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Resolution 1965-02-26 Grazing on Corps of Engineers Lands

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

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RESOLUTION NO. 1

WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT FUNDING AND STAFFING

Whereas, the Wildlife Research Units were first established in 1935 and since that time have contributed significantly to wildlife research, wildlife management, and the training of professional personnel; and,

Whereas, the Fishery Research Units were first established in 1962 and were patterned in most respects after the successful Wildlife Research Units; and,

Whereas, the Fishery Research Units have been staffed with Assistant Leaders who are federal employees, and provided with several thousand dollars in operating funds annually; and,

Whereas, the Wildlife Research Units have not been staffed with Assistant Leaders who are federal employees, nor provided adequate operating funds;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners urges the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to include in its budget request adequate federal financing for the Wildlife Research Units, so as to provide staffing and operating funds equal to those of the Fishery Research Units.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

GRAZING ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS LANDS

Whereas, the Corps of Engineers licenses lands to state wildlife agencies for the production and utilization of wildlife resources, and

Whereas, the wildlife conservation agencies develop these lands in the public interest, and

Whereas, grazing is frequently used as a wildlife management tool, and

Whereas, dual administration of grazing leases by the Corps and state agencies is an undesirable, burdensome, and unworkable arrangement, and

Whereas, in order to utilize grazing as a wildlife management tool, it is necessary for the states to expend state funds for such items as periodic range inspection, fence building, and annual management plan development,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges the U. S. Congress to enact legislation which will enable the Secretary of Army, when he licenses lands to state agencies, to delegate authority for the state wildlife agencies to administer the grazing and the collection of grazing fees, and to permit states to utilize said revenue for management and development of wildlife and recreational facilities pertinent to the area from which the fees were collected.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

GRANTS FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

Whereas, fish, wildlife, and water recreation, as well as industry, agriculture, and public health depend on high quality water; and

Whereas, the effective treatment and disposal of municipal wastes are essential to the protection and conservation of such water quality; and

Whereas, the Federal grant participation in the construction of municipal waste treatment facilities is being successfully conducted toward this end; and

Whereas, the waste treatment construction grants program of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act has stimulated expenditure of more than five dollars in local funds for each Federal dollar provided; and

Whereas, there still are currently needed 5,277 municipal waste treatment works to serve a population of more than 33 million people; and

Whereas, the cost of construction increases each year and that in the interest of economy, the backlog of needs should be eliminated as rapidly as possible;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners urges the Congress of the United States to increase the construction grants authorization in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to \$500 million annually and to liberalize the percentage of Federal grants assistance to municipalities.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

EXISTING EXCISE TAX ON PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

Whereas, the U. S. Congress in its recent approval of the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965 has retained the existing 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on pistols and revolvers, and

Whereas, the approximately \$2 million accruing annually from this excise tax is credited to general funds in the U. S. Treasury, and

Whereas, in the aforementioned Act the Congress wisely retained the existing 11 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on sporting firearms and ammunition, the proceeds of which are credited to the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund for apportionment to the States under the terms of the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners that the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 be amended so as to receive the annual proceeds from the manufacturers' excise tax on pistols and revolvers (Revenue Act of 1954, Title 26, U. S. Code, Section 4181) for the purposes of said Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, and

Be it further resolved that such amendment authorize the apportionment of up to 50 per cent of the annual proceeds from such tax on revolvers and pistols to the States which may be used for the purposes of conducting approved hunter safety training programs and for the preparation, distribution, and development of suitable program training materials and facilities.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 566

Whereas, Public Law 566, administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil