

The 21st Century Crossroads in Conservation Funding

YOUR LOGO HERE



Question: Can the historic model of fish and wildlife conservation support and sustain programs needed in the future?

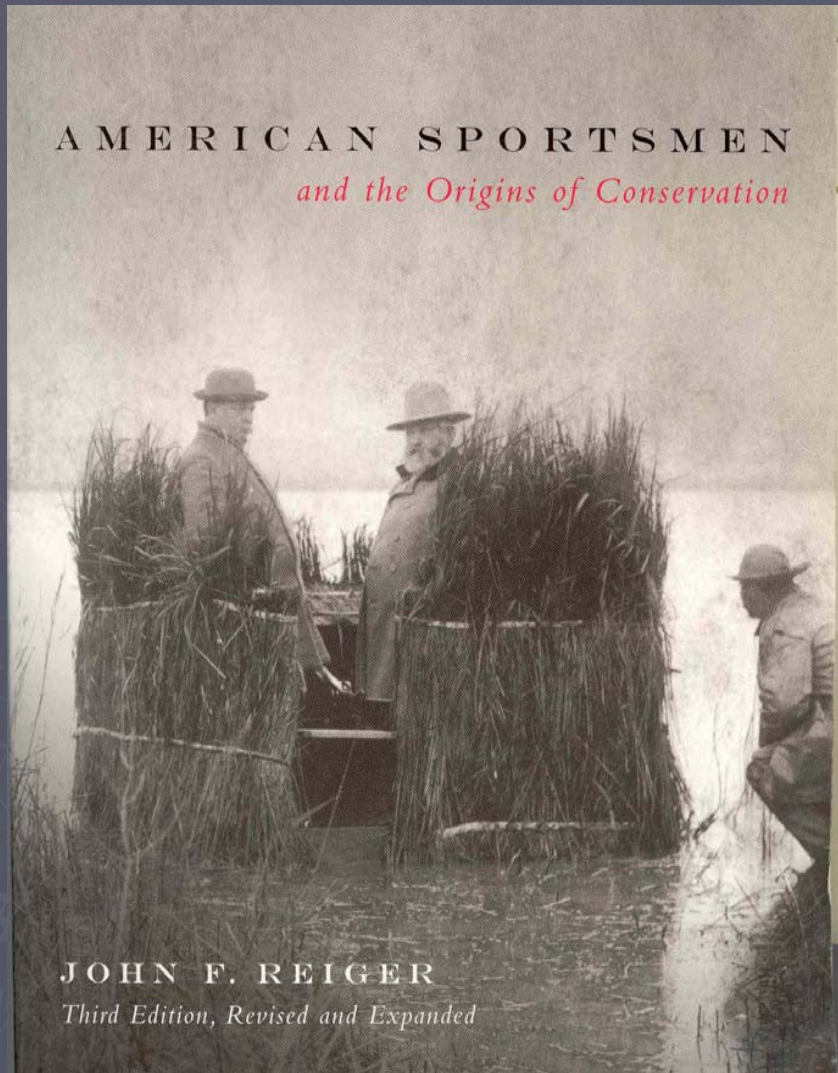
Can the historic model of fish and wildlife conservation support and sustain programs needed in the future?

NO!

The philosophy and principles of the North American Model of Conservation are sound and sustainable, but...

the funding mechanism is inadequate

Conservation has been carried on the backs of hunters and anglers



"The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others."

*-President Theodore Roosevelt
October 12, 1907*

...But this model for funding conservation is no longer adequate to meet all of the critical fish and wildlife needs...



...and ensure a conservation legacy rich in tradition.



So What is Changing?

Healthy and abundant fish and wildlife – Increasing number of threats to all species, game and non-game.

Hunters and anglers – Serious decline in numbers is affecting traditional sources of funds.

Supportive public – People are becoming indifferent to or detached from nature; passing of the “Boomers” and the differing values of the next generations.

Healthy and abundant fish and wildlife - Increasing number of threats to all species, game and non-game.

List Your Threats Here

EXAMPLES

Loss of habitat to urbanization

Invasive species

Fish and wildlife health and disease issues

Nuisance wildlife – human/wildlife conflicts

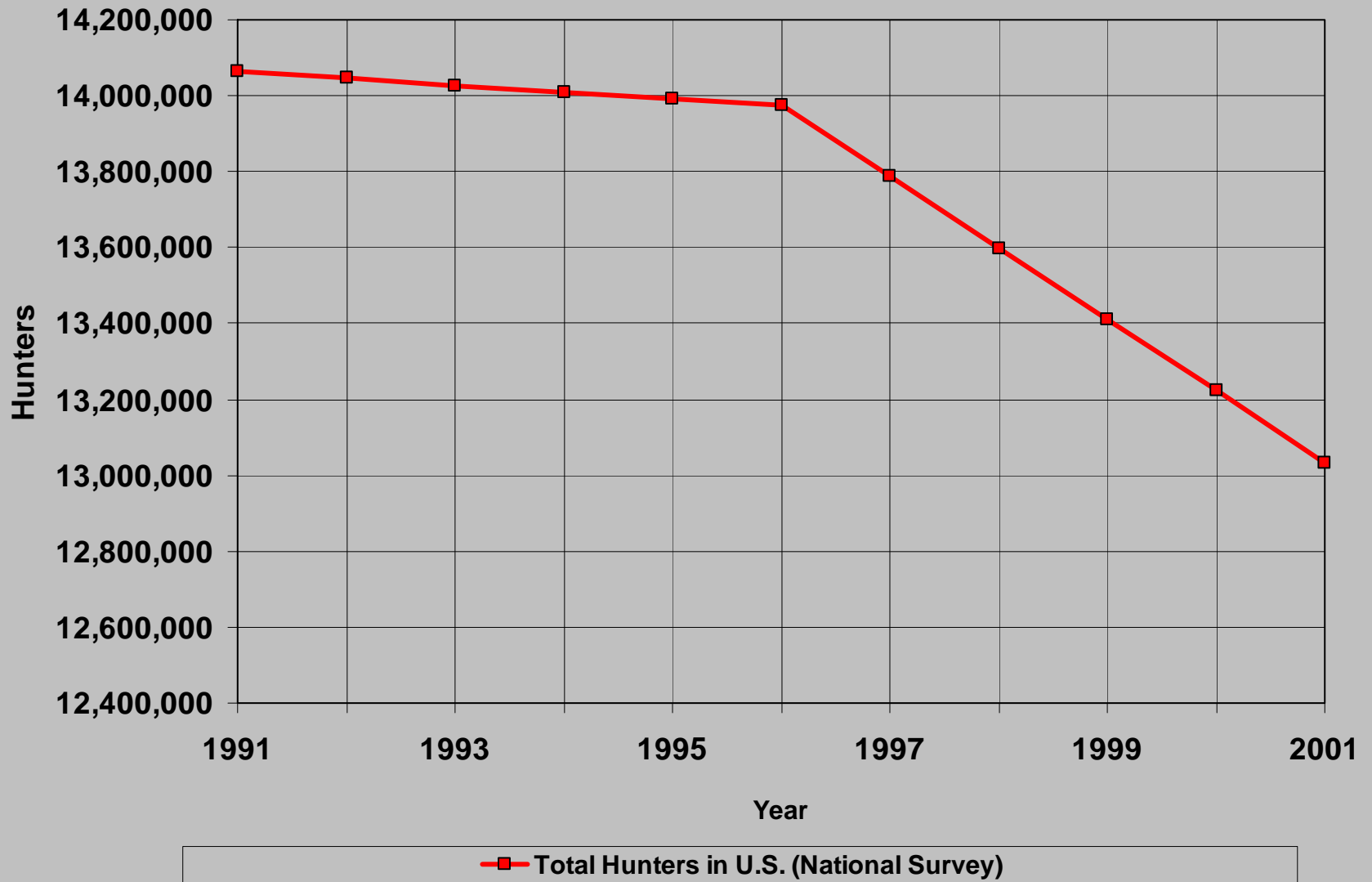
Water quality and quantity

Global climate change – potential impacts

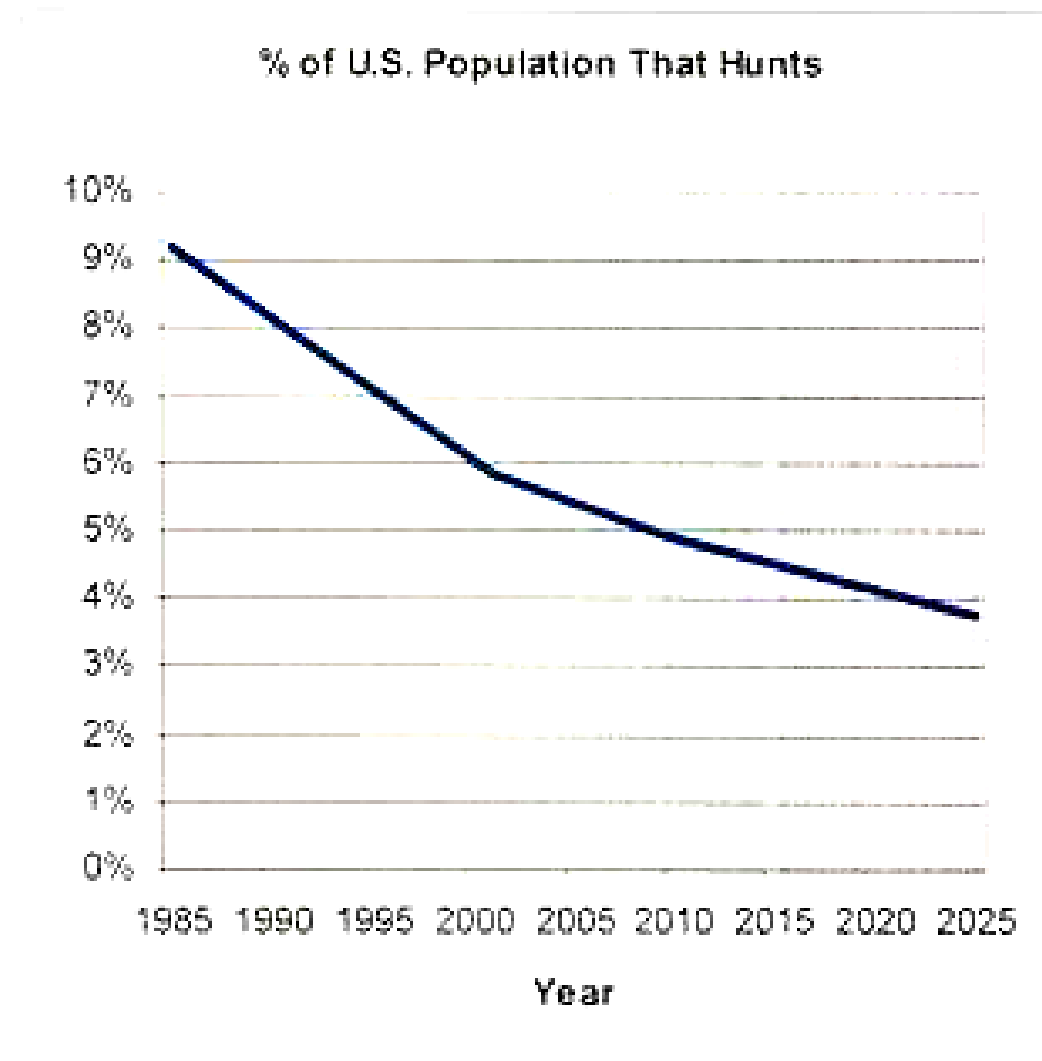
Hunters and anglers - Serious decline in numbers is affecting traditional sources of funds.

Show Your State Numbers Here
SEE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES

Hunters Nationwide

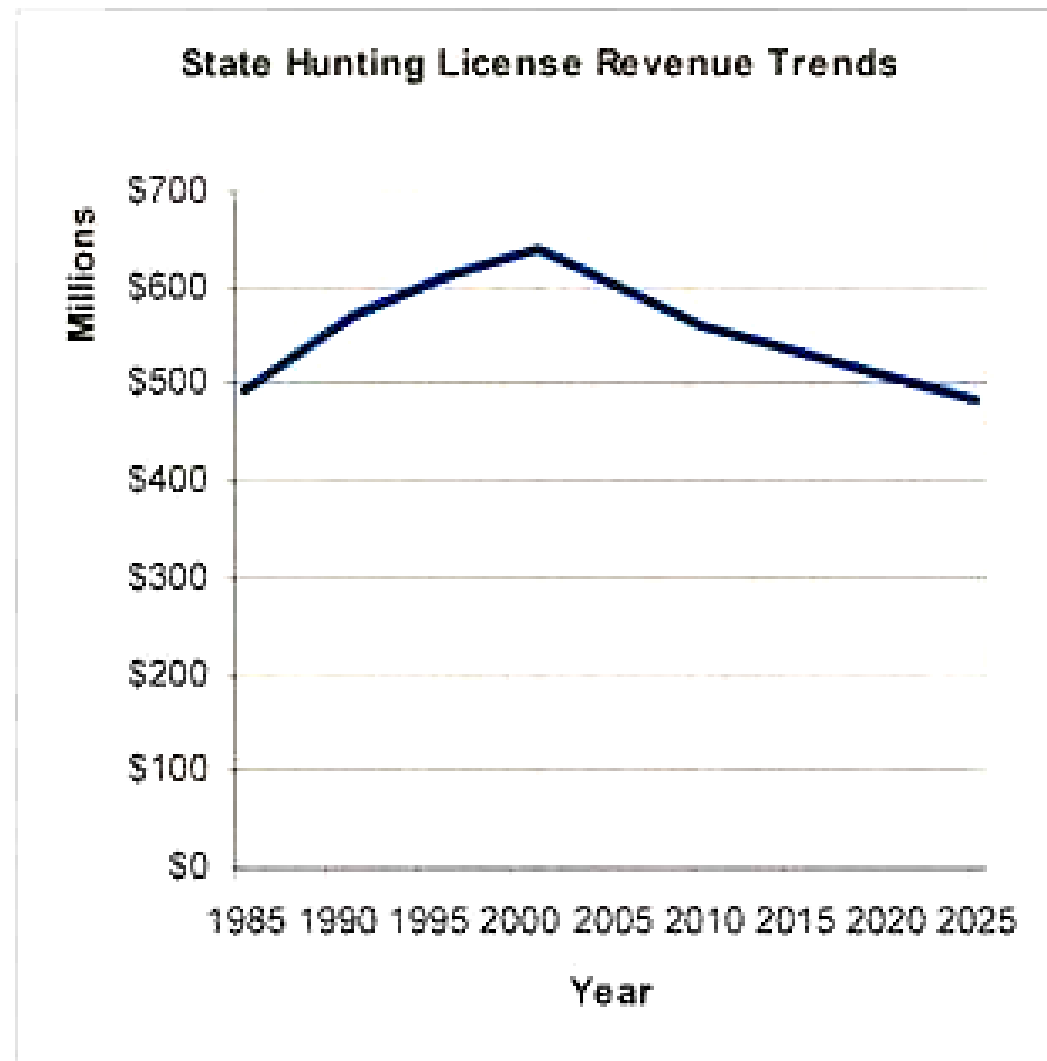


Hunters as a Percentage of U.S. Population



Source: Southwick Associates, Inc. (2005)

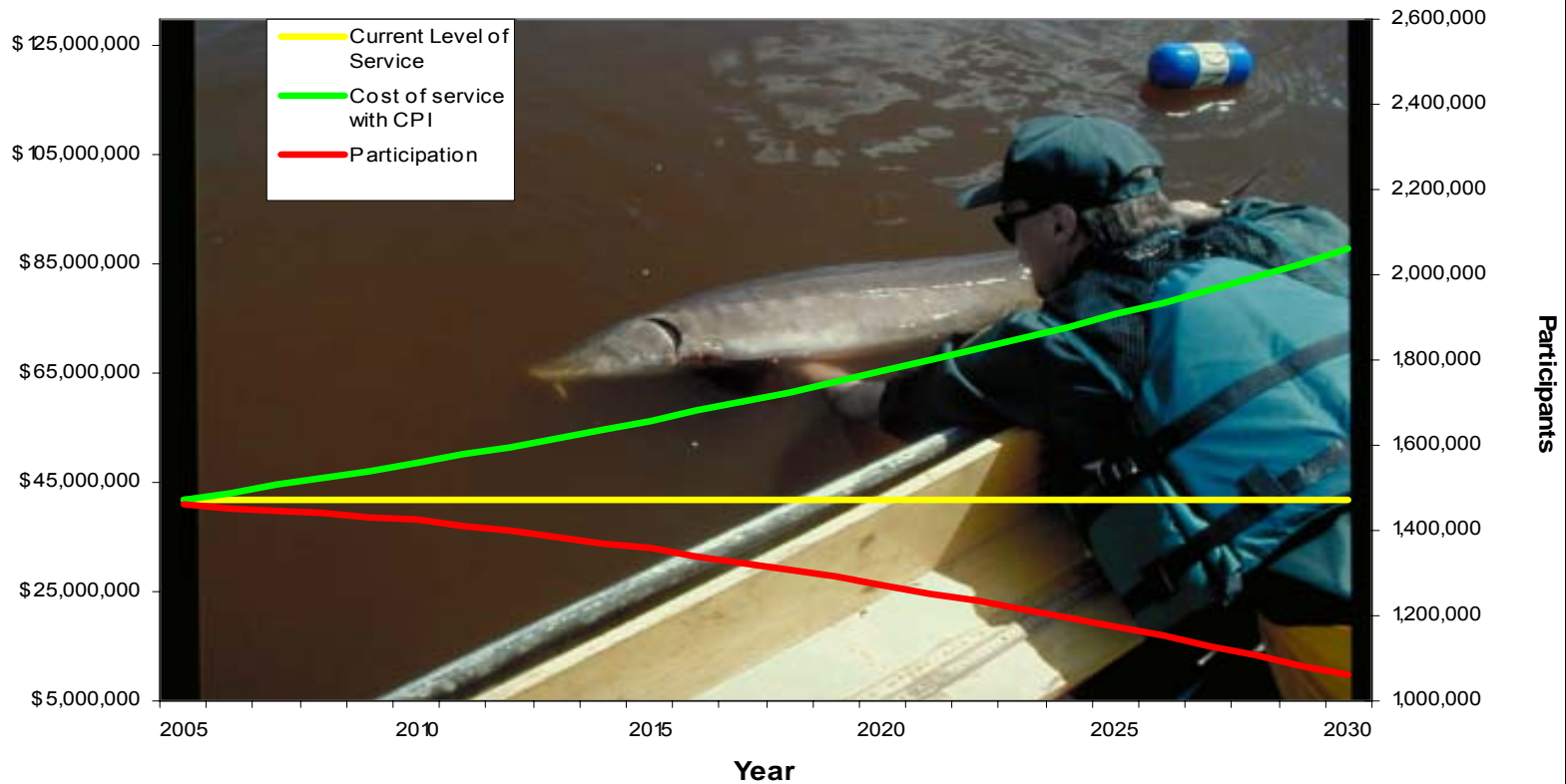
The Impact on Conservation



Source: Southwick Associates, Inc. (2005)

The Funding Gap: Traditional funding cannot keep pace

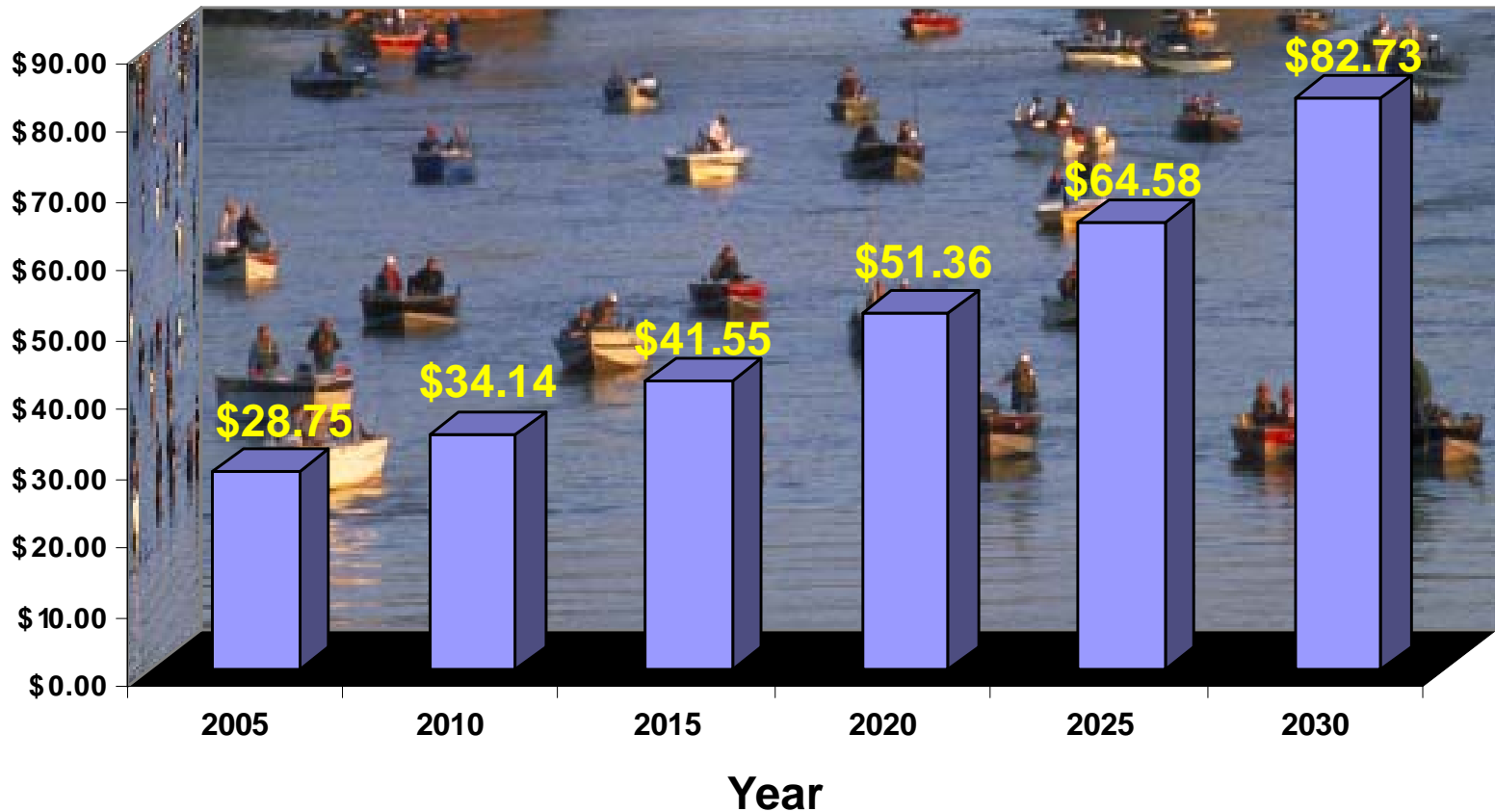
Maintaining Current Service Levels with Consumer Price Indexed Inflation and Declining Participation FISHING



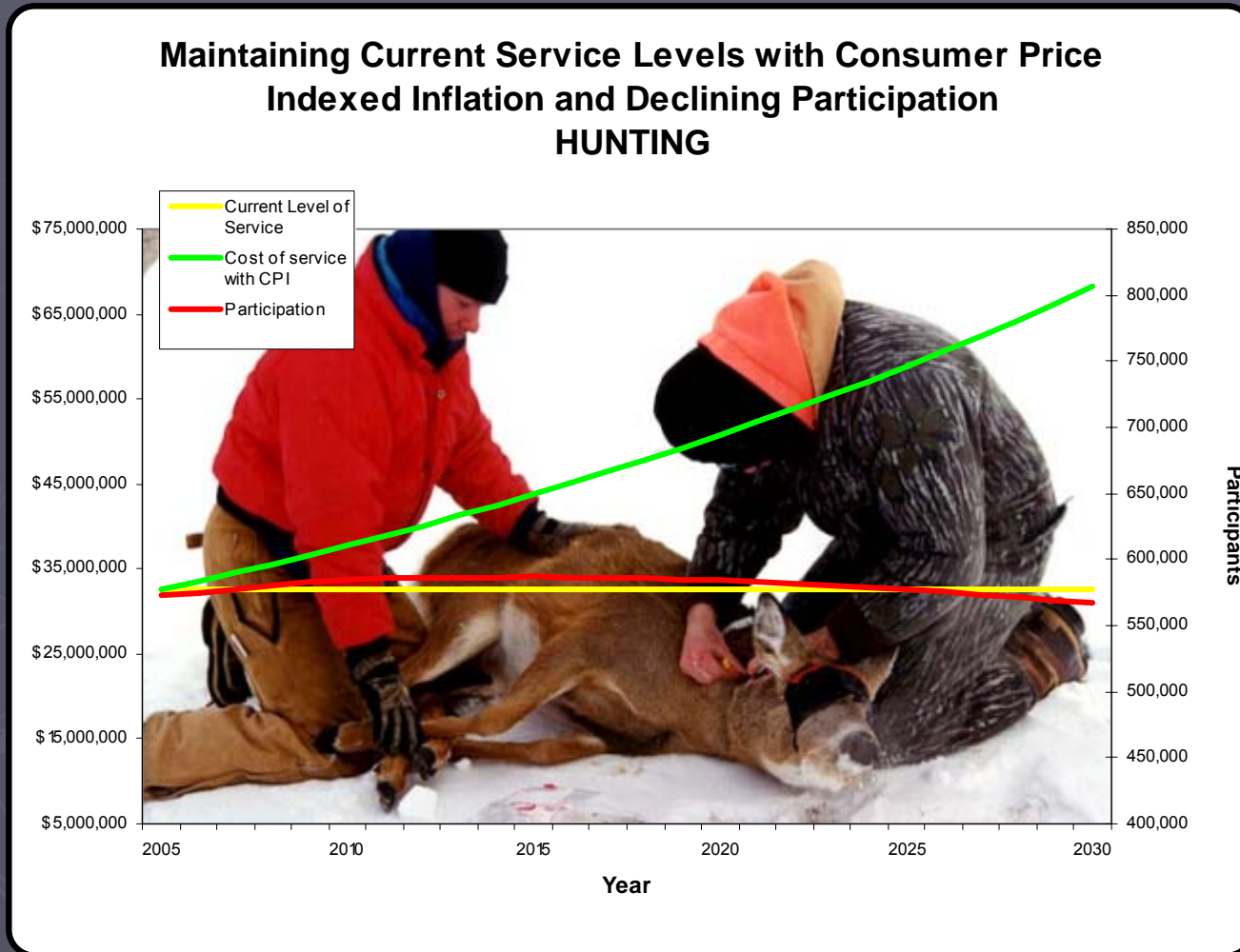
Minnesota Example

Increasing costs per license-holder

Cost per Angler



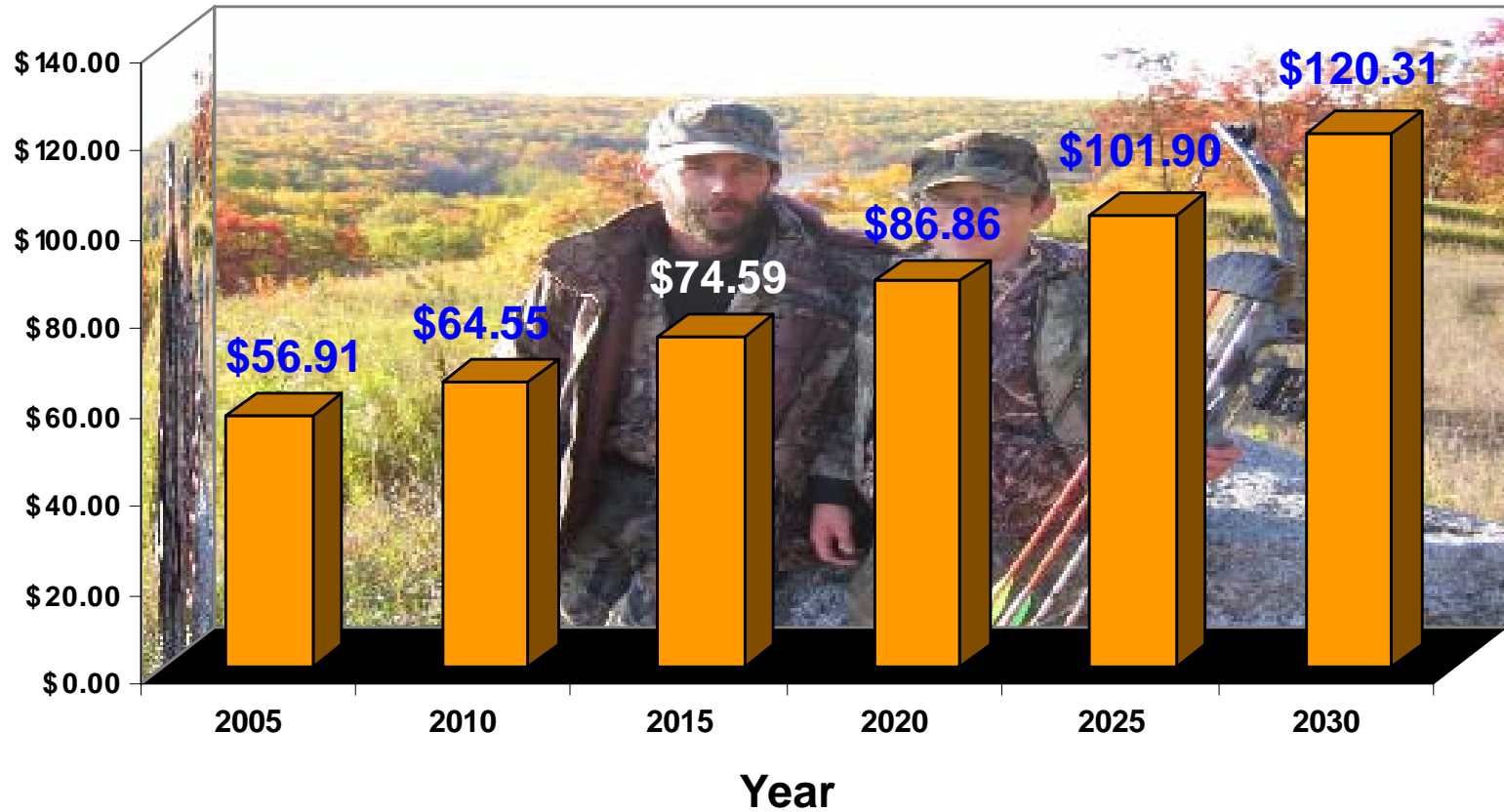
The Funding Gap: Traditional funding cannot keep pace



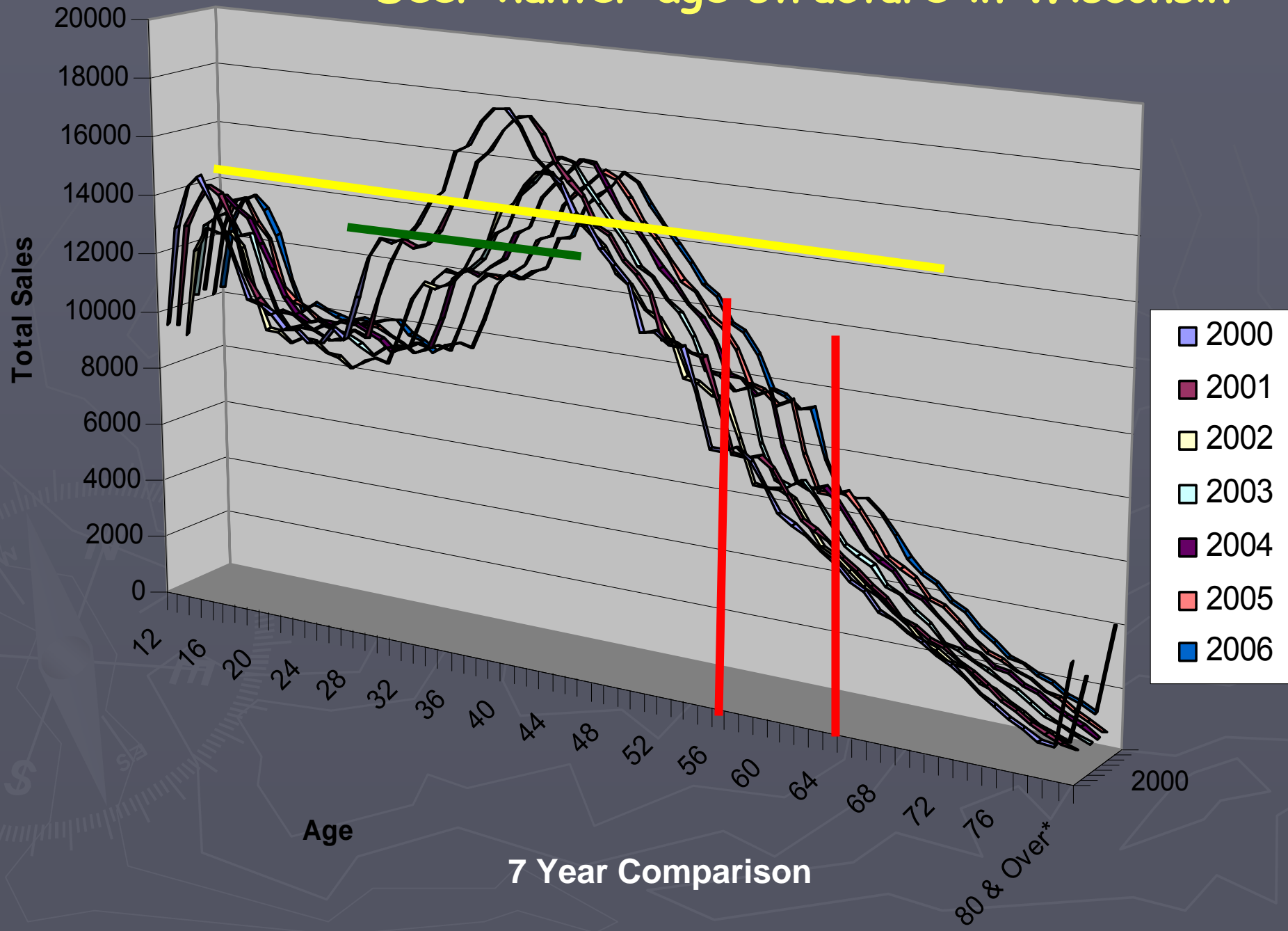
Minnesota Example

Increasing costs per license-holder

Cost per Hunter

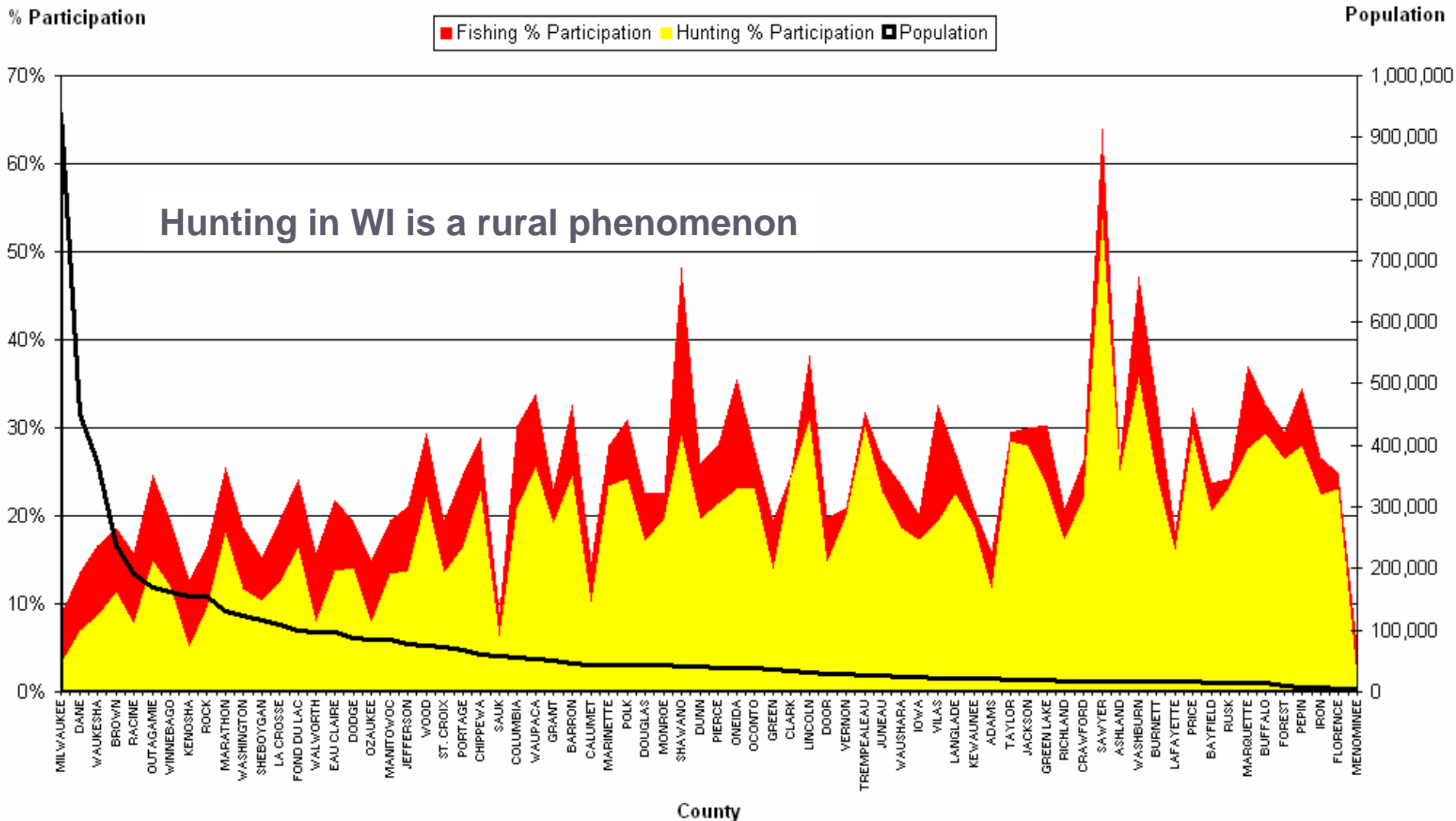


Deer hunter age structure in Wisconsin



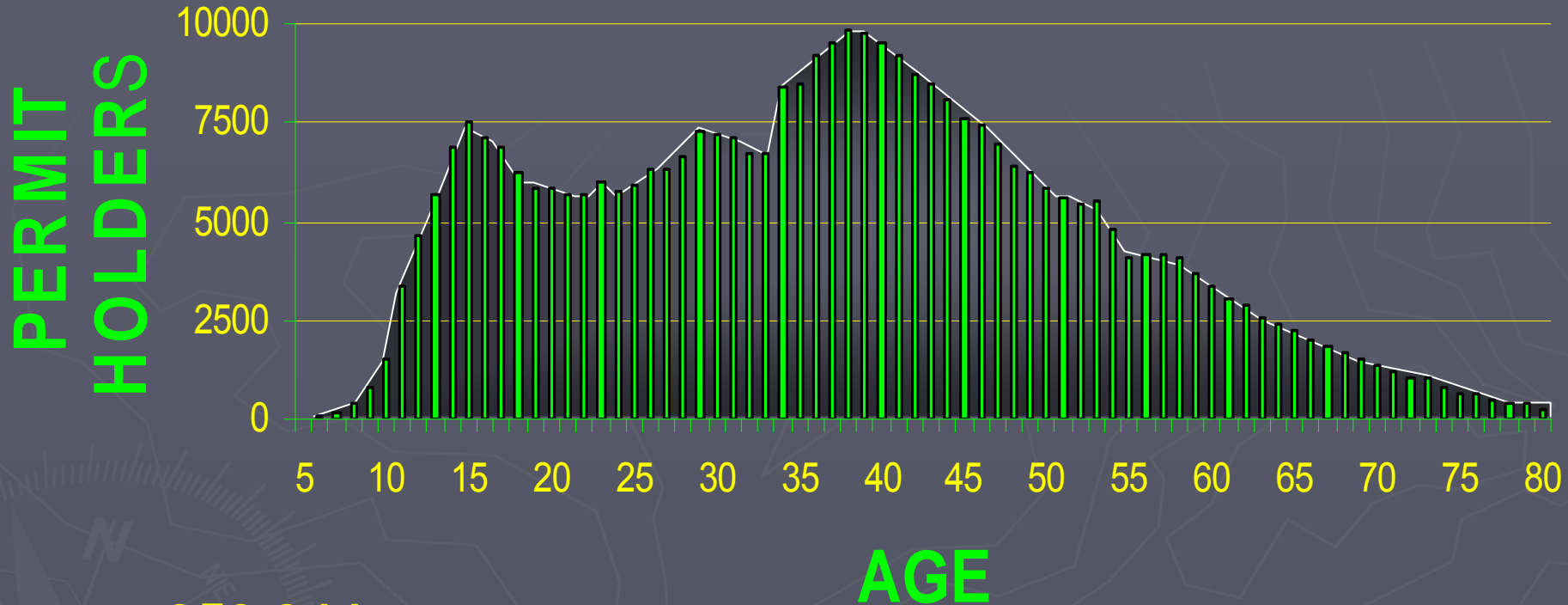
**"Licenses are more likely to be purchased by people in rural and suburban areas.
The percentage of licenses sold to residents in urban areas is shrinking."
- Southwick and Associates**

2004 Population vs. Participation



FIREARMS DEER PERMIT HOLDERS-2000

Missouri Projection Based on 2000-2005 Trends



FIREARMS DEER PERMIT HOLDERS-2030

Missouri Projection Based on 2000-2005 Trends

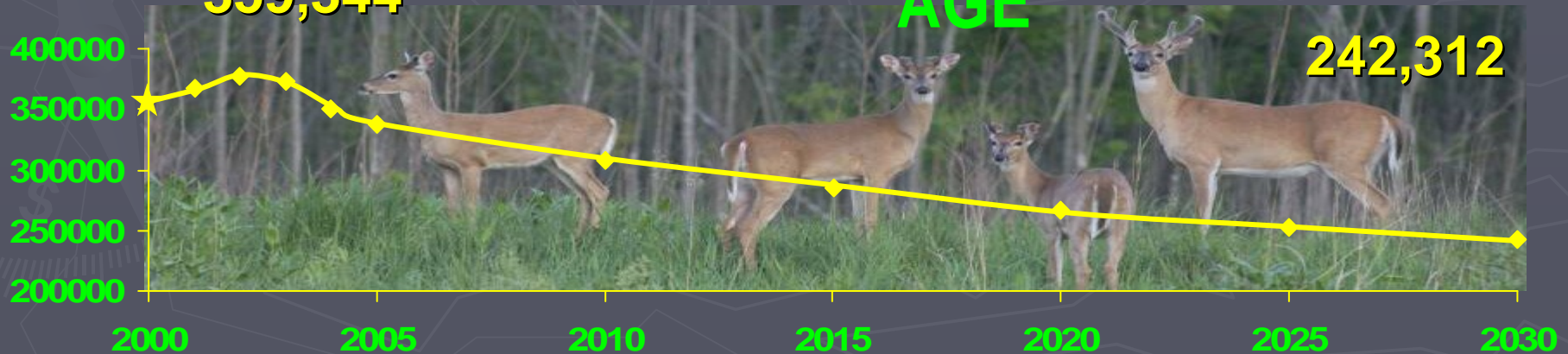
PERMIT
HOLDERS



359,344

AGE

242,312



Supportive public - People are becoming indifferent to or detached from nature; passing of the "Boomers" and the differing values of the next generations.

**Show Your State Examples Here
SEE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE SLIDES**

Computers and video games

Urbanization

Cultural diversity, trends, and related values

Cultural trends

Time available

NATIONAL NEWS

Childhood increasingly moving away from outdoors

Video interests overwhelmingly keep kids home

By Dennis Cauchon
USA Today

BELLBROOK, Ohio — Being a kid isn't what it used to be.

Dakota Howell, 9, went fishing here the other day with his mom, dad and little brother. "It's fun," he says, happily reeling in sunfish from Spring Lake during a fishing derby

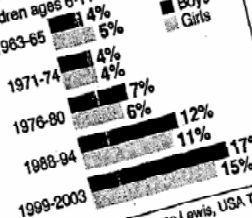
Six sedentary hours

The average child spends nearly six hours a day sitting in front of a television, computer or video game. Video log for 8- to 10-year-old:

Watching television 4hrs, 10 mins
Playing video games 1hr, 5 mins
Recreational computer use 37 mins
Total 6hrs, 52 mins

Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Children ages 6-11 who are obese:



Adrienne Lewis, USA TODAY

The relationship between kids and their bikes is especial

percent decline, according to Bicycle Industry and Retail News, an industry magazine for children, "Bikes used to be where I went as home for supper are afraid to let their sight."

Many children tutored skateboards to get around and scooter dances and 2001 and 2002 according to

cer camps are in full bloom this summer, although non-organized soccer games are un-

Pa. "That doesn't appeal to kids as much today. They have many other choices — and not just video games."

In generations past, children's play tended to be outdoors, following whatever nature a child's



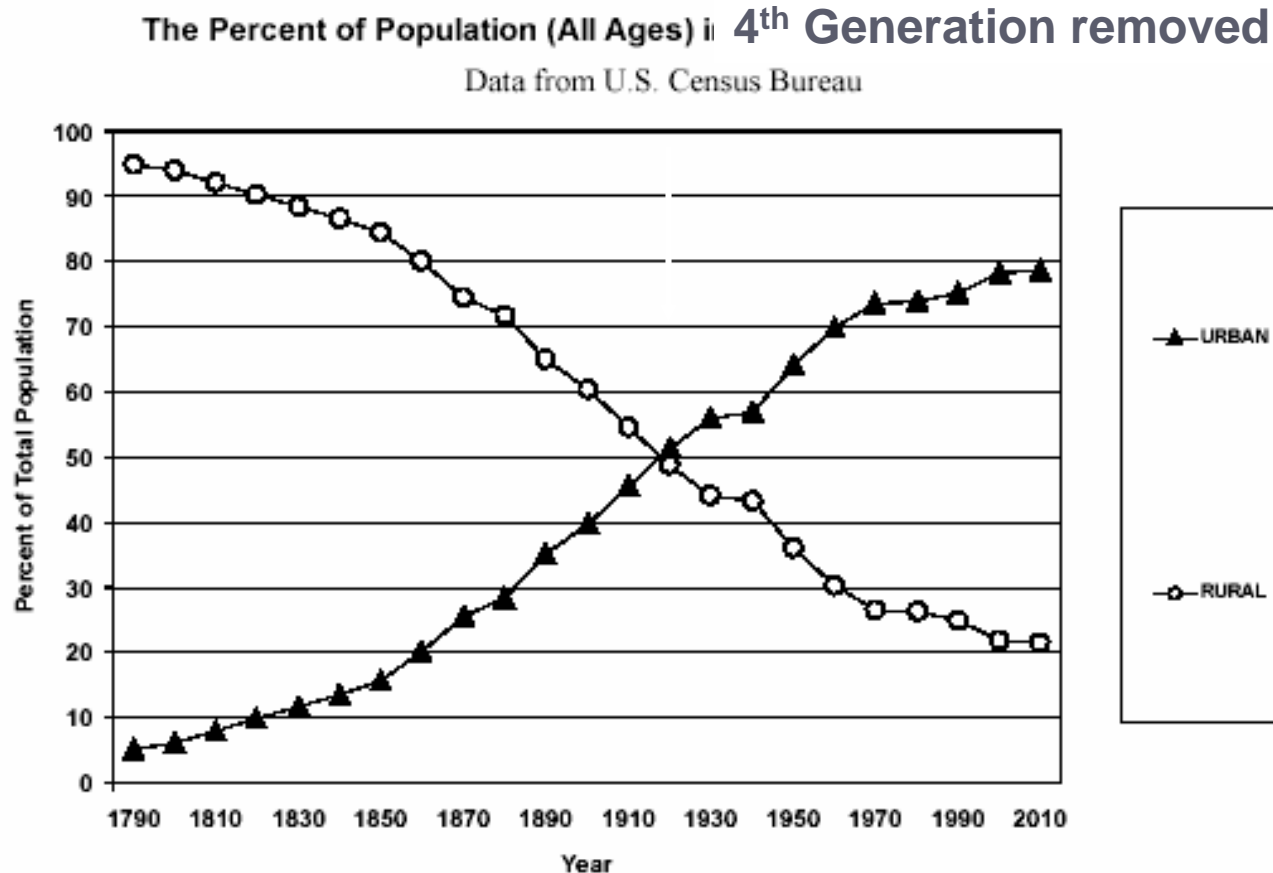
LAST CHILD IN THE WOODS

SAVING OUR CHILDREN FROM NATURE-DEFICIT DISORDER

RICHARD LOUV

Becoming more urbanized

Figure 1.



