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Resolution 1972-05-27 Rare and Endangered Species

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

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**RESOLUTION NO. 2
NONGAME WILDLIFE**

WHEREAS, there is a growing public interest in all species of wildlife, and

WHEREAS, a recent survey by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners showed that some states have not implemented adequate programs for the protection and management of nongame wildlife, and

WHEREAS, a model state law for nongame and endangered species programs has been developed to assist the states in developing needed legislation, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners endorses the model state law for nongame and endangered species and urges all states not having active management programs for all wildlife species to adopt this or similar legislation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Universities teaching wildlife ecology broaden their curriculum to include instruction and research on nongame species.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

**RESOLUTION NO. 3
PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR THE MANAGEMENT
OF MOURNING DOVES THROUGH REGULATIONS**

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has recently proposed standardized criteria for the future management of mourning doves through regulations, and

WHEREAS, these criteria are based on relatively weak statistical tests relating the Breeding Density Index to daily bag limits, and

WHEREAS, it is the considered opinion of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that adoption of these criteria without consideration of additional data would be premature and inappropriate,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners request that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife postpone adoption of those so-called standardized criteria for establishing bag limits until such time the preponderance of all information available indicates that bag limits do, in fact, determine mourning dove population trends.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

**RESOLUTION NO. 4
STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION**

WHEREAS, state and federal agencies have historically cooperated in the management of migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and in animal control under the Wildlife Control Programs, and

WHEREAS, the list of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Convention with Mexico was amended to include 32 additional families and such amendment was made without prior consultation with the states concerning effects on existing programs, and

WHEREAS, by Executive Order, the President discontinued the use of toxicants for animal control on public lands with no consideration being given to state wildlife management programs, and

WHEREAS, problems have developed in the classification of rare and endangered species which was accomplished virtually without state input, and

WHEREAS, future demands for wildlife-oriented recreation will necessitate close working relationships and cooperation between the state and federal agencies, and

WHEREAS, the unilateral development of administrative directives and Executive Orders will undermine attempts at cooperation and adversely affect fish and wildlife resources,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges the Federal Government to recognize the necessity for state participation in deliberations and decisions which will ultimately affect state fish and wildlife resources and programs.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

**RESOLUTION NO. 5
RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

WHEREAS, H.R. 13081, S3818 and S.3199 as introduced in Congress at the request of the Administration would preempt state laws with respect to fish and resident species of wildlife declared as endangered by either the Secretary of Interior or Commerce; and

WHEREAS, sections of these original bills are ambiguous and confusing and deal mainly with protection rather than the preservation of critical habitat; and

WHEREAS, the legislation should relate to protection of rare or endangered fish and wildlife and not include "flora", and

WHEREAS, the International Association vigorously supports the objective of maintaining all species of indigenous wildlife at optimum levels; and

WHEREAS, the task of protecting and managing endangered species is of such magnitude that existing state efforts should be strengthened through a strong state-federal cooperation approach, rather than weakened by federal preemption, and

WHEREAS, amendments have been proposed by the International Association which would strengthen the legislation and minimize federal encroachment upon state jurisdictions; and those amendments should be embodied in the legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges Congress to adopt amendments to H.R. 13081, S.3199 and S. 3818 to delete all reference to "flora" and to incorporate amendments to assure protection and enhancement of rare and endangered species of fish and wildlife through a program of cooperation between federal and state agencies which recognizes primary state authority with respect to fish and resident wildlife, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners oppose H.R. 13081, S.3199 and S.3818 until such legislation is changed to include such amendments.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

RESOLUTION NO. 6 ACCESS THROUGH PRIVATE LANDS

WHEREAS, large areas of public domain are inaccessible because of being surrounded by blocks of private lands which are closed to public access, and subsequently the general public is denied the enjoyment and multiple use purpose of these lands, and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service are the principle administrations of the public lands involved and often times issue grazing permits to the same landowners who deny the public access to these areas,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners request that the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service accelerate and strengthen their programs to obtain reasonable access to public lands across private lands.

This resolution was adopted on September 15, 1972, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

RESOLUTION NO. 7 LAND RETIREMENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PROTECT SOIL AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

WHEREAS, federal land retirement programs are presently administered on an annual basis compared to long term a decade ago; and

WHEREAS, annual land retirement programs provide no opportunity for planning for subsequent years; and

WHEREAS, landowners who cannot plan for land retirement on a long-term basis are unable to establish protective cover on retired land; and

WHEREAS, retired land devoid of protective cover and completely devoid of wildlife is subject to wind and water erosion; and

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture does not require a protective cover crop under annual land retirement and in fact designates practices such as a summer fallow and fall plowing which destroys soil resources as approved soil conserving uses; and

WHEREAS, the American public is paying for programs and practices that destroy soil resources while the Soil Conservation Service, another U.S. Department of Agriculture agency, is spending taxpayer monies to conserve soil resources on private lands;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges the Congress of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture to include in all future land retirement legislation and policies the following provisions:

1. A minimum of 20 percent of the 1959 and 1960 base acreage established for feed grains, wheat and cotton be protected with a perennial cover crop.
2. Retire acres devoted to a perennial cover crop shall not be hayed or grazed.
3. Contracts for the 20 percent of the 1959 and 1960 base acreage for feed grains, wheat and cotton shall be for a minimum of five year periods.
4. Seedbed preparation and seeding shall be cost-shared during the year of establishment from land retirement appropriations.