as the events do come up. All the general session meetings will be in this room, the breaks will be down the hall about three rooms; there are also some trade exhibits in that room. Walt covered the luncheons. The other thing that we might be sure to talk about briefly are committee meetings that will be occurring this afternoon at 3:00. I would ask all the people that are committee chairmen or who will be chairing those particular committees to select the room or the place that you would like that committee meeting. We have this room that is available at all times. Obviously two or three groups could be in here fairly comfortably. We know from past times that some people prefer to have it in an individual room. What we need to know, as soon as you as a committee chairman decide the location, please let us know so we can pass that information on to the people who are

interested in attending that specific committee meeting this afternoon at 3:00. So be sure to do that, all you chairmen.

A couple of things that we would emphasize, too, tomorrow with the field trip; I would like to bring to your attention that the field trip is considered part of the agenda. We would encourage all of you that are registered for the meeting to sign up for that field trip. I think you will find it very informative. I think you will find that it will tie into some of our discussions on the program preceding that particular trip. It will also be very much related to the historic and pictorial overview discussion that Paul Gilbert will present tomorrow morning. Perry Olson, who was introduced to you earlier, the Regional Manager for the Northwest region, is in charge of that. So, if you have specific questions about that field trip, please see Perry. But I would encourage you, if you are available, please consider that trip.

The business meeting on Thursday will be right in this room. All sessions, other than the committee meetings and the breaks will be right here. It is my great pleasure to welcome you all here on behalf of the committees that have put the program together. I think the topics that we will be talking about are very relevant to all of us. I am sure the discussions will be of value to all of us. We can apply those thoughts and solutions to some of our own individual situations. So with that, I turn the meeting back to Mr. Ruch. Thank you.

JIM RUCH: Thank you Len. It is my privilege right now to introduce our first speaker, who is the Chairman of the Colorado Wildlife Commission. But before I turn it over to him to give the welcoming address, I just want to introduce a number of members of the Commission here in Colorado to you. We are very fortunate that Governor Lamm of Colorado has seen fit to appoint and outstanding group of citizens to direct policy of wildlife management in the state of Colorado. I am privileged to serve under this group of people. We have four Commissioners present with us. We have Commissioner Fernandez of the San Luis Valley, Commissioner Freidenberger from La Junta, Commissioner Frank from Grand Junction and the Chairman of our Wildlife Commission to address you now, Commissioner Schultz from Meeker and Denver.

TIM SCHULTZ: Thank you Jim. It is my pleasure to welcome you all to Colorado and to the meeting in Vail. It is a privilege for us in Colorado to have the opportunity to share with you some of Colorado's beauty and the nice weather we are having in the summer and the great outdoors that we have. We are excited to do that. We have been privileged, as members of a commission, to host last

year, the Western and this year, the Midwestern. I know some of the previous commission members didn't get to really take part in any of these types of meetings and have not, maybe, historically gone to the Midwestern Conference. But last year when we hosted the Western, we made a push and wrote letters and urged commissioners to come to the meeting and we had a good turn-out. We did the same thing this year and I think when I checked earlier today, we had six or seven commissioners from outside of Colorado that were here. We found that to be a really valuable exchange of ideas and I would like to encourage you all, who don't have your members of advisory boards or commissioners with you to think about encouraging them to come next year. I know we will hopefully have some representation from Colorado and I think you will find as we have found that as we have become more involved and better understand the workings between states, the workings among the association, that it strengthens our role in helping to manage the wildlife in Colorado. So, I would really encourage you all to go home and talk to your folks and see if we can't build a greater turn-out each year at the Midwestern from the people who are appointed to serve by their respective governors.

I look through the program agenda; the program is really devoted to looking at some alternative funding and where we're going on the revenue side and where we're going to get the dollars to manage wildlife in the states across the Midwestern part of the country. I think maybe that's a change from, certainly from where we've been in Colorado, and I'm assuming it's somewhat of a change from where you might have been in your states. We have not historically worried a whole lot about our income. When we fell a little short of money, we would go to the legislature and, a few years ahead, project a problem and ask for a fee increase in our licenses. But we did that just a couple of years ago, had our last fee increase, and now we're seeing some trends, I think, that worry us a little. Hunting license sales didn't come back as quickly as they had in the past and we're beginning to ask the question of ourselves, are those hunting licenses, those number of hunters going to stay there. Are they going to continue to climb as they did in the past? At the same time, we are seeing our fishing pressure, our fishing licenses dramatically increase. But our fishing license revenue does not provide a real major part of our base. We get about 50 to 60% of our dollars from hunting licenses that are sold. Fishing provides a smaller proportion of that.

So, I think what we see in addition to just an agenda that talks about revenues is an agenda that talks about change. We are going to have to change some attitudes that we have maybe as commissioners or we have as agencies and how we look at our

program. I know here in the state of Colorado, we're really funded only by hunters and fishing; the hunting and fishing public - the consumptive user, along with the Federal dollars that come in. We don't have any type of major program in the state, with the exception of our tax check-off fund, which raises some dollars we've used in the non-game area, for participation by non-consumptive users. That's going to take a real change in attitudes, I think, and a change in the way we do business as we look into the future and try to tap that market, try to find an opportunity for those people to help pay their fair share, maybe. Each one of us, whether we're the purchaser of a license or just simply a person coming to Colorado for a convention or a person living in the state who doesn't hunt or fish uses that wildlife resource.

I'm hopeful that during the conference we can pick up ideas from other states. We're very eager to talk to the commissioners that are here to find out any successful ideas they've had. Out of a meeting like this, maybe we can generate some ideas that we can all take home and put together in our states that will allow for greater flexibility.

When I'm talking about change and thinking about change, it's hard not to just look around at where we're situated here in Vail. Vail was started, if I'm not incorrect, in 1961. There was a plaque out on the highway and, prior to that, there was a two-lane highway that went through here. This was marvelous meadows and elk country; tremendous, bountiful amount of wildlife. Today, we still have wildlife in the Vail area, but we've dramatically changed what's gone on. It really reflects a lot of the pressures we see in the state of Colorado with energy development, with the ski industry development. The fact that we are having to face some dramatic changes of usage, some new pressures on our animals. We have become involved in a lot of different issues, issues of mitigation. How we deal with the ski industry, how we deal with coal companies, oil shale companies. These types of operations have more and more taken a great amount of our time and put more and more pressure on us to do different types of jobs than we have done in the past. We no longer, in Colorado, and I really think I could make that same statement across the country, can afford to sit back and say we have one goal or one particular perspective and that only of managing wildlife. We now find ourselves spending as much or more time, many of our higher level managers at the state capital, in the legislature, visiting with attorneys, visiting with oil company or energy executives, ski executives and talking not necessarily about how many deer or elk are there, but how we're going to balance the development in the state; how we're going to derive revenue that's going to allow us to enhance a

stream that might have water pulled down to make snow. We're going to deal with a problem of a dam that's going to be put in and totally eliminate so many miles of free-flowing water.

Each one of those things reflects the theme of change. I think, hopefully, that each one of us are open to and we can spend the next couple of days talking about how we meet that change, how we address that change, and, how we can become stronger, each one of us in our own individual states. I really believe that, collectively, we can do a much better job of thinking about how we solve these problems. Also, maybe collectively, we can help each other on the revenue issues and on some of our cost issues. I know we do, I hope we do, in any case, a good job of working with our neighboring states in the trading of wildlife that we may have in surplus, trying to supply those to your states and in return, receiving from many of you, fish or wildlife that we can put in Colorado and help to diversify and provide more opportunity for our people around the state. We are eager to talk about those things. I'm very pleased to see at the roll call that we had only two areas that were absent, sixteen out of eighteen here. If there's anything that any of us can do as Colorado Wildlife Commissioners for any of you, or anything that any of the staff can do, please don't hesitate to give us a call and we'll be glad to try to accommodate you. One final thing, I'm sure you all being from the fish and wildlife agencies enjoy fishing, hunting and the outdoors, the Director, Mr. Ruch has assured me that if anyone wants to go fishing, he has a place that can guarantee you three to five pound trout every cast. It's no problem at all, just come up and ask him. He's taken us there, so we know that it exists and just come talk to him about it. I'm sure he'll be glad to take you., Thank you very much.

JIM RUCH: Thank you very much Chairman Schultz. I don't think you gave me the key to the ranch, though. I hope you realize from Tim's talk, what I see as the tremendous positive relationship we have in this state between the members of the Commission and the Division of Wildlife. The sense of direction that is coming out of his talk and I think you'll find in the few minutes that I'm going to share with you right now, much the same kind of direction. I'm going to be talking about change and I'm going to be talking about a couple of things that I hope we will find in all our conversations over the next two days as we look at this question of how we are going to pay for fish and wildlife management going into the next century.

This, in fact, is my first Midwestern meeting. Due to an unusual set of circumstances, or maybe I just wasn't looking when I came into this job, I wound up last year as President of the

Western Association and we hosted the Western Association meetings, as Tim mentioned, and I was unable to attend the Midwestern as a result. This year, the same sort of thing happened. I had the opportunity to be President of this Association and host this meeting. I haven't looked back in history enough to know if this is the way it was supposed to be, or you took advantage of a newcomer, but I do consider it a privilege to host the meeting. Certainly with the people in the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the expertise that we have in hosting meetings right now, I think we do a pretty good job and I'm very proud of the work our people do in putting on these meetings.

I am very sorry that a very good friend of all of your's who has attended a great many Midwestern meetings and really earned this opportunity to host this meeting is not here to be with you today, and that is Jack Grieb. As many of you know, Jack, former Director of the Colorado Division of Wildlife, has been undergoing serious illness. He has had a bout with a serious disease, acute leukemia, and I'm pleased to tell you that, through great personal strength and will, is now at home and is now in remission. We all have our fingers crossed. He couldn't be here today, but I know that he's with us all in spirit and I'm glad to hear that he's on his road to recovery for now and I'm sure all of you are, as well.

He had the opportunity to spend time with this Association through a great decade for fish and wildlife management; to be a leader during that great decade, when some marvelous things were done. We have an interesting challenge ahead of us because we have you as administrators, as citizen policy leaders in the wildlife field, have in our hands, the last decade of this century, and it's going to be a very interesting one. Just how interesting was brought home to me yesterday when reading the headlines in both Denver papers. Today, last night, sometime, the five-billionth living person on this planet was born and wondering just what that's going to mean in ten more years. Of course, I always wonder who that person is, who actually knows that's occurring and how the demographers deal with it. My favorite statement in that regard was a statement that somewhere on earth, every tenth of a second, some woman is having a baby. She must be found and stopped.

We can't stop growth. I think we had an interesting experience sometime in the late 60's or early 70's, when the great arrogance of that statement of stopping change, of being able to really foresee growth, development and change we didn't like and pretending we could in fact stop it or prevent it. The futility of that was brought home to us, the people who made fun of it by

saying there are those who want to stop the earth because I want to get off really had a point. That's not going to happen. The fact is that the only thing that we can do is to learn how to handle change effectively. And that was the theme of what Tim said to you this morning. We are in a time of change. How effectively will we learn to handle it? We are standing, as he pointed out, in the midst of an area of the utmost change from the fish and wildlife standpoint. Interstate 70 pushed through in the early 1960's; in 1962, the first ski lift in the Vail Valley started running and we had a set of changes that affected the fish and wildlife resources that started to take place here. We don't know the answer to that, yet. That growth is still occurring. If you fly in to the Vail Valley, you see wall-to-wall housing, wall-to-wall development up into the trees on both sides of the Valley and down into the sagebrush and we think that we are coping with that. We are dealing with in-stream flows in these creeks and Perry Olson is negotiating at statewide levels trying to make sure that the snow-making that's necessary to maintain this recreational resource doesn't take the last drop of water out of the steams so that all the trout just disappear in the wintertime and have to be restocked in the spring. We are negotiating regarding the elk migration routes, the deer migration routes, the elk calving areas, trying to maintain, in the face of this kind of development, a sort of semblance of what we had built here in the previous 50 to 60 years. And I say that build advisedly because a change had taken place starting sometime around 1920 and approximately in 1920 there were 5000 elk in the state of Colorado. Today there are 180,000 elk in the state of Colorado, and that's a very good thing. Now we are trying to see whether or not we can maintain that in the face of human growth and development. They came to Colorado maybe because there are so many elk here.

It is a success story. In fact, it's such a success story that our entire operation is hinged upon it. Tim, again, alluded to what we use for income in this state. It's even more dramatic than he stated. The non-resident deer and elk hunter provides 53% of all the revenue that the Division of Wildlife in Colorado operates off of, and that is an awful lot of eggs in one basket. Particularly when that basket is being threatened by golf courses, condominiums, highways, dams, lakes, etc. We have an interesting challenge to see whether we can, in fact, maintain what we have built in a time when we are facing even more dramatic change.

Even at that, we think we lucked out. For were it not for forces entirely beyond our control in the world oil market, the rate of change that is taking place in Colorado would be doubly accelerating. As it stands today, agriculture is the number one

industry, tourism and recreation are the number two industry, the ski industry provides about a billion dollars a year direct expenditures in this state. Interestingly, hunting and fishing also provide about a billion dollars a year direct expenditures in this state. The former great industry of this state, the mining industry, is at practically an all-time low. That is pure accident. While the hard rock mining industry, the gold, silver and so forth is down, it came very close to being a sort of Saudi Arabia of the United States had the world oil market not changed.

A lot of this country to the west of us where the population is stable, or in fact declining over the last three or four years, would have had population growth rates in several orders of magnitude if the oil shale boom had, in fact, been what a great many people thought it was going to be. I do not know whether we could have coped with that rate of change. We have been given a little breathing room. That will only work if we recognize that as being a little breathing room and understand that that process of change is going to take place within our lifetimes and probably within the careers of some of the young men in this room. Will we be able to deal with that level of change? And, in dealing with it, will we have learned the lesson that we should have learned years ago and that is, will we be able to pass on from this generation into the next century and the century beyond the legacy we received. Or will we diminish it still more?

Many of you have spoken to me since you've been here of driving up over Independence Pass and through Leadville. Leadville is the headwaters of the Arkansas River. The Arkansas River is a mighty river. It runs from Leadville, Colorado to Garden City, Kansas, where it stops. I have seen it stop in Garden City, Kansas, and it is a grim sight. It is not Kansas' fault. It stops in Garden City, Kansas because most of it is used in Colorado and we are in serious debate between the two states at the present time about who gets to use how much of it. The fact is that the Arkansas River in its upper reaches, where it is a great trout river, is a very sick river. We have trouble growing trout in it that live to be over three years old. Why? Because we have inherited a legacy from time past when there was a mining industry that put materials in that river that, today, are being found concentrated in the livers of those trout --cadmium and copper. At such high levels, in their third year when they go into their first spawning year, the stress kills them off. That wasn't intended. It was entirely accidental. It was a process of simply not recognizing that we owe something to the future in the process of change. And that's really kind of where I'm coming from.

How in the process of effectively adapting to and being part of a change in our field can we assure something other than a two-year or a four-year future as where we set our sights. That, I hope, we will talk about this week as we talk about the concept of being proficient wildlife managers and ways of funding proficient wildlife management in the next century. We are going to talk about other sources of money. We are going to talk about reaching out to all of the users, particularly the non-consumptive users who have not paid the freight. We are going to hear success stories. We will hold up Missouri as a great success story in getting the sales tax which brings in all the users in the state. We are going to hear some other success stories. And you're going to hear about things some other states are doing, including Colorado to try to reach out and tap into these areas. We are going to be talking about marketing; marketing research. We'll talk about a changing fish and wildlife role. We're going to talk about changing consumers for our products. That's fun -- I think it's time we understood that we are part of the same economic forces that drive everything else that happens in our country. We're not separate or apart. We have to understand the way the world works.

I would like to throw out a word of warning, a word of caution. It's something that I would like to discuss individually with all of you in the next couple of days as we talk about this question of marketing our products and where we are going. That is, I guess, a question of ethics. What are fish and wildlife all about? What kind of a legacy do we want to leave? I see on television fishing contests which have gone so far as to have specific rules as to the quadrant of the boat from which a particular angler is allowed to cast during the ten minutes that are allotted to him in the quickie pre-tournament \$10,000 prologue. He has a referee watching him or her do that. I wonder if that is fishing. I see the efforts being made by public agencies to reach out and attract fish and wildlife consumers in the marketplace and I'm reminded of Aldo Leopold's warning in which he says, "a place to hunt and a place to fish is as much a person's private property as his gun or his dog." To hawk it in the marketplace maybe a bad thing, but for a public agency to use it to sell licenses maybe a very bad thing, indeed. I paraphrased Leopold slightly, but what he is speaking to is the ethic and the tradition of not only hunting and fishing, but the wild enjoyment of wildlife. My caution is as we bridge this last decade of the century, to do so using all the marketing tools and technology that change offers to us, but to also remember the ethics that brought us to these jobs. And, it's going to be an interesting challenge, and I'm looking forward to it. So, that's my message to you. Thank you very much and welcome to Colorado.

(COFFEE BREAK)

LEN CARPENTER: I hope that the papers we have in the next few days will be able to deal with those issues as times are changing in the funding environments and the expenditure environments that we face as wildlife administrators and policy makers.

We are very happy today to have with us, returned back to Colorado after a short absence, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Frank Dunkle, with us to give the keynote address. I asked Frank to deal with the general topic of funding wildlife programs into the 21st Century, somewhat of a national perspective. A bit about Frank for those of you that don't know, I would imagine that most of you are familiar with his background. Frank is basically a Montana resident. He served there in the Montana Senate. He began his career in the wildlife business sometime ago as a warden with the Montana Fish and Game Department. He became Director of the Department in 1963. He has a Masters Degree in wildlife management from Montana State University. He has done some consulting work and has been employed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Just previous to being the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, he was in Denver as coordinator for the Colorado River endangered species project. I asked Frank if there were any other comments I should make in introducing him and he said that if I left out anything important, he would be sure to tell you. I will trust that he will do that and it is a very big pleasure for me to welcome Frank to our meeting and we are very much looking forward to his comments.

FRANK DUNKLE: Thank you, Len. Good morning everybody. I tried to get around to meet most of the directors and commissioners with the various members of the Association. I tried to get to all of the Colorado Commissioners. I watched their antics the last four years that I've been with the Feds in Colorado and I thought I got to all of them because Jim told me you could tell a commissioner by their blue coat with the emblem. I guess, like Jim, I missed one of them because she didn't have her blue coat on, so I will get around and say hello to you. Jim told me to say that.

Fish and game directors, at least of my era, enjoyed being in other fish and game director's states and saying things that they knew would get the other director in trouble, just to watch. So I did it to Jim, but he's the second fish and game director in Colorado that I've gotten to. The other was Harry Woodward. I stopped into Colorado when Harry Woodward was the director and he said, "Gee, Frank, I've got to give a talk down in Canon City.

Would you go with me?" Not being alert, I said, sure, I'll go along. So we went down to Canon City and we walked into an auditorium that was full of people -- something to do with the deer season down there, I don't recall. I was looking forward to Harry defending himself against all of these people because you also know in this business, you are generally the adversary, at least in the 60's, because you were trying to open seasons, you were trying to bring either sex seasons, not well received. Well, Harry got up and he said that he brought an expert with him that had just gotten through opening seasons and he turned it over to me.

I see several people in the group. I'll not tell my age, but I'll tell their's. I went to school with Charlie Perkins at Montana State College, and he's 62 years old. I was in the information/education business in Montana when Tim Reynolds and Jim Ruch were I & E people in California, and they're close to 60. Seriously, I think the change that's coming for you people as directors and for the Fish and Wildlife Service, for the states and the Service, is not going to be any different than has happened in the past. I went to work for the Fish and Game Department in Montana in 1947 as a temporary warden. The badge you got showed that; it said temporary on it. So you would only show it to people quickly and put it in your pocket because, what could a temporary do. Second, when you got to be somebody, you got a badge that said regular. At that time, they didn't hire very many biologists, and I was trying to be one, but I had to have a job, so I was a warden. Finally, I got to have a regular badge, and eventually went down to being a biologist.

I worked with a group of wardens that were the old time wardens. Those were the people who were coming to what they felt was the end of their career. And in '46 to '50, a good many of those people retired. They had put in 25 to 30 years. I remember sitting around the camps working Yellowstone elk season on the line in Gardner, Montana. Their talk went much like the talk going on here. It will never be the same. We won't have anything to hunt if you young guys continue to kill it like you're doing. Nobody will want to buy a license in a little while. In ten years there will be so many people around, we're not going to have a chance.

I would call to your attention, as Jim said, in Colorado the elk population was in three places. There were no antelope hunts until '47 or '48. Just no antelope hunts at all. But things were changing. The past would always be better than the future. Then in 1952 to 60, we kind of had the same sort of thing going on.

Boy, weren't the forties great. I'd been through World War II, Korea; I didn't think they were so great. But, at any rate, the hunting and fishing was never as good in the 50's and 60's as they were in the 40's. However, we were hunting elk all over Western Montana; we were killing two deer; we were hunting antelope; pheasants, sharptail, sage hens, away we went. The 60's and the 70's, the same thing. Golly, weren't the 50's great. Not going to be that way anymore. We're not going to have enough money; we're not going to have anything to hunt; we aren't going to have public support; the legislature is going to eat us up. What are we going to do?

Well, we did well. Hunting licences increased so that we were pretty self-supporting. P.R.D.J. all this time was growing and getting better. We were getting trained people into the field. We had biologists that started out, worked their way through. We had management of fish and wildlife; basic management that was true, professional management started to meet its very high area of consideration and acceptability in the 60's and has held that way clear through.

So, we went through the 70's and then we hit that no growth period. 1972 to 82 we were going to save the world, stop everything. Frankly, I think wildlife suffered tremendously during that era of no growth environmentalism. We got through it.

Now we're in the 80's. We're now looking, again, at the biology and the needs of wildlife and the habitat needs. We're under real severe pressure from growth, from other land uses, other water uses, other requirements for the use of the outdoors. I think we'll meet that challenge. I probably won't see the 90's to the 2000's for various reasons. I've had three heart attacks, open heart surgery, and I'm sure some jealous husband will kill me.

We do face a couple of challenges and they're not insurmountable. I don't look upon it as an era when it's all going to go to hell. We're going to need money to operate. That means we have to be sure we have support. I think we have to be sure we are in the process of having sound, good, the best biological information, habitat information that we can acquire. I think we have to blend that, then, with the other needs that people have for the use of the resources.

When we blend it properly, we will have public support, we will have the money we need to carry out our task. I know that I'm being Pollyanish about this, but it's still true. We have to be flexible. We have to be innovative. We have to take every

dollar somebody dares to hand to us. When we take that dollar, we have to be sure, certain, that we spend that dollar the best possible way. That means to enhance, to carry forth the needs of the wildlife and the habitat that we represent. Nobody else will represent it. We do that.

There are a couple of items that I really do want to touch. Waterfowl is one of them. There are two phases to the waterfowl thing that I want to talk about that has to do with money and how are we going to meet the crisis of having money. Waterfowl are on the decline. I guess everybody will agree with that. Now, we don't always have agreement as to how fast or how far down. But, we do agree they're on the decline. Our thirty years of recordkeeping have indicated we have a problem. I think those of us in the field of biology accept the fact that if you don't have habitat, you don't have wildlife. If you can't feed something throughout the year, if you can't allow it nesting or protective habitat, you aren't going to have it.

We have to look to what's happening to our waterfowl, not only on the breeding grounds, but on the wintering grounds, then on that inbetween area when they go from wintering to the nesting areas. We can have the finest nesting areas in all of the world. We can enhance it, we can increase it. If we don't pay attention to the intermediate ground and the wintering areas, we are going to continue to watch the severe decline of waterfowl in the three nations --Canada, the United States and Mexico. We have just signed an agreement with Canada under the North American Waterfowl plan where we will pay closer and fuller attention to the needs of the waterfowl in the northern country. We are working out an excellent relationship with Ducks Unlimited, both through Canada and with the Canadian wildlife people. With ourselves, the Service, and Ducks Unlimited, the development of habitat opportunities, both in the United States and, of course, in Canada. There is an excellent working relationship between you, the states, and the Service. I want you to know that the Federal Service is going to be very reasonable when you come in.

In order to carry forth on the waterfowl predicament that we're in, it's going to take a close, lasting partnership with the states, with Mexico and with Canada to see that the waterfowl populations begin to rise; that they have habitat; that they have areas to fly through and that the waterfowler has an opportunity to hunt. If he doesn't, we won't have his support. If we don't have waterfowl, he can't hunt. It's up to us as professional managers of that resource to work closely together to see that the waterfowl populations begin to come back. I look forward to that working relationship through the North American Plan, a close

relationship with Canada and to building a better relationship with Mexico and with the areas lower down. Without that cooperation, four-way cooperative approach, we can't win -- the waterfowl will lose. We have to keep in mind we have some real opportunities, both for the wild waterfowl population, its habitat and for our public that uses it. We have a professional requirement to meet and, as partners, we will meet it.

I look forward to a working relationship with you, the states, and I hope that you will look forward to a firm, professional relationship with us, the Fish and Wildlife Service. We're always open to your criticism and we're always open to your suggestions and we are always open to those things that will lead to better management and use of that waterfowl population in the United States.

Something else of interest. It seems that several years back there was a decision, or an understanding that lead shot was causing problems in the out-of-doors, in the use areas by hunters and by waterfowl. Lead poisoning was having a noticeable impact on waterfowl, on some endangered species. There was a tacit decision made that we should move ahead to go to a non-toxic shot to clean up the environment, to help with the waterfowl population. That seemed to start a debate. For the last several years, I think, the states, the associations, the Service and the Congress have drained away considerable manhours, womanhours, money, time, that could have been devoted to bringing ahead the best interest of the waterfowl population in the United States, in Canada and in Mexico. Instead, we chose to have a debate as to, first, was lead shot a problem; could we replace it with some kind of non-toxic shot; steel shot is not the thing; I need not relate to you all of the various stands that people took. Somebody, in the midst of this forgot (I guess we all forgot), what about the waterfowl out there? What about the habitat? Are we moving ahead in their protection, in their enhancement?

Well, as you know, it was a severe, disturbing action of the conservation community and for the professional community in the management of waterfowl. We didn't get together to talk about what we should do in terms of waterfowl management. We got together to debate, publicly and among ourselves, the steel shot, lead shot issue. Well, it all ended up here not long ago, and I don't know whether all of you are familiar with how it came out. As you know, the International met and came up with a recommended solution of time and we would work toward 1991 as the time when a non-toxic shot would be in place, when we would not have lead shot. It would be a precise thing.

That looked good to a lot of people, including the Service. We said, we'll go with that -- that looks good. The Service then put together, because we were being tested by the courts, Congress was asking us a lot of questions, there were those that were for steel shot, those that were opposed. We couldn't win in the Service because if we said, we're for non-toxic shot, some major people on committees would say, we're not. We'd say, well, maybe we were, and we'd do this dance. Then somebody would come at us from the other side and say, what do you mean "maybe you were"; you are. Yes, we are. And we'd go through that dance. What I'm saying to you is, finally we were sued by the Wildlife Federation who said, heck with this, folks, you're going to do it in 1987. So, you all knew about that.

Well, we had interrogatories and derogatories and whatever the legal people called them. And finally the judge suggested, why don't you folks get together, you and the Federation and the Service and see what you can come up with. Each group went back to its own place, not disturbed by the other people's thinking and came up with some suggestions and ideas, then tried to get together. It didn't work out too good. Finally, everybody decided to let the court settle it. The courts did an interesting thing. They thumbnailed their findings. They did not move on the case. What they said was, if we were to take action on this case, we would go with the Fish and Wildlife Service. They had laid out an honorable, straightforward method to address the steel shot/lead shot issue and the environment.

If the court was to rule, they would rule in favor of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Wildlife Federation wanted court oversight on anything that the Service did. The courts indicated that we were a responsible agency, tied with a mandate from Congress to manage the waterfowl population in concert with other professional groups, thus, we didn't need oversight. So the way it's turned out, folks, is that the court case has been settled. The judge said, Fish and Wildlife Service, you have adopted a firm and proper stance. Go back home and see what the International said in their policy. That's where we are and that's where we're off to today.

It's been settled. We don't have to argue steel shot/lead shot anymore. Let's argue what's best for the resource, the habitat, and for the waterfowl population. I think we're on a course that will allow manufacturers to get at the business of producing the kind of shot that's necessary. I think it's up to the sportsman to say, I have this gun that is either a very old or a very new one that I don't want to shoot steel shot through because I think, or somebody thinks it will ruin the gun. The

facts don't point to that. Well, don't use steel shot in that gun. Go get one that you feel secure with to use steel shot in. I feel that industry will now say that, oh, they're serious. They want a non-toxic shot. We can't play this lead shot game anymore, so let's get on with it. They will probably then come up with steel shot in its abundance that's needed. I know they will do that.

I'll bet that within five years, industry will come up with a non-toxic shot that probably will not be anything that we think of today. I have great respect for technology.

So, we're off and running. We're not fighting lead shot/steel shot anymore. We're now back to the business where we should have been ten years ago, managing waterfowl, managing resource and making opportunities available to the waterfowl hunter. So, we're now responsible for the management of waterfowl. The court has indicated that we should address our responsibilities and get on with it. And that's what, I think, we're going to do. We're going to move on with the needs of waterfowl.

One other point that I think we need to think about when we talk about the future and financing. I think we need to better relate, all of us, to our public. I think that we have to point out that the sportsman has long carried the bill for wildlife management, for resource management. It's been his dollar through stamps or through P.R.D.J. or through his licenses that have made the major land purchases. It's through that dollar that has built a professional organization both state and federal. Other users have not paid much of that price. They have not been involved in the cost of doing business in the resource field. I think that we have to be innovative in our thinking as to how we involve those people in enjoying and using those out-of-doors, but also helping pay for the work and protection that has to be done. I think that we have to keep that in mind in our concern for how we bring more monetary resources to the field of fish and wildlife, parks and outdoor management and recreation.

The other area is the Farm Bill. The states should not overlook, nor should we, the opportunities that are presented to the wildlife, fisheries and natural resource manager. It's what I call silent funding. If you get somebody else to buy land for you, nature conservancy, the other areas, Ducks Unlimited and on and on, if you get somebody to set aside land and allow you to manage it, somebody else's dollar, that's what I call silent funding. I think that that's one of the ways of the future for funding wildlife, fisheries, conservation and recreational

opportunities. The Farm Act is something that you should be giving firm consideration to, aggressive consideration to. And you should make sure that we continue to give it firm, active consideration. We should be working with the federal agencies on a higher level, you should be working with them closely on a state level.

Here is the opportunity for wetlands, for uplands to be set aside for you to manage, the state especially, in the best interest of the wildlife resource, of the outdoor public. Do not overlook the opportunity that you have to expand your silent funding. To expand in the areas that you can set aside and managed for wildlife and for outdoor recreational use. It's out there. You have to give it the push. You have to get the people that support you interested and involved.

That's what I & E is all about. I think that the states have probably carried the major share of that burden. I am suggesting maybe hit it another lick because it is important that we have the kind of public backing that is interested in aggressive resource management, in aggressive accommodation of all uses and aggressive management of the wildlife resource.

Don't forget, also, that Wallop/Breaux monies are becoming available. They're broader, they're usable and you need to, again, have public support for some of these kinds of funding. I know they're federal funding, but they're also good, unattached monies. I certainly want you to know that we're going to try to help you use those monies within the keeping of the law and the requirements, but as much as possible and to the best advantage of your state. We're going to be very cooperative, however, we do have to meet certain legal requirements. As a state director, I remember that you try to use all monies to the best advantage. Sometimes, what you consider best advantage were not always considered by the federal aid people as best advantage. So, either you're going to have to carefully stick with the regulations, or be more inventive.

There are federal monies available. I think that states have to swallow a bit of pride. I think you're going to have to seriously consider that you can no longer say, folks, we don't spend any of your tax money, except on parks. We're clean and pure. The money that we have comes to us from the sportsmen, from the users of the resource. We are the protectors thereof. I, like you, utilize the federal government, when necessary to say, if you do this, that will be diversion of funds. If you dirty legislators do that sort of thing, we're going to lose \$15 million, just like that. Legislators fall back and say, we won't do that.

I was also on the finance committee. Having been a state director, having played the game from that side, I now looked at it from the other side. I would have been quite willing, had the fish and game commission come to me, or to my counterpart, and said, I think we had better discuss state appropriations for wildlife agencies. Now, I know that gives control. I know there are problems with it. You're going to have to consider that at some point. Maybe that's where you get the money for your non-sportsmen use of the resource. Maybe that's where your non-game funding comes from. Maybe that's where your state endangered species funding comes from. I didn't say you had to. I just said it's an area of consideration that you must give some serious thought to. I think you'll find your legislators are interested. I think you'll find that the constituency you have would not hesitate to speak as a constituency to your legislature. I think you should give it firm consideration as a possible, additional financing opportunity in the future. Just a suggestion.

One of the other areas that I would call your attention, and then I'll wind down, and that is, there is a little thing going that Secretary Hodel has been fostering and pushing and that's pride in America. It's an idea that, if people will take pride in their federal, state and local lands; if they take pride in seeing that they are clean and they are protected, they will become a constituency for you and for us in the form of wildlife management, of good land management, of good resource management. So, I would suggest that you give some serious consideration to the route we're going and take pride of America, in America. The program is kind of a good thought. Good thoughts need, then, to be put into action and I think that the States could be one of the pivotal areas for us in the Service and for the Secretary in causing people to take serious pride in their lands, in the protection and management of their lands. Well-managed state and local lands are in our best interest. When I say "our", I mean the wildlife, fish and recreation interests in these United States. So, I would suggest that if you're out talking to people, maybe you don't want to say Secretary Hodel's pride in America, maybe you want to say your state's pride in your lands, in the public lands. I think it will have long-lasting impact and results in the kind of support all of us can have from that user public out there that sees that land more and more as their's and their responsibility and their backing of the people that are managing it and those things on it.

With that, seriously, it has been a real pleasure to be here, to visit with you. The states will always remain near and dear to

my heart and to my management concepts. I assure you that, if we can help you, we're here to help. If you need us, we're here. Anytime you're in Washington, I hope that you'll come up and say, hey, Frank, I'm in Washington and would like to say hello. I'll look forward to doing the same when I'm in your state.

I would entertain some questions. The first one would be about the reorganization of the service, so I'll take that one. We have reorganized the Fish and Wildlife Service. I was told you couldn't do it. You have to go through the department. That's the Department of Interior, namely, the Assistant Secretary for Budget, Policy and Management. The other thing, is, I don't understand acronyms and have never accepted them. I found it interesting that people are beginning to realize that I really don't understand them. I then found that when you submit a reorganization plan, those folks pick it apart like nothing you've ever seen. This was starting.

The reorganization plan was put together, we were ready to go. Finally it did go through. I was told it would take upwards of 60 days. That seemed awful long to me. We got it done in three weeks. We then moved to the regions. That's all done. So the last of the region reorganization charts were signed last Monday. We're off and running. We're reorganized into line/staff. We were working, and all of those of you with the Service who were once program managers, forgive me. The program management was devised to allow an agency to function without direction, without the requirement to make decisions, and no responsibility if you did. I over did that. It didn't work quite that way. As it developed, it got overburdened with too many areas to go through. Too much to work through to get a decision. A regional director had the responsibility, he was told he had to get certain things done, but when it came right down to it, he did not have the authority to carry it out. There were too many ways to go around that regional director. There were five associate directors that could go in five different directions. It was a system that was built when you had all the money you needed and all the people you needed. We don't have that luxury anymore. We're back to a lean dog runs better than a fat dog. We're not fat anymore.

My point is that we've gone to line/staff. The regions are on line now. The regional director has full responsibility for that region. I try only to interfere if it comes to a point that Congress gets involved or the whole thing has gone to pot and then I will try to counsel with the regional director. That counseling is interesting sometimes. Try to solve your problem with the regional director now because it's line/staff. The folks in

Washington are staff. They're interested in policy and how it's put together, an overview. They no longer have the ability, under a line/staff, to call the regional director and say, as far as I'm concerned in the refuge system, you will do this. If somebody should do that, the regional director just says, that's nice. I'll see how it fits into my program here and we'll just go on from there. It's not going to be seven regions, folks. It's going to be a Service, it's going to be a responsible Service, it's going to be a hard-hitting Service. Try to solve your problem with your regional director and if you can't, then the regional director, you and I will see if we can't come to some conclusions.

It's a lean outfit. The responsibility is back where the decision making should be, as close to the problem as possible and I think it's going to be good for the resource, good for the Service, good for you people that we deal with. I think we're going to start getting things done more rapidly. We were getting them done before. We were serving the resource. I think we're going to get them done quicker, cleaner. I've been told by several regional directors that they feel as though Washington has disappeared. Nobody calls them anymore. They get only about half as much paperwork coming out. I hope that's true. I hope that their bother is coming from you and not from up here trying to sort out direction. We have direction. We're headed and we're out. I think we're lean and we're ready to go and we're going to start working on our responsibilities, mandated by Congress. We're going to be responsible and helpful to you as states. That's reorganization, folks, and it's underway.

LEN CARPENTER: Thank you very much, Frank. Those are very pertinent comments and I'm sure all of us in the room found things to identify with and to think about and to take with us into the other discussions that we'll have today and tomorrow.

Our next speaker, I'm pleased to introduce to you, is a Chief Information Specialist with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, Dale Lashnits. Dale attended Cornell University and he has somewhat of a varied background. There's a couple of things that he mentioned to me that I might ought to mention to you as credentials for him to give the kind of presentation he will today. One, that while he was in Cornell University, he was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the student riots at Cornell University in the latter part of the 60's. He has won Gannett Newspapers Frank Trip award for editorial excellence. He was the primary person responsible for the successful promotion of the nation's first non-game wildlife check-off program that we had here in Colorado. He finally wanted

to have me mention to you that, basically, his hide is on the wall today for the Colorado Division of Wildlife's current effort to select and implement an alternative source of future funding for wildlife and fishery programs with the Colorado Division of Wildlife. And so, I think, with that kind of a background, it should qualify Dale to talk to us about the topic of alternative funding for state agencies, using Colorado and the Colorado perspective. With that, Dale, we're glad to have you here today.

DALE LASHNITS: Thank you, Len. I think if I'd known I was going to be in the presence of so many used I & E types, I would have given a different background. The last time I had the opportunity to speak with a group like this, I must have said something about Colorado and what we're doing that offended somebody in the audience because when I offered myself to answer questions, a woman stood up, I believe she was from Canada, and she said, young man, if you worked for me when you did that, I would have fired you. The only thing I could say to her was, Madam, you're going to have to stand in line. I want to thank you all for the chance to extend the line just a little bit further.

I thought Mr. Dunkle made a very revealing comment about himself. He talked about having to become a cook. In Colorado, we have a saying that he who bitches cooks. I think the fact that wildlife has prospered through the errors that he describes reflects that, perhaps, he bitched, himself, during his career and made this resource better as a result. I suppose I represent the next generation of bitches.

I'm very interested in the future. How we change and how we get to the end of this century. In preparing to talk to you today, I was looking for common ground. Certainly, Colorado's experiences are different from those of Ohio or South Dakota or Manitoba or any other state or province represented here. What, from our perspective, would be useful to you? It occurred to me that one of the things that we do have in common is that if we are going to continue to fulfill our missions as wildlife managers into the future, we're all going to have to learn how to live in that future.

In Colorado, we boast of excellent management of the finest wildlife resources in the West. The question before us is whether we can continue that boast into the future. The world is changing; we don't know what those changes mean for us. But we, better than anybody else, ought to know what happens to entities that fail to adapt to their environment. MTV, personal computers, VCR's ... none of these things existed five or six years ago. Today, they're facts of doing business. Perhaps it's time to add

Advertising Age and American Demographics magazine to a reading list that already includes Hunting and Fishing News and The Wildlife Society Bulletin.

In Colorado, we would probably agree with the football coach who said that the future is now. Let me digress a minute to offer you three, quick recent experiences of mine that point out to me how different the future may well be from the present. I'm a baseball fan. Sunday I was watching Steve Carlton's debut ruined by the St. Louis Cardinals. In the midst of that broadcast, an advertisement came on. The St. Louis Cardinals were offering people a Caribbean tour in January featuring Red Schoendienst and some other past and present athletes. I thought to myself, what is a baseball team doing getting into the tourism business? Suddenly it occurred to me that tourism is quickly becoming the world's number one industry. That, in offering these tours, this baseball team was diversifying and maybe capturing a share of the market as a result.

Another instance, I was taking my son, my ten year old to a sports memorabilia store. He was trying to get me to tell him what it would be like when we got there and I guess I wasn't doing a very good job because he finally turned to me and said, Dad, is it like a bookstore? I said, what do you mean? And he said, well, a bookstore is a big place that nobody goes to anymore. In Colorado, we spend almost half of our public information efforts on the print media. Producing things for big places that nobody goes to anymore. The fact that we only spend one half is really a credit to our Chairman, our Commission and our Director because we used to spend more. My point is that we're not going to get to these younger people unless we look at doing things a little differently.

Finally, this was the best thing. I went to the movies; I saw the Karate Kid II, great movie, I recommend it to you highly. While we were sitting there waiting for the movie to start and they're flashing the slides on the screen with the snack stands and the previews of coming attractions, they flashed this one. I've got to show you this. I think this is great. Is that marvelous, or what? Before you think it's too far out to have a relevance to you, let me tell you. I called these people. I wanted to find out what this was all about. My director wanted me to find out, too. For different reasons, I might add. These people are serious. They are beginning, in 1992, they are having a space shuttle built now. In 1992, they are going to take 20 people every two weeks for eight to 12 hour trips in space and bring them back. It's going to cost \$55,000 a seat. Ridiculous,

you say, right? They are already booked solid for their first year of tours. Maybe that's a very, very telling note about the future we face.

Certainly you know your problems and the problems you will face in the future, better than I ever will. There are a couple of incidences that probably ought to be underlined that we're watching in Colorado as we get ready for the future. For example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been reporting a decline in the number of people buying hunting licenses over the last couple of years. In fact, the 16 million license buyers reported in 1984 was the lowest number reported since 1973. Ten of the 15 American states represented in this organization are currently reporting lower numbers of hunter participants than they did in the beginning of the decade. Again, the Fish and Wildlife Service press release on this data described these declines as minor fluctuations and they attribute them to changes in state hunting and fishing regulations, weather, economic conditions, other factors that can affect the number of people that participate in hunting in any given year. In Colorado, we certainly hope the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's assessment of the problem is right. The bottom line here is that hunting pays the future of wildlife management.

Last year, income from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses made up 69% of the Colorado Division of Wildlife's revenue. As Mr. Ruch pointed out to you a little earlier, the sale of hunting licenses to non-residents alone made up 53% of the Division's revenue. Sure, we have a lot of our eggs in one basket, and should that basket prove less enduring than we hope, wildlife programs in the future in Colorado may face major problems.

At the same time, the Fish and Wildlife Service reports that our resources are an important part of the recreational experience of more than two million people in this state. More than one-third of our citizens participate in some sort of non-consumptive use. Yet, short of some sort of excise tax or general tax, no one has yet found a way to link their use of the resource with the cost of providing it. Ironically, we don't think that taxes are going to prove to be a particularly marketable concept in this state.

The problems of wildlife management in Colorado may not only be on the product side. The projection is that by the end of this decade, we will have one million more residents than we have now. The roads, the buildings, the recreation areas and other facilities that will be needed to service these residents may

result in the conversion of 1 and 3/4 million acres of historic wildlife habitat to human uses. Here, our problems are not only with the product but as the state of Minnesota put it, with the factory that produces the product. Still, I'm not here to argue the traditional uses of wildlife are declining. But, I do think we do a disservice to future users if we fail to objectively monitor the trends in traditional markets.

Marketing experts tell us that every right product eventually becomes a wrong product. As people change, the market changes and people's demands for products change. Marketing experts call it the life cycle process. They argue that every product goes through a life cycle beginning with its introduction, moving through a period of ascension, maturation, saturation and eventually into decline. If you don't believe the concept applies to traditional activities such as the consumptive use of wildlife, take a minute and look at its application to another traditional product.

(Tape played for the audience)

That's Monday Night Football, clearly. In my mind, Monday Night Football offers a classic evidence of the validity of the life cycle concept. I have, for instance, a close friend that owns a construction firm. Ten years ago, his week was devoted to Monday Night Football, everything revolved around it. Now, he hardly ever watches it. He'll only watch after the golf course is closed for the winter. I might also add that I bumped into him ten years ago when I was working a hunter check station in Colorado. He doesn't go hunting anymore. Not only that, he isn't passing that tradition on to his children.

You can, by the way, rejuvenate a product even though it's at the end of the life cycle. So, if you see, in your media reports, evidence that Monday Night Football ratings increased last year, that's the effect of adding Joe "Willy" Namath to the broadcast crew.

Rejuvenating a product is not at all the same as resurrecting it. Another friend of mine, who is the television critic for the Detroit Free Press, was telling me that Capitol City, which is the parent corporation of ABC, is already preparing alternate programming in anticipation of not renewing their contract for that tradition of Monday Night Football.

All this is not to say that we expect the consumptive use of wildlife in Colorado to have a bleak future, at all. Instead, what I want to do is get the idea across to you that marketing can be a very powerful tool that we can use to ensure the future of

those uses for those who want to participate. The cattle industry might be a good example of what we can do. The cattle industry in Colorado is in serious trouble. Some of the state's ranchers are losing as much as \$100 a head on their cattle. There are some in the industry who are changing to meet the demands of the customers. One of those who's done this kind of change is a fellow by the name of Mel Coleman who's a rancher in southwestern Colorado. He's found a niche in the marketplace that's taken him out of the beef commodity business and put him into a new market. One that lets him set prices at a margin that are above his costs. Mr. Coleman sells natural beef, that is, beef that's not tainted by chemicals or additives.

To establish his niche, he did have to do some things differently. He couldn't find a buyer here in Colorado, so he went to California, where else. There he found the health stores that were willing to sell his product. Now Coleman Natural Beef is a national product, showing a profit, even though his costs are 30% higher than those producing generic beef. Now, listen to what Mr. Coleman has been saying about his industry, and I quote. "The industry is coming around, waking up. Now we have ears where before we just had a mouth. We're listening to what the customer wants."

I think, in Colorado, in the wildlife industry, we have to come around. We have to wake up. We have to start listening to what the customer wants. At least, in part, in terms of funding wildlife programs into the 21st century in Colorado, we're trying to do exactly what Mr. Coleman says. We're trying to listen to the customer. We've put together a process that actually borrows a little bit from what many of you have done or are already doing. The only regional wrinkle we've added is to get a little more serious about applying the principles of marketing to this process. We hope that doing so will help us better define our problems. Also, give us some clues as to what we might do to help ourselves solve them.

Let me spend a minute talking about marketing -- what it is and what it isn't. Certainly, it's the buzzword of the 80's. And yet, it is also a term that's often misused. Particularly when people say marketing, they really mean advertising or promotion. Those activities are just one part of marketing, and maybe even the smallest part. In fact, Advertising Age recently reported that American advertisers spent \$95 billion last year. Yet, according to that magazine survey, 53% of those asked don't know when asked to name a product that they remembered advertised over the last 30 days. So, advertising is the smallest component of the marketing concept.

The customer is the biggest part. Dr. John Crompton of Texas A&M University is one of this country's primary proponents of marketing as it relates to recreation. According to him and, again, I quote, "The essence of the marketing concept is to focus on the wants of potential customers of services whenever decisions regarding an agency's programs, services, their prices, location and promotion are being considered." In my mind, the marketing concept is a management concept. Central to the idea of it is the notion of providing customers with what they want to buy, not with what you have to sell. It's customer-oriented. It's constituent-oriented. Our Northeast Regional Manager and your program chairman, Walt Graul, can tell you a story about a fishing lake near here which has a terrible sucker population. We wanted to go in and clean it out, but it's caused quite a controversy. A lot of people like the fishery as it is. Walt's quote last night was, "The public wants a trashy fishery, we'll give it to them."

Basically that's a hyperbole of what marketing is. But it is give the customer what he wants. The idea is to produce products that people want rather than try to get them to want the products that you're producing. You probably all heard the cliché that says if you want to sell Jack Jones what Jack Jones buys, you have to see Jack Jones through Jack Jones' eyes. That's what we're trying to do in Colorado. We're trying to see Jack Jones as he sees himself. We're trying to listen to the customer; to think in his terms; to understand his psychology. From there, we think we can create the products he wants. We think we can price them at a level that he's willing to pay. We think we can schedule it so he's willing to participate and we think we can promote them accordingly.

Those are the elements of marketing. Creating a product that fills a need, pricing that product accordingly, scheduling it appropriately and promoting it appropriately. Much of what we've done in Colorado and much of what you've done in your state is already based on some of the principles of marketing. It may surprise you. But here, muzzle loading seasons, archery seasons, quality elk seasons, all of these are wildlife products that are really responsive to what our fictional Jack Jones has said. We mentioned another area where I think we're marketing already. One of the principles of it is that you don't sell the product, you sell the benefit of the product. Charles Revson of the Revlon Corporation put that very nicely. He said, in the factory, we make cosmetics. In the stores, we sell hope.

Bufferin doesn't sell you chemicals, they sell you pain reliever. Pepsi doesn't sell you syrup and carbonated water, they

sell you Michael Jackson and the Pepsi generation. In Colorado, we've been saying for years that when we sell you a hunting and fishing license, we're not selling you fish in a creel or a trophy on a wall, we're selling you the opportunity to get out. We're selling you a chance to be with your friends. A chance to maybe see some wildlife. So, to some extent, we're already marketing our products here. We've already embraced some of the concepts.

What we want to do now is take a look at some of the other principles of marketing, to see, in fact, if they are a tool that can help us solve some of the funding issues in front of us. For example, as a part of the Division's strategic planning process, we've proposed setting objectives or programs that will be to maximize the value of the state's wildlife resources. What we've done is to find maximizing that value is the closest possible fit between what the user wants and what the Division provides. Sure we're getting very close to being totally customer-oriented. Similarly, Colorado is looking at placing a market analyst on retainer. Why? Well, because we don't think we can afford to be in a business as usual decision-making process. How many of you are making decisions based on research that's two or three years old when the market is, in fact, changing now.

Let me just end by briefly describing the actual process we've taken to try to get an answer to these kinds of questions. Again, it borrows heavily on things you've already done and I hope you see some of your work in ours. In Colorado we've got a three-step plan in effect. We're attempting to gather enough information about what we do to make good decisions. We're going to analyze that information and set up a time table to implement the decisions that result. In the information-gathering process, we realized that there are several key pieces of information we don't have. One of the things we don't know, for instance, is what place the Division's products currently occupy in the marketplace and what the demographics of our state might suggest for future marketing efforts. To get that information, we've commissioned a professional market study by a major marketing firm in Denver. The charge to them was to tell us who our customers are and how the demographics of Colorado will affect what they want in the future.

As I said, the market changes as the people who live in that market change. I don't know what the demographics of your hunting license buyers are, but we do know that America's aging. Over the last two decades of the century, the number of Americans aged 65 and over will increase by about 25%. By the year 2030, about as long as it takes for your sons and daughters to come and sit in this room, one out of every six citizens will be at least 65 years

old. Do we expect the hunting license buyer at age 65 to want the same experience he wanted at 20. Can he hunt the same areas, or is destination, not only in terms of distance traveled, but also the kind of area he hunts. Those factors of the marketplace we're going to have to consider in the future. Does aging have implications for the kind of experience the consumer wants, even the species he prefers to hunt.

Consumers send signals. We need to listen to those signals. For example, when I was a boy, we used to go to the soda fountain and have them put cherry syrup in our Coca Cola. Look at how long it took Coke to catch up with that signal. Lemon and vanilla Cokes were very popular, too, and I can't help but wonder if there isn't some guy in the R&D department at Coca Cola company working on the formula for vanilla Cokes.

Today, we have latchkey children, we have single parents -- does this mean we should be offering big-brother type hunting and fishing trips. Professor Tommy Thompson at Cornell University argues that the largest single untapped source of participants for hunting is women. Should we be offering hunter education courses specifically for them? Should we offer day-care facilities to make it easier for women to participate in these programs?

In Colorado, we hope we're beginning to identify some of the signals that are being sent to us. In addition to the information on that marketplace, we realize that we need to gather some information on the needs of wildlife management over the next 15 years. What are our objectives? What strategies can we employ to reach those objectives? Most important, how much will it cost to implement them? Obviously the difference between projecting needs and the available revenues is the gap we're going to try to fill with alternate funding. To get that information, we reinitiated our strategic planning process. With this, the marketing information, Colorado will know what the needs of wildlife management are, the dollars and cents and what we can do to help ourselves solve these needs.

The only other piece of information we were lacking was knowledge on the political climate, which we're going to try to fund wildlife programs into the 21st century. We didn't know which groups supported which solutions. To understand that, we began canvassing the interest groups of this state, asking them for ideas on who they thought ought to pay for wildlife management over the next 15 years. The noteworthy thing in this aspect is that we not only talked to groups that we're usually talking to, the sportsmen and environmentalists and so on. We started talking to groups that we don't normally talk to, the state's

broadcasters, for instance. We talked to some that are actually our adversaries in many instances, the cattle industry, for example. The idea is that if you really want to know something about what you're doing, ask the people that don't like you and expect a very different perspective. The information can be very useful if you're trying to find out something about the climate you're operating in.

The final piece of the puzzle we needed was information on possible sources of alternate funding. Basically, it's a library of ideas that we're collecting. It includes everything from increasing license fees through sales taxes, through Governor's trophy hunts through using the Division's real estate assets as collateral for a bonding program. Any idea that anyone has. One of our wildlife officers suggested that if every employee at the Division sold 23,135 Gold C books a year and donated the profits to us, we wouldn't have to worry about alternate funding.

Once we've got this information, the next thing we need to do is analyze it. I think here we've done what Minnesota did. We put together, at the instigation of the Colorado Wildlife Commission, with the help of our Governor, a task force charged with reviewing trends in human and wildlife habitats, populations, future recreational uses. We're making recommendations on our alternatives. What we think is kind of interesting about how they've done this is that we've asked for the help of bankers, lawyers, businessmen, political leaders, media representatives and conservation people. Leaders who really are Colorado. Being a sportsman was not necessarily a criteria for being asked to serve. In fact, most all the individuals in the group have had no previous connection with the Division of Wildlife. We asked men and women from both political parties, from all geographic areas of the state. We believe we've got several advantages as a result of putting this group together. First, it should be perceived by the public as a group with a mission higher than just helping the Division of Wildlife. After all, their recommendations will affect how their children and how their children's children live. They're serving the whole of Colorado society, not just their own interests. Second, we asked for help from people with different backgrounds than those normally available to us. There are opportunities in the state's financial structure that might represent an advantage for us. Are there some niches that we should take advantage of? Through this group, the Division is soliciting exposure to new and different and, potentially, very helpful ideas.

Finally, through this group, we expect to make 18 new and influential friends to wildlife. The chairman of it said

recently, what we've done is put together an advocacy group for wildlife outside the Division. We expect they'll have an interest in seeing that their suggestions and their recommendations are implemented. It sort of is a two-edged sword. What if the recommendations can't be done? It's a risk, but in our best judgement, not doing anything to prepare for the future is a greater risk. In our minds, failure is not trying.

The final element in the process of implementing the program. I really can't say very much about that because I don't know what we'll be trying to implement. I can tell you the timetable we're on. We expect to have recommendations from our group in the late fall. We expect, if legislation is necessary, to present it to the legislature in January of next year. We're on a fast track, but then, our problems are on a fast track. Researching the subject, I came across a sentence in a Wildlife Society Bulletin. It said, quote, "wildlife agencies are not in the business of maximizing revenue." That's certainly true, but it's also true that you can't serve if you don't exist.

Colorado's wildlife resources today are in good shape. As we look to the future, we can see problems and we can see opportunities. Waiting can only magnify those problems and decrease our opportunities. Today is a good day to begin resolving the question of funding wildlife programs into the 21st century. From the Colorado perspective, the future is now. It's not too early to book a trip. Thank you.

LEN CARPENTER: We do have time for questions to either of the speakers. First of all, if there are any for Dale. If you do have a question, I would ask that you speak as loudly as you can from the floor. Hopefully the floor microphone will pick it up and go to the recorder. So, do we have questions for either of these speakers this morning?

UNIDENTIFIED: We have traditionally sold license fee increases on an annual basis with legislation. Legislators traditionally don't like to carry those in elective years, especially. We also think that it takes a couple of years to prepare our sportsmen's groups to be ready to support license fee increases. This year, I think what we're going to try to do is to set out a phased license fee increase that might carry as long as four or five years. I wonder if other states are working that phasing of their license fee increases so it doesn't have to go back to the legislature for a vote. Either gentleman? Has any other state set the license fee structure in the commission itself? Jim?

JIM RUCH: The California experience is kind of interesting.

California, seven years ago, went in and governed legislation to approve an indexed license fee. Their license fees are indexed a cost-of-living index. It's not a consumer price index, but it's one similar to it in California. Those fees float with inflation and they will, in fact, keep pace with inflation. So, assuming that you set the fees at the correct level, that's something they don't have to worry about. That's the only other state I know that has an index system.

LEN CARPENTER: Other comments to that statement or question? Yes, Larry.

LARRY SHANNON: I'd say this is something that Minnesota is looking at, hopefully for this coming legislative session. The indexing, as what they're doing in California.

LEN CARPENTER: Any additional questions? I might ask one other thing. If you would, please state your name and where you're from so we can have that for the record.

JIM SALYER: A question for Frank. What's happening with the funding for federal aid? Some of us are in a pretty strong position that we still need quite a bit of input from Fish and Wildlife Service in administering federal aid programs and doing broad-type studies. What's the status of funding for federal aid program?

FRANK DUNKLE: It's still there. Are you talking about the reduction?

JIM SALYER: Yes.

FRANK DUNKLE: The 1987 budget has not been totally resolved. I would be very surprised if the reduction is still in effect after the Congress gave it its final consideration. All aspects may have add-ons, but I don't look for that to go away. It seems to be good support for the states.

LEN CARPENTER: Yes, Bill, please.

BILL HANZLICK: A question for Dale with regard to marketing. Where did the marketing concept begin in Colorado? With the staff or with the commission?

DALE LASHNITS: I've only just recently come back to the Division of Wildlife after working in some other areas and having started with them in the mid-seventies. What I can tell you is that when I got back here, I found a commission, a director, a staff and an agency with everybody holding a little piece of the puzzle, so I

began to play a role in it, I would say it was almost simultaneously among everybody.

BILL HANZLIK: The reason I'm asking, a couple of months ago, my idea was that we need to be in marketing. We know how to inform, we know how to educate and how to plant trees, study the eyeball of a snake, we don't sell a darned thing. We're all going broke. So we now have a marketing consultant. I'm finding very much in the way of resistance from the commission and whoever. They don't like the marketing idea because it smells of hucksterism, which marketing is not. I'm wondering, how in the world, did all of you come to the same idea that this is a really good thing that we need to do without running into some of these roadblocks that I'm going to run into.

DALE LASHNITS: I sort of feel the same way in some respects. When people don't understand what marketing is, it is kind of frightening. What you need to emphasize is the notion that there are constraints on it. In other words, if people wanted to take two or three elk in Colorado during the hunting season, you couldn't provide it. It's not an opportunity available. There has to be some sort of balance to the notion of marketing. I'm sure you've done this. It seems to me that when you explain the concept to people that it's not just promotion and huckstering, that it is a matter of providing a public service to the people, which is one of the reasons you're here. It's really a vehicle to provide that public service. I'm sort of surprised that you're running into that kind of resistance. I don't see much of that in Colorado.

LEN CARPENTER: Yes, next question.

JIM HUNTOON: Another question for Dale. What kind of legislative support did you seek before going into this marketing or did you do that?

DALE LASHNITS: Yes, we did. In fact, we have two legislators on our executive task force. Part of the thinking is that we've got to make it easy for these guys to make the decisions we want them to make. We've got a few things. We started briefing legislative leadership in Colorado last January. Twelve full months before we would be bringing anything to them at all. The second thing we did is we talked to a lot of Republicans, many of whom thought it was wonderful that we were starting this process and it was overdue. We seem to have a little more receptive audience. We started early and that, I felt, was the key.

AL FARRIS: I'll call upon the marketing. You alluded to

something that you couldn't do -- three elk per person. Have you yet got the situation and, if you do, what are you going to do about getting into the situation where you can actually provide it, but it's not desirable. For example, put and take pheasant hunting in eastern Colorado or a good sucker fishery in this reservoir. Something that's feasible, but not desirable. That's what the customer really wants.

DALE LASHNITS: To some extent, that's where your overall mission has to take you. Let me say that in a little different way for you. This may not be a clear response to your question, but I think it's important. One of the notions of marketing is that there are three kinds of users -- the heavy user, the moderate user and the light user. What you do not want to do is make the decision to offer products that are disservices to your heavy users. You don't want to lose those customers at all. You want to keep them. What you want to do is offer products and services to move the moderate user into the heavy category and the light user into the moderate category. I would think your mission would constrain your ability to offer products that the people want. That's not desirable to do.

JIM SALYER: Dale, on the total number of people in Colorado. How many people are in the state of Colorado?

DALE LASHNITS: Three million.

JIM SALYER: How many of those people do you think ought to be holders of hunting or fishing licenses? Have you given any thought to that?

DALE LASHNITS: As a goal? Actually, our program heads are working on that. Our providing wildlife resource manager thinks that by the year 2000 we ought to have, I believe, it's 1.6 million fishing licenses sold in the state. Our wildlife managers pick the hunting license figure at 425,000. Both of those would be increases over existing levels. Our concern, as I look at this, is what happens if we can't reach those objectives. What do we do. And that's where we get into deciding whether, in fact, we don't need new markets for our product, we need new products for our market.

LEN CARPENTER: Dale, the comment that should be made there, that would also include nonresident hunters as well as resident. So, those numbers wouldn't be related directly back to your original question about Colorado residents. We have time for maybe one more question or comment.

UNIDENTIFIED: One of the problems I see is that we're always wanting something. This is, I don't know how the rest of the divisions are, the first conversation I had with our director is, we're going broke, we need more money. And that's fine and good. But we forget. We're just like the American automotive industry. We forget what the customer wants. We tell them, this is what you want. We tried to sell the big cars. It wasn't really the thing that they wanted. It wasn't as well built. The Japanese came along and took over the market. We have hearings. We listen to people and then tell them what they want. Without analyzing or asking. Have we done anything to do an internal education program for our own divisions, to listen to the people and give them what they want. How can we be asking for more money as we're putting ourselves ahead of the consumer?

DALE LASHNITS: Can I say two things? Don really raises a good point. There are only two options open to us. We either increase our income or cut our expenses. I certainly hope I'm in the right direction as a manager within the agency in that I need to be efficient and effective. I need to do the job right.

LEN CARPENTER: With that, we will close out this first session. I would like to have all of us give the two speakers a round of applause.

(Session closed for the morning)

LEN CARPENTER: I would like to welcome all of you to the afternoon session for today's program. We will be changing gears just a bit this afternoon with the comments. Again, very much dealing with the topic we discussed this morning of future financing for fish and wildlife activities going into the 21st century.

As I said earlier today, in focusing on the things that we have already discussed, we do change a bit now and I wanted to be sure that on the program, that we did have someone from private industry talk to us about their perceptions, if perceptions is the right word, at least their viewpoints on this problem that we've been discussing from a state and federal viewpoint. We're fortunate, today, to have with us someone that I think is most capable of dealing with that from private industry. Our first speaker will be Larry Lichliter, who is an Executive Vice President for Vail Associates. He has a considerable amount of responsibilities as Executive Vice President. He tells me that some of the things that he is responsible for includes the operations on both Vail and Beaver Creek mountains. The operating and staff functions that he's responsible for include all the

slopes and trails, the ski lifts, mountain services, food services, ski school, the retail and rental, purchasing and warehousing, Beaver Creek transit, mountain planning, risk management and security. So, given all that, I'd say that he has plenty of responsibilities, if any of you know the size and the operation of both the Vail and the Beaver Creek ski operations. Larry is a graduate of Denver University in 1968. He began his career at Vail Associates in 1977, first as a controller, moving to director of Beaver Creek finance, vice president of Beaver Creek operations, vice president of operations and senior vice president of mountain operations for both Vail and Beaver Creek mountain.

We also have the pleasure of having Larry on the executive task force that Dale Lashnits talked to you about this morning. He will be one of the two members from the ski industry that will be sitting in on that panel that Dale explained to you, as we look at alternative financing for the Colorado Division of Wildlife in the next few years. So, with that kind of a background and experience, I think Larry is most appropriate to talk to us today about the topic and I think we are very fortunate to have him here. Please welcome Larry.

LARRY LICHLITER: Thank you and welcome to Vail. Obviously, it is my hometown, so we hope you're having a good time. As a matter of fact, I understand a couple of you now know the real meaning of wildlife in Vail.

I really am a rookie here, in this format. It kind of always concerns a person when you start trying to talk to people who are very knowledgeable in terms of wildlife about situations and how you try to convey what the topic is supposed to be, private industry and what role it can play. I think that I want to make sure that I don't come across as being negative. Certainly I don't want to be. I don't want to be critical. That's not the intent. In my approach, what I thought I would try to do is relay to you some of the interfaces I've had with the Colorado Division of Wildlife on some expansion projects. I think there are some lessons to be learned there and maybe they will help you. I know that in going back through them myself and thinking about them, many of the situations that I come up with, there really is some understanding and learning there that I think can be helpful, not only to you, but, again, certainly to me.

I think when you look at case studies, you get a different perspective. After the heat of battle, you sit back and you really can have a different impression about it. What I'd like to do is tell you the process I went through in this expansion and go from there.

Number one, I'll start about two years ago. It took me about a year before I knew what it was I really wanted to do. Once we developed a plan, an action plan, we set that out and we started, after about a year, getting involved in resource studies and involved with the various agencies. Certainly, the Division of Wildlife was one. We also started a series of joint review process meetings, I presume most of you are familiar with that concept, and started getting on with what the situation was with Vail expansion. We're expanding into a large bowl area on the east side of our Forest Service permitted area.

During this process, I received a letter from the Division of Wildlife on the front end stating what their first brush or their first analysis was of my project. First thing was that they wanted me to mitigate any of the impacts that were realized with the project, a very broad scope. The specialist who we had hired to do the research studies on wildlife, they really didn't believe that it was that accurate in terms of all the circumstances that he described. They wanted me to do more studies and then mitigate those studies. They wanted me to study a three to five hundred mile area in terms of wildlife. They wanted me to conduct biweekly aerial surveys during the calving and migration periods. They wanted 30 elk cow collars. They wanted the study to extend from about five to ten years instead of what we had currently, in terms of information. There were a number of other items.

I want to give you a flavor. Obviously, when I received that letter, I was very happy. I said, that's easy. I can handle that. There were a couple of other kickers, too. The proposed trust fund to be established, that was to be funded via a lift tax of two or three percent of my gross revenue. That didn't bother me; this is easy. I don't want to sound flip, but, my gosh, I was just blown away. I admit, this was the first time I had ever gone through this process, so I was a little bit shocked. Immediately, I fell apart. I really didn't know how to react. I really got the impression that I was doing something totally insane and I didn't feel the request was really a balanced request with what I thought was cutting a few trees and improving some grassland.

Again, I just want to indicate to you that people really don't understand what's going on, generally speaking. I was upset. Obviously, there were also some things that said, basically, you and your industry should get on the ball and help. So, I thought with all these things, this can be very devastating to our industry and to, particularly, my company. I was only trying to establish my market share for the next future of this

county for which we do 85% of all economic activity. I mean, small issues to me. I felt that it was necessary really to get our ski industry involved. So, I contacted Colorado Ski Country, which is our trade group. The trade group then contacted the Division of Wildlife and the commissioners and they set up a meeting. I think that was really an important step because, when we had the meeting, at least we had started talking about a problem that I wasn't aware of, but obviously was festered out there. So, I think it was a very important thing that occurred.

The Division of Wildlife told us about their problems. They talked about winter habitat which, winter habitat, you know, what's winter habitat. They talked about cumulative impacts of development. Land use allocations. They talked about a declining market from their business perspective; about the problem of increased expenses and a declining market. Kind of general idea of the funding and where it comes from.

On the other hand, we told them about our competitive industry and about the needed economic growth and the fact that we didn't have any control over land allocations in the county. We couldn't be responsible for off-site impacts. But the conclusion of the meeting was that both of us found out that neither one were really bad guys in this deal. We both had problems, certainly that was a conclusion. The important thing was that we both had many common goals and, from our perspective, it was a fact that we believe that people come to the mountains and to resorts like Vail, partially in fact, not only because of the skiing, but because of the wildlife. So, we did have some commonalty.

It was the start of real communication. Normally I would say, the rest is history and everything is hunky dory. I don't think so. I really don't. I think that we have a basic framework from which to work from and I think that's the key ingredient. We become aware of the problem and you become aware of our problems. I think, generally, in terms of each one of the states that are represented here, there is a balance that is trying to be achieved between economic development and wildlife. You have to understand that other guy's problem to really get into it.

Let me talk about some of the lessons that I learned from this directly. Number one, the public and industries are just oblivious to what's going on. I was. Not really, I mean, I lived in the environment, I read newspaper articles but it never really relates until it means dollars to your bottom line or a person can't do something. So, to me, I think this information gap is really there. Part of the reason I think we have become tuned

out, who live in these areas and, I think, people as a whole, is that wolf has been cried too many times in certain areas. What I'm saying is that there appears to be emotional appeal; wildlife has a great deal of emotional appeal. But emotional appeal only goes so far when you're trying to balance it against jobs. So, to keep that proper balance is an important fact of keeping those things in mind. I don't think the presentation of the facts have been done extremely well. You've got to present facts when you talk to business and businesspeople. I think that's true at the county commissioner level or at an industry level. You've got to have the facts together. Even though they are emotional issues, you've got to boil it down to the facts. People can react if they know what the problem is and what the facts are.

I think that, in terms of a suggestion there, from my perspective that the general public and industry, generally speaking, really don't understand the problems. I think you have to market to them. I think you have to have professional marketing and public relations. And that's not to say that your local officer can't go out in the field and talk with the local paper. I think it has to start at a higher level and it has to be done at a very professional level to get those ideas and facts across. Once people understand the facts and the problem as a whole, whether it be industry or the general public, will better comprehend the problems of funding into the future.

I think that another lesson I learned was that "the bad guys" are not always the bad guys. Sometimes they are your best allies. I think you should look at, potentially, those individuals who may be the bad guys and work with them in gaining their support. Normally, if it's a high profile operation, they probably have a lot of political influence. They probably have a lot of influence in the county. They probably can help things be accomplished, assuming that there is a desire on their behalf to participate, to be a part of the solution.

The other item, and one of the reasons that I say I'm a rookie in understanding all of the problems that you face, is this issue of who receives the benefit. When we talk about mitigation or when we talk along those lines of who should be charged for what and to whom. You have to get back to who is receiving the benefit. And, definitely, I think that most people who are involved in development, if there is an impact, recognize it. They might not want to pay for it all and, in some cases, that's probably appropriate, but you have to look at this complex issue of who receives the benefit before you start some future funding mechanism. Certainly, you know, I say the developer is responsible. I say that the industries are responsible.

Just to give you some information about this state, however, just in the ski industry, the state of Colorado receives \$124 million in tax receipts just off the ski industry. Obviously, the state, as a whole, is receiving benefit from a ski area expansion, or any other type of development project. In our case, also, Denver receives in net taxes, just from people staying overnight there on their way to the mountains, they receive about \$3 million in state tax, or in sales taxes. Again, the only thing I'm saying is that you have to analyze and look at who the real beneficiaries are before you start out on a strategy. This analysis is really important in terms of gaining wide acceptance of any sort.

Some other lessons that I would like to re-emphasize is don't create adversaries. I think that occurs. Particularly if you come from an emotional standpoint instead of a factual standpoint. Adversaries are not good. Again, when you boil them down against jobs, they're tough. They make tough decisions. Tough decisions are made by politicians. What I'm saying is that I think you're better off to create an environment in which it is pro-growth and done in a joint fashion. I think you need help from every aspect and angle that you can gain it from. Again, the key, I think, is this issue of balance on the approach. You can't be too radical. If you become too radical, you receive a deaf ear, I think, in most cases.

I think that, in terms of direct taxing of people who enjoy the benefit of certain things, i.e., in this case, a lift tax, I don't think it's appropriate. Again, that's my industry. Why would I say it if it is? I think it creates a situation where, all the people as you analyze who's receiving the benefits; sure it's the guy who goes skiing, but it's also the town of Vail, Denver and the state of Colorado. I cannot support an overall mitigation program or a funding program based on the percent of revenue I receive out of the total dollars spent. Again, understanding the economics of the business you're going down the road with is important. You cannot, as in our case, I could not afford the mitigation that was originally outlined. I would have junked the project. There was no way possible. In a highly competitive situation, that does not work, from a private industry standpoint. You need to understand the facts involved and do some analyzation of those in terms of who's receiving this economic benefit.

My suggestion and, again, I'm getting more and more involved in terms of the right structure. I know there's some people from Minnesota and Missouri here and I know you have some things going

on in your particular states in terms of looking at these problems. My personal opinion is it's done through a two-level type of property tax. That's today. Three months from now, I'll probably have changed my mind. Quite frankly, I think that's the best distribution of the value that's received from economic projects that impact wildlife. When I say two level, I'm really talking about what I consider to be a localized benefit recipient and the state, which is the other part of the formula. I believe that, for a project on Vail mountain, that certainly the town of Vail and Avon and Minturn and all the surrounding area, probably receives a great deal of benefit, besides my company. From that, then, I see that as it goes farther away, in most cases, the economic benefit is less. That's why I believe a property tax is appropriate. I think the property tax gives the benefit of the economic project, that responsibility and burden, to those individuals who own the property in the areas that are being improved. So, I think there is a lot of justification for that. I think to do anything along these lines it's going to take a lot of marketing, number one, and a lot of salesmanship, really, in terms of private industry. Those that have common goals and objectives with your's. I think that most of them will align with you. We certainly have. I think our industry has. That is very, very positive. But it takes real communication and real understanding.

So, don't short yourself by being the tough guy. Then you knock heads and that doesn't work. Eventually it will get to some type of compromise, hopefully, in which both parties can recognize that benefit of wildlife to the state and, also, the economic contribution to the state.

I would be more than happy to answer any questions.

LARRY SHANNON: You mentioned Minnesota as being a state in which some of these activities might be occurring. Perhaps you might be familiar with some company that wishes to expand its skiing business in the northern part of the state. We've been looking at that and what damage it might have to our wildlife habitat there. How do you respond when we're looking at, not only Minnesota, but other states, decreasing habitat. That's been one of our main concerns and, yet, an industry wishes to come in and perhaps destroy a portion of that habitat.

LARRY LICHLITER: First of all, I think it is important to understand what is the desire of the people. Again, that's a broad, generic term. We have the same situation right here in Vail. We've destroyed, we don't think we have, but we have, over the past 20 years, the habitat has been destroyed. I don't think

we have all the answers yet, but I think we have been working real actively, currently, with the Division of Wildlife in terms of trying to say, well, if we do that in this area, and it destroys habitat, what are our alternatives. How can we increase habitat areas? What can we do? We're looking at working with the Division of Wildlife and going to the county in terms of future land use allocations. That has been destroyed is hard to recoup so, to me, it is replacement, in some cases and improvement that can occur. In our particular case, we have come to agreement with the Division of Wildlife on what we think the appropriate mitigation is. We have not gone off the deep end. I am not saying that I'm going to take care of all the mitigation in this county forever. We are working, both understand the problem and are working on the solution, which is an improvement. I think that both can exist. We are not going to increase the herds dramatically, but I think we can improve them.

J.M. NEILSON: What proportion of your lift revenue will that mitigation you agreed with the Colorado Division of Wildlife come to?

LARRY LICHLITER: In terms of revenue, a very small percentage. I'm not sure. It's not that large. Two to three percent, it's a tenth of that, I would guess. We have not closed. I think we have gotten the constraints. From a private industry perspective and one of the things we've had a lot of discussion about was this understanding of making commitments far into the future regarding mitigation. The one instance, we set up a fund and said we would make a cash contribution to some kind of escrow account that would generate income for continued wildlife habitat. That's something that we can deal with in the current and there's a fixed commitment to that. One of the problems you get into is companies making long-term, unknown commitments out there and you get their backs arched.

JIM RIDENOUR: I think you touched on one of the problems and it's a problem of communication in terms of, let's say the biologists in our department are wanting to save some wetlands, or whatever it may be. We're talking to industry, steel companies, whatever they may be. It's very difficult for people who are trained in the different areas, for example, our biologists, to get to a bottom line with U.S. Steel or LTV or someone like that. That's just not their training and to try to, when you add on top of that that many of those companies don't want their financial position understood very well. Especially if they're not publically held, what they're doing, what their financial position is, those numbers, they don't want them to ever be public. Anything that goes to that agency, like the Colorado Division of Wildlife, I

assume, is in the public domain. I don't know whether you can, for example, put a lid on that kind of information or if The Denver Post can ask for it and get it from them. But you see the problems I'm talking about. When it's hard for you as an industry to disclose everything that would let a public agency make a decision.

LARRY LICHLITER: First of all, I would say you can solve your problems without knowing what the bottom line is. I really believe that. Otherwise, you're trying to say there's a quid pro quo in terms of getting somebody's bottom line. I don't think that's the answer. I think it's trying to identify what the requirements are and then putting together a piece or pieces of. I think that the industry is o.k. You'll be able to tell, I think, when they start hollering. I believe I don't know this, but I would imagine Perry Olson could tell you that there were some things where I just said, hey, hold on. We're not even in the same ballgame here. I knew where my sensitivity levels were. I think you don't need to know the bottom lines, necessarily, to get that help and support. The one thing I would tell you is that I don't think that it should be the biologist out there trying to convince a company that this is the direction. I think it does require expertise. I feel very inadequate when I talk to Bill Andree about the elk calving. I can't relate to that. What I'm saying is that I think your divisions need to have people with those types of expertise in terms of negotiation. In terms of understanding bottom lines in general, in terms of the philosophy, understanding the goals and directions of those companies. Those, I think, are the places you could make inroads. Where it looks like it's not you against them. But in fact there was a problem, and here's the reason that we should solve the problem together.

JIM RIDENOUR: I guess to follow up, what I'm saying is that very few of us, as departments, anywhere in this country that have those kinds of people you're describing.

LARRY LICHLITER: If I was doing it; if I had some of your jobs, I would hire a marketing person that was top notch, I would be aggressive in advertising. I'd start allocating more of my budget, short term, to support of marketing and advertising and hiring, maybe, a different type of staff person to try to accomplish this.

IAN MCKAY: I'm pleased to see your hopes that you've taken to this problem of environmental impact situation. We have a similar, but larger scale problem in northern Manitoba with hydro-electric development which we are taking through the mitigation process. You talked about the beneficiaries. I think the only beneficiaries, in our case, were the lawyers. What the whole

problem led up to was that they didn't take the approach that you and the state did to get together and really research out the whole problem before anything was done. I think this approach is certainly a lot of these environmental impact situations must be approached.

LARRY LICHLITER: Again, I think from an industry perspective, that the people have to understand the problem. That is communication. We are probably in a little different set of circumstances because I think our goals are so closely tied to the Division's, in most cases, relative to the importance of wildlife, whereas, I'm not sure that a hydro-electric person necessarily would have that same level of concern. We think it's important for our business.

IAN MCKAY: They went as far as to try to buy-out the resource for a hundred years down the road as a resolution to that problem. The users involved didn't agree with that. It would have been the wrong approach anyway, because money doesn't solve anything.

LARRY LICHLITER: Obviously there has to be equity in these things and the complexity, again, I think ours are relatively simple to the others I could imagine. They have to be analyzed on almost a case-by-case basis with some generalized guideline. Again, I think the approach has to be balanced because if you get out of balance, you get people's backs arched. That's when you really get into difficulties. It takes some very specific research and work in solving those. I would say they are specialists, almost, in those particular areas.

Thank you for having me and have a good time while you're here in Vail. I've got to leave you and go back to work. I've got some projects I've got to complete. Thanks for having me and thanks for coming to Vail.

LEN CARPENTER: Our second speaker this afternoon will deal with the issue that we discussed briefly this morning; the whole relationship between the state and federal government and, in this case, especially important in that we're talking about federal aid, the transfer of money from the federal government to the state governments which all of us that are involved, from either perspective, either the federal or the state, realize the importance of.

Today, to speak to this issue, we have Jerry Blackard, who is the federal aid chief for Region 6 in Denver. Jerry was born in Arkansas. He has a B.S. degree in wildlife management from Utah State. He did a Master of Science in wildlife management at Louisisana State University. He's worked for private industry,

city government, state government at Utah Division of Wildlife resources, and, for most of his career that runs something over 27 years now, he's been with the Fish and Wildlife Service. I'm happy today to have Jerry here to talk to us about some of the new ideas and some of the possible uses of federal aid with in-kind matching funds.

JERRY BLACKARD: I'd like to speak on a subject that is near and dear to my heart, namely, utilizing federal aid funds for resource management purposes. I assured Len that I could be through with this in three hours; our Director pared it down to two and our recent Director cut it down to one. Our modest Director, Dunkle, told us this morning about how we could finance and really should address wildlife programs to the future. Particularly, getting the public involved.

What I'd like to do is turn that around just a little bit and have you look inward at some of your own areas of operation in terms of how you might expend some of your federal aid monies to expand your own straight state monies. So, I'd like to stimulate your thinking a little bit in terms of what can you use other than that hard cash that you've been laying out in that traditional 25%. For the most part, there has not been a shortage of federal aid funds. There has been some variation, of course, in some of these apportionments each year, but not really a shortage of funds. In fact, the total DJ apportionment this fiscal year was really larger than the PR apportionment for the first time ever, \$122 million. The way things look, it's going to be even larger next fiscal year, barring some unforeseen circumstance.

With the amount of DJ funds and PR funds that you've had, there's been no big problem there. Back in the 70's, the Office of Management and Budget came out with a circular, A-20, that gave you some authorities in expanding your federal aid funds. Particularly, attachment F to this circular provides guidance for the use of in-kind contributions, in lieu of the matching 25% by the states. When I say in-kind contributions, that's synonymous with in kind match purpose. This is pretty well spelled out in the federal aid manual and I'm sure some of you directors in your recent perusal of the federal aid manual are very much up on this.

There are basically four criteria that must be met for you to use these in-kind contributions. First of all, all contributions, whether they're cash or in-kind, must be necessary and reasonable for the accomplishment of project objectives. Incidentally, this is the same for federal aid projects. A general rule would be to ask, would I have bought the service or the property contributed to carry out the project objective? If, in answering yourself, the answer is yes, the contribution probably meets this criteria.

Second, there must be documentation to verify the source and the value of the contribution. This documentation is maintained at the state but some reference, of course, must be made in the federal aid project document. Such documentation shouldn't surprise you. Federal aid prides on documentation.

A third requirement is that no other federal funds can be used in the in-kind contribution. This is also consistent with a maximum of 75% federal funds in the project.

The fourth criterion stipulates that you cannot use the in-kind match to match another grant project. Thus, the in-kind match can be used only one time. That is reasonable. Now, with these four requirements in mind, the first that the in-kind contribution must be necessary and reasonable; there must be proper documentation; it must be derived from non federal funds; and, fourth, used as a one time match. Let's consider three types or really three areas that you can have in-kind contributions.

The first is volunteer services donated by individuals or organizations. These are allowable. For example, volunteer instructors for hunter education programs and volunteer workers to conduct surveys or research projects. These types of activities are allowable. The second type is real property. Land or buildings meet the test if necessary and reasonable to reach the project objectives. Such contributed property becomes a part of the project and is subject to the same requirement as property acquired or constructed with federal aid funds. Now, a word of caution on this in using land for the in-kind match. Only the amount of land that is necessary for the accomplishment of that project objective can be allowed. For example, if you have 25 acres of land that you've acquired with straight state funds, no federal funds involved, and you decide to put a hatchery or some other federal aid project on that, you can't necessarily use the entire 25 acres that you have there. It's only the amount of land that is necessary for that particular project. The third area is personal property such as donated materials, supplies, equipment, are allowable if they meet the four criteria that we just mentioned.

Now for the most part, the Midwest states and quite a few of the states in Region 6, are using some form of in-kind contribution to stretch their federal aid dollars. Most states are using the volunteer instructors time as in-kind match. North Dakota, Ohio and Iowa are already using lands donated by a third party as the in-kind match for boating access. Donated labor and materials could also be used as a part of that access project. Michigan is using professors' salaries and students' time for the

25% match on a research project. Incidentally, this is a new one that I've run across. Michigan is also using the time donated by bear hunting groups to check set stations as a part of the 25% match on that. A few states have aquatic education programs. The allowable donated services and property in this effort could be used as in-kind contributions. I was also using the state salary of their endangered species coordinator to match section 6 of the endangered species act projects.

An example of how an in-kind match would actually work, in case you have some question on this. Let's take, for example, that you have a hundred acres that you acquired with straight state funds, there are no federal funds in it. You want to expand that project and you have the opportunity to pick up an additional 300 acres. Those 300 acres meet all the criteria we mentioned here. How does it actually work? How does it keep you from having to pay money out? Actually, the one hundred acres that you have that you're going to use as your in kind match, you put that up as the 25%. You send the project document into us, and you say you're going to acquire 300 acres. In effect, federal aid pays the full price for that 300 acres. Then, the hundred acres that you have combine with that to form the project. You may say that this is inconsistent with federal aid; it can only pay 75% of project cost. That's right. It has not violated that. Don't confuse that with the state's 75% cost. There is a difference. Federal aid can only participate in 75% of the project cost. So, we pay for the full 100% of the 300 acres, you put up the 100 acres as your match and the whole thing becomes a federal aid project, then. The 100 acres are subject to the same requirements as the 300 acres acquired with federal aid.

Hopefully I've stimulated some ideas in your mind as to how you can use in-kind match. I will be around for the rest of the meeting and if you have questions, feel free to talk to me about it or any of the people on the federal aid staff in your regional office.

LEN CARPENTER: Thank you, Jerry. That concludes the two papers that we have this afternoon. I do have a couple of announcements. I need to announce the committee meeting assignments, the room assignments that I have. The Ad-Hoc Committee on the constitution and by-laws is to meet in room 162. The Resolution Committee will meet in this room. The Futures Committee will also be in this room. The Audit Committee is to meet in room 380.

In the morning, we will begin at 8:30. The other thing is to remember the hospitality room in room 118 about 4:30 this afternoon.

ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1986

LEN CARPENTER: We are very pleased this morning to talk about the funding issue a bit further. The two papers in the first session this morning will deal with the issue of taxes. We are very happy to have with us James Keefe of the Missouri Conservation Department.

The background that Jim has is quite impressive and I do want to go over a couple of things for you that he indicated to me in his biography. Jim is the author of four conservation readers that are used in the Missouri schools. He is also the author of World of the Opossum. It was published in 1967. He has been the author and designer of several award-winning conservation publications. He's had articles published in just about every major outdoor magazine. In 1970, Jim was named the Missouri Conservation Communicator of the Year. In 1980, he received the award for distinguished service to conservation from the Outdoor Writers of America.

Jim joined the Missouri Department of Conservation as a news writer in 1951. He became editor of the Conservationist Magazine in 1955. The magazine has continued to win top honors. In 1957, Jim was named Chief of the Information Section. He held that post until July, 1985. He tells me that he now has basically stepped out to work full time on a history of conservation in Missouri that's to be published in conjunction with the Department's 50th anniversary in 1987.

We are pleased to have Jim with us today and we are anxious to hear about the Missouri tax success.

JIM KEEFE: I suppose the most important single factor in Missouri's conservation sales tax is that Missouri is among the fortunate states that has the initiative and referendum. Without that, it simply could not have happened.

Without the initiative and referendum the Missouri Department of Conservation would not exist, because it was the initiative process that created the Department back in 1936, taking it out of the political spoils system and giving it an autonomy that no other governmental conservation agency possesses to this day. Thus it was natural to turn to the initiative when it was decided to broaden the programs and funding base of the Department.

Sometime in 1967, then Director Carl R. Noren began the movement that culminated in the conservation sales tax. It was Noren who recognized that traditional funding, based on hunting and fishing license sales, was not going to be enough to meet growing public demands on the outdoors. A St. Louis businessman-

conservationist - Warren Lammert - may have been the catalyst. In April, 1968, after conversations with Noren, he appeared before our four-man Conservation Commission to urge an expanded program, one that would embrace all outdoor interests, not just those of hunters and fishermen.

The Commission directed the staff to develop a program for those who simply enjoy wildlife for its own sake. Eventually a three-man team, headed by A. Starker Leopold, with Charles H. Callison and Irving K. Fox, was commissioned by the Edward K. Love Conservation Foundation to make a study of the Department and its programs and make recommendations as to its future course of action. The study got under way in January, 1969.

Leopold had once been a biologist with the Department but then was professor of the forestry and conservation school at the University of California at Berkeley. Callison, too, had once been with the Department as Chief of Information, but presently was executive vice-president of the National Audobon Society. Fox was professor of regional planning at the University of Wisconsin.

They completed their study and released their findings as The Missouri Conservation Program Report or MCP Report. It was presented to about 250 citizen-conservationists assembled at DOC headquarters on May 23, 1970. The Report said that organization and staffing were generally excellent, but the Department should broaden its programs to more fully include management of all wildlife, including non-game species, to provide for outdoor recreation outside the traditional realms of hunting and fishing, and to provide for a full range of natural values on Department lands.

The Department, anticipating citizen reaction, released a bulletin entitled Challenge and Response, that was a proposal to accomplish those things, and estimated they might cost an additional \$21 million per year.

A Citizens Committee for Conservation (CCC) was formed that same day and it called on the Department to study ways of funding the proposed program.

A fiscal consultant was employed and he described several sources of revenue for funding. The Business School at the University of Missouri did a detailed study of the three most promising sources and a soft drink tax was concluded to be the best. A legal committee was formed and an initiative petition drawn up with an amendment to the State Constitution that would create the soft drink tax for conservation.

Meanwhile, the CCC asked the Department to elaborate on Challenge and Response. The Department did this and in September, 1971, published A Design For Conservation.

Design is the basic blueprint for Missouri's outdoor future - a plan to help mitigate the adverse impacts of modern development upon the outdoors. It is a long-range plan to expand the state's wildlife conservation program and provide more recreational opportunities for all Missourians.

Under Design the Department pledged to buy land for recreation, forestry, and to protect critical habitats for rare and endangered species of plants and animals. The Department pledged to increase its services to the public in the areas of wildlife and forestry conservation. It promised increased research into forestry and all species of wildlife - whether considered game or not - and broadened management programs for wildlife and forestry. It called for an expansion of existing programs, and provision of more outdoor recreational opportunities for the future.

Design was printed as a booklet, but later was printed as a special edition of The Conservationist magazine, so as to reach many more people.

With the Design For Conservation as a concrete proposal, the CCC launched its petition drive in October, 1971, to secure the funding to put it into effect. The petition asked the people of Missouri to impose on themselves a 1 cent tax on each 16 ounces of carbonated soft drink they purchased, which was expected to yield about \$20 million dollars annually.

Ed Stegner, executive secretary of our Conservation Federation of Missouri - affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation - and his assistant, Charles Davidson, took on the day-to-day task of conducting the petition drive. The Federation made available to the CC, not only the services of Ed and Charles, but also its entire staff and offices. With volunteer help they organized the campaign, and in nine months - on July 5, 1972 - filed 164,000 signatures with the Secretary of State.

Throughout the campaign, opposition came from the bottling industry. The soft drink manufacturers said that adding a penny to the price of their soft drinks would result in many of them going broke. In light of what we now pay for soft drinks, that statement is rather humorous. You'll recall that the price of sugar took a big jump shortly after that time and soft drinks went

up from 10 cent or 15 cents to 50 cents or more. The brewers sided with the soft drink people, and both tried to enlist the grocers to oppose the petition. It was said that the opposition had a \$3 million war chest to beat the amendment.

As it turned out, they didn't need it. An attorney in their employ met with the Secretary of State and told him the petitions were flawed in that they lacked a 16-word enacting clause - "Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri that the Constitution be amended..." The Attorney General ruled the Secretary should not certify the petitions. The CCC carried the matter to the State Supreme Court, which ruled against the petitions.

It had gone down the tubes for nothing -- all over 16 words. The CCC met at once and re-endorsed this effort, but it took another two years of meetings and studies before it got going again. This time, on an addition to the state sales tax. It was determined from public opinion surveys that the state sales tax might have a better chance of passage than a soft drink tax, and that a one-eighth of one percent sales tax would raise the \$20 million, annually, that was needed to fund this Design program. A new petition drive was launched August 1, 1975.

This time, the Citizen's Committee, working with volunteers across the state, gathered 208,000 signatures and turned them over to the Secretary of State. And, believe me, those 16 words were on the petition. There was no challenge and the petitions were certified for the ballot. The issue was voted on as Amendment No. 1 on November 2, 1976. It carried by approximately 30,000 votes.

Now, that paragraph above doesn't begin to tell of the blood, sweat and tears that went into that initiative campaign. The effort spanned several years - as far back as 1967 - and involved the hard work of thousands of volunteers.

The backbone of the drive, of course, was the Conservation Federation of Missouri. Ed Stegner and Charles Davidson devoted themselves full time to the project the final two years, with the full support of their board. Volunteers gathered the signatures and raised the funds. Hunting and fishing club folks were good workers, but often the best were college students, old folks and birders and hikers. Volunteers with advertising and public relations firms helped with ad development and placement. Sports celebrities and even Marlin Perkins of "Wild Kingdom" fame donated their services for radio and television public service spots. Others raised money by conducting white elephant sales, chili suppers and auctions. Funds were raised through sale of art

prints, but much of our funds came from just folks digging down in their jeans and donating money. In all, a little over \$200,000 was raised for advertising and other campaign expenses.

Newspapers, radio and television stations were approached and a majority of them endorsed the petition and endorsed the Design For Conservation. Opposition was low key and easily countered, coming principally from a business-financed lobby group and some farm organizations.

So, the amendment carried; others on the same ballot failed. It carried most heavily in metropolitan areas, where people most appreciated the need to go for a place to recreate. They also recognized the need to protect and preserve some wild things of field and forest for future generations. The proposal fared well wherever there was a college. It failed in rural areas, where folks already had ample outdoor opportunities, though even there, the vote was often close.

Almost immediately the enemies of conservation began sharpening their knives. Challenge after challenge has been met each year, since the passage in 1976, though such challenges have become increasingly rare with the passing years.

Collection of the conservation sales tax began on July 1, 1977 and, up to this spring, has yielded about \$300 million for fish, wildlife and forestry management. It now amounts to about 60% of our annual budget.

What have we done with the money? Exciting things! In wildlife, our extension predator control program has been broadened to a field staff of three that are skilled wildlife damage control agents who provide assistance with problems ranging from deer to urban bird roosts. Four times as many damage cases are handled today as compared to several years ago.

Wildlife research activities have undergone major changes. Emphasis has been placed on the relationship of wildlife to its habitat. Developing and testing of computer models help managers predict the effects of management decisions on animal populations. Non-game and rare or endangered species are receiving research attention not previously possible. Two research biologists work full time in this area. Investigations of songbirds, small mammals, bats, trumpeter swans, upland sandpipers and least terns are underway. Species management activities include wildlife trades and stocking. For example, the river otter has been successfully re-introduced at 11 sites in Missouri since 1982.

New techniques in conservation tillage, native grass forage systems and "new crops" to provide alternate income are being assessed to determine their effects on wildlife. One full time biologist researches the important area of farming impacts on wildlife populations.

An "Expanded Private Land" program has been implemented. Two demonstration farms were established to help display the compatibility of good, sound agricultural practices and wildlife production. An ambitious food and cover program over the past eight years has provided private landowners with millions of trees and shrubs and tons of food plot and other seeds for wildlife plantings on private lands. The Department recently launched a program to address the special problems of quail in the state.

In fisheries, we are in the process of broadening fisheries management efforts with an additional five district biologists, two urban biologists, one great river biologist and three access biologists.

The Urban Fishing program, which began in St. Louis in 1969, has been expanded to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Ballwin, Ferguson, Bel-Ridge and St. Louis County. Last year more than 30,000 pounds of catchable-sized fish were stocked in Kansas City park lakes and ponds. Sixty-thousand pounds of fish were stocked in the St. Louis area.

The Municipal Lake program has been established to provide technical assistance for communities with public fishing water, as well as cost-sharing for improved lake access. Modernization of hatchery facilities significantly improved production, including the ability to grow catfish to catchable size in one year instead of two.

An expanded water quality unit is working closely with the Departments of Health and Natural Resources on the problem of pollution and we have implemented a statewide contaminant monitoring system.

In forestry, there has been a significant expansion of public services, forest research and resource protection. Over 150 tree planting and vegetative management plans have been prepared for schools, towns and park boards through the Community Forestry program. Over 25 separate research projects have been initiated. Distribution of fire prevention materials is five times greater than before. Twelve hundred matching grants have been awarded to rural fire departments, totaling over \$1.6 million.

In the area of wildlife protection, we have added 30 conservation agents. A law enforcement research program has improved protection operations. Completion of an extensive survey of deer violation patterns and violation profiling has improved recognition of poaching methods and led to preventive procedures. The addition of personnel in the regions has facilitated public information and service responses. Full peace officer certification of conservation officers has vastly increased their effectiveness. Operation Game Thief was developed in conjunction with the Conservation Federation of Missouri and has proven to be an excellent law enforcement tool.

Conservation education programs have been designed to assist teachers in preschool through grade 12. A Conservation Seeds program for three to five-year olds helps teachers heighten preschool children's awareness of nature and conservation. Currently 3800 preschool teachers use this program to benefit 76,000 children.

Our Learning With Otis program is used by 15,000 teachers with 450,000 students enrolled. The Conservation Education Series involves instructional units dealing with conservation topics and is designed for use by junior and senior high school teachers. Over 22,000 copies of these instructional units have been distributed to Missouri teachers.

Beyond the classroom, our Conservation Frontiers program reaches Missourians aged 8 to 80 with activities emphasizing wildlife habitat and diminished forest acreage. To date, 360 adult leaders assist more than 5300 youngsters in their Conservation Frontiers efforts.

An Outdoor Skills program grew from an already successful hunter safety program. It educates adult Missourians to teach youths in the wise, safe, ethical use of resources. Outdoor skills specialists, in a typical year, will spend some 3700 hours conducting teacher training courses, and another 3200 hours assisting with curriculum development. Adults and youths served by this program total a quarter million annually.

Our Conservationist magazine, which was a big factor in helping to pass this conservation sales tax, doubled its pages and went to full four-color illustration. It doubled its circulation and now reaches over 405,000 individual subscribers with a pass-through readership of over 1.25 million every month.

Several new published books help Missourians learn more about their outdoors, including Wild Edibles, A Key to Trees in Winter,

Missouri Orchids, Conservation Melodies, Wildlife Drawings, Missouri Naiades, Field Guide to Ferns and many others.

A State Fair pavilion was extensively redesigned and a new auditorium built. More fairs, home shows, sports shows and other gatherings are serviced with exhibits designed and built in our own shop.

Television coverage of outdoor events has expanded to statewide delivery of video four-to-five minute segments to all stations plus satellite uplinking for same-day broadcast of hot news items. This past year, alone, we have spent a quarter of a million dollars in television service.

Numerous multi-media shows have also been created for use by personnel and nine new motion pictures have been completed since 1977 - some of them winners of national awards for excellence.

A major part of the Design was land acquisition for many purposes, but with a goal of 300,000 acres. We are two-thirds of the way to that goal, though emphasis is gradually shifting from acquisition to development, to assure optimum enjoyment by all "publics". We have purchased 14 new upland areas and added to 26 existing areas totaling 33,800 acres. We have bought 18 special feature areas, ten natural areas and eight urban "wild acres" areas totaling 5360 acres. We have 1800 acres of native prairie in ten separate tracts. We have acquired nearly 150 areas which provide access to and habitat protection of 170 miles on 70 different Missouri streams. Seven areas acquired included existing lakes with 453 acres of water and eight new lake sites have been purchased. Lakes have been built on six of these sites, adding 519 more acres of water.

Land is still available from willing sellers. Over the past few years, we have been offered almost 5% of the state (1.8 million acres) at an asking price at \$1.4 billion. Obviously, we are not going to buy quite that much.

We promised in Design to make payments to counties in lieu of property taxes on lands we acquired under the program. Almost \$1 million has been paid for this purpose. An additional \$2.3 million has been paid to counties under the Forest Cropland Law, including both private and Department lands classified under the program.

One of the most exciting things the conservation sales tax has permitted is the creation of a Natural History Section in the Department. It has inventoried more than 500 caves on public

lands and has extended its efforts from hummingbirds to bald eagles and trumpeter swans. Studies range from shrews to bats to jackrabbits, from tiny wood frogs to giant alligator snapping turtles. Our Natural Areas program, begun in 1970, has grown by leaps and bounds. Our Brickyard Hill Loess Mounds Natural Area in Atchison County is about 400 miles from Cash Swamp Natural Area in Dunklin County. Biologically, they span a distance from the high plains to the Mississippi delta, more than 1000 miles. We now have 136 registered State Natural Areas and have completed surveys of 33 counties for potential additions to the system, and are currently surveying 30 more counties. With the help of the Nature Conservancy, we now have recorded a Natural Heritage database of 4500 elements of our state's natural diversity.

Recording information is fine, but it must be shared with the citizens of Missouri and we're doing that, too, with the publication of books. We soon will publish two new books — on amphibians and reptiles of Missouri, and a field guide to butterflies and moths. We just, last month, brought out a book on mosses and liverworts. It isn't going to be a *Gone With the Wind*, but it does fill a niche in the information program in the state.

As I said earlier, this conservation sales tax has brought about \$300 million dollars to conservation in Missouri. These funds, in addition to hunting and fishing license revenues and other income, have allowed the Department to progress as promised. We have implemented the Design for Conservation. Missourians not only care about their resources, they put their money where their hearts are.

What's ahead? We plan to continue our progress. The biggest problem we see is isolation from outdoor opportunity. About half the state's population resides in three metro centers — St. Louis, Kansas City and Springfield. A 1979 survey of Missouri urbanites revealed that watching programs on TV about the outdoors was the outdoor oriented activity in which the highest proportion of urban dwellers participated — 80 percent.

How unfortunate if isolation from outdoor opportunity resulted in a shift from outdoor participant to spectator to non-participant. Hopefully, areas like the Department's Burr Oak Woods near Kansas City and its nature center, the soon-to-be constructed nature center at Springfield and those that will follow at St. Louis and Jefferson City, plus our education programs will help keep these urban dwellers in touch with the outdoors.

These and other special challenges certain to arise are

going to be met. I feel the future is bright because of the unique zeal and proven commitment which characterizes our Conservation Commission and the Department staff. Backing us up are the people of Missouri, who created us as a Department in 1936, have fought to keep us free of politics over almost 50 years, and who showed their trust in us by voting this conservation sales tax upon themselves that we might work to keep the Show-me State a green and pleasant land. That's our pledge and our commitment. Thank you.

With the help of some other Missourians here, I will attempt to field some questions.

UNIDENTIFIED: With the increase in the various programs that you spoke about, what has that done to the sale of hunting and fishing licenses; the participation of the people?

JIM KEEFE: Hunting and fishing licenses have continued to rise. Sometimes, going against a national trend. Hunting licenses, nationally, I think, have declined. But in Missouri, they have continued to rise. Not by great leaps and bounds, but we're holding our own, at least, and perhaps increasing in the number of permits sold.

UNIDENTIFIED: Do you contribute that to these increased programs or your education programs? What do you attribute it to?

JIM KEEFE: I don't think there's any doubt that by creating more opportunity for people to hunt and to fish, it's going to help them buy permits.

JIM HUNTOON: You said that you pay a in-lieu tax on your land. Is it a partial tax on the land that you buy?

JIM KEEFE: What we are paying is what the tax was at the time we bought the land. What the property tax was. As far as the forest crop land, that is a fixed rate, and I'm not sure what that is. Oh, it's 50 cents an acre in-lieu of taxes that the county might have got otherwise. That's on forest crop lands. Now, we had to go and get a law passed in order to do that because state agencies weren't allowed to pay taxes or kick-back monies. We had to seek legislation to get that passed so we could do that. But, we said we were going to do it, and we stuck by that.

CARL MADSEN: What's the relationship, you said this was on fish, wildlife and forestry programs. Is this also part of the soil conservation program? What part of that sales tax goes to that program, or is it all part of the same?

JIM KEEFE: The money that I have been talking about today has no direct relationship to soil conservation. Of course, we practice soil conservation on our lands and, in fact, have a million dollars set aside for any land that we acquire to immediately apply soil conservation measures, if necessary. Now, since our tax was passed, the citizens of Missouri voted another tax on themselves for soil conservation. That's a separate tax. It is a sales tax. Unlike our amendment, it has a five-year limitation on it. It ceases to exist after five years. The money was earmarked for two purposes. For restoration and beefing up our state park system and for soil conservation.

JIM RIDENOUR: Do you know what that particular tax is generating?

JIM KEEFE: The soil conservation tax? I don't. Do you?

UNIDENTIFIED: \$30 million. It is split about 50/50.

JIM KEEFE: I say Missouri has put their money where their heart is, and I mean it. They vote these taxes on themselves.

GORDON ROBERTSON: With the obvious public support that this has enjoyed in Missouri, have you seen, from your perspective, a minimization of polarity between game and non-game political support?

JIM KEEFE: We don't have too much conflict between hunters and fishermen, let's say, and non-hunters and fishermen. We don't have a lot of anti-hunting sentiment in Missouri. If we do, we don't hear very much about it. Through our Conservation Federation, all these groups lie down together pretty well and I think this is really a worthwhile thing. The Federation serving as a lobbying and mouthpiece group for all these interests draws the fire out of all of them a little bit as far as conflict.

REBECCA FRANK: The early to mid 70's was a perfect time to initiate an initiation such as your's. Would Missourians feel the same way in 1986 in terms of taxes, the economy? Would they vote in a conservation tax in this decade?

JIM KEEFE: Well, 1976 was pretty much the tail-end of the so called ecology movement. Its birthday was what, 1970? By '76, the bloom was beginning to fade from the rose. We thought we were pretty lucky to pass the thing in 1976. Whether it would pass in 1986, I'm not sure. I'd like to think it would. I'd like to think the public feels that strongly in support of us, but I don't really know. The fact that they passed a subsequent sales tax for

conservation and parks indicates that they might.

UNIDENTIFIED: Was that an initiative, or was it a law?

JIM KEEFE: It was an initiative, too. It went to the legislature to put it on the ballot.

JIM NEILSON: What part of the population base are you working with in Missouri?

JIM KEEFE: I think our population is about 5.7 million.

JIM SALYER: Wasn't there quite a shift in voting strengths for that second bill on conservation and parks? Wasn't there a lot of rural support for that program? The other one, you had a lot of urban support and it seems like I recall hearing on the conservation and parks program, that you really picked up a lot of rural support.

JIM KEEFE: You would anticipate that because soil conservation is a rural issue. The miracle was that so many urban people voted for soil conservation. You might not expect that too much.

HARVEY NELSON: Getting back to the payment lieu of taxes, on the lands that you acquired fee title, are you paying a hundred percent or something less than that? Also, is it reappraised periodically?

JIM KEEFE: No. We're paying what the owner was paying at the time we bought it. There is provision for reappraisal, isn't there, Chuck?

CHUCK PURKETT: They promise was made that it would be done if it went up, but, actually, our reappraisal on farmland went down. We haven't gone down.

JIM KEEFE: Farm prices have dropped considerably in Missouri in the last couple of years. There is provision for that to happen. Our four-man commission has the power to do this.

UNIDENTIFIED: You hinted at something that seemed important, but you didn't go into it and that's this coming together under the Citizens Committee for Conservation. Is it still an active lobbying group that pulls a number of different interest groups together?

JIM KEEFE: No. The CCC was created for only one purpose. That was to pass this thing and they worked through the Conservation Federation of Missouri. The Federation continues to exist. It has existed since 1935.

UNIDENTIFIED: Is it an all-encompassing, fairly powerful organization in your state?

JIM KEEFE: Hunting and fishing and audobon groups, park interest people and campers and hikers - they all belong to this Conservation Federation.

UNIDENTIFIED: There seems to be a movement in our state to do something like that. I see advantages of having a very strong, powerful citizens' action group and disadvantages. In some states, they seem to almost run the state. Your experience, though, seems to be pretty positive. Some states would just as soon keep them splintered.

JIM KEEFE: To each his own. It's worked in Missouri and, we've had our differences with the Conservation Federation. Our Department struggled early on to be its own boss, more or less. The Federation would like to have dictated to this creature which it created. Our commission stood aloof, it didn't turn its back on these people, but it said, look, we've got our fish to fry and you've got your's. Now, you can help us, but you can't tell us what to do. And that's been the way it's run, pretty well over the years. We've got a good relationship presently with this group and we thank God for them because when the legislature wants to pull us around a little bit, that's the group that fronts for us.

BILL BAILEY: Do you have any idea of the total contribution of sales tax to all of state government in Missouri? What percentage of the total financing is made up of sales tax?

JIM KEEFE: I really don't know. At the time this sales tax was passed, the state sales tax was 3%. Now, each individual community could have a sales tax also. So, let's say in Jefferson City where I lived at the time, the sales tax was 4.25%. Since that time, the state has added more; this sales tax for soil conservation and parks. I guess some communities could be paying 6 or 7% because they do have the power to impose their own sales tax as well.

BILL BAILEY: Would you judge this as one of two, at least two, major sources of income for state government?

JIM KEEFE: Oh, yes. I think the sales tax is a major source of income to the state government. No doubt about it. I don't have the figures; I'm just not aware of them.

JIM HUNTOON: In that this was created through a constitutional amendment, can't the legislature take any of those funds for any other purpose?

JIM KEEFE: No sir. They tried. They tried to appropriate part of our funds to the Department of Revenue for collecting the sales tax for us. Of course, we took them to court immediately and the court said, you can't do that. Those are earmarked funds. Then we went back and made an agreement with the Department of Revenue to pay them, but we weren't going to let the legislature do it. There have been attempts like this. They tried to exempt motor vehicles from this sales tax and we had to take them to court over that. We've had all kinds of problems like this since it passed. We've managed to win everyone of them.

JOHN POPOWSKI: From what you say, I take it, you don't feel completely comfortable that you're free and clear forever. That you're continually going to have to protect this from people, the legislature, whatever, taking a shot at it.

JIM KEEFE: Oh yes. Nothing is forever. There have been movements afoot to introduce legislation to bring this up to a vote every four years and see if the people still want to impose this on themselves. This kind of thing rears its head every so often. Less and less. This passed in '76; it's been in effect since '77. It will be ten years next July that's it's been in effect and each year, the various attacks on it have lessened somewhat. People have accepted it. I think what has helped is that we have done what we said we were going to do with this money. We've kept our promise and the people have liked what we've done. I think that this is our strength. We worry about this. We always believe in running scared; I think every agency should be that way. Thank you.

LEN CARPENTER: Thank you, Jim. That was an excellent job. You may not be a speaker, as you told me, but I thought you did an excellent job. The questions and discussion were very good and I appreciate the audience, for your involvement in that.

Our next speaker is the current director in Minnesota, Larry Shannon. We're pleased to have him here today to discuss the tax issue in a bit different perspective, perhaps. The efforts that they have put into trying to achieve much of what we've just heard from Jim and what was done in Missouri. Larry has quite a varied

background. He's basically been an educator. He's taught biology and mathematics in public schools in Florida and Georgia. He has taught biology at a University level. He was Assistant to the Dean of the Graduate College of Iowa State University. He has been Director of Planning and Advancement Affairs at Livingstone College. One time, he was a staff biologist at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He's worked as an Environmental Hazards Specialist at the California Department of Food and Agriculture. He is presently the Director of Fish and Wildlife at the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Larry received his PhD at Iowa State University with the major work being in research on pesticides and fish. He does have quite a varied background and we're pleased that Larry is here to talk about Minnesota's tax efforts.

LARRY SHANNON: Thank you, Len. I appreciate the opportunity to have the chance to talk about what we are doing in Minnesota. I would say that I'm a bit envious of what has happened in Missouri and just looking at where they've started, I'd say, in 1967, I think they've come a long way. We started our efforts two years ago, in 1984.

As with Len, I know basically no jokes. But, having come through Texas a few years ago, I can talk about, maybe a comparison about the fish in Texas and those in Minnesota. As you know, Texans always grow large things and, it just so happened I was communicating with one gentleman there. I thought we were communicating, but we actually were not. We got to talking about the fish and the size of the fish and comparing the size between the two states. I came to find out when we were talking about the kind of walleye that they grow in Texas and they considered a walleye like this to be a pretty good size. I said, well, that's a little larger than the walleye that we grow in Minnesota. Then after careful analysis of this, I said, how do you measure your walleye? They said from the tip of the mouth to the tip of the tail. I said, well, we're measuring ours eye to eye, and that was the basic difference.

I'm pleased to have this opportunity to bring to you a bit of information. Before I move on that, I understand that Colorado has about 180,000 elk. Minnesota has between 30 and 35 and we'd like to offer Colorado our elk. I don't think it would make much difference.

For those of you don't know, our legislature, in 1985, mandated that we move our elk from their present location. They didn't say where to move them, but they said move them by sector. We made some attempts, but haven't been successful as yet. So, we

still haven't found a home for those elk. Those of you who would like to have some, let us know, and we'll round them up.

First of all, I'd like to talk about what really caused us to be where we are at the present time. About two years ago, Governor Kirbidge asked the Department if we could provide him with a list of names that he could use to form a citizen's commission. His primary interest was in utilizing fish and wildlife as an economic base for tourism. He saw that we were using forestry for economic gains, minerals for economic gains. Since fish and wildlife are considered to be somewhat prevalent in Minnesota, he asked if, perhaps, a commission could come up with some ways that we could use fish and wildlife resources to improve the state's economy.

The commission was named and they did begin meeting. This commission was composed of representatives from various sports groups, there were three legislators on this commission, there were people from the news media and it was comprised of about 20 people. They began meeting and got themselves organized. They decided they wanted to ask the Department for some assistance, so we provided ten people to give assistance to them. This assistance was basically in terms of what the present condition of our resource was; we talked about personnel in the various programs we have; the problems that we are considered to have. They also talked to the various sports groups to get their perspective on the resource. They talked to the Bureau of Tourism to find out their perspective in terms of what the tourist wants and what is it that the tourist is looking for, not only in terms of fish and wildlife, but in parks, etc.

About six months later, they presented their report to the governor. That was reported on, and some of you might have seen this, was presented in 1984, December of 1984. The Commission, after they presented it to the governor, the governor did not make it public all at once because of some of the statements that were there. They were statements, basically, that, one major statement is that the resources of the state, the fish and wildlife resources, were not up to par. Not enough to encourage more tourists to come to the state. Because of that, I think, the governor was a bit reluctant to make this public until we had developed a strategy in terms of how we could deal with this.

The chairman of the Commission thought that it was time to make that report public. He called a news conference; the news media came in and they were somewhat pleased to get that report. The governor supported it, but he wanted to pick his time to make it public. After the public had a chance to review this, then

there were all kinds of calls coming in as to, what do I do. Based on that, the chairman and some of the key staff from our Department got together and we talked about the kinds of things that could be done. That Commission took it upon themselves to remain solvent, even outside of what the governor had asked them to do. As a result of this, they formed the RIM Coalition. That's RIM as in Reinvest In Minnesota. That's the acronym that began getting all around the state. Reinvest In Minnesota.

What the Commission recommended was that the state expend \$60 million annually for fish and wildlife. \$60 million annually. That was based on the fact that over \$1 billion, annually, are generated from fish and wildlife activities. Just taking the base of \$1 billion with a 6% sales tax in the state, they figured that \$60 million, annually, are generated from sales tax. It was this figure that was advanced to various groups.

There were other recommendations and I'll just mention those. The second recommendation for managing Minnesota's fishing resources should serve the dual purpose of preserving these resources for future generations while providing maximum fishing pleasure to its anglers as well as tourists. The third recommendation were to publicize the resource management efforts. They felt that we were not doing what we should have been doing in terms of letting the public know about our management efforts. Our I&E efforts were very weak and, I might add, they are still somewhat weak and we are making efforts to strengthen them. Four - recommendations for funding expanded resource management programs to meet the needs of an expanding fishing constituency due to the increased tourist effort. Fifth - what would have an impact on the quality of fishing in Minnesota?

To meet those five, broad categories, they recommended that \$60 million come to us for this purpose. Let me say what groups joined that Coalition. It was not just the hunting and fishing groups. There was the protectionists, as we might call them; the Sierra Club, the Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League. Various groups of that nature. Various farm groups because, one of the things that this group is saying is that we need to take some of the farmland out of production. We worked very closely with farm groups to promote this. We brought in some of the managers of the Department of Agriculture.

What we have seen and, what I know many of you in your states have seen, is that the Farm Bill, the previous Farm Bill caused farmers to plant land that had no productivity. What we wanted to do was get that land out of production and develop it into wildlife habitat. All of these groups came together to form the RIM Coalition.

There was a second group that was kind of subset of the RIM Coalition and this was called The Fish and Wildlife Legislative Alliance. These two groups were working hand-in-hand with us, with the Department of Natural Resources, with the Department of Tourism and the Department of Agriculture. We began looking at legislation to see what would really occur. I might add that the legislation that was introduced in both the House and the Senate was without almost any opposition in 1985. It passed the subcommittees, but it didn't get any farther. The reason is because, at the same time that the legislators were attempting to cut the tax base. They eventually did cut the tax base by almost a million dollars. So, anything that had additional funding to it in 1985 was put on the shelf.

It did not receive anymore consideration. During the 1985 session, there were only three dissenting votes. The Senate approved it unanimously; there were three dissenting votes on the House side. So, it had widespread support, even among the legislators. But the problem of the tax issue; they felt they should not move any further on it.

The Commission then felt that there were some more things that needed to be done. We needed to get out and really sell this to the public. Get the public, then, to make contact with their legislators. We, through the RIM Alliance, showed a slide presentation statewide to the various citizens of the state. (Slides shown in the meeting).

That is the message that we used, statewide. Field staffs all over the state used this. We encouraged them to talk to various forest groups around the state and, some of the groups that are basically non-traditional, such as the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis, the Lions Club, the Optomists, etc, in addition to the various sports groups they addressed on a continuing basis.

There were also the volunteers from the various organizations that spoke to their local chapters of the statewide organizations. This message got around. During that summer, we had a number of chances to talk to the constituents of some of the legislators. We were invited into the various districts around the state to present this. The legislators were overwhelmed with the citizens' desire to see something like this pass.

In the 1986 session, the RIM legislation was reintroduced. It didn't take much to get the idea accepted by the entire legislature. One of the things that kept coming up was, how are

we going to fund it? They saw the need for it, but they could not see how we could establish the money to go into that permanent account. There were some ideas that were generated. During that session, a bill was introduced for a statewide lottery. That brought up quite a bit of opposition from various sectors of the state. It did pass in the House, surprisingly. I say that's surprising because Minnesota's House of Representatives is controlled by the Republicans. There was enough support there to get that lottery bill passed. On the Senate side, where we thought we had enough support and it's controlled by the Democrats, we couldn't get that bill out of subcommittee. There was a lot of concern about a statewide lottery. We were not too concerned about that. Those of you that have lotteries in your state, I guess you might find that they are somewhat volatile. It is kind of hard to depend on that kind of money.

So, we had to look at other alternatives. But nobody wanted to talk about those alternatives. This is an election year in Minnesota and it's going to be hard to get any kind of discussion started until after early November. We have been working with the various organizations. The governor has this as one of his top priorities. The need for this kind of legislation, that is, for current funding, has gone beyond the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture. The state planning agency, at the governor's direction, has called meetings and we've all been trying to work out an acceptable funding source. These funding sources will not be made public until after November for fear of them becoming a political football.

I'd like to mention some of the provisions of RIM. Some funding was made available to us during the last session. \$16 million as sort of start-up money. These were bonding dollars. The legislature and governor wanted to get this started so, rather than provide general fund dollars which were really not available at that time. They decided, we want to get started, so we're going to provide \$16 million in bonding money. Bonding is basically for development and acquisition, so we could not go much beyond developing and acquiring land with this money. \$2 million of the \$16 million went to the conservation reserve.

Minnesota has been in somewhat of the forefront of the Federal Fund Bill and we had quite a bit of information on what our needs are. We are able to use the Federal Fund Bill and that's one reason this went through the Department of Agriculture. They are already set up, organizationally, on a statewide basis to be able to handle this money. The legislature would allow only, well, most of this money had to go to the program. They allowed \$600,000 of the \$10 million to be used for personnel purposed in

order to implement the program. The rest had to be devoted toward actual easements. It didn't take long for the various farmers to sign up for this. We only wish we had more dollars to work with.

In essence, what we offered the farmers was \$75 per acre, per year, for sign-up and then an additional \$75 per acre to plant a couple crops or trees. I have some information that's on the table over there that the Department of Agriculture put out which will give you a bit more in-depth information about what it is that they're doing. The program has gotten off to a pretty good start.

The second area, critical habitat, is, \$2 and a half million went to this program. This is a matching program. In other words, that money will be in that account until we have the dollars to match it. The matching can be by land, we have to get the fair market value of the land. Or it can be by direct monetary donation. For every dollar that we raise from the private sector, then we can use a dollar from that account. We have really not gotten this program off the ground too much. We have developed the procedures that we want to use to evaluate the gifts that come in. I say that to emphasize the fact that we have almost already credited \$2 and a half million dollars. Two weeks ago, we received a donation from a family of 434 acres. The nature conservancy has offered land, and various other organizations have come up with land that they will be offering to us. We have not formally accepted most of the offers as yet because we want to review the offers to find the most critical habitat first. But, we are not going to turn them down. We put them on a waiting list. I think that part of the program is very successful and we haven't even gotten it started, as yet.

\$1 million went to aspen recycling. That part is being handled by our Division of Forestry. We have some over-mature aspen and they are cutting down the aspen and, basically, improving wildlife habitat. We have a coordination group that is working out the details with them.

Likewise, we're working with the Department of Agriculture. We have provided technical assistance to them in terms of what type of vegetation we would like to see planted, what type of trees we would like to see planted.

The next area is fish and wildlife enhancement. \$2 and a half million are going into this for fish and wildlife projects. We looked at what we thought, in the Department, what were our critical needs; the things that we didn't have the money to do with before and we developed a list of projects. Fishing projects

and wildlife projects. That list was submitted to our field staff for their review and input. It was also submitted to the various sports groups; Ducks Unlimited, Deer Hunters Association, the Minnesota Sport Fishing Commission, Wildlife Unlimited and a wide variety of organizations had a chance to review those projects. I had a meeting with the regional supervisors and they brought in their ideas. We worked out the priorities on a statewide basis.

Once we got that list together, we submitted it again to the various sports groups, we looked at it internally with the Division of Forestry, the Division of Waters and various divisions within our Department. Just about two weeks ago, we got that list finalized, with input from the various sports groups. Out of the \$2 and one-half million, we devoted about \$1 million to the wildlife section and about \$1 and a half million to fisheries. About one third of the \$1 and a half million was going to just one program - the trout program. We received some criticism for that. They thought we should diversify a little bit more. We took their advice and made some changes so that about \$200,000 then went into the trout program.

There are two provisons that are not listed here. We have had to pay out almost \$700,000, annually, in-lieu of tax to various landowners around the state. This legislation shifted that from the game and fish fund to the general fund, beginning next year. So, we will have an additional \$700,000 annually that we will keep in the game and fish fund and use for our management purposes for fish and wildlife. We thought that was significant, in itself. The other thing that's not listed in here is an initiative that we already have underway - that's fish and wildlife comprehensive planning. We were able to get a few dollars from another source, the legislative commission on Minnesota resources. They provided \$100,000 for a two-year period to initiate a comprehensive long-range planning program. We put up some of our own monies into this activity. The Fish and Wildlife Comprehensive Plan was reiterated and made a part of this legislation.

The other provision, the dedicated fund, that's what we're working on now. That was established, but there again, there was no source of monies to go into that fund. We are presently working with the organizations now to find out what source or sources of monies could be used to go into that dedicated fund. Remember that the Commission recommended \$60 million a year for ten years. The governor revised that and he is presently pushing for \$40 million annually for a 15 year period. That's what we are working toward.

The public is still working towards assistance with this funding effort. I met, last week, with the RIM Coalition. They are now looking at ways of raising money to begin an all-out effort. They already have some plans made. They have brought about the business of getting someone who is skilled in marketing to do this. They are looking at the legislation that will be needed. On the acceptable funding source, I mentioned the lottery, no one wants to talk about that. We're looking at the same thing that Missouri is looking at -one-eighth of one percent sales tax. In Minnesota, clothing and food are not taxable items. So, one alternative would be to broaden the tax base to include those things. We know that there would be opposition to that. Minnesota sales tax is already as high as 6% and it's going to be difficult to get even one-eighth of one percent accepted by the legislature. We don't have the referendum yet, as Missouri does. We think that would be our best bet, but we're going to have to go with, in fact, we attempted to get it on the ballot for this coming November's election, but no legislator wanted to. We are still having to fight that and our biggest battle is still forthcoming.

The soft drink tax was looked at and is still being looked at. The legislators do not want to commit themselves and the sports groups are holding back until after the election for the fear of this becoming a political football.

In the meantime, what we're working on is documenting the economic benefits of fish and wildlife resources and making that information known to the general public. We want to better identify the beneficiaries of fish and wildlife. Right now, as in most states, most of our income is derived from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. We sell approximately 1.5 million fishing licenses annually and close to 500,000 hunting licenses. So, approximately 2 million licenses are being sold. Those people who are out birdwatching or who just like to watch the animals in the wild, the photographers, etc., are not paying their fair share. They are users, whether they realize it or not. The people who oppose us in certain legislation, as in the duck season, that was a bill that was introduced and those little ladies who recognize these as songbirds and don't want them to be killed are really not helping us to manage. We are getting, as far as non-game is concerned, we are one of the top states in the nation as far as the check-off. On a per capita basis, we are tops in terms of total dollars coming back in and that's a little over \$700,000 annually right now.

We have non-game as well as game in that conservation reserve and it's going to benefit all. Not only the Fish and Wildlife

staff, but the various sports groups, the farmers groups, etc., will be pushing this legislation. What we are looking at is an improved information and education effort to bring about better public awareness and more support for this effort. We know this problem is uphill, but we think that with an all-out effort over the next six months, we're going to get enough support to get a permanent funding source accepted by the legislature. If we don't, then we have to do what Missouri has done. It might take us another few years, but we are prepared to go that route.

Thank you. If there are any questions, I'll be happy to field them.

AL FARRIS: You said \$75 an acre. Now, is that on top of conservation reserve payments from USDA, or is that in lieu of that?

LARRY SHANNON: It would not be on top of that, Al. We will pay, and we are trying to stretch our dollars, any lands that have already been signed up, we will not sign them up but we will pay for the cover crop or the trees to go on that land.

AL FARRIS: I'm not familiar with the payment rates in Minnesota, but basing it on Iowa payment rates, it seems like \$75 an acre will buy you quite a bit of Minnesota, won't it?

LARRY SHANNON: Yes. As in Missouri and in many cases nationwide, the farmland price is going down. In fact, there were some legislators that thought that \$50 or \$55 would be sufficient. That will buy us quite a bit of land, that is, easement. One of the things that will hamper us, we had to pay the ten-year easement at once because of the bonding. We are attempting to get it on an annual basis, but our bonding people said it must be paid at once. So, it's up front.

AL FARRIS: Payment rates, for example, in Iowa in the conservation reserve averaged almost that much. We have the highest rates in the nation and some of those in northern Iowa were \$90 an acre. Our lowest was in southern Iowa at \$65 an acre. So, you have to be aware of the kind of land you're dealing with. Southern Minnesota land is very comparable to northern Iowa and I would imagine they were up there around that \$90 an acre.

LARRY SHANNON: Al, that's average. What we're looking at is average. The payment rate will be based on the appraised land value. It will vary.

GORDON EAST: What's your criteria for getting the land in? Is it

a mirror program with the '85 Security Act, which is called the Farm Bill? Is it the same requirements or do you have different requirements?

LARRY SHANNON: We're looking at the various land classifications; type 3, 4, 5. Most of these will be in the southern half of Minnesota.

GORDON EAST: Will there be land that will not qualify under this Farm Bill that would enter your program, or are they pretty much the same?

LARRY SHANNON: It's pretty much the same. It's not that much different. I don't know that much about the land classification. Some of my staff knows a little about it. We are being handled through the Department of Agriculture. We already have the people set up through the Soil Conservation Service that will be handling this. They will handle the classification and the sign-ups.

GORDON EAST: Do you also, on your payments, are you paying the total amount on how they put the cover crop on, whether it's trees, shrubs, grasses, do you pay the total amount?

LARRY SHANNON: Yes. That's about \$75 per acre also. That's, basically, a one-time payment.

JIM HUNTOON: What are the provisions in that easement? Do you get public access or are there any other kinds of benefits the state gets from the \$75 per acre?

LARRY SHANNON: It's still with the farmer's permission. We are very cautious about taking control over a farmer's land. So, it will be as it presently is and it has been for the last several years. A hunter must get permission from the farmer to hunt the land.

SAM KENNEDY: If your part of the easement isn't public access, what's the advantage of using state dollars when there are federal dollars available? If you're using the same soil erosion criteria, what's the advantage of using the state dollars?

LARRY SHANNON: The advantage is that we can acquire more land under "plant it for wildlife habitat". I don't think the federal Farm Bill provided for that.

SAM KENNEDY: At least they put food plots on it and things like that?

LARRY SHANNON: Yes. As a matter of fact, in terms of the cover crops, whereas a farmer might put in a hundred acres under the federal Farm Bill, there are no provisions for a cover crop. We can come along and provide the monies for the cover crop. The other thing is to plant trees or a combination of the two.

HARVEY NELSON: Larry, as I understand the provisions of the RIM conservation reserve feature, one of the parts was that, even under the '85 Farm Bill, state-by-state and, particularly in Minnesota, there will not be enough federal dollars to cover the offers made, based on the pro-rated procedure they use. Therefore, your program would be a supplement. Your criteria are basically the same.

LARRY SHANNON: Correct.

AL FARRIS: In a large, diverse Department of Natural Resources, such as Minnesota, where you have Mines and Minerals and Parks and Forestry and Fish and Wildlife, how did you manage to keep the program focused on Fish and Wildlife without other groups dipping into it?

LARRY SHANNON: Well, don't think they didn't try. This actually started out as a Fish and Wildlife effort. When that legislation was re-introduced in 1986, there was no provision for the aspen recycling. That was an addition. Most of the farming area in Minnesota is in the southern part of the state; the governor and some of the legislators wanted something for the northern part of the state. So, that was an amendment. It's still going to benefit wildlife because of the habitat provisions that we are working out. The Division of Waters wanted some money so they could become involved in more wetland activity. We have wetland activities as part of the \$2.5 million. We'll be working with them. One of the key things the Commission pointed out was the need for more information and education work. Our Bureau of Information and Education is weak. There needs to be more awareness by the public of what it is that we are doing as a department. We are making some provisions for them. We are putting I&E staff around in the regions. They have all been in the central office. Now, each region will have an I&E person.

JIM RIDENOUR: With the Department, like you describe, you start putting coalitions together and we started off with the soils problem. We found, for example, the county commissioners in the state figure they spent somewhere around \$8 million removing sediment from the ditches and off the roads after large rains. So, you bring the county commissioners in; then you bring in the lake owners, who can't get their boats to their docks any more

because of the sediment and that brings in the fish and wildlife interests. So, I found out that there are a lot of ways to marry groups that never thought they had anything in common before to come up with these funds. I don't think we're going to come up with them. We passed a program, too, but I don't think we're going to be able to come up with the kind of monies they're talking about, at least immediately. We're talking about \$20 million a year between now and the year 2000.

LARRY SHANNON: Thank you, Jim. I will say that those various groups that formed the RIM Coalition did have some opposite views. In fact, at one point, the coalition almost splintered. It's a lot of give and take and through our meetings with them, we were able to convince them there was a dire need for the coalition to remain in tact. So, they have been and this is why we have to have some of the non-game kind of things in there. I think, overall, it's for the benefit of the resource.

UNIDENTIFIED: Larry, it's been my observation from the sidelines in Minnesota, I think you've been reasonably successful to date because you had a very strong, diversified and persistent Commission, even though there are only 22 members. They just never gave up.

LARRY SHANNON: Correct. Again, that was a diverse group that included legislators that kept pitching for this. Thank you. If you have any questions, I'll be happy to answer them after this or feel free to write to me. Thank you.

LEN CARPENTER: Thank you, Larry, for a fine job. We do have a couple of announcements. The first that I have is that there has been a draft of the constitution and the by-laws, the rewrites have been made available, and they're over here on the table. It's been asked that any of you that are interested, please look at that, read through them, so you are prepared to talk about it tomorrow at the business meeting. For the other announcement, I will turn it over to Walt Graul.

WALT GRAUL: We do have a coffee break set up in the Bridger Room. At lunchtime, we will eat in the Bridger Room instead of outside. It's included in your registration. Please resume at 11:00.

(COFFEE BREAK)

PAUL GILBERT: (Slide presentation on history of Vail Valley)

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1986

JIM RUCH: I would like to ask the Secretary to call the roll.

WALT GRAUL: Arkansas, present; Colorado, present; Illinois, present; Indiana, absent(arrived later); Iowa, present; Kansas, present; Kentucky, present; Manitoba, present; Michigan, present; Minnesota, present; Missouri, absent; Ohio, present; Ontario, absent; Nebraska, present; North Dakota, present; Saskatchewan, absent; South Dakota, present; Wisconsin, present. Mr. President, we have a quorum.

JIM RUCH: Thank you. I think I'll sit here and hear the Treasurer's Report first.

JOHN URBAIN: Thank you, Mr. President. This Treasurer's Report was prepared by Fred Warders and, had we known that Fred was still going to be working, he could have presented this report of his by himself.

The balance of assets brought forward from 1984 was \$7814.82. Total receipts for the business year 1985 include dues from 18 members, interest on certificates of deposit totaling \$2030.81. Total expenditures for the Wichita, Kansas conference was \$1259.13. The status of the Association's funds at the close of business for the year 1985 relayed total assets of \$8586.50. A certificate of deposit in the amount of \$1500.00 was renewed at the First National Bank of Pratt, Kansas and the cash management account with Wadell and Reed in Kansas City remains in effect. The balance of the 1985 checking account forwarded to the new Treasurer by a cashier's check was \$4744.99. The official Association financial ledger showing receipts and expenditures has been made available to the audit committee. If you have any particular questions about the 1985/86 ledger, I'd be happy to try to answer those for you. There will be a detailed list in the proceedings.

JIM RUCH: Are there any questions? If there are no questions and no objections, the chair will accept the Treasurer's Report.

JOHN URBAIN: Mr. President, the current status of the finances are beginning September 17, 1985. We had \$8586.50. So far, we have receipts totaling \$2020.54. So our total available assets are \$10,607.04. We made disbursements of \$507.00 this current year. \$500.00 for the Association advance and \$7.71 for a charge for bank checks since we did change accounts. Total assets as of 6/26/86 was \$10,099.33. We have cash in the checking account totaling \$3016.03. A certificate of deposit in Pratt, which is payable today, by the way, of \$1500.00. In the cash management account we currently have \$5583.30. So, our total assets, to

date, \$10,099.33. I am expecting some additional interest payments on the CD's. We have one more member's dues to collect. Apparently, the billing got lost in the mail. Whatever receipts we have yet, at this meeting, will be payable. One point of business that we need to determine is what to do with the \$1500.00 which will be sent to the Association today. I would recommend that we just put the \$1500.00 in the cash management account. It is available to the Association at any time.

AL FARRIS: I don't know whether this is an appropriate time or not and I really don't have a lot of information about it, but a couple of years ago the Association helped establish efforts by Larry Jahn and the Wildlife Management Institute to lobby, ride herd on Federal Farm Agriculture Legislation. A number of the states contributed to that. I haven't talked to Larry about it lately. I know they're continuing that activity. I wonder if this kind of a positive financial picture, if the Association shouldn't consider again some kind of contribution to help defray the cost and the expenses of that effort by the Wildlife Management Institute. It seems like, thus far, it's been fairly successful and I think maybe it would be worth our money, time and effort to keep it successful. I guess I throw that out for discussion.

JIM HUNTOON: I think that's probably a worthy cause. Would it be best to contact Larry in the meantime to see what their needs are in that regard? I know we've got a resolution coming up later on that deals with the Conservation Reserve program and asks for some additional assistance in making that more successful. Maybe this could go toward that effort.

AL FARRIS: At the time we did that at the Kentucky meeting, there was a formal agreement that was entered into between the Association and the Wildlife Management Institute, called for a specific period of time. They've obviously continued that effort on their own after the term of that agreement. As I recall, that was a one-year agreement.

BILL BAILEY: As I recall, they called for some type of report from the Institute. In other words, an accounting of how those funds were used. Was that report ever received?

JOHN URBAIN: I have not seen the report.

JIM RUCH: Secretary Graul reminds me that, for the proceedings, be sure we have your name recorded correctly. So, each time you speak, if you would just say who you are and what state you're from, it will make it easier for putting the proceedings together.

For the record, Mr. Bailey has called our attention to the fact that there was supposed to have been a report. Is anyone aware of this report?

Would you be willing to accept an assignment to follow-up on that, having volunteered already?

AL FARRIS: Yes, I would. I might suggest that you maybe make it more than one person. I'd be glad to do it. I'd be glad to contact Larry and find out what the status is and find out how they used the previous money and send the report to the new president.

JIM HUNTOON: I'd be glad to help out in that.

JIM RUCH: With the concurrence of the incoming president, I would suggest that you now have a committee to follow-up on it and get some sort of report to the new president and the new membership.

Are there anymore questions? Thank you, very much.

JOHN URBAIN: We do need to resolve, by vote, if we are going to put that \$1500.00 into the cash management.

JIM RUCH: Do I have a motion?

UNIDENTIFIED: Moved and seconded.

JIM RUCH: It is seconded that we put that \$1500 that we are going to receive into the cash management account. Questions? All members in favor say, aye. (MEMBERS RESPOND) Opposed. No, so moved.

Now we have an audit committee report. Yes, Chuck.

CHUCK SCHROEDER: Mr. President, members of the Association, your Audit Committee met at 3:00 p.m. in room 380 of Manor Vail on July 8. Two members were present. The third member of the audit committee from Saskatchewan was not at the meeting. All financial records for 1985 were provided to the Committee by John Urbain, Treasurer. The Committee went right to work and got on with an examination of the records. All deposits and expenditures were properly recorded and in agreement with the bank statements. The Committee concurs and, I might add, before Fred transferred the books to John last year, he felt it would be appropriate to have an independent auditor-type take a look at the books. The Chief of Administration for Kansas Fish and Game consented to do that,

George Axlain. He prepared a nice two or three paragraph report on the soundness of the records and the good financial records that Mr. Warder had kept. That is a part of the Treasurer's records now. Knowing these fiscal types, they don't come out and say everything's good and rosy, so we thought it would be appropriate if we included a closing statement as part of that report. Our Committee concurred with Mr. Axlain's statement. He says the books appear to be correct and in order. Certainly, we concur with that and, with that, this is the report of your Committee; Ian McKay, Manitoba and Chuck Schroeder, North Dakota. I'll leave a copy with the Secretary.

JIM RUCH: Are there any questions? Do we need a formal motion to accept the Audit Committee Report?

JIM HUNTOON: So moved.

LARRY SHANNON: Seconded.

JIM RUCH: Questions? All in favor, say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed, no. So ordered.

Next, we have a report of our ad-hoc by-laws committee. That report will be made by Carl Hunter.

CARL HUNTER: Thank you, Mr. President. I'm representing Steve Wilson in making this report and recommendation on the constitution and by-laws for this Association. A great deal of this work was done by correspondence, as I'm sure you all are familiar with. There were three or four different drafts made of this constitution and by-laws. The final version that we have and, by the way, if there are some of those left over there and all of you don't have it, I think there might be a few more.

We met Tuesday afternoon. Three out of the four members of the Committee were present. We went through this final draft, again, in detail. To make the report short, we did not recommend any further changes or any variations in wording from what we have. We feel this is an update and is more concise and more inclusive of your goals. Mr. President, at this point, I think it's sufficient to say that the Committee recommends that this be adopted by the Association. This is a Committee recommendation.

JIM HUNTOON: I have a question.

CARL HUNTER: We will try to answer questions, myself or the Committee.

JIM RUCH: For the sake of expediency, I think we ought to get a motion on the floor before we take any questions.

BILL HANZLICK: I would so move adoption.

DON MC CORMICK: Seconded.

JIM RUCH: All right, now, questions.

JIM HUNTOON: Just looking at Article 9, the last sentence under Section 1, where it says, "all committees shall be appointed by the President within 30 days following the annual meeting or election of new officers...". Does that conflict with Article 3, Section 6, where there is that lag of 30 days after the annual meeting? Would you really have a new President in office to make those kind of appointments?

CARL HUNTER: I think, probably, the Committee felt that the new President would be the person that would appoint the new committees. That's usually the procedure, isn't it?

JIM HUNTOON: The President stays in office for 30 days after the annual meeting. It says in here he has to appoint, within 30 days of the meeting, the new President does, members of committees and so forth.

JIM RUCH: I'm sorry. The President stays in office 30 days following the meeting. The new President has to make the appointments within 30 days of being appointed. So you are appointing when you don't have the authority, as yet. So, you have no opportunity. The way it's reading is that the current President makes the appointments for next year; that's what it says.

CARL HUNTER: This could be changed to say that all committees will be appointed by the newly elected President within 30 days after election, or something of that type.

UNIDENTIFIED: Or, within 30 days after assuming office.

JIM RUCH: Would that meet the acceptance of the Committee?

CARL HUNTER: Yes sir. I think I'm speaking for all the members; there are two other members here, I believe.

JIM RUCH: Do we have a vote on that?

LARRY SHANNON: So moved.

JIM SALYER: Second.

CARL HUNTER: So noted.

JIM RUCH: A vote on the amendment. Those in favor say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed, no. Amended to state that "the committees shall be appointed within 30 days by the new President; 30 days following his assuming office."

Are there any other questions?

LARRY SHANNON: On Section 2 where it states the First Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in the latter's absence. I would like to suggest that we add, "specific duties may be assigned as deemed necessary by the President".
CARL HUNTER: What page is that on, Larry?

LARRY SHANNON: That's Article 1, Section 2 on the duties of officers.

UNIDENTIFIED: Article 3, isn't it?

LARRY SHANNON: I don't have a copy of the new one. Here's a new one. That would be Section 2 under Article 3.

CARL HUNTER: "...and other duties as assigned by the President"?

LARRY SHANNON: Correct.

JIM RUCH: Discussion on that, Larry. Are you moving to amend, then?

LARRY SHANNON: Yes.

JIM HUNTOON: Second.

JIM RUCH: Discussion. Committee comment or recommendation?

CARL HUNTER: That's acceptable. I think that would be understood, pretty much. But, there is certainly nothing wrong with putting it in words.

JIM RUCH: Any other questions? On the amendment then, those in favor say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed, no. So ordered.

LARRY SHANNON: I have, Mr. President, one other somewhat small addition that I would like to suggest. Where we have, within the

by-laws, just "he", I would like to suggest that we put "he/she".

JIM RUCH: Could that be done by the Committee in a matter of the drafting? Without objection, we will ask the Committee Chairman to do that when they prepare the document.

CARL HUNTER: All right.

JIM RUCH: Any other questions? Are we ready for a vote on the by-laws and...

LARRY SHANNON: Excuse me. I have one other question. Again, I have to look at what I guess is an old draft. Under the preamble, in reading through this, it doesn't designate, and I need to ask the question, are we a sub-unit of The International?

JIM RUCH: Would anybody that has considerably more experience with the organization than I do care to answer that question? My personal understanding is that the regional associations exist as entities totally separate from the International. We have a close, obvious working relationship, but there is no necessity for one or the other to exist.

LARRY SHANNON: Even though our President serves on the Board of the International?

JIM RUCH: That is a function of the International's by-laws, not our by-laws.

LARRY SHANNON: O.K. No further questions, Mr. President.

JIM RUCH: Any further questions? Then, those in favor of adoption of these constitutional by-laws say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed. Let the record show that it's carried unanimously by the members present. Thank you very much for an excellent job.

Next, Mr. Hanzlick with the Ad Hoc Future Directions Committee.

BILL HANZLICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. When the new President came in last year, he asked if I would serve as a President of and Ad Hoc Committee to look at future directions. Hell, I don't know where I'm going, let alone the Midwest, but I said, sure. The purpose was to look at the Midwest Association, what it's doing now. What should the Midwest Association be doing and take a look at what might be looked at for the future of the Midwest. Should we change? Should we stay the same, whatever. A number of us met

in Reno in between bouts on the gambling floor. We had a reasonably good interchange of ideas at that point.

Rather than make this long winded, I'll hit the high spots and let it go. The basic consensus of the Committee, and we also met yesterday, was to keep the Midwest Wildlife Association pretty much as is as far as keeping it as an administrator's meeting, to function in a manner similar to the present structure. We had discussed the aspect of adopting similar measures as had been with the Southeast Association or the Western Association. The consensus of the group we had said let's leave it as is. There was considerable discussion about taking on regional issues of common interest to the Midwest Association and there are common interests or common issues.

I think every association has its reason for being. The glue, as it were, that keeps each association together. I think the Midwest membership also has that similar glue. Farm-related issues; we're all, in many instances, basically a farm related agency. We have private land problems as opposed to the Western which is a mostly public land situation. Sportsmen access, fee hunting, depredation problems; many of us have depredation problems. I've even got rabbit depredation problems, if you can believe that.

There are many issues of the Midwest Association. The Committee also felt we needed to identify as many of these issues as we could. Also develop, if we could, new and innovative methods of operation. You heard a little bit from Colorado regarding marketing. Some of us are in or some of us are playing with comprehensive planning as a newer and innovative method of doing business. Also, Steve Wilson made a very good plea that we consider improving or taking advantage of career development opportunities for administrators and personnel. As most of us come up through the ranks somewhere; not as administrators, but as people who deal in the natural resource world. Now we're administrators and we wonder how do we do this? There are a lot of career development opportunities that sometimes we should avail ourselves of or promote involvement with. Lobbying techniques; how many of us wish we knew how to be a good, effective lobbyist with the legislature, or, just how to understand those critters. Personnel interactions; a lot of that is a learning type information. All of us attend numerous meetings in a day or a week; there are ways of facilitating meetings that actually produce positive actions. Also, someone said we should be promoting a voluntary interchange of information, which I think the new preamble talks about.

That was about as far as we could go. I hate to stand here and say that we didn't come up with anything, but it's very difficult to deal with a total future of an association without delving into some very knotty issues. So, I guess we left it at this, that it should be kept pretty much as is. Perhaps be more of a proactive rather than a reactive association whenever we could. Try to provide more information or promote more involvement in issues we're all dealing with, whether it be funding or whatever. So, I guess, Mr. Chairman, that I have a very good ending for all of this, but that's basically what we did come up with.

JIM RUCH: Are there questions or discussion? Are we, is this appropriate to have the Association, in essence, continue as it has? If you do exactly what you're supposed to do, it's wise to keep doing it.

DON McCORMICK: I'd like to make a comment here. Kentucky, if you look at the map, probably doesn't even belong in the Midwest Association. In all honesty, the Midwest Association meeting is my favorite meeting. I get more out of the Midwest meeting than I do the International or the Southeast and we belong to those two also. I don't want to see you do anything to change it because, personally, I think it's one of the best. My hats off to the Committee and what Bill has just said. I strongly support his feelings on it. I really think the Midwest is more in tune to the administrator that you mentioned. Take the Southeast, for example, as I mentioned to you, Jim, the other day. We directors in the Southeast don't even have the opportunity to sit down together and discuss our problems. We have to have a separate meeting. I'd hate to see this Association get into that position, too. I'm very fond of the Southeast, also; don't misunderstand what I'm saying. I just want to commend the Midwest.

JIM RUCH: Other comments?

JIM SALYER: I have not been to too many Midwest Association meetings; this is probably about my fourth one, I guess. It maybe a little early in today's agenda to be giving accolades to Colorado, but this meeting has been particularly well structured and has touched on, not touched on, but addressed, a common concern that all of us have -- funding, new funding sources and how innovative ways might be used to consider the funding sources. I think there are a number of those common issues. As long as this Association is using that kind of an agenda or that kind of an approach at its meetings, I would recommend that we not change it. This has been a particularly constructive meeting for myself. If this agenda is serving the purpose, I recommend no change.

JIM RUCH: Does anyone else have anything? I would like to commend Bill and his committee members, all of those who did gather in Reno at the International, as well, for spending a considerable amount of time and effort thinking about this and thinking through what has been good in the past, where we stand and what the devil we've got to keep doing. It seems to me that the report that Bill came up with meets what you are interested in. I don't, again, know that we need a formal vote. But, I think I'd like to ask for one because we are talking about the Association and all ourselves. Therefore, I'd like to ask for a motion to accept the Ad Hoc Committee's report.

DON McCORMICK: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make that motion.

LARRY SHANNON: Second.

JIM RUCH: Any other comments? If there are no comments, all those in favor say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed. So ordered. Thank you very much.

We have, now, the Legislative Committee report. Mr. McCormick of Kentucky was asked to fill in at the very last moment when Ron Skoog had to bow out. He asked Gordon Robertson of the International to talk about legislative affairs on the national level. I've asked Gordon to present that at this time and he has a couple of other things to present in addition to that.

GORDON ROBERTSON: Thank you, Jim. The first thing I want to do is extend thanks to Colorado. I, too, believe that it's been a good meeting, a good topical matter and it has certainly been in a very pleasant location. I think everybody's enjoyed themselves very much. Jack Berryman and John Gotchalk send their regards from the Washington office. They're keeping the homefires going back in Washington right now. Also, I want to recognize Dick Elden who's the state associate for the International this year. Dick's Assistant Chief of Wildlife in Michigan and Dick has been working mainly on the Farm Bill in Washington since January. He's done a tremendous job; he's done such a good job that Jack and I have sort of turned this over to him totally and we're sort of ignorant about the Farm Bill in many respects. Dick, do you have anything to say about the Farm Bill before I roll into other matters?

DICK ELDEN: Just a couple of comments, I guess. The regulation process is ongoing and you've been getting communication from us on how that's proceeding. We expect to have the regulations coming out from the FMHA on the debt restructuring. They'll

probably be coming out in August. The rest of them are out and in the review process. We have been working with The Fish and Wildlife Service to possibly set up a training session for all of the state agencies on all of the ramifications and implications of the Farm Bill. We will probably be shooting for sometime after the first of the year so that all the states can have full knowledge of all of the opportunities that are available. One other thing Ron Skoog had initiated and is probably part of Gordon's report, but, Ron Skoog initiated coming up with some legislative training, legislative operations training for all the members at the Washington level. We're proceeding to make contacts on that and you'll be getting something through the mail on this, seeing what type of participation you'd like to have. We'll be shooting for a legislative training course sometime in the spring of next year.

GORDON ROBERTSON: Dick took the Congressional operations training course and he found it very helpful and very informative. It gives you a good idea of how things happen in Washington. Not only Congressionally, but from a number of other aspects that have to do with making the government work and things we're interested in. We think it's something that the members will be very interested in. We hope we get a lot of interest in.

I have three or four items to mention before we jump into legislative matters. First, on non-toxic shot, as Frank Dunkle mentioned earlier this week, there does seem to be resolution after a great deal of negotiation. The Interior Department said that they were going to accept the International Association's resolution that we passed in March in Reno and publish that in the Federal Register for phase-out of lead shot for hunting of waterfowl by 1991. As you know, the National Wildlife Federation did have a law suit which attempted to force the Department of the Interior to make that implementation by 1987. After intense negotiations and sometimes, from what we understand, not always very friendly negotiations between Interior and the Federation, things broke apart. The Federation said they would push ahead with their suit. Interior said they would stick to their guns in adopting our resolution. On June 26, the judge who was in the Eighth District Court of California, heard the Federation's arguments and Interior's arguments. He made some comments, dismissed until July 1, which was the following Tuesday. On that following Tuesday, the judge ruled from the bench that the suit was unright. That was a new term to me. What that means, simply, is that the Federation was suing Interior, or attempting to sue Interior, on proposed rules, not on rules that were filed. So, Interior had not taken substantive action, so, therefore, there could not be a case. The judge also further commented that

Interior's steps were responsible and also were in line with what the states could handle and the ammunition manufacturers could handle. So, his final action was to toss the case out of court; it was totally dismissed. Interior has, in the June 27 Federal Register, published the regulations for phase out of lead shot for waterfowl hunting in the United States. I do have a copy of news releases from Interior, also news releases from the Federation, with me if any of you choose to look at that. Those were sent out last Thursday in our weekly mailing, so they'll be back on your desk when you get back to your office. They give a review of the events and how each entity that was involved in the suit, Interior and Federation, chose to look at how it happened. Interestingly enough, each claimed victory. You may read those and interpret them as you please on that front. It does look like this has been resolved and, hopefully, we can get on with other things and not have to worry about litigation in this arena.

Another item that I think needs some recognition is the signing of the North American Waterfowl Plan. That was done on May 14. We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Jack Grieb and Dick Yantzee for the work that they did on that plan. That, too, looked at the last moment like it would have some problems. Interior pulled a last moment draft which was substantially weaker than the draft previous. International told Interior that we did not feel that the current draft was good. Canada indicated the same to Interior and I have to hand it to Jack Berryman for some very dedicated work and very good strategy and maneuvering and working with the Canadian Wildlife Service to get that plan back to an area that we could find agreeable. Dick Yantzee looked at that plan, the last draft that was finally agreed upon and said, yes, that we could come to terms with that. Of course, Jack Grieb at that time was unable to review the plan. There are a couple of sidelights to that. For a while, the plan was weakened at the last moment. One was that OMB, Office of Management and Budget realized that the plan was going to cost a lot of money to implement, so they certainly got into the act in a big way. That weakened some of the commitment language. Another department that got into it was the Department of State. They didn't feel that they had been fully coordinated in the planning and development of the plan. They also didn't feel that the plan met NEFA requirements. I have to add that we noticed that the Department of State comments were very similar, if not the same, to the comments that were being given out by the animal protectionist groups. We feel that there was probably some collusion there. At any rate, these were overcome. We do have a plan now that we can work with. I think it's a great step.

Jack asked me to call to your attention his memorandum of

June 10 and more recent one of July 3 for the nomination of Association awards. The nominations committee who's chaired by Russ Cookingham from New Jersey is still seeking nominations for the Seth Gordon award, the Ernest Thomas Seton award and honorary life memberships. So, I would urge each of you to consider those three categories and I know of several people that are good candidates for all three of those areas. I think that if you go back home and submit some names to Russ, we'd get some good nominations this year.

Before I go into legislation, are there any questions on any of the items that I mentioned; the waterfowl plan, the non-toxic shot settlement, awards? O.K.

Congress has really taken a tight line on budgetary matters. They're aware of the deficit and I really don't see that this is going to change a great deal. Also, I suspect that Congress will find a legislative fix to amend the part that the Supreme Court struck down. The appropriations full committees and sub-committees on both the House and Senate side are rather adamant about keeping budget in line. When the Budget Committee of the International met in February, our underlying thought was let's keep it at the '86 level. We found that the budget committees have greeted our approach with open arms, if there is such a thing from a budget committee. They've recognized that we're not asking for a great deal more, that we just want to maintain the program. We hope that, of course, all the other departments would do the same.

The budget process has speeded up a little bit because of the Gramm-Rudman schedule. I don't think that that's going to slow down because of the Court ruling. So, sometime in August, the budget will be completed with all of the reconciliations and we'll know exactly where we stand as far as sequestrations for 8/19/87 budget. It was 4.3% for the balance of '86 budget and I have no idea what it might be for 1987 budget. I've heard everything from about the same to 20%, so, who knows. It depends on the final figure.

Moving into individual pieces of legislation and I do this from the guidance of the Legislative Committee and our priority list. Incidentally, Ron Skoog is still Chairman of the Legislative Committee, although he is no longer with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Ron is still in that position and he is the person to call on for that committee. The super fund conference still drags on. It looks like they may finish in the next couple of weeks. The main dragging point at this time is the House language which seeks to give victim's compensation.

They seem to have overcome all the other points. Although none of you are interested, it was an interesting exercise in the Administration's proposal for a federal salt water fishing license. I bring this up because there was no deal. There was a hearing held because the President's budget had \$20 million of revenue for 1987 for this area. I testified before a House oversight committee on that; we opposed it because, basically, it usurped the states' right to grant fishing and hunting licenses. None of the money that would have been collected, the \$20 million, would have gone to any state or federal fisheries program. It would have all gone to the general treasury. There were no committee members that favored the bill. There is no likely sponsor, so it will die, at least for this session. We may hear more about it from this Administration, but I don't think it has much of a chance.

For public lands, the Sikes Act reauthorization, which I am sure a number of you are interested in, still has not had any hearings on the Senate side. It has passed the House. It's in the Senate Armed Service Committee and sort of call it a tug-of-war between environment and public works and Senate Armed Service Committee. It looks like sometime the end of this month they may hold hearings. We have requested testimony time and will be urging the Committee to re-authorize the Sikes Act with the House fish and wildlife language.

In Reno, the executive committee reinforced position for the state of Nevada over park creation at Great Basin National Park. The House passed a bill which was a 592,000 acre national park. The Senate, Mr. Laxalt on the Senate side, has introduced a bill for a 44,000 acre national park. We're opposed to both of those. The reason being a national park would encompass Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, wintering and summer ranges; prime ranges for the state of Nevada. Also, the state would, of course, lose a great deal of management ability if that bill would pass. In addition, of course, there would be no hunting in a national park. We're favoring a wilderness designation for the area.

Earlier this year, this spring, there was a national fish hatchery system bill. It looked like it was making good progress in the House and that has now been dropped. The sponsor, Congressman John Breaux from Louisiana, is running for re-election. He is running for the Senate seat in Louisiana and he simply said he had not the time to carry this considering all the other fish and wildlife actions that were before his fish and wildlife sub-committee. So, the national fish hatchery system bill is dead for this Congress.

The Forest Service/BLM land exchange is stuck in the mud. The House bill is in Public Lands and they do not plan to act until the Senate takes action. They will not schedule it until the Senate takes any action. The Senate has, under Senator McClure, introduced a similar exchange bill, but the Senate doesn't seem to be interested in taking any action either. So, I feel confident in saying that the Forest Service/BLM land exchange bill will not go anyplace in this Congress.

One conference that's up right now, just beginning, is the hydro relicensing. This is going to be a rather difficult conference. The House bill has very strong, very good language in it for fish and wildlife and that's what we want to keep in it. So we're working. We've got the House members on the conference have come to us and asked us for information and we're in the process of supplying them with that information. They'll meet the end of this week for their first meeting, which will just be an organizational meeting. This, hopefully, if we can get the fish and wildlife language in, will give states the ability to work on a par basis with FRD for conditioning permits for small hydro projects.

The omnibus water resource bill or the water resource development bill is also ready for conference. The first conference was set June 15. It was, again, just a preliminary meeting. There have been no other conference meetings set. There is, of course, a great number of water resource projects that are favored by both Senate and House members on that. A good bit of tussling will take place in that conference to try to get each member's project in place.

I see that you have a resolution for endangered species act, endangered species grant monies. I would make one point. The International's recommendation is for a \$6 million funding level. I notice your's is for \$4 million. You may want to consider that so that we're in line because we've been working hard on the Senate side and on the House side in the appropriations committees to get those grants back. Let's have an even figure so we don't cut \$2 million out of it here.

The reauthorization of endangered species act is encountering some difficulty in the Senate. Earlier on, Senator Benson had a hold on the bill over a water project. He has since released that hold and introduced legislation that would seek to exempt, I suppose probably the best way to say, with carte blanche give the project the appropriate federal permits it needs. We don't think this is right to circumvent the endangered species act in this manner. There are provisions in it for dealing with such

situations. There are two other holds now. One is from Senator Hefflen in Alabama and this is over the musk turtle which occurs in an area with cold mining activity. They feel that if the act is reauthorized and the turtle is designated that they will suffer economic hardships. The final hold that's on it is from Senator Simpson of Wyoming. This is one that we're interested in. The act allows the Secretary of the Interior to grant states the ability for seasons on such animals as grizzly bear and wolves. This has been in and out of the act in the amendment situation. Audubon and Sierra Club, of course, would like to see that provision dropped from the reauthorization process. Senator Simpson has put a hold on the bill to try to bring Audubon and the Sierra Club to a negotiating point so that there can be some management, some harvesting of grizzly bears and wolves if needed.

The number one priority that the Association has at the top of its legislative agenda is wetlands and wetlands preservation. We had a very good wetlands bill which would have given us \$75 million to work with for wetlands acquisition. This just simply would not fly when Gramm-Rudman came along and the obvious mood of conference with the real intent to keep the budget under control. Such funds as the land and water conservation fund from which that \$75 million would have come are one of the funds that the Administration is using to help buoy the budget. This \$900 million or so that supposedly exists in that fund is a real good one that OMB is hanging on to.

After a meeting this spring of the International's Legislative Wetland Committee, we met with Bill Horn, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and Gary Mars, myself, Ron Skoog and Bob Brantley, who is Chairman of the Legislative Wetland Committee. We tried to come to some resolve between the Administration's proposal of the current Senate bill and House bill on this, which we favored very much and worked very hard on. The Administration has made it very clear that they're not going to budge. They want to change that bill, they want to take out the \$75 million. Essentially it would have removed any significant wetland acquisition fund mechanism from the bill. We worked with the House and the Senate side closely and we do have a new draft now which Bob and his committee is considering. In tentative conversations with Bob and his earlier conversations with committee members, we will probably support the new draft. The new draft will advance, we hope, around \$20 to \$25 million for wetland acquisition by the federal government. It will also allow the state fish and wildlife agency, for the purposes of wetland acquisition, to enter into the SCRP process, the Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Outdoor Plan, in each state for wetland acquisition. Now, we view this with somewhat mixed feelings. I

think it's good because it is another opportunity. That's been, traditionally, territory of state park programs. This means that state fish and wildlife agencies will now have to compete with state parks folks for wetland monies. That's going to be a challenge, to say the least. I think it's safe to say that, as far as acquisition of habitat, when it's beneficial to existing park programs in a given state, there will be no problem with reaching agreement on those acquisitions. But when it's an acquisition that's sought by the state fish and wildlife agency and it's not going to be a park, you're going to have to dig in and fight hard for it. The mechanism is there and the money from the land and water conservation fund for the Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire wetlands is there. We also have language in the bill that ties the North American Waterfowl Plan into it so that the obvious need for dollars to make that plan implementation move ahead is there. You'll be seeing more about this in the next two weeks as Bob's wetland committee makes its final decision and then we're going to have to act very fast to get this bill moving through this Congress. If we wait until after the elections or until this Congress adjourns toward the end of the year, we have to start from square one on another wetlands bill with a brand new Congress.

JIM SALYER: Gordon, I had something go across my desk this last week about Park's use of these funds competing for wetlands and I really didn't study it all that much. Parks is in the same department as I am in South Dakota. Their question was, where do I stand on it, on this issue? I said I feel like there's enough money in the pot for both programs if they would fund both programs. The National Parks Association group and maybe some state park association group, they seem to be taking the position that none of that money ought to go to wetlands. It all should go to Parks. Is there a polarization developing between wildlife agencies and parks over this money?

GORDON ROBERTSON: I wouldn't say developing. I think it's probably been there for a good number of years. The Parks people have not seen, to my knowledge, this draft that we're working from; unless the committee members we worked with somehow felt that they wanted to make the distribution a little wider than we would like to have had it been. Yes, there are going to be problems and the Parks folks are not interested in wetlands because they're not recreational areas in the sense of parks, certainly as we look at them. The situation is going to depend a great deal on the atmosphere in your state, in any given state.

BILL BAILEY: My state, what a lot of that LWCF money is going for is recreational areas in cities. They're building swimming pools

and tennis courts and that sort of thing. So, it's taken that money and getting it completely out of the realm of natural resource management.

GORDON ROBERTSON: The bill, and we were aware of that because one of Bill Horn's proposals was to, sometimes cities - if they dispose of that land, if it has some other use that comes along whether through development or whatever, they have to either turn a like value of land back to the fund or they have to reimburse the fund. So one of Bill Horn's proposals was that this money go back to wetlands. We said, well that's good, that's nice icing on the cake, but that's not going to put very many wetlands on the map in any given year. So, that's still in the bill. But, what's in the bill now, it specifically names the fish and wildlife agency, the state fish and wildlife agency and acquisition of wetlands for fish and wildlife purposes. In the legislation now, fish and wildlife and wetlands for wildlife habitat is specifically outlined. We've got a little stronger leg-up than we did have because it was traditionally park money for softball fields and swimming pools and tennis courts and a little bit of everything else.

JIM RUCH: Gordon, I don't think there's any question that your concept is out because as alternate state liaison officer I did receive that. It confirms what we would favor. The very concept you're talking about is the concept of outlands. So I don't think there's any question that's it's on the street.

GORDON ROBERTSON: That doesn't really surprise me.

JIM RUCH: I don't know what the future of the Land/Water Conservation Funds Program is, but over the last several years, it's been pretty bleak in our state. The funds coming into our state is this constant level. If I'm not mistaken, the Administration has not had a single budget year where they've requested funding for the Land/Water Conservation Fund. In other words, the Administration is moving away from it and out of it since President Reagan took office. I think the Land/Water Conservation Fund is due to self-destruct in 1989. I don't think there's any thought at this time that it's going to be extended.

GORDON ROBERTSON: The Senate and the House committees are talking reauthorization of the LWCF. Whether that happens or not, we can only surmise.

JIM HUNTOON: It's not clear to me. Is this \$20 to \$25 million an additional amount than was available under LAWCON? Is it more money?

GORDON ROBERTSON: No, it's not more money. It's instead of. Sea, Land and Water Conservation Fund money had been used, as Bill pointed out, less and less for wetland acquisition and had been used primarily for specific acquisition where endangered species were concerned or for acquisition or additions to national wildlife refuges. The Administration had not released much money to the Service just to go out and buy "wetland A" and "wetland B". This is what we're trying to get back. The ability for the Service to use those funds to purchase wetlands absent of endangered species or refuge status. We're not completely happy with this. Bob's committee may reject it. This has been a tough battle and we think, maybe at this point, we've maybe asked for more than we thought we were going to get to start with. After we met with Bill Horn, we felt that we were either going to have to roll over Interior and see if we could carry this through the committees on our own or we were going to have to come to some compromise with Interior. Interior, at this point, is saying, we can't come out and support it, but we'll try not to speak against it. So, that's the position we're in. The attitude of the appropriations committees and the Administration on money is just unbelievably tight. We feel glad that we at least got these two major points in.

UNIDENTIFIED: It's going to create some real problems for agencies like mine who have parks and wildlife under the same umbrella. For Michigan, I imagine, for several other of the agencies, it is an impossible situation.

GORDON ROBERTSON: I have the draft bill if any of you want to take a look at it here. Page 14 has the language for states interacting through the SCRP program for wetland acquisition. If you want me to read it, I will. Do you want to hear it?

AL FARRIS: As I understand it, and I haven't been that close to it LAWCON Funding, although we have, in the past, used it in Iowa to buy wetlands with. The standing rule has been if Parks doesn't use all that's available, then we can pick up on it. And we have in the past. As I understand, LAWCON has never been funded at the fully authorized amount. Is there the possibility that we could, instead of perhaps fighting local governments, city and county and the park interests, instead work with them to work more toward full funding so that \$20 million would be an add-on to what has been authorized in the past instead of a piece of what's been authorized in the past. Is that at all feasible, or is that too pie in the sky?

GORDON ROBERTSON: Well, we've tried that to some extent and it's

pretty pie in the sky, just to be a realist about it. The philosophy of the parks people ends when it comes to hunting.

AL FARRIS: That maybe true on the national level, but that's not true on the state level.

GORDON ROBERTSON: It's going to vary from some states and Bob Brantley says he'll have a tough time in his state, but he thinks he can cut it. In some states where the park agency is within your agency, you're going to have a better opportunity, based on past relationships. Sometimes you may not have as good an opportunity, based on past relationships. In some states where the park agency is a separate entity, it's really going to be a different situation because that different entity, that parks department, has its own constituency. They've not worked with the state fish and wildlife agency to any extent in many cases. At some cases, they've been at odds with the state fish and wildlife agency over various things. Especially when it's come to controlling deer on park areas.

AL FARRIS: I guess my concern is not so much with the parks folks as it is with city and county governments. If you want to talk about fighting somebody, that's who you're going to have to fight. They've been getting a big chunk of the pie and they're the ones that are going to fight hard for it. I think within a lot, and I don't know if you go around and count 50 states and look at how they're organized, I think you're going to find a lot of them; have the parks in the same organization as the wildlife interests and there's not going to be a big fight there. It's going to be with the cities and the counties.

GORDON ROBERTSON: I'll tell you what I would recommend. This is not my call. I would call Bob Brantley and discuss with Bob your concerns, your opportunities or your pitfalls, whichever way you see it going. Bob needs to hear about this and he's working on a knotty problem. Whether we move to accept or whether we move to reject this. We don't have much time.

TEMPLE REYNOLDS: I would suggest that some of the people who are sitting here restress the position of the national Association later this year in Colorado. I can tell you what's going to happen in states like Illinois. I wouldn't even suggest utilizing my Water Conservation Fund money for wetland acquisition. We have too many other sources.

GORDON ROBERTSON: Well, like I say, this unquestionably puts you in direct competition with all the other folks in your state that use SCRP monies or use LWCF monies through the SCRP process.

JIM SALYER: How did SCRP get into this redraft of the bill? Who put it in there?

GORDON ROBERTSON: We didn't want it in there. There were two things about the bill that came out that we were dissatisfied with. One was, we wanted a figure named, a \$20 million, \$25 million figure named as an appropriation or authorization. They wouldn't name the figure but have given us assurances that that's what they're shooting for. So, we're somewhat trusting in that sense. The other thing is that we repeated, time and time again, with the members of the staff on the House and the Senate side that we didn't think that the state fish and wildlife agencies could fairly compete with the parks people in the state, the other interests for SCRP in this process for wetland acquisition. The reason being that, and we didn't get out any of the traditional arguments, the point being that they have used the monies and will continue to use the monies for recreation. Wetlands are not, in their mind, an attraction for a lot of recreation. There will be some nature trails, some interpretive areas, things of that nature, but as far as parks people being able to use these areas for recreation and being able to say, which is a big coup for them, that they have so many recreational hours or days of recreational use on an area. They won't be able to do that for wetlands and that was our point. Some of the committee staff were real adamant saying it's time the state fish and wildlife agencies learned to compete. Our response was we've learned to compete and we've been competing. We have to realize that this concerns national and state resources and this is an important point. It's an important way to assure the longevity of those resources. Wetland acquisition, through a parks agency, in a significant amount is just simply not going to occur. We got the draft and here it was. I guess the only thing that they gave was they specifically mentioned the state fish and wildlife agency. It says in here that the plan, the SCRP plan, for monies for LWCF, "will be developed with the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources and consistent with the national wetlands priority conservation plan developed under Section 301, Emergency Wetlands Resources Act".

It's been a tough and disappointing battle in many ways. In some ways, we were glad to get this reached out of the committee. Are there any other questions on the wetland situation? I would, again, advise you to direct your concerns to Bob Brantley so he can take those concerns under consideration as the committee makes its decision. I would say you should probably do that tomorrow, as soon as you get home. They're going to make a decision soon.

JIM RUCH: What's your pleasure? Do you want to do anything else other than as individuals about this? There's not much time to do anything else about that.

UNIDENTIFIED: It would be nice to add a resolution, but I don't know how. I think calling would do more good than a new resolution.

JIM RUCH: I gather what Gordon is saying is by the time you get a resolution off in the mail and everybody reads it, a decision would already have been made.

BILL BAILEY: I'm not sure that it wouldn't be appropriate, though, to enter this concern. Maybe the President could call Bob and express that concern. Especially in the area of the states. We, at our agency, are the ones who do the SCRP. I'll assure you, I don't want to have to compete with another agency on this particular issue. I, frankly, am concerned on this approach. At this point, if it came down to favoring that or just leading the states to go for a federal acquisition program, I'm afraid I would just leave us out of it. We're acquiring wetlands anyway from other sources and getting along very well. We're funding about everything that comes our way right now.

GORDON ROBERTSON: Two quick responses on that, Bill. One, we're just simply not going to see a lot of money come out of LWCF. I think we're going to have a difficult time seeing any more than \$25 million going to the federal government for wetland acquisition. That's just the atmosphere in Washington. These guys have grabbed the pocketbook and got it under their arm and they're going to hold on to it. They've made that perfectly clear. The second point is this doesn't mandate that you have to have your wetlands acquisition through it. It's just a option. It's just another avenue that you can take. If you choose not to put yourself in a difficult position with your parks agency, that's an option that you can take is just opt out.

JIM RUCH: Just building upon Bill's request for a call from the President to Brantley. I would want to have a very clear sense of what this group wants as a whole and I'm not entirely sure I have that. I think, I'm not trying to back out of it. I think it would be a good thing to do if we had a consensus here. Absent that, I guess what I would do is urge you to talk to him personally. I think it will be more effective than me reciting chapter and verse which I don't think I could do very effectively just on the basis of the conversation here.

JIM HUNTOON: Am I gathering from what you're saying that no

matter what we do, this is about as good as we're going to get? That chunk of money isn't going to be available to us at all unless we condescend to what's been laid out to us.

GORDON ROBERTSON: That's basically where we stand. Like I say, it's a tough corner to be in. I think before you would talk to Bob, we should copy the section that deals with that so you can see how it reads, exactly.

BILL HANZLICK: I would like to see a copy of what you're talking about.

GORDON ROBERTSON: We could get those made during the break, I would presume.

JIM RUCH: We'll do that. Anything further on this issue?

CARL HUNTER: I won't be here after the break and I appreciate you're putting me on the early part of the agenda because I've got to leave right away. Something has come up in Arkansas which I think is going to affect all of us eventually. We have a national river in Arkansas, the first one that I think has been designated a national river, Buffalo National River. This includes over 100,000 acres. For the federal people to get the support of the governor's office and our legislators, both state and federal, to go into this program, they agreed that they would allow hunting in this designated national river. Which, to us, included trapping and I think to them at the time, too. Trapping has been practiced there for several years. Now on the federal register, we see without any notice that trapping will be discontinued in this national river. This is a big point with us because of two or three things. The federal people are not being consistent on this because on the federal refuges in the state, they have a lengthy trapping season and a very short dog season. They are charging for this on the basis that the trappers are commercial people. We have two different surveys that show that the houndsmen or the hide hunters, as they're referred to in the state, take two-thirds of the coons with the use of dogs, there is only one-third with trapping. So, here on one side they're saying we're going to favor the trapping and have very short seasons of a few days on the federal refuges, but on the national river, we're going to completely outlaw trapping but still allow hunting. So they're not being consistent on this, to say the least. We are going to write and contact the International Association for some help on this. Our position is that we want equal time, you might say, for these two interests.

Now, I know a lot of you people have gotten involved in

hunting on national parks where you have deer overpopulation, but we have this, too. So here it looks like we've got a situation where it may be the start of a conflict between the trappers and the houndsmen. We've worked very hard in Arkansas and been very successful in establishing a state furbearer council where we get all these people in the same room and work out our problems. I think this is going to hurt us. I just wanted to mention this. I think we will be contacting the International. Since we were represented here, we wanted to throw out this matter.

IAN McKAY: We have a similar situation developing in our province in which they're designating certain rivers as, what we call, irrigated rivers. That completely eliminates any consumptive use of wildlife. This is of particular concern to us because some of our river systems are our best furbearer habitat in the province. To eliminate that area from consumptive use is going to mean a drastic reduction to the fur industry in Manitoba.

Not only are we concerned with that problem, but our provincial parks are developing master plans in which they are proceeding in an elimination process. They are letting the current trappers trap, but as they become old and discontinue trapping, that then returns to parkland. There wouldn't be any more consumptive use of wildlife. So, it is a very big issue that we are concerned with.

CARL HUNTER: I think we're all going to be involved with this. This Buffalo River is a very scenic river and it's, they call it the aluminum conveyor belt when all these canoes get in there in the summertime and float this river. So, you can understand that they might not want shooting in there, but they're allowing that. Of course, that's mostly in the fall and winter when floating is at a minimum. But the trapping would not involve any firearms at all. If they and we could agree that this could be done. It doesn't make sense to me. We allow trapping on our own refuges, state refuges and restoration areas, with no firearms. I think we need to be thinking about this one.

GORDON ROBERTSON: There were several parks and wild and scenic river areas that were designated in that and that came about, if I remember correctly, from some legal action. The ones that they chose to designate no trapping in were, after the designations occurred after a certain date. I don't recall all of the facts but I've made note here and we'll get back to you on that.

Let me make these two final, quick points. One on legislation, a specific piece. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 is up for reauthorization. It's passed the House and

it's on the Senate side. It probably will be reauthorized. The Senate originally argued that there has never been any money appropriated so, therefore, why should we reauthorize it. Our point is that it has been a very important Act in assisting states and getting programs going for non-game. We think it is valuable and it is worth reauthorization. Suddenly the Defenders of Wildlife and some other groups have become interested in it and they're asking for reauthorization, too. I don't know where all of this will lead, but I do suspect that it will probably be reauthorized at the 11th hour of this Congress.

The final point is that several people at this meeting have mentioned to me, fur seals, and we sent out a couple action alerts. The treaty isn't ratified. Japan said they will return to harvesting seals at sea. The Soviet Union most certainly will follow. The ironic part is that, absent of the treaty, far far more animals will be harvested than they would be in a controlled harvest on the islands on the West Coast and Alaska. The whole reason that this has taken place is because the animal protection groups have made a real hard end-run on Senator Richard Luger who's Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. For that piece of legislation, for the protocol to ratify the treaty, currently sits. Senator Luger has taken the stand that unless the treaty is amended and that the hunt for seals is only for native Americans and no parts of the animals are sold for any commercial use, then it should not take place. Like I say, the ironic part is the controlled hunt, obviously, you know how many animals you're taking. You get the data and it's very small compared to the number that will be taken on the high seas. That's the resource point.

The second point is that the U.S. has traditionally taken the lead in international wildlife treaties. We're really falling down on this one. I think that portends a dangerous position for other treaties that this organization is interested in, having to do with waterfowl and a number of other things. I don't know what the protectionist groups would do with those treaties, but they've certainly been able to knock the slats out of the United States at this point in a major treaty effort. We've asked Secretary George Schultz to right the committee. He did, just a couple of weeks ago, using almost language out of our letter to Dick Luger asking the Foreign Relations Committee to go ahead and ratify the protocol so the treaty could be ratified. My sources at this point say the committee isn't too impressed with Secretary Schultz's plea. We have to really impress on the committee members that there are other people that care about this treaty. The reason is that it's important for the resource and the dangerous precedent it could set if it's not ratified.

That's all I have. I'm sorry I ran over into the coffee break and through it and past it.

JIM RUCH: Thank you, Gordon, very much for an excellent report. I think we will take a break now. We can take it fairly quickly and bring the coffee back in to finish up the business.

(COFFEE BREAK)

JIM RUCH: I'd like to welcome everybody back. Continuing with the agenda. Next on the agenda is the Resolutions Committee, of course, and Larry Shannon.

LARRY SHANNON: Thank you, Mr. President. Larry Shannon representing the Resolutions Committee as its Chair. On Tuesday, July 8, the Resolution Committee met. Committee members Jim Huntoon of Wisconsin and Clayton Lakes of Ohio. We reviewed the resolutions that were submitted and made some changes, not significant. We now have them ready for consideration by the Association. I might ask, at this point, if there are any additional resolutions from the floor. If you have none, we would like to proceed then with review. Does each member have a copy of the resolutions? We passed them out earlier so I hope you had a little time to review them.

I would like to start off with Resolution 1. This is a resolution submitted by Wisconsin and it's a resolution to promote and facilitate the Conservation Reserve Program goals. I'd like to read through these very quickly. If there are some changes or suggestions that you might have, then feel free to raise your hand and we'll make note.

WHEREAS, a maximum of 3.8 million acres out of the 5 million acre 1986 goal was enrolled in the long-term (10 year) Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) authorized by the Food and Security Act of 1985; and

WHEREAS, we believe this shortfall indicates that achieving the goal of enrolling 10 million acres annually in 1987, 1988 and 1989 will be very difficult, if not impossible, unless options available to farmers change; and

WHEREAS, we believe foregoing financially attractive federal farm income-support payments together with liberal haying and grazing privileges available on highly erodible lands under the 1986 federal wheat and feed-grain program was the root cause for low participation on the CRP; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the CRP provides farm program continuity and multiple public benefits by protecting soils, waters and wild living resources while progressively reducing crop surplus as acreage enrollment builds; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the multi-billion dollar annual commodity programs have no continuing effect on overproduction, provide no significant conservation benefits and serve primarily as a form of income subsidy to participating producers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in Vail, Colorado on July 10, 1986, recommends the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies adopt this resolution and urges the Secretary of Agriculture to use available discretionary and persuasive measures to encourage and facilitate enrollment of a least 10 million acres of highly erodible lands annually in the CRP consistent with the program goals and the intent of the Food Security Act of 1985.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Secretary of Agriculture develop and implement an improved communication plan to promote the Conservation Reserve Program.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Resolution No. 1.

JIM SALYER: I second.

JIM RUCH: Any questions?

AL FARRIS: I'm a little unclear as to what the third whereas means. Specifically the haying and grazing privileges. I assume you meant that to be, I'm not sure I understand how liberal haying and grazing privileges kept people from enrolling in the program. That seems to be what this is saying.

JIM HUNTOON: What that talks about is not in CRP, but in other competing programs which have been available to the farmers at the same time as CRP. We're not saying that CRP is allowing these privileges. It's all the other competing programs that were offered to farmers at the same time.

AL FARRIS: Thank you for clarifying that. I'm not sure it's too clear in here. I agree with you, but I'm not sure it's very clear.

JIM RUCH: Are you satisfied with it as it is, or would you care to suggest alternative language? Any other questions? Considering none. All those in favor of passing Resolution No. 1, say aye (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS). Opposed, no. So ordered.

LARRY SHANNON: Thank you. We go to Resolution No. 2. This resolution was submitted by Ohio. It's a Resolution to support the appropriation of funds for Section 6 of the Federal Endangered Species Act.

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior has recommended that no funds be appropriated for cooperative agreements with the states under the Act; and

WHEREAS, Congress recognized that cooperation with the states was an important element in achieving the goals of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and made specific provision in Section 6 of the Act to foster such cooperative efforts; and

WHEREAS, the states have shown strong and continued interest in securing and implementing such cooperative agreements; and

WHEREAS, past efficiency of these agreements has been severely compromised by extreme fluctuations in funding, and the future effectiveness of cooperative efforts will depend on some degree of stability in appropriation of funds;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies strongly urges Congress to reinstate a minimum of \$6 million for the next fiscal year to fund Section 6 of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and that it be further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, members of Congress from the Midwest states, and Chairpersons of the appropriate subcommittees in the U.S. House and Senate.

Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of Resolution No. 2.

BILL HANZLICK: Second.

JIM RUCH: Questions? I have a question to begin with, if I might. On the first "Whereas", I assume you mean "...the Department of the Interior has recommended that no funds be appropriated for FY 1986-87...". They have recommended in the past that be funds be made available, correct?

LARRY SHANNON: Correct.

JIM RUCH: The reading would imply that the Department of the Interior has never recommended any funds for Section 6. I think you ought to insert the fiscal year, if that's agreeable.

LARRY SHANNON: That's agreeable to the Committee.

JIM RUCH: Any further questions?

LARRY SHANNON: This will read, "...has recommended that no funds be appropriated for FY 1986-87...".

JIM RUCH: Other questions? All those in favor of Resolution No. 2 say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed, no. So ordered.

LARRY SHANNON: Thank you. Resolution No. 3 - Biological control of Purple Loosestrife. This Resolution is a compilation of resolutions submitted by Wisconsin and Ohio.

WHEREAS, purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicardia) has invaded and degraded extensive areas of wetland wildlife habitat in the eastern United States by displacing diverse native wetland vegetation useful to fish and wildlife; and

WHEREAS, purple loosestrife is rapidly progressing westward through the Midwest and is currently at the doorstep of the prairie pothole region, having invaded parts of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there 50 percent of North America's ducks are produced; and

WHEREAS, over 3 million acres of wetland habitat, secured for game, nongame, and natural area purposes, are susceptible to purple loosestrife invasion in the Midwest region along; and

WHEREAS, this acreage represents over a billion dollar investment by federal, state, and private agencies; and

WHEREAS, at least 1.5 million hunters, trappers, and fishermen and 1.5 million nonconsumptive recreationists in the Midwest alone utilize or depend upon wetland habitat for their activities; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spend on purple loosestrife control and monitoring in the Midwest alone, with expenditures expected to increase in the near future; and

WHEREAS, chemical and mechanical control measures are costly and currently ineffective in eradicating large infestations of purple loosestrife; and

WHEREAS, biological agents appear to be the only practical, long-term hope of controlling purple loosestrife in North America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in Vail, Colorado, on July 10, 1986, urges the Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide funding for research on the biological control of purple loosestrife; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Chairman, I recommend adoption of Resolution No. 3.

TEMPLE REYNOLDS: Second.

JIM RUCH: Questions?

JERRY BLACKARD: A question related not to the resolution itself, but where it's going to be transmitted or where it's going to be sent. I guess my question is could reverted PR funds be used for this?

LARRY SHANNON: We have an expert here. Chuck.

UNIDENTIFIED: If the director so chooses, yes.

TEMPLE REYNOLDS: The problem is not state sources of money, but rather a consolidated leadership. As we understand, purple loosestrife is going to require investigations and research overseas, where the parent plant started, in Germany. Where there is some apparent biological control. To have a leadership that is consolidated that we can look at those things and hopefully bring some of this technology over.

AL FARRIS: I guess where I was going with that was that perhaps we should not only be sending this to the Department of the Interior and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, but to the Federal Aid Committee of the International. I believe they consider and make recommendations about the use of reverted PR money. What we're really saying is we want them to do something and we want funding. I think that's a possible source of funds and if we really consider it that important, maybe it should be considered by that committee and by the International for use of those funds.

BILL BAILEY: I don't think that Federal Aid Committee, though, considers reverting funds as opposed to administering funds that are allocated to administer the PR program. I suppose it comes to whether or not you can use reverted funds. I think then the question gets back to waterfowl. You justify the project on the basis of waterfowl management. I think, then, the director would have to make a decision to utilize reverted funds for a project such as this.

HARVEY NELSON: Could I help maybe clear the air a little bit on this? We've recognized the problem for several years and it's a growing problem in the Midwest, as you've identified. We've had in our research budget proposals for the past six years increased funding recommendations to address this issue in a satisfactory manner. The problem is, it's a very complex issue. About three years ago, Dan Thompson of Fort Collins did a fairly comprehensive analysis of everything that's known in the world on the control of purple loosestrife, mostly from Europe as you indicated. There are some leads as to what could be done, but the magnitude of

addressing the issue is what seems to be the problem. It's not ranked high in the Service's total new research effort. The budget process sort of views it as a regional issue. I think any emphasis you would care to give that certainly helps you. We recognize the problem in both Region 3 and Region 6. We service this as a serious research need and it's not gotten the attention. It is an issue and it is serious and we welcome the support.

How you address it is something else. Reverted federal aid funds are virtually nonexistent and have been the past few years. What you were thinking of, Al, was to question the use of administrative federal aid money for that purpose. That's another avenue to pursue. I think it's a serious issue, it's going to give us a continuing problems and it does need to be addressed.

BILL BAILEY: Can I ask a question of someone that knows something about purple loosestrife? Is this plant being used by landscape architects, by horticulturists, by others as a landscape plant? It seems to me, if we have a problem, we should address the use of that. We're trying to control it, on one hand, and if you've got another group that's using it on the other in flower gardens where it can escape and become a problem. Somewhere, you've got to address both side of the problem.

TEMPLE REYNOLDS: (INAUDIBLE)

JIM HUNTOON: We've done much the same in Wisconsin as Temp just related and we've also sent letters to all these people who persist in selling this plant to ask them to refrain from doing that. I think, maybe what you're thinking of Bill, would require a separate resolution. What we had hoped for out of this particular resolution was for some support to look at the research end of this problem. I agree with what you're saying, although I think that that's a separate portion of the problem and maybe would require something in addition in the way of a resolution.

JIM RUCH: The purpose of this Resolution is to call the attention of various and sundry folks to the fact that the Midwest Association considers this a severe problem to wildlife. The next step for that kind of thing to get real attention is to get it in front of the International, get it adopted by the International and to get some folks moving on it. I would as soon send this Resolution to the International and have it passed by the International in September.

UNIDENTIFIED: May I make one more addition, Mr. President? As far as the International is concerned, this, a resolution similar to this was presented to the research committee of the

International at the meeting in Reno. Only for purposes of comment by members of the Committee. I don't think that the resolution would be finalized, as yet, but this would give it some added weight if the Midwest Association would present this as well.

JIM RUCH: Would we, therefore, want to add an amendment at the conclusion of this Resolution that it be forwarded to the International Association and urge the International to adopt a similar resolution?

UNIDENTIFIED: I think that would be very appropriate, Mr. Chairman. I don't know that we need to do that officially.

JIM RUCH: If that would be the recommendation of the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee and whoever seconded that, let's just do it.

HARVEY NELSON: May I make a comment? People have asked, in the past, why is this not the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture? I'd like to suggest that, early on, we discuss this with USDA. They take the position that it's not the kind of thing that they normally put under their injurious plant control program. Especially a fish and wildlife problem. That's not to say it shouldn't be explored further with them.

CLAYTON LAKES: We did introduce legislation to prohibit the sale and distribution of this plant. It passed. The governor signed it and it is now law, effective today in Ohio. Are we the only state that has such a regulation?

UNIDENTIFIED: As far as I'm concerned, it is. I would like a copy of that.

LARRY SHANNON: Me too. Mr. President, I would just like to mention that, in Minnesota, we attempted to get the assistance of the State Department of Agriculture to put this on the noxious weed list. We were met with opposition from the State Botanical Society. They, along with some of those nursery people, feel that it's a beautiful plant and it should not be eradicated. We have not gotten much farther there. Except, we do have a task force in the state comprised of persons from the Department of Agriculture, the University, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Natural Resources personnel looking at this on a statewide basis. We are having to address it in that way.

I think the united effort of this Association will be very helpful. It is not a one state problem and it seems to be

spreading to the Northern tier of the U.S. If you haven't gotten it, you're subject to getting it.

JIM RUCH: Any further questions or comments? Clayton, you are going to get copies of your legislation. If there are no further questions, all of those in favor of Resolution No. 3 on purple loosestrife, say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed, no. So ordered.

LARRY SHANNON: Thank you. Resolution No. 4 - Noncommercial possession of accidentally killed migratory birds. This Resolution was submitted by Ohio.

WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to allow the possession of accidentally killed nongame migratory birds for taxidermy; and

WHEREAS, use of nongame migratory birds for display and ornamental purposes has historically been a significant detriment to the well being of bird populations, and the proposed activity fosters the acceptability of such use; and

WHEREAS, the proposed activity is contrary to the general procedure of allowing for the possession of nongame migratory birds only for purposes which would benefit wild populations; and

WHEREAS, the federal government proposes to place the administrative and law enforcement burden for this activity on the states;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies is opposed to any amendment to Rule 21 of Title 50 CFR, which would permit use of nongame migratory birds for taxidermy and display purposes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Department of Interior within 30 days of the Association's 1986 meeting.

Mr. Chairman, I recommend adoption of Resolution No. 4.

BILL BAILEY: Seconded.

JIM RUCH: Questions?