"You begin to believe that your water comes from the faucet, gas comes from the gas pump, your heat comes from the stove, your food comes from the store". - Cal Dewitt

Getting bigger...

Translates in pressure on ecosystem services, loss of habitat, user conflict...

Can the resources of the U.S. handle all 300 million of us?

American No. 300 million will be born this week, and experts say how we live is more important than ever.

By STEPHEN OHLEMACHER
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — America's population is on track to hit 300 million on Tuesday morning, and it's causing a stir among environmentalists.

People in the United States are consuming more than ever — more food, more energy, more natural resources. Open spaces are shrinking and traffic in many areas is dreadful.

But some experts argue that population growth only partly explains America's growing consumption. Just as important, they say, is where people live, what they drive and how far they travel to work.

"The pattern of population growth is really the most crucial thing," said Michael Replogle, transportation director for Environmental Defense, a New York-based advocacy group.

"If the population grows in thriving existing communities, restoring the historic density of older communities, we can easily sustain that growth and create a more efficient economy without sacrificing the environment," Replogle said.

That has not been the American way. Instead, the country has fed its appetite for big houses, big yards, cul-de-sacs and strip malls. In a word: sprawl.

"Because the U.S. has become a suburban nation, sprawl has become the most

How we've changed

America's population is scheduled to reach 300 million at 7:46 a.m. EDT Tuesday. It hit 200 million in 1967. A look at how the U.S. has changed in 39 years:

	Then	Now
U.S. population (millions)	200	300
World population (billions)	3.5	6.5
U.S. life expectancy (years)	70.5	77.8
U.S. households (millions)	59	113
Price of a new home (dollars)	24,600	290,600
Home ownership rate	63.6	68.9
People per square mile	57	84
People per household	3.3	2.6
One-person households (percent)	15.5	26.6
Five-person households (percent)	10.6	6.3
Number of farms (millions)	3.2	2.1
Registered motor vehicles (millions)	98.9	237.2
Vehicle miles traveled (trillions)	1.1	3.2
Traffic fatalities	51,559	42,643

SOURCES: Census Bureau; Federal Highway Administration; Department of Agriculture

quite low," said Carlos Restrepo, a research scientist at New York University. "It tends to be less than it is for someone who lives in the suburbs with a big house where they need more than one car."

The Census Bureau projects that America's population will hit 300 million at 7:46 a.m. EDT Tuesday. The projection is based on estimates for births, deaths and net immigration that add up to one new American every 11 seconds.

The estimated 11 million to 12 million illegal immigrants in the U.S. are included in official population estimates, though many demographers believe they are undercounted.

The population reached its last milestone, 200 million, in 1967. That translates into a 50 percent increase in 39 years.

During the same period, the number of households nearly doubled, the number of motor vehicles more than doubled and the miles driven in those vehicles nearly tripled.

'Heating and cooling'

The average household size has shrunk from 3.3 people to 2.6 people, and the share of households with only one person has jumped from less than 16 percent to about 27 percent.

"The natural resource base that is required to support each person keeps rising," Replogle said. "We're heating and cooling more space, and the housing units are more spread out than ever before."

The U.S. is the third-largest country in the world, behind China and India. The U.S. is the fastest growing of the industrialized nations, adding about 2.8 million people a year, or just less than 1 percent. India is

people per square mile in Japan.

Getting older...

"Every eight seconds for the next 17 years,
one more baby boomer will turn 60 years old"

"People aged 65 and older made up 12.4 percent of the population in 2000.
They will make up 16.3 percent of the population by 2020.
In 2030 nearly 1 and 5 Americans will be 65 and older".

Elderly on the rise

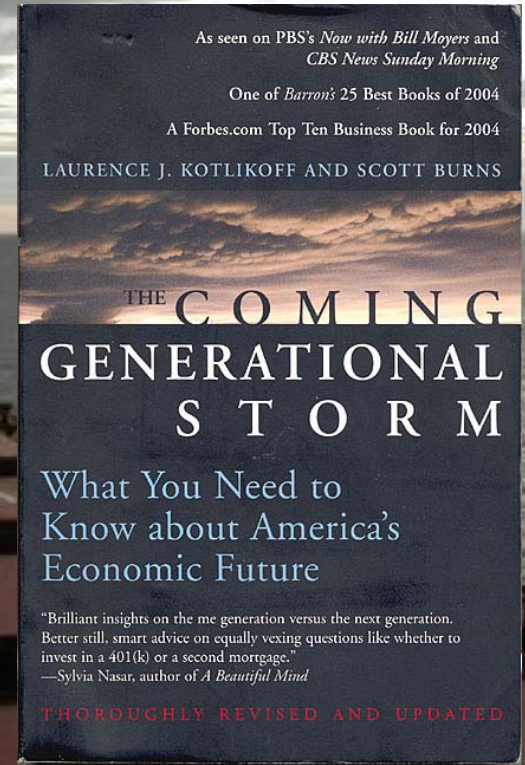
The number of people 65 or older in the state will jump in the coming decades, straining the system that cares for them.

	Elderly pop.	Percent of total
1990	— 651,221	13.3%
2000	— 702,553	13.1%
2030*	— 1,336,000	20.8%

* Projected

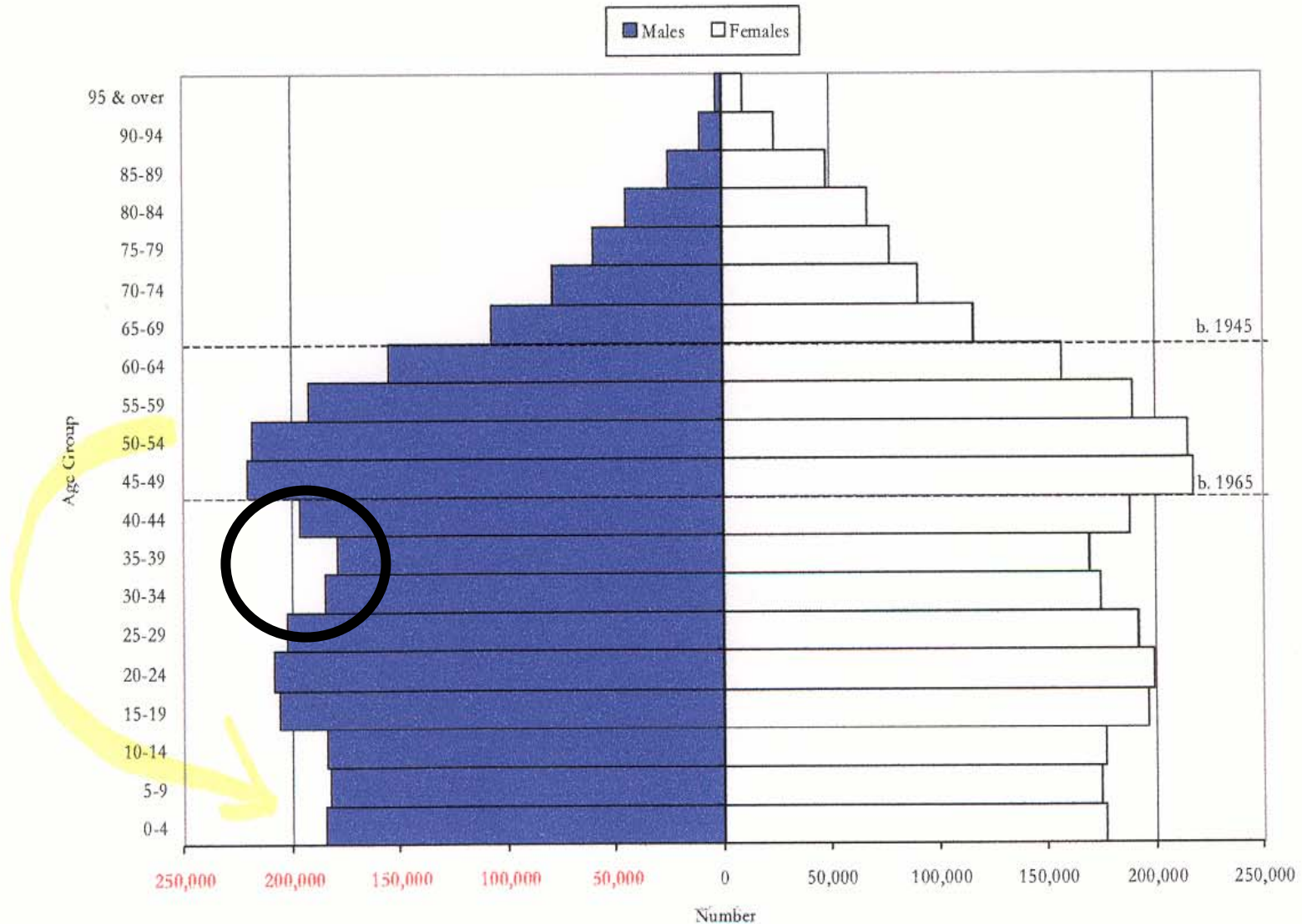
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

State Journal



Social Security - Healthcare

5-Year Age Group Pyramid by Sex, Wisconsin, 2010 Projection



How will age structure impact agricultural land, land use and ownership patterns?

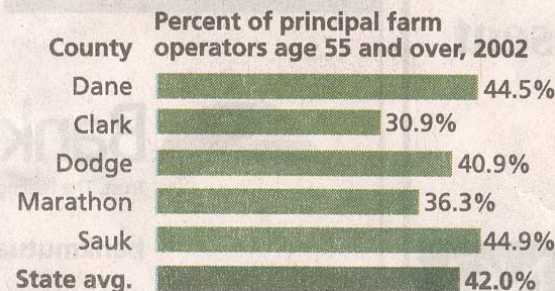
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

Principal farm operators approaching retirement age

In 2002, Dane and Sauk counties had a higher percentage of principal farm operators age 55 and over, compared to other top agriculture-producing counties in the state. As these farm operators approach retirement, many farmers could be presented the opportunity to sell their land, potentially for uses other than agriculture.

Part 3 of this month's series on Wisconsin agriculture

Next week: Farming and the cost of petroleum



Economic Snapshot is a weekly feature provided by the Center for Community and Economic Development, University of Wisconsin-Extension.

SOURCES: 2002 Agricultural Census

Additional statistics are available at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture

QUESTIONS: Contact Matt Kures, Center for Community and Economic Development, University of Wisconsin Extension at matthew.kures@uwex.edu.

UW
Extension

Human population is becoming more diverse

1 in 7 U.S. residents is Hispanic

Increase due to immigration, higher birth rate

By Pauline Jelinek
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — One of every seven people in the United States is Hispanic, a record number that probably will keep rising because of immigration and a birth rate outstripping non-Hispanic blacks and whites.

The country's largest minority group accounted for nearly half of the overall population growth of 2.9 million between July 2003 and July 2004, according to a Census Bureau report.

The agency estimated there were 41.3 million Hispanics in the U.S. last July. The bureau does not ask people about their legal status; that number is intended to include both legal and other residents.

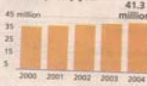
The population growth for Asians ran a close second. Increases in both groups are due largely to immigration, but also higher birth rates, said Levita Goodman, an American University expert on U.S.-Latin American relations.

"If we didn't have those elements, we would be moving into a situation like Japan and Europe... where the populations are graying in a way that is very alarming and endangering their productivity and endangering even their social

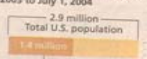
Growing in number

The U.S. Hispanic population passed 40 million and accounted for nearly half of the nation's overall population growth in the 12 months that ended July 1, 2004.

Estimated Hispanic population as of July 1, by year



Estimated growth from July 1, 2003 to July 1, 2004



SOURCE: Census Bureau

security systems," he said.

Most immigrants to the U.S. tend to arrive in their 20s,

when many people have children. A far greater percentage

of whites than Hispanics is 65 or older; the opposite is true of those under 18.

Immigration has become a volatile issue in Congress and

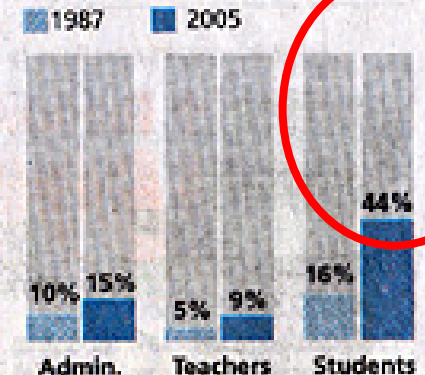
Please see HISPANIC, Page A8



Minority hiring in Madison schools

The percentage of minority employees in the Madison School District has grown from 5.8 percent of the workforce in 1987 to 12.6 percent this year, but still lags far behind the percentage of minority students.

Percentage of minority administrators, teachers and students:



SOURCE: Madison School District

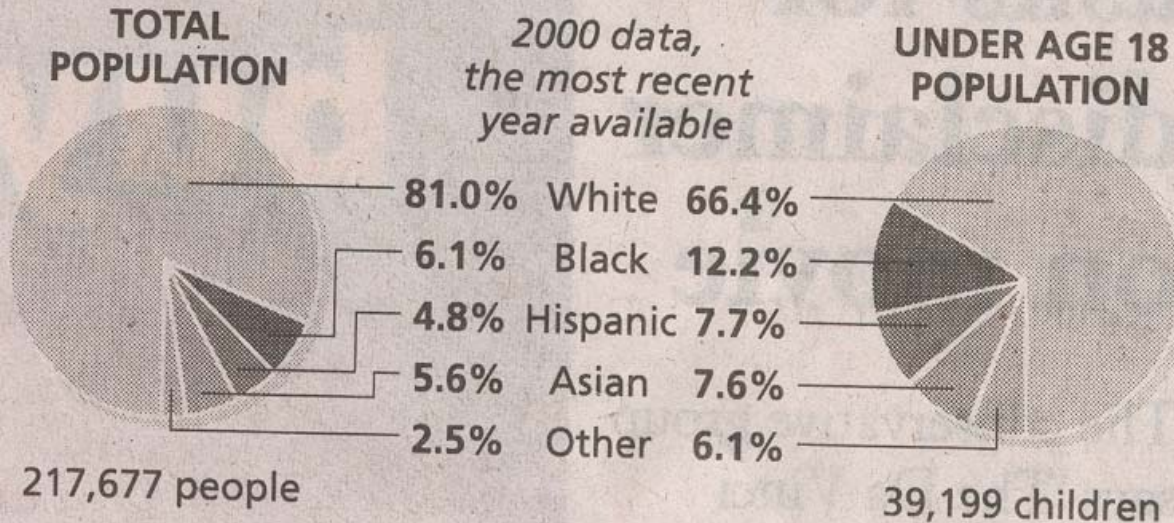
State Journal

The future stewards of our natural resources will be more diverse

Sunday, April 16, 2006 • A11

Demographic differences, by age

People living in the Madison School District who are younger than age 18 are much more likely to be racial minorities than the population as a whole.



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

State Journal

What is the Cause of These Changes?

- ▶ Social
- ▶ Technological
- ▶ Environmental
- ▶ Economic



“Everything is hitched to everything else in the universe”

- John Muir

The Funding Chasm

- ▶ While it has served us well, the traditional model of funding conservation will not sustain current programs.
- ▶ It's inevitable that our license base will shrink, and too, related revenue.
- ▶ It's an economic fact the cost of conservation will increase in the future.
- ▶ The need for conservation is greater today than ever before.

We've reaching the "Tipping Point"

How will we fulfill our conservation responsibilities and who will pay?



The Case for a Dedicated Investment in Conservation

Think about these statements – are they true or false?

“Our existence, our health, our economy, our quality of life, our country, and our national security are, in the end, all subsidiaries of our natural resources.”

“Protecting, conserving and passing on our natural resources to the next generation is a moral obligation.”

“We can live without the ecosystem services provided by our natural resources.”

The Case for a Dedicated Investment in Conservation

What would it cost society in terms of future taxes to replace the ecological services we get for free from the environment today?

How much would we be willing to pay for a bottle of water or clean air to breathe?

We shouldn't have to ask these question!!

Our natural resources are public resources -
held in trust by the state for the
benefit of all citizens

Conservation requires a perpetual commitment
across generations

Everyone benefits from conservation;
therefore, all citizens should contribute in a
small way

**Therefore,
It is critical that we make
conservation of our wildlife,
forests, fish, soil, and water the
investment of choice**

Begin Your Pitch for Dedicated Funding Here