JIM SALYER: Mr. Chairman, I might ask what's happening here. Is Fish and Wildlife Service pushing pretty hard to modify this rule?

JIM RUCH: I'll direct that question to Harvey Nelson.

HARVEY NELSON: I'll answer it as best I can. Frankly, the pressure to relax the existing regulation actually come from the taxidermists organizations. That may be what you're experiencing

in Ohio and other states.

JIM SALYER: I had heard or read somewhere that there was some effort on the part of the Service to be relieved of this law enforcement responsibility. It's kind of a pain to check all of these taxidermy stores.

UNIDENTIFIED: That's true, Jim. You also have to look at what's the significance of the whole thing. If it's entering into the commercial trapping of protected species, that's one thing. I think we have mixed emotions about the issue. I suggest you're free to express your own wishes on this. If you're careful of relaxation, then make your wishes known.

BILL BAILEY: I think that fourth "Whereas" is the key as far as the states are concerned. For those of you who read those regulations and have an enforcement staff that can do that, you have more than we have. It is totally beyond our capability. In addition, all of our state statutes would have to be changed to be able to do this. Certainly, in terms of that fourth "whereas", it falls back on us. We don't have that capability.

JIM RUCH: May I ask a question of someone who knows the answer, I hope. Will this Resolution, in anyway, inhibit the availability of accidentally killed non-game wildlife birds for educational or scientific purposes?

UNIDENTIFIED: No.

JIM RUCH: No indication of that. Further questions? Barring none, all of those in favor of Resolution No. 4, noncommercial possession of accidentally killed migratory birds, say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS) Opposed, no. So ordered.

LARRY SHANNON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, excuse me. The fifth Resolution has to do with the feelings and, I'd say some of the comments of the members of this Committee have heard and some of the services and, just the good hospitality we have received during our stay here. We hope that you see fit to allow us to present this Resolution No. 5.

WHEREAS, Director Jim Ruch and his associates of the Colorado Division of Wildlife have provided members of the Association an outstanding program and display of hospitality; and

WHEREAS, the meeting location has provided excellent facilities and an opportunity to visit a scenic area of high natural resource significance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of

Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in Vail, Colorado on July 7-10, 1986, commends the Colorado Division of Wildlife for organizing and conducting a most successful annual meeting.

Mr. President, I very heartily recommend Resolution No. 5 for adoption.

JIM RIDENOUR: Second.

JIM RUCH: Before I ask for a vote on that, I would point out to you the effort that was put forth by the employees of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. I particularly want to commend your Secretary and General Chair, Walt Graul, and your Program Chairman, Len Carpenter. There are many others that will be recognized personally and directly for their efforts in this. I think this recognition shows your pleasure. They said they would do it if, under any circumstances, their Director would not volunteer to host anymore meetings.

With that, I would call upon those in favor of Resolution 5, say aye. (MEMBERSHIP RESPONDS). Opposed, no. So ordered.

LARRY SHANNON: Mr. President, that concludes the report of the Resolutions Committee.

JIM RUCH: Thank you.

CHARLES SCHROEDER: Just a comment on that. In addition to all of the good things that you were showing us, I think the fireworks that were put on last night are going to be a little hard for any of the other states to match.

JIM RUCH: I thought it was superb also. I have a group of auditors at work right now trying to discover how that was paid for!

We have an Awards Committee Report. Mr. Bailey is the chairman.

BILL BAILEY: President Jim, my report will be rather brief. I'm pinch-hitting for Ed Hansen of Indiana who is Chairman of the Awards Committee. Ed called me about a week and a half ago and asked me if I would chair a brief meeting of the Awards Committee here at Vail, that he would not be able to attend. I think you indicated some of his problems the other day. His wife has lung cancer. It is my understanding it is very rapidly moving cancer and she is in chemotherapy at the present time.

Over the past several years, the Midwest Association has wrestled with the problems of awards and attempting to define criteria for awards that would really make them meaningful. The primary award that I think we came up with in all of this was the Award of Merit. It has been restricted to one each year. We wanted this award to really mean something when it was presented to the individual. Obviously, with only a week and a half, it would be very difficult to gain nominations for such an award. At our meeting yesterday, we came to the consensus that, under the circumstances, it would be best for us to forego an Award of Merit this year. So, that would be our approach on that particular award.

We do have two other types of recognition. One is a certificate of appreciation which may be given by the Association to members or to members of the agencies represented by the Midwest for a particular service to the Association. We do have some of those that we would like to recognize. We will give those names to our Secretary/Treasurer, John, and he will then take those back to Michigan, complete the certificates and mail them. Now, these were basically the ones that helped put on that fine meeting that we had in Kansas last year; members of Bill Hanzlick's staff. Kent Jackson, Omar Stavlo, Mike Cox, Mike Theurer, Darrell Montei, George Axline and Jeanette Hanzlick. So, John will take care of the certificates of appreciation, forward those to Bill and Bill can get them to his staff people.

Now, we do have one other award to present here. President Jim will do that for us. The other award that is a standing award is the Presidential Plaque to recognize the service of the immediate past President to the Association. Previous to adoption of that, I think Larry Gale was the first to receive our Presidential Plaque. Bill, as I recall, you'll be the second. So, if you would come forward. We did feel that the Presidency was something that should have something other than a piece of paper involved with it. We do have a plaque that I think is a very nice plaque for the past President.

JIM RUCH: For those of you that can't see it clearly, this is inlaid with the states of the Midwest Association, and provinces. The inscription is simple - Bill Hanzlick, President, 1985. Congratulations.

BILL HANZLICK: Thank you.

JIM RUCH: Is there any other old business to come before the Association at this time? Before we move to the Nominating

Committee report, there are two items I would like to add. The first is at this meeting we had a special get-together of a number of the wildlife commissioners. I would like to ask Commissioner Rebecca Frank of Colorado to give us a brief report on that meeting.

REBECCA FRANK: First of all, I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the rest of the wildlife commissioners for allowing us to come to your meeting, pick your brains, field some suggestions from you and learn a little bit. I think as lay people who are in the position of setting policy for some of your organizations, it is very important for us to be educated by you at gatherings like this.

The meeting, unfortunately, was a little small. I think some of the commissioners may have been out fishing, partaking of the natural wildlife resources or just the wildlife resources that Vail has to offer. It was an opportunity to have a discussion with Jeff Churan from Missouri, Sam Kennedy from Iowa. A fairly good time to exchange some ideas on alternative funding; how Missouri managed to get in ahead of the rest of us.

I guess I would like to encourage you at future meetings to go back and encourage your commissioners to attend this, not just as a social event, but as a business meeting where we can get some things done. I might add that over at the Western, we started meddling in their business. We decided to become a little more active over there. Hopefully we'll be able to put together something in terms of interstate wildlife violator compact where if you don't want people hunting in your state of Wisconsin for a number of years, we probably don't want them in Colorado, either. Perhaps we could get something like that going, as well.

With that, I thank you for the opportunity and for the pleasure of talking to you all.

JIM RUCH: I think Ian would like to a brief presentation on Manitoba next year.

IAN MCKAY: Thank you, Mr. President. I carry with me greetings from our Director of Wildlife. Due to other circumstances, he could not attend the meeting. I know he shares the same feelings that I do that meetings of this nature serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas on common problems that we face. I think it's important, more so than ever, to maintain this relationship to overcome some of these problems. As you are aware, Manitoba is going to host the next one. I hope we can do as excellent a job as Colorado as done and I would like to express my thanks to the

Colorado people for the excellent meeting that we've had. I don't know how we are going to match the scenery or fireworks we've had here, but I think we can provide a meeting that everybody should enjoy. I would like to extend, on behalf of the Director, an invitation to each of you and hope that you can make it to Manitoba in 1987. The dates that have been chosen are July 13 through July 16. Reservations have been made at the Holiday Inn Downtown Winnipeg. I have some information at the back. If you require more prior to next year, we will probably be assembling an information package. Hopefully we will get some more of our Canadian neighbors involved.

JIM RUCH: Thank you very much. I, for one, am very much looking forward to the visit next year.

The concluding item of business, if there is no other, is the report of the Nominating Committee. Temp, do you want to give that?

TEMPLE REYNOLDS: Chuck Purkett had to leave earlier this morning. He had prepared the report. He and I had talked by telephone on two or three occasions during the course of the year since we were appointed to this committee. He has prepared the report, Mr. President, and I will offer it as it was prepared.

The Nominating Committee nominates the following slate of officers for 1987. As President, Richard C. Goulden, Manitoba; First Vice President, Dale Henegar, North Dakota; Second Vice President, Larry Shannon, Minnesota; Treasurer, John Urbain, Michigan.

JIM RUCH: Do we have a second for that slate of officers? We have a second from Mr. Hanzlick of Kansas. Do we have any further nominations from the floor? No further nominations from the floor. Do we have any questions?

LARRY SHANNON: Mr. President, the newly adopted by-laws do not have a provision for Second Vice President.

JIM RUCH: That is correct. They also include a Secretary/Treasurer. Would you like to make those modifications in your slate? At the time this recommendation was made, there was a provision for a Second Vice President and a single Treasurer.

(End of tape. Notes indicate that motion was carried)

JIM RIDENOUR: Mr. President, this is the first meeting I've

attended of this sort and I'm sorry that Ed Hansen couldn't be along. Ed Hansen and his Division, over the next few months, is to begin to try to sort out the relationships between the general public and what I would call the commercial and noncommercial tournaments, fishing events. I think this is a subject, at least in our state, that is going to require very serious deliberation. It has the potential of splitting constituencies that have, heretofore, always supported the Fish and Wildlife Agency. I don't know whether that is an appropriate subject to be placed on an agenda, somehow. But, from Indiana's perspective, we're going to be looking at it. If you have anything in your states that you're doing, we'd love to hear about it. I'd like to hear more discussion and more direction in that area.

JIM RUCH: Jim, that's a very good suggestion. My experience is limited, but it's my feeling that items get on the agenda for the Midwest Association meeting in discussions between the President who hosts the meeting and his Program Chairman based upon any input, written or verbal, that he receives from other states or provinces. Therefore, I will commend your discussing this and getting something to Ian before he goes back to Manitoba as a possible program item.

IAN McKAY: I might add, Jim, that this issue is something that is just coming to light in Manitoba so it might be a good item for discussion.

UNIDENTIFIED: It seems like the American Fishing Society had a committee that was working on this a year ago or two years ago, but I've lost track of what might have happened.

JIM RIDENOUR: My main point of concern right now is the bass type tournaments, but, I'm on the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission as well. We've got all these tagging the fish and if you catch the fish you get a million bucks and all that kind of stuff beginning to go on. This whole area really begins to be affected.

JIM RUCH: There was a question down here. Yes, Clayton.

CLAYTON LAKES: I have something else.

JIM RUCH: On another item? Is there anymore discussion on this item? I think it's a matter of some concern to all of us. Not only in terms of fishing and the commercialization potential, but the resource.

CLAYTON LAKES: This is my first meeting at the Midwest

Association and I just want to say, it was really tremendous. I really enjoyed it. I'm very thankful that it's not in Ohio next year because I'd have a hard time matching this. Probably, I'd try to schedule an afternoon field trip to the moon or something like that! I do have one suggestion. I was in charge of the in-service training program in Ohio for several years and one of the things that helped me, in looking back over the years and trying to evaluate some of the programs and maybe write up a little history was that I always tried to take a picture of the members of the group. This would help me to look back as to who was there, who wasn't and so on. For example, in this meeting, we had a picture of the officers, the directors. I just wonder if that could be part of each year's program, to have a picture to distribute to the officers. At least we can remember the faces and have a caption of the names and where they're from.

JIM RUCH: That's an excellent idea. There were some pictures taken last night; I don't know how many had the full group. If the members would care to, I'm sure that Len's camera has another piece of film in it. We can all get up here and get a picture as soon as we're done, if that's o.k.

BILL HANZLICK: Mr. Chairman, that was done when Ohio hosted the last time. There was a group shot. I think it is a very good idea. I don't see why Kansas didn't do it last year. I heartily endorse that.

AL FARRIS: I guess one piece of business, but so I don't have to say it fourteen different times. For you edification, the Iowa Conservation Commission ceased to exist July 1. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources came into being July 1. We now have seven divisions in the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Larry Wilson, who many of you are familiar with, who was the Director of the Conservation Commission is the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. We have two commissions. We have an Environmental Protection Commission and we have a Natural Resources Commission. I guess the most significant change is that the Director is no longer hired by the Commission, but serves at the pleasure of the governor. We Division Administrators are no longer merit-protected employees. We serve at the pleasure of the Director. If there are any questions about that, I'd be glad to talk about it. The reason Larry is not here is because of that change-over.

JIM RUCH: Good. Thank you. You'd better get home quick! Murray, did you have anything?

MURRAY NIELSEN: I'd just like to thank the group for the

opportunity to attend this conference. I enjoyed meeting you all. I've made a lot of useful contacts and I've learned a lot. Thank you all.

JIM RUCH: Well, Murray, thank you very much for being here. It's a pleasure to meet you and we're all coming to New Zealand next year!

Any further business?

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes, don't forget there are copies of Wetland Act we discussed at the door.

JIM RUCH: If there is no further business, we will adjourn and meet outside for the group picture.

RESOLUTION NO. 1

RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE AND FACILITATE
THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM GOALS

WHEREAS, a maximum of 3.8 million acres out of the 5 million acre 1986 goal was enrolled in the long-term (10 year) Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) authorized by the Food and Security Act of 1985; and

WHEREAS, we believe this shortfall indicates that achieving the goal of enrolling 10 million acres annually in 1987, 1988 and 1989 will be very difficult, if not impossible, unless options available to farmers change; and

WHEREAS, we believe foregoing financially attractive federal farm income-support payments together with liberal haying and grazing privileges available on highly erodible lands under the 1986 federal wheat and feed-grain programs was the root cause for low participation in the CRP; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the CRP provides farm program continuity and multiple public benefits by protecting soils, waters and wild living resources while progressively reducing crop surplus as acreage enrollment builds; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the multi-billion dollar annual commodity programs have no continuing effect on overproduction, provide no significant conservation benefits and serve primarily as a form of income subsidy to participating producers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in Vail, Colorado on July 10, 1986, recommends the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies adopt this resolution and urges the Secretary of Agriculture to use available discretionary and persuasive measures to encourage and facilitate enrollment of at least 10 million acres of highly erodible lands annually in the CRP consistent with the program goals and the intent of the Food Security Act of 1985.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Secretary of Agriculture develop and implement an improved communication plan to promote the Conservation Reserve Program.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR
SECTION 6 OF THE FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior has recommended that no funds be appropriated for FY 1986-87 for cooperative agreements with the states under the Act; and

WHEREAS, Congress recognized that cooperation with the states was an important element in achieving the goals of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and made specific provision in Section 6 of the Act to foster such cooperative efforts; and

WHEREAS, the states have shown strong and continued interest in securing and implementing such cooperative agreements; and

WHEREAS, past efficiency of these agreements has been severely compromised by extreme fluctuations in funding, and the future effectiveness of cooperative efforts will depend on some degree of stability in appropriation of funds;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies strongly urges Congress to reinstate a minimum of \$6 million for the next fiscal year to fund Section 6 of the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and that it be further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, members of Congress from the midwest states, and Chairpersons of the appropriate subcommittees in the U.S. House and Senate.

RESOLUTION NO. 3
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

WHEREAS, purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicardia) has invaded and degraded extensive areas of wetland wildlife habitat in the eastern United States by displacing diverse native wetland vegetation useful to fish and wildlife; and

WHEREAS, purple loosestrife is rapidly progressing westward through the Midwest and is currently at the doorstep of the prairie pothole region, having invaded parts of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, there 50 percent of North America's ducks are produced; and

WHEREAS, over 3 million acres of wetland habitat, secured for game, nongame, and natural area purposes, are susceptible to purple loosestrife invasion in the Midwest region along; and

WHEREAS, this acreage represents over a billion dollar investment by federal, state, and private agencies; and

WHEREAS, at least 1.5 million hunters, trappers, and fishermen and 1.5 million nonconsumptive recreationists in the Midwest alone utilize or depend upon wetland habitat for their activities; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent on purple loosestrife control and monitoring in the Midwest alone, with expenditures expected to increase in the near future; and

WHEREAS, chemical and mechanical control measures are costly and currently ineffective in eradicating large infestations of purple loosestrife; and

WHEREAS, biological agents appear to be the only practical, long-term hope of controlling purple loosestrife in North America;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in Vail, Colorado, on July 10, 1986, urges the Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide funding for research on the biological control of purple loosestrife; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and that the International be encouraged to adopt a similar resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 4
NONCOMMERCIAL POSSESSION OF
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED MIGRATORY BIRDS

WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed to allow the possession of accidentally killed nongame migratory birds for taxidermy; and

WHEREAS, use of nongame migratory birds for display and ornamental purposes has historically been a significant detriment to the well being of bird populations, and the proposed activity fosters the acceptability of such use; and

WHEREAS, the proposed activity is contrary to the general procedure of allowing for the possession of nongame migratory birds only for purposes which would benefit wild populations; and

WHEREAS, the federal government proposes to place the administrative and law enforcement burden for this activity on the states;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies is opposed to any amendment to Rule 21 of Title 50 CFR, which would permit use of nongame migratory birds for taxidermy and display purposes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Department of Interior within 30 days of the Association's 1986 meeting.

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

RESOLUTION NO. 5

WHEREAS, Director Jim Ruch and his associates of the Colorado Division of Wildlife have provided members of the Association an outstanding program and display of hospitality; and

WHEREAS, the meeting location has provided excellent facilities and an opportunity to visit a scenic area of high natural resource significance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in Vail, Colorado on July 7-10, 1986, commends the Colorado Division of Wildlife for organizing and conducting a most successful annual meeting.



Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies



ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Vail, Colorado
July, 1985-6

Balance of assets brought forward from 1984 -- \$7,814.82.

Total receipts for the business year 1985, including dues from 18 members and interest on Certificates of Deposit -- \$2,030.81

Total expenditures for the Wichita, Kansas Conference -- \$1,259.13.

The status of the Association's funds at the close of business for the year 1985 relate total assets of \$8,586.50.

Certificate of Deposit #5730 (renewed as #6576) in the amount of \$1,500 with the First National Bank of Pratt, Kansas, and a cash management account with Waddell and Reed, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, remain in effect.

Balance of the 1985 checking account forwarded to the new Treasurer by cashier's check -- \$4,744.99.

The official Association financial ledger showing receipts and expenditures has been made available to the Audit Committee.

Fred Warders, Treasurer (1985)
Association of Midwest Fish and
Wildlife Agencies



Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies



TREASURER'S REPORT

1985 Transactions

TOTAL ASSETS BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1985 \$ 7,814.82

RECEIPTS, 1985:

Annual Dues	\$ 1,800.00	
Interest on C.D. #6576 (#5730) . . .	114.67	
Interest on Cash Mgmt. Acct. . . .	<u>116.14</u>	<u>2,030.81</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE ASSETS \$ 9,845.63

DISBURSEMENTS, 1985:

Assoc. Advance to Kansas	\$ 500.00	
Central Printing & Binding, Inc. . .	117.78	
Adventure Specialty Advertising . .	564.25	
Walmart Stores	5.00	
Wichita Hilton Inn East	64.00	
Bank debit for deposit slips . . .	2.10	
Bank debit - stop payment check . .	<u>6.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,259.13</u>

TOTAL ASSETS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1985 \$ 8,586.50

ACCOUNTING OF ASSETS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1985

Cashier's check for new Treasurer	\$ 4,744.99
Certificate of Deposit #4405	1,500.00
Cash Mgmt. Account #1212990-4750	<u>2,341.51</u>

TOTAL ASSETS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1985 \$ 8,586.50

1985 ACCOUNT CLOSED

PROGRAM COMMITTEES

General Chairman	Walter Graul
Assistant Chairman & Funding	Arch Andrews
Arrangements	Hal Burdick
Registration	Dick Hopper
Program	Len Carpenter
Door Prizes & Favors	Gordon East
Proceedings & Information	Dale Lashnits
	Jeff Butler
Fiscal Administration	Tom Davis
Atieno Pool	Helen Cook/Kay Slocum
Hospitality	Geri Swaisgood
	Charlotte Gardner

SPECIAL THANKS TO THESE CONTRIBUTORS

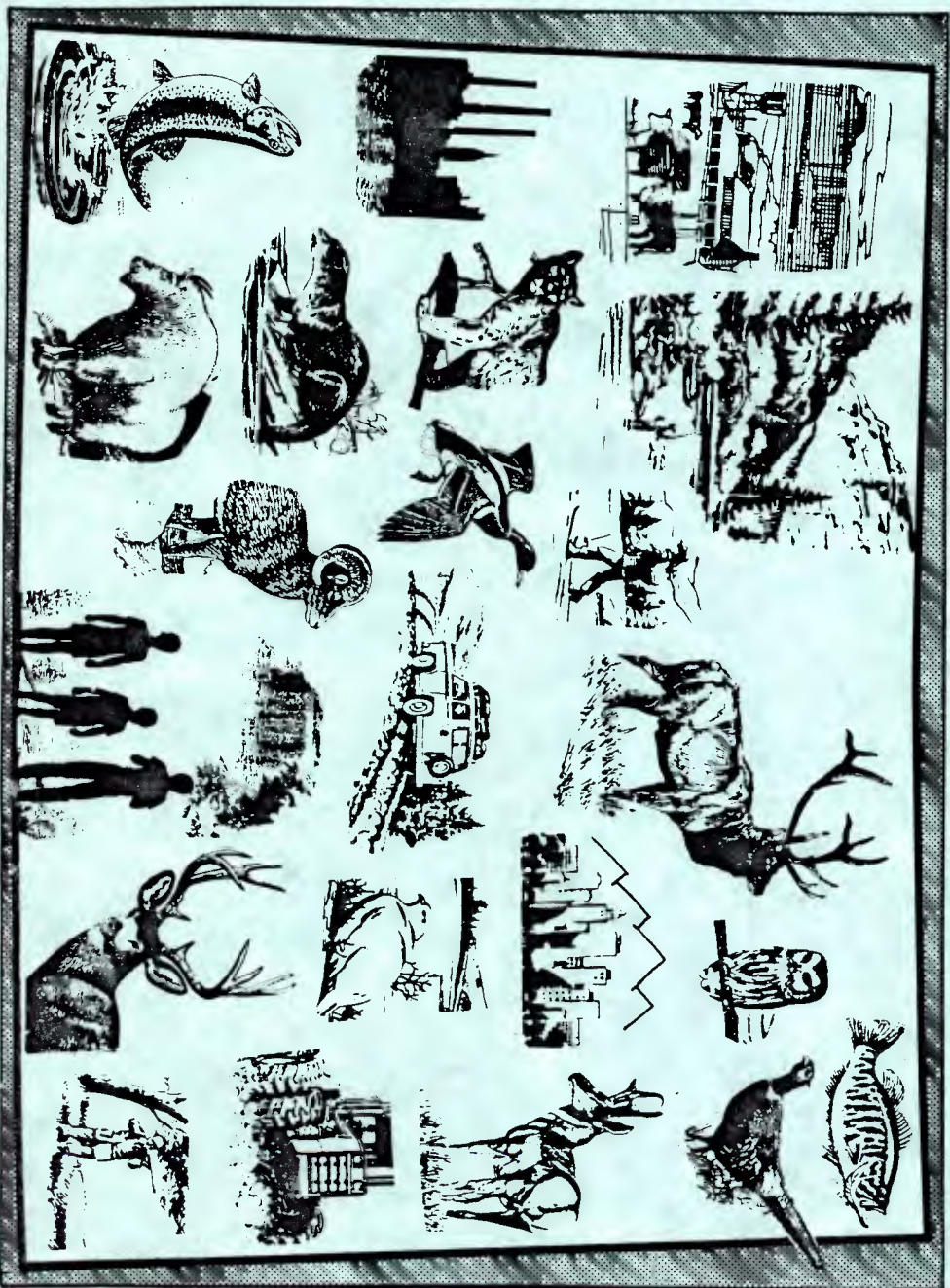
Safeway Stores, Inc.
National Rifle Association
Coleman Company, Inc.
Ducks Unlimited
Miller Brewing Company
Always Buy Colorado
Lowrance Electronics, Inc.
Berkley and Company, Inc.



ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCIES

53rd Annual Meeting

**July 7-10, 1986
Manor Vail
Vail, Colorado**



OFFICERS

President	James B. Ruch, Colorado
First Vice President	R. C. Goulden, Manitoba
Second Vice President	Dale Henegar, N. Dakota
Secretary	Walter Graul, Colorado
Treasurer	John Urbain, Michigan

1986 COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Audit	Charles Schroeder, North Dakota
Awards	Edward Hansen, Indiana
Legislative	Ron Skoog, Michigan
Nominating	Charles Purkett, Jr., Missouri
Resolutions	Larry Shannon, Minnesota
Ad Hoc Bylaws	Steve Wilson, Arkansas
Ad Hoc Future Directions	Bill Hanzlick, Kansas

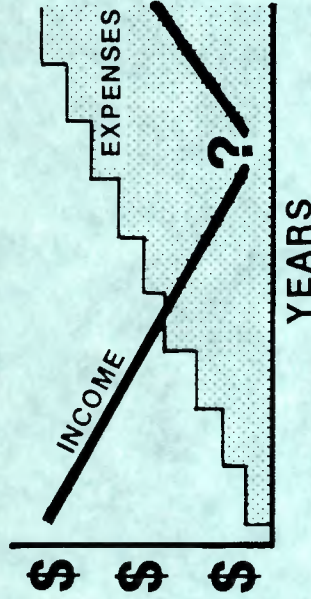
MONDAY, JULY 7

1:00 - 5:00	Registration (Lobby)
6:00	President's Reception (Lord Gore Room) Entertainment by "The Doctor"

TUESDAY, JULY 8

8:00 - 12:00	Registration (Lobby)
9:00	Call to Order. James Ruch, President, Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies

ALL MEETINGS IN CHATILLON ROOM



9:15	Division of Wildlife Welcome. Tim Schultz, Chairman, Colorado Wildlife Commission
9:30	President's Address. James Ruch, Colorado Division of Wildlife
10:00	BREAK (Bridger Room)
10:30	Keynote. Funding Wildlife Programs into the 21st Century—A National Perspective. Frank Dunkle, Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.
11:15	Funding Wildlife Programs into the 21st Century—The Colorado Perspective. Dale Lashnits, Colorado Division of Wildlife
12:00	LUNCH (Wildlife Commissioner's luncheon)
1:30	Private Industry, What Role Can It Play? Larry Lichtler, Vice President, Vail Associates
2:00	Expanding Use of Federal Aid with In-kind Matching Funds. Jerry Blackard, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver
2:30	BREAK (Bridger Room)
3:00	COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SPOUSE ACTIVITIES

Tuesday and Wednesday
Sign up in Hospitality Suite

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9

8:30	The Missouri Sales Tax—History and Success. James Keefe, Missouri Department of Conservation
9:30	Minnesota's Sales Tax Efforts Larry Shannon, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
10:30	BREAK (Bridger Room)
11:00	Historic and Pictorial Overview of Vail Valley. Paul Gilbert, Colorado Division of Wildlife (retired)
12:00	LUNCH
1:30	Field Trip—Vail Valley. Perry Olson, Colorado Division of Wildlife Buses at Manor Vail parking lot
4:30 - 5:30	Travel to Piney Lake for barbecue Buses at Manor Vail parking lot
6:00 - 9:00	Barbecue and entertainment (fishing, horseback riding, and boating on your own)
9:00	Buses return to Manor Vail

THURSDAY, JULY 10

9:00	Business Meeting
10:00	BREAK (Bridger Room)
12:00	Adjournment